

Vol. 236

No. 16



Wednesday

12 August, 2015

21 Sravana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 12th August, 2015/21st Sravana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the 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 (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment :

- (1) G.S.R. 525 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2015, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 526 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2015, publishing the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 527 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2015, publishing the Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3015/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) and related papers of the JKDFC, Jammu

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): 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) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, 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.
- (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. 3136/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2011-12) and related papers of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3041/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण अधिनियम, 2008 की धारा 26 के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) S.O. 820 (E), dated the 24th March, 2015, appointing Shri Amar Nath, District & Sessions Judge (New Delhi District), as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (2) S.O. 1389 (E), dated the 25th May, 2015, appointing Shri Jagdish Manchanda, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting appeals and revisions or other matters in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana and the Court of Senior most Additional Sessions Judge at Panchukula.
- (3) S.O. 1390 (E), dated the 25th May, 2015, appointing 33 Advocates as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of such cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law in the territory of some States as specified in the table given thereunder.
- (4) S.O. 1391 (E), dated the 25th May, 2015, appointing four Advocates as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting appeals and revisions or other matters in the High Court of Bombay, Maharashtra, arising out of any case instituted by the National Investigation Agency.
- (5) S.O. 1565 (E), dated the 15th June, 2015, appointing Shri M. Nandakumar, Additional District Judge, Ernakulam to preside over the Special Court for Kerala.

- (6) S.O. 1566 (E), dated the 15th June, 2015, appointing Shri Paramjit Singh, Senior Most Additional Sessions Judge, Chandigarh to preside over the Special Court for Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- (7) S.O. 1604 (E), dated the 17th June, 2015, appointing Shri Anant Vijay Singh, Principal Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for Jharkhand.
- (8) S.O. 1833 (E), dated the 7th July, 2015, appointing Sri Neel Kuntha Sahay, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Lucknow as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for Uttar Pradesh.
- (9) S.O. 1862 (E), dated the 10th July, 2015, appointing Shri S.D. Tekale, Judge, City Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for trial of criminal case No. 1 of 2009 (Malegaon Bomb Blast).
- (10) S.O. 1863 (E), dated the 10th July, 2015, appointing Sri Anuj Kumar Sangal, 2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dehradun as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for Uttarakhand.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3042/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Mines

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन खान मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) G.S.R. 516 (E), dated the 29th June, 2015, publishing the Mineral (Non-exclusive Reconnaissance Permits) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3027/16/15]

- (2) G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 20th May, 2015, publishing the Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3025/16/15]

- (3) G.S.R. 538 (E), dated the 6th July, 2015, notifying certain entities for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3028/16/15]

- (4) G.S.R. 406 (E), dated the 20th May, 2015, publishing the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3026/16/15]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 45/2015-Customs, dated the 12th August, 2015, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to increase the basic customs duty by 2.5 per cent on specified goods falling under Chapter 72, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3063/16/15]

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये रोज बढ़ा देते हैं, पहले जब ढाई परसेंट था ... (व्यवधान) ...

Report on Modernization and Expansion Plan in SAIL

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): सर, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 के खंड (1) के अधीन भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड (सेल) में आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार योजना के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक के 2015 के प्रतिवेदन सं. 23 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3066/16/15]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha :

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th August, 2015, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015:-

Motion

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land

Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015, upto last day of the first week of the Next Session (*i.e.* Winter Session, 2015)."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Sixty-eighth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on 'Environmental issues of the Nilgiris'.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Twenty Third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the National Waterways Bill, 2015.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

**REPORT OF 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 'राष्ट्रीय औषधीय शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (नाईपर) का कार्यकरण' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2014-15) on the subject 'Safety, Health and Education Facilities for Inhabitants/Workers in Coal/Lignite Mining Areas' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Action Taken Statements furnished by the Government in respect of recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2014-15):—

- (i) Forty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in their Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Forty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in their Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to the Ministry of Mines;
- (iii) Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in their Fifty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Service Conditions of Workers in Public Sector Steel Companies' relating to the Ministry of Steel; and
- (iv) Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in their Fifty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Marketing and Transportation of Steel by Public Sector Steel Companies' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2014-15):—

- (i) Ninth Report on the subject 'Review of Urban Haats' relating to the Ministry of Textiles;
- (ii) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Welfare of legal heirs of deceased workers of Rourkela Steel Plant- A case study' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (i) Tenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Eleventh Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (iii) Twelfth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (iv) Thirteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (v) Fourteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005' pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development); and

- (vi) Fifteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)' pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15) on 'The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014' pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report
of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on the Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred
and Eleventh Report and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Report of
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eleventh Report and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Culture on 'Upkeep of various Monuments in Delhi, National Museum and other important issues' pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the 'Functioning of Delhi Police'.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report on the Rehabilitation of J&K Migrants.

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Environment and Forests.

DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three notices under Rule 267. One is given by Shri Naresh Agrawal regarding Statements bringing disrepute and showing disrespect to the House and hon. Members. He had raised it yesterday, so there is no point in allowing it again today. Another one is given by Shri T.K. Rangarajan. It demands Prime Minister's response on fixing responsibility of the Union Minister. The subject has been repeatedly raised here and the motion to this effect was allowed to be moved but it was never moved. So I am not allowing it. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing that also.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, every day a motion is a new motion even if the subject is the same. Under the Rules when a Member gives a motion for a particular day, it has to be treated and disposed of as a fresh motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the same subject is ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The subject may be the same. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because that has not been responded to ...**(Interruptions)**..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप कल की प्रोसीडिंग देख लें, कल की प्रोसीडिंग में आपने कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That has not been responded to by the Government. From day one of the Session, when it comes to fixing accountability and taking action, the Opposition has been giving the notices of motion repeatedly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, it cannot be said that yesterday it was disposed of. The Opposition's right is taken away. Unless and until the Prime Minister has responded, every motion, on the next day, will be treated as a fresh motion and disposed of as that. That is what the Rule Book says.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Can you listen to me now? You said that even if it is on the same subject, it should be treated as fresh. I am only saying that on the same subject, I allowed the motion to be moved a number of times. But, the Member who gave notice did not move the motion. That is what I am saying. What is the point in allowing it again? So, the motion is not moved. If Shri Rangarajan is ready to move the motion now, I am ready to allow him and we will start the discussion now. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am ready for that. What he brought forward is a motion. What is a motion? In fact, I would tell you that the motion is not in proper form. I can ignore that point. It is a motion for suspension of the List of Business for discussing a subject. I am ready to allow the discussion. Are you ready to move the motion? ...**(Interruptions)**... I am ready to allow the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, my point is that the Prime Minister must be here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, डिस्कशन का सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार को action लेना है, लेकिन इन्होंने action नहीं लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, देखिए, यह सच्चाई है कि आपने बार-बार मोशन को allow किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिस्कशन को allow किया, डिबेट को allow किया, but unfortunately ये तैयार ही नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इनसे हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करते हैं कि भाई, डेढ़ दिन रह गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री शरद यादव।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप अभी डिस्कशन शुरू कीजिए, अगर आप ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो देश आपको माफ नहीं करेगा।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): The matter has to be responded by not less a person than the Prime Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, the question of moving a motion comes up when the Prime Minister is here to respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is precisely the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... From day one, trouble is going on. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A motion cannot be conditional. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will tell you that a motion cannot be conditional. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot say as to who should come and reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot accept a conditional motion. ...**(Interruptions)**... You move the motion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Only the Prime Minister can respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... If it pertains to a Cabinet Minister, you cannot expect a junior Minister to come and respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is what the Opposition has been demanding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you start the discussion and then you demand. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who else can? ...**(Interruptions)**... If it relates to a Cabinet Minister, it has to be the Prime Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... It cannot be anybody else. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपके हर सवाल का जवाब मिलेगा, आप चर्चा शुरू कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This cannot be debated again and again.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपको पूर्ण प्रयास के साथ जवाब मिलेगा। आप चर्चा शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow Sharad Yadavji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके सामने एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले को रखना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A very senior Member is speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to him.

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति जी, आज 68 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद, इस देश के पूंजीपति बाहर से ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये कह रहे हैं कि पार्लियामेंट चलनी चाहिए। ये जान लें कि 125 करोड़ लोगों ने इस पार्लियामेंट को चुना है और यह जो आरोप लगता था कि थैलीशाहों ने आपको बिठाया है, यह आज vindicate हो गया है, साबित हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनकी क्या हिम्मत हो सकती है! ये हिम्मत करेंगे हिंदुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट को चलाने की?

सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): क्या आम आदमी चाहता है कि पार्लियामेंट न चले? आपको जिसने वोट दिया है, वह चाहता है कि पार्लियामेंट न चले? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस बात पर सोचिए कि पार्लियामेंट चलाने के लिए आपको उन्हें जवाब देना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस बात के दोषी हैं कि आप इस देश में लोकतंत्र को रोकने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव : हम भी चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप देखिए कि कौन नहीं चाहता कि पार्लियामेंट चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप रोज शोर करेंगे, रोज हल्ला करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप इनको इधर से उधर कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? ..**(Interruptions)**.. What are you gaining by doing this? ..**(Interruptions)**.. It is very unfortunate. ..**(Interruptions)**... I am very sorry. ..**(Interruptions)**.. It is very unfortunate. ..**(Interruptions)**.. It is a sad commentary on parliamentary democracy. ..**(Interruptions)**.. It is an affront to democracy. ..**(Interruptions)**.. I am sorry. ..**(Interruptions)**... I hope better wisdom will prevail upon you. ..**(Interruptions)**.. I adjourn the House up to 12:00 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 241. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have just one point. ...**(Interruptions)**... I just want to raise one point. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just one minute, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I don't want to disrespect it. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. LOP is speaking.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): माननीय सभापति जी, श्री शरद यादव जी ने यहां एक मुद्दा उठाया था, जिसका संबंध सीधे-सीधे सदन की गरिमा से जुड़ा हुआ है।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ماٹھے سبھاپتی جی، شری شرد یادو جی نے یہاں ایک مدعا اٹھایا تھا، جس کا سمبندھ سیدھے سیدھے ایوان کے وقار سے جڑا ہوا ہے۔

श्री सभापति: क्या हुआ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, आप देख रहे हैं कि रोज चर्चा होती है और एम.पीज. के बारे में अलग-अलग लोगों द्वारा किस प्रकार की टिप्पणियां की जाती हैं, लेकिन इस दफा सदन चलेगा, नहीं चलेगा या कितनी देर चलेगा, इस बारे में श्री शरद यादव जी ने एक मामला यहां उठाया कि अब किस तरह से कुछ उद्योगपति इस प्रकार की सलाह देते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट चलनी चाहिए और एम.पीज. के खिलाफ किस तरह से प्रचार किया जा रहा है। यह सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है। यह सदन और सदन के सदस्यों की इज्जत का सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब यह सरकार मीडिया को कांग्रेस के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिजनेसमैन को कांग्रेस के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ روز چرچا ہوتی ہے اور ایم۔پیز کے بارے میں الگ الگ لوگوں کے ذریعے کس طرح کی ٹیپنیاں کی جاتی ہیں، لیکن اس دفعہ ایوان چلے گا، نہیں چلے گا یا کتنی دیر چلے گا، اس بارے میں شری شرد یادو جی نے ایک معاملہ یہاں اٹھایا کہ اب کس طرح سے کچھ اڈھیوگ پتی اس طرح کی صلاح دیتے ہیں، کہ پارلیمنٹ چلنی چاہئے اور ایم۔پیز کے خلاف کس طرح سے پرچار کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس ایوان کے وقار کا سوال ہے۔ یہ ایوان اور ایوان کے ممبروں کی عزت کا سوال ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ اب یہ سرکار میڈیا کو کانگریس کے خلاف استعمال کر رہی ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ بزنس مین کو کانگریس کے خلاف استعمال کر رہی ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please; please. ...**(Interruptions)**... okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, यह सरकार मीडिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... और बिजनेसमैन को ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، یہ سرکار میڈیا۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ اور بزنس مین کو۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ کانگریس کے خلاف استعمال کر رہی ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can everybody speak at the same time? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, इस प्रकार से इस लड़ाई को नहीं लड़ा जा सकता है। यह सदन की इज्जत का सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، اس طرح سے اس لڑائی کو نہیں لڑا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ ایوان کی عزت کا سوال ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can everybody speak at the same time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: माननीय सभापति जी, हम भी चाहते हैं कि सदन की गरिमा बनी रहे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you; thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: That doesn't relate to the question.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, विरोधी दल के व्यवहार ने सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए। One at a time, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One at a time, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. One at a time. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया बैठ जाइए। Very quickly we have to go on to the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति जी, ये लोगों को खुश करने के लिए ऐसी बातें कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, appeals have been made from various quarters that the House should function. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is very good, Sir. We want the House to function and, if somebody is expressing their interest, especially businessmen - for the first time, I have heard them say such things - it is okay. But they cannot interfere with our work, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Leader of the House is not here but, at least, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here. I believe that in the other House, though it is not our business, they have agreed for a discussion with voting on this issue. Why don't we do that and restore the functioning of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... You please direct the Treasury Benches, since they have allowed in the other House a discussion with voting. Sir, please allow this here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There has to be a motion. How can I allow it without a motion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we have moved motions every day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, for the House to function...*(Interruptions)*... For the House to function, the only thing that we are asking the Government to do is to apply the

same rules you apply to every single Government servant. The Pradhan Mantri called himself the 'Pradhan Sevak', not the Pradhan Mantri. If he is the Pradhan Sevak, apply the same rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let there be an investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Till the investigation is over, they cannot remain in office.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. We are not going into that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not going into that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I want to get on with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you want the House to function, please implement that rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please implement that rule and let the...
(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...I appeal to Members to please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed... ...*(Interruptions)*... शरद जी, आप क्या कह रहे हैं? जल्दी से खत्म कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is their responsibility ...*(Interruptions)*... All the support they gave...*(Interruptions)*... to win the elections ...*(Interruptions)*... and ask this Government to accept ...*(Interruptions)*... and allow the House to function ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): इस तरह से हाउस नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम शरद यादव जी को नहीं बोलने देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद यादव जी हमेशा आरोप लगाकर बात खत्म कर देते हैं। यह सब नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, यह गलत परम्परा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आपको क्या कहना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : एक तो ये सदन की गरिमा को ठेस पहुंचा रहे हैं, सदन की गरिमा को खराब कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन की छवि खराब कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव : इतना एनपीए पूंजीपतियों पर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...इतना एनपीए पूंजीपतियों पर है, आपने उनसे वसूल नहीं किया। ये हमें सबक दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सभापति जी, पूंजीपतियों पर इतना एनपीए बकाया है और यह सरकार उनसे वसूल नहीं करती। इसके बाद वे लोग इस सदन को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : देश के ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों ने चुना है, उस सदन को ये बाहर से चलाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये एनपीए को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad ji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow the House to run. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sharad ji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sharad ji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बोलिए, क्या कह रहे हैं? आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, माननीय शरद जी ने, माननीय लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन ने जो भी बात कही है, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं, डिबेट के लिए भी तैयार हैं, डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन जहां तक सदस्यों के सम्मान का सवाल है, जिस तरह का व्यवहार ये लोग कर रहे हैं, उसके बाद ये चाहते हैं कि सदस्यों का सम्मान ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये केवल अपना ही नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... बल्कि देश का नुकसान कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What are you doing? आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : देश के विकास के रास्ते में रोड़ा अटका रहे हैं और देश के विकास में कोई भी रोड़ा अटकाएगा, तो देश उनको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : We are ready for discussion and we are ready to give befitting reply, whatever you want ...**(Interruptions)**...

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you, Question No. 241. ...**(Interruptions)**... No posters please. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

Minimum wages to women agriculture workers

*241. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women agriculture workers are not getting minimum wages as per the Minimum Wages Act, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the state of women farm workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the condition of women farm workers in the country?

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

(a) The implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdictions.

Under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally payable both to male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

(b) and (c) The Labour Bureau has been compiling, maintaining and disseminating all India average daily wage rates in respect of selected agricultural occupations. Wage rates in Rural India (2013-14) showed that 'ploughing and tilling workers' occupations fetched the highest wages for women. The all India average daily wage rate for women in ploughing and tilling workers was in the range of ₹ 175.89 to ₹ 195.75 during the period under reference. The National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) applicable from 01.07.2013 was ₹ 137/- per day which has now been revised to ₹ 160/- per day from 01.07.2015. In the Central sphere and State sphere, if the field officers come across such complaints either from the workers/unions or during the inspections, the Inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) under Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) and the State/Union Territory Governments, immediately take cognizance of such violations and give opportunity to the erring employers to rectify the same. In the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Price of Petrol

*242. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 268 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd July, 2015 and state:

(a) whether price of petrol was deregulated in 2012, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether price of petrol was \$ 118.11 per barrel and domestic retail price was ₹ 73.18 per litre in July, 2012 in international and domestic market, respectively; and

(c) if so, the reasons for decrease of only ₹ 6.28 per litre during July, 2015 when price of petrol/crude oil in international market has decreased \$ 43.58 per barrel in comparison to the price in July, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The price of petrol has been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are taking appropriate decision on pricing of petrol in line with international oil prices and market conditions.

(b) and (c) The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petrol was ₹ 68.48/litre at Delhi effective 24th July, 2012 and its price in the international market was about \$ 103.09 per barrel in July, 2012. The RSP of petrol in Delhi effective 16th July, 2015 was ₹ 66.90/litre and its price in the international market in July, 2015 was about \$ 75.40 per barrel. Thus, the reduction in international prices was to the tune of \$ 27.69 per barrel *vis a vis* its price in July, 2012. The Rupee-US dollar exchange rate in July, 2012 was ₹ 55.61 per US dollar which increased to ₹ 63.56 per dollar in July, 2015. Considering the decline in international price of crude which was partially offset by the sharp depreciation of Indian Rupee *vis-a-vis* US Dollar, the Refinery transfer price of petrol reduced from ₹ 37.09 per litre in July, 2012 to ₹ 31.15 per litre in July, 2015 registering a decline of ₹ 5.94 per litre.

Further, the increase in other cost elements in the price is represented by excise duty (₹ 2.68/litre), State VAT (₹ 2.44/litre), dealers commission (₹ 0.57/litre) amounting in total to ₹ 5.69/litre. The Marketing cost/Margins, freight etc. reduced by ₹ 1.33 per litre during the aforesaid period. Consequently, the RSP of petrol reduced by ₹ 1.58 per litre.

Violation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

*243. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of violation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 have been detected during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise names and details of companies which were prosecuted for such violations during the last three years;

(c) the State-wise names and details of companies which were convicted for such violations in the last three years; and

(d) the State-wise number of child labourers rehabilitated under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (CLPR) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes. Central Government is the appropriate Government for enforcement of the CLPR Act, 1986 in respect of Central Government establishments, Railways, major ports, mines or oil fields and in all other cases, State Government is the appropriate Government for enforcement of the Act. As per the information received from the States, the total number of violations detected under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013 and 2014 are 7488, 5490 and 1711 respectively.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished from various States so far, the total number of prosecutions under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013 and 2014 are 5342, 4904 and 1499 respectively and the total number of convictions for 2012, 2013 and 2014 are 1354, 1244 and 1108 respectively. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child rescued/withdrawn from the prohibited occupations and processes. Under the NCLP Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, healthcare etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under the Scheme during last three years, State-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of prosecutions and convictions under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years (updated on 11.8.2015)

State/UT	No. of prosecutions			No. of convictions		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A and N Islands	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Andhra Pradesh	1673	2077	42	27	13	11
Arunachal Pradesh	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	129	119	10	11	0	0
Bihar	716	698	188	-	-	177*
Chandigarh U.T.	24	53	17	8	15	23
Chhattisgarh	28	28	110	4	4	1
Dadra and Nagar H.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi U.T.	277	149	31	-	-	-
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	273	210	42	34	17	0
Haryana	105	79	74	100	123	74
Himachal Pradesh	2	15	3	2	4	0
Jammu and Kashmir	27	22	28	2	13	14
Jharkhand	64	36	21	5	3	2
Karnataka	163	153	90	42	41	35
Kerala	2	1	1	0	0	1
Lakshadweep UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	902	153	96	39	21	19
Maharashtra	33	66	2	5	1	0
Manipur	2	NA	NA	2	NA	NA
Meghalaya	8	30	7	3	4	10
Mizoram	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	34	45	13	0	0	NA
Puducherry U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	683	711	485	551	616	362
Rajasthan	21	15	17	25	4	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	9	26	10	26	13	1
Telangana	52	115	108	44	131	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	1	15	3	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	64	49	93	245	211	504
Uttarakhand	11	24	8	1	10	1
West Bengal	38	15	NA	1	0	NA

NA: Not Available

* Cumulative figure for 2010-2014 as provided by State of Bihar.

Statement-II

No. of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the last three years, State-wise#

Sl.No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	7840	5715	346
2.	Assam	10848	0	60
3.	Bihar	1162	3736	14028
4.	Chhattisgarh	2004	8034	10173
5.	Gujarat	569	453	892
6.	Haryana	1722	631	2583
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	469	0
8.	Jharkhand	4003	1028	2989
9.	Karnataka	758	2391	2120
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7116	8323	7879
11.	Maharashtra	4954	5614	2865
12.	Odisha	10309	6114	19415
13.	Punjab	0	957	290
14.	Rajasthan	4155	3585	3132
15.	Tamil Nadu	3671	3436	3391
16.	Telangana	-	-	2379
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10616	7310	10627
18.	West Bengal	3117	6254	14228
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	0
20.	Nagaland	-	-	436
TOTAL		72976	64050	97833

As per data received from NCLP District Project Societies in States.

** Including figures of Telangana for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.

**Guidelines to protect policemen from legal action
while tackling militants**

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

(a) what action has been taken by the Central Government in consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders to frame guidelines to protect policemen from legal action which they face when militants are killed by them during firing in self defence; and

(b) how much compensation is paid to policemen who have died while performing their duty and whether families of such aggrieved police personnel are satisfied with compensation paid and what is the criteria and after how much duration such compensation is revised?

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

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. So far as the compensation being paid to policemen who lay down their life in line of duty is concerned, every State Government has its own criteria. The Central Government reimburses to the State Government up to ₹ 3 lakh per security personnel killed in LWE area and North Eastern States (except Mizoram and Sikkim). In J&K, the Central Government reimburses ₹ 2 lakh per J&K Police personnel killed and also pays additional *ex-gratia* relief of ₹ 3 lakh.

Further, *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation is paid to the Next of Kin (NOK) of Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) and Assam Rifles personnel who die in harness in the performance of their bonafide official duties under various circumstances under the provisions contained in the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare (DOP & PW) OM No. 45/55/97-P&PW (C) dated 11.9.1998 as amended on the recommendation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (6th CPC) *vide* OM No. 38/3708-P&PW(A) dated 2.9.2008. This is as under :

Para	Category	<i>Ex-gratia</i> lump sum compensation w.e.f. 1.1.2006 as per DOP & PW OM dated 2.9.2008
(a)	Death occurring due to accident in the course of performance of duties.	₹ 10 lakh
(b)	Death occurring in the course of performing duties attributable to act of violence by terrorists and anti-social elements etc.	₹ 10 lakh
(c)	Death occurring (a) enemy action, international war or Border skirmishes and (b) action against militants, terrorist, extremist	₹ 15 lakh
(d)	Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions.	₹ 15 lakh

The families of Police personnel killed in terrorist violence are generally satisfied with the compensation paid by the Government. The same is revised from time to time. However, there is no criteria or fixed duration for such revision.

Police reforms

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

- the efforts made so far towards police reforms;
- whether suggestions given by the Committees constituted for police reforms were implemented; 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) "Public Order" and "Police" are "State subjects" falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and it is the State Governments, which have to implement various police reforms measures. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of police infrastructure for State police supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic science equipment, security equipment, traffic equipment, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc.

To improve the functioning of the Police, various Commission/Committees were constituted during the last three decades for making recommendations regarding reforms in the Police Forces in the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs appointed a Review Committee on 21.12.2004 to review the recommendations of the previous Commission/Committees set up on Police Reforms; to short list the recommendations which have not been implemented or have been implemented only partially; and to recommend the present course of action on such recommendations. The Committee gave its report in March, 2005, giving 49 recommendations on Police Reforms. The recommendations were meant for transforming the Police into a professionally competent and service oriented organisation. These 49 recommendations were sent to the State Governments/UTs for implementation.

Besides, on the recommendations of the Review Committee, the Model Police Act, 2006 was drafted and sent to the State Governments on 31st October, 2006, with the request to frame a new State Police Act or amend their existing State Police Acts based on the Model Police Act. So far, 15 State Governments, *viz.*, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have formulated their State Police Acts and 2 State Governments, *viz.*, Gujarat and Karnataka have amended their existing Police Acts. Thus, 17 State Governments have either formulated new State Police Acts or amended their existing Police Acts on the pattern of Model Police Act.

National Cultural Spirit

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

(a) what is the concept of Indian culture and its various dimensions along with the national policy for preservation, protection and promotion of each of them and the latest position with regard to its implementation and future action plan therefor; and

(b) the details of various measures to encourage the citizens of India to connect them with the national cultural spirit and the outlines of annual programmes for its expansion and for the purpose of making it acceptable to all?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) India has one of the world's oldest and most diverse cultures. Indian culture may be seen as an amalgamation of the characteristics and knowledge of its people, their social habits, music, arts, cuisine, language and their entire way of life.

The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is to preserve, promote and protect the rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the country which it fulfils through its organizations. The organizations of the Ministry function as attached and subordinate offices and as autonomous bodies. They operate in the sphere of dance, music, theatre, art, literature, museums, archives, libraries, archaeology, anthropology, folk culture and Buddhist traditions. The list of organizations is given in Statement (*See below*).

The various organizations of the Ministry undertake activities throughout the year in accordance with their mandate. Their programmes are well publicized in the social, electronic and print media. The organizations make special effort to involve youth and children so as to connect them with various aspects of Indian culture. The programmes conducted by these organizations cater to the needs of all sections of society and are aimed at promoting a sense of pride about India's ancient and diverse culture amongst the citizens of India.

Statement

List of Organisations under the Ministry of Culture

Tangible Cultural Heritage

1. Archaeological Survey of India
2. National Museum
3. National Gallery of Modern Art
4. Indian Museum
5. Victoria Memorial Hall
6. Salar Jung Museum
7. Allahabad Museum
8. National Council of Science Museums
9. National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology
10. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property
11. National Culture Fund

Intangible Heritage

12. National School of Drama
13. Sahitya Akademi
14. Sangeet Natak Akademi
15. Lalit Kala Akademi
16. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts
17. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training
18. Kalakshetra Foundation
19. West Zone Cultural Centre
20. North Zone Cultural Centre
21. South Zone Cultural Centre
22. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre
23. North East Zone Cultural Centre
24. South Central Zone Cultural Centre
25. North Central Zone Cultural Centre

Knowledge Resource Centres**Libraries**

26. National Library
27. Raja Ram Mohan Library Foundation
28. Delhi Public Library
29. Rampur Raza Library
30. Central Reference Library
31. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
32. Central Secretariat Library

Missions

33. National Mission for Manuscripts
34. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
35. National Mission on Libraries
36. Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission

Other Institutions

37. National Archives of India
38. Anthropological Survey of India

39. Central University of Tibetan Studies
40. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies
41. Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies
42. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
43. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library
44. The Asiatic Society
45. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies
46. Nav Nalanda Maha Vihara
47. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

Savings from giving up of subsidy on gas cylinders

†*247. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subscribers who gave up subsidy on gas cylinders, so far, in the country and the savings being accrued to Government on this account;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that various irregularities are being committed to avail subsidy on gas; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases detected and the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 09.08.2015, total 1830970 consumers have voluntarily given up/surrendered subsidy on LPG. Assuming that each of these customer consumes an average of 8 cylinders per annum and at the average subsidy rate of ₹ 200/- per cylinder, the saving amounts to ₹ 292,95,52,000/- (approx).

(b) and (c) After the launch of PAHAL scheme, in order to preempt cases of wrongfully availing of subsidy, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have conducted Inter and Intra Company de-duplication check based on Aadhaar and bank account number submitted by customer for joining the PAHAL scheme. This exercise is undertaken periodically. The suspects identified by this exercise are centrally blocked. During July, 2015, OMCs have blocked 4.63 lakh LPG connections on this basis. Re-activation of these blocked suspect cases is only permitted after field verification.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Thus, multiple connections are being identified and blocked by OMCs which has resulted in prevention of leakages in subsidy to some extent.

OMCs have reported that actions against distributors are also initiated under the prescribed guidelines if there is any established case of irregularity by them.

Caste based census data

†*248. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to publish the data regarding census based on caste; and

(b) 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) As per the decision of Union Cabinet, the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was carried out in all the States/Union Territories of India with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is rendering logistic and technical support.

The SECC-2011 field enumeration is complete and the socio-economic data relating to rural areas has been released on 3rd July, 2015. The data on castes and tribes is not complete. Rectification and classification of Caste/Tribe returns has been in progress.

PESB's recommended panels

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

(a) The number of occasions Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB's) recommended panel for appointment of Chairman and functional directors for public sector oil companies have been rejected for reasons other than vigilance/corruption during last three years; and

(b) The numbers of cases, Search Committees have been constituted for selection of functional directors and Chairman for ONGC, IOC, HPCL and BPCL during last three years?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) On three occasions, Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB's) recommended panel for appointment of Chairman and functional directors for public sector oil companies have been rejected for reasons other than vigilance/corruption in last three years.

(b) No Search Committees have been constituted for selection of functional directors and Chairman for ONGC, IOC, HPCL and BPCL during last three years.

Artists staying in Asiad Village in violation of terms and conditions

*250. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terms and conditions of the cases which the Ministry recommends for Government accommodation on allotment basis;

(b) whether the Ministry keeps a track of such cases where artists recommended by it are staying in Government accommodation like Asiad Village, New Delhi, in violation of such terms and conditions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken steps to secure vacation of such accommodations; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The allotment of Government accommodation to the eminent artistes is governed by the guidelines contained in the Government of India, Ministry of Culture Order No. F. 14-1/2008- Akademis dated 27.11.2008, which is given in Statement (*See* below). These guidelines were made with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation.

(b) The allottees were given accommodation with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation and were also granted extension from time to time. The last extension was granted up to 31.7.2014.

(c) Any decision in the matter of vacation of such accommodations is taken with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation, the apex body to take a decision on such issues. Going by the recommendations of the Selection Committee headed by Secretary (Culture), Ministry of Culture for allotment of Government residential accommodation, the proposal to revise the existing guidelines for allotment of Government accommodation to the artistes and also the option of either to roll over for one year or cancel the allotment have been sent to the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation, except in case of one artist in which cancellation of the allotment has been recommended.

Government for Allotment of residential accommodation to eminent artistes

Statement

ORDER

F/14-1/2008 Akademeas

Government of India

Ministry of Culture

New Delhi

27th November, 2008

Sub: Allotment of Government residential accommodation to eminent artistes-extension of allotment and revision of guidelines

The Cabinet Committee on Accommodation in its meeting held on 25.09.2008 has approved the revision of existing guidelines in respect of allotment of Government residential accommodation to eminent artistes which was communicated to this Ministry *vide* Cabinet Secretariat's letter No. CCA/032008(i) dated 1.10.2008. The revised guidelines are as under :

- (i) For an artist to qualify for allotment of house, he/she should not be less than 40 years or more than 60 years of age.
- (ii) Only artists of outstanding national/international eminence can be considered.
- (iii) The artists should be a bonafide resident of Delhi or the artists stay in Delhi should be demonstrated to be essential for the pursuit of his/her artistic endeavours.
- (iv) The artist should not own a house/flat/land in the National Capital Region of Delhi (Specifically Delhi, Municipal limits of Ghaziabad, Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and Sahibabad) Recipients of plots allotted by DDA in the name of artistes or organizations run by them shall not be considered for allotment.
- (v) The artist income should not exceed ₹ 20,000/- per month as substantiated through income tax returns of the last 3 years.

I. Terms of allotment

- (i) The allotment shall be made for a maximum of 40 units. Of these 40, only 15 artistes will be entitled to D-II type house and all the rest shall be recommended for Type-IV accommodation. The locality of the houses and the license fee shall be decided by the Directorate of Estate.

- (ii) The allotment shall be for a maximum of 3 years. In deserving cases, extension may be considered for one more period of 3 years. No further extension shall be considered. No unauthorized stay beyond the allotment period shall be recognized under any circumstances and the occupant shall have to bear the licence fee, damages for the unauthorized period as determined by the Directorate of Estates. However if the artists demonstrates (a) pursuit of his/her work at a very high level for the entire period of allotment, and (b) efforts at obtaining ones personal accommodation during this time then the period of maximum retention can be relaxed based on the recommendations of the Selection Committee.
- (iii) In case of death of the allottee, the immediate family shall be allowed retention for a period of 6 months only, on payment of normal licence fee.
- (iv) There shall be periodic review of the allotments recommended by the Selection Committee and if in its opinion any of the allottee ceases to be eligible for allotment, he/she shall be asked to vacate the premises within 6 months - 2 months on payment of normal rent and 4 months on twice the rent. For the purpose of this review, every allottee shall be required to furnish to the Ministry of Culture, for each financial year, a copy of his/her Income Tax Returns supported by an affidavit declaring his/her total income and also stating whether he or she owns or has acquired a plot of land or a house or flat in the National Capital Region of Delhi that makes him/her ineligible for allotment or continued occupation of the accommodation. Such other details that may be asked for by the Ministry of Culture will also have to be furnished by an allottee.
- (v) It shall be mandatory for an allottee to file with the assessing authority of Income Tax Department his/her Income Tax Returns for each financial year even if his/her income for any year be below the taxable limits.
- (vi) Suitable relaxation from any provision of these guidelines can be made by the CCA in the case of existing allottees and in cases of evident hardship.

II. Process of Selection

- (i) All applications for allotment shall be considered by the Selection Committee. This Committee shall be headed by Secretary (Culture) and shall include all the Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Culture, Secretary, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi, Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, Director, National School of Drama and JS (UD)/Director of Estates. The Committee may have special invitees if the need arises.

- (ii) The Selection Committees shall meet once in six months to consider fresh cases and review existing ones.

(V.T. Joseph)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to :

1. Secretary (Culture), Department of Culture, NCT Delhi
2. Director, NSD
3. Secretary, LKA, SNA, SA
4. Director (All 7 ZCCs)

Undertrials languishing in jails

*251. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the Supreme Court decision that poverty can't be a ground for keeping in custody an accused who is unable to furnish the bail bond;

(b) what are the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government would consider immediate release of the undertrials languishing in Indian jails due to financial reasons;

(d) how many undertrials are currently in jails in different States due to inability to produce bail bonds; and

(e) whether the National and State Legal Services Authorities play a role in dealing with this particular issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 24.4.2015, in the matter of *Suo Moto* W.P. (Civil) No. 406 of 2013 titled *Re. Inhuman Conditions prevailing in 1382 prisons in India*, has issued directions to the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to issue directions to the State Legal Services Authorities to urgently take up cases of undertrial prisoners who are unable to furnish bail bonds and are still in custody for that reason. The State Legal Services Authorities have been asked to instruct the panel lawyers to urgently meet such prisoners, discuss the case with them and move appropriate applications before the appropriate court for release of such persons unless they are required in custody for some other purposes.

“Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs. However, the following measures have been taken by the Government in respect of undertrial prisoners:

- (i) An Advisory has been issued by the Government of India on 17.1.2013 to States/UTs regarding use of section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding in prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_0.pdf
- (ii) The Union Home Minister has written to the Chief Ministers/LGs of States/UTs on 3.09.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails.
- (iii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 5.9.2014 in the Writ Petition No. 310/2005 – Bhim Singh Vs Union of India and Others relating to the undertrial prisoners, has directed for effective implementation of Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The DG (Prisons)/IG (Prisons) of all States/UTs have been requested on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.
- (iv) An Advisory dated 27.9.2014 has been issued by the Government of India to the States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of Undertrial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr. P. C. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Guidelines ForRreckoningHalfLife_161014.pdf

Data of undertrial prisoners currently in jail in different States due to inability to produce bail bonds are not maintained centrally.

(e) In every State, State Legal Services Authority has been constituted to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to give free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State. The State Legal Services Authority is headed by Hon'ble Chief Justice of the respective High Court who is the Patron-in-Chief of the State Legal Services Authority. Similarly, in every District, District Legal Services Authority has been constituted to implement Legal Services Programmes in the District and chaired by the District Judge of the respective district. NALSA has also called upon State Legal Services Authorities to set up legal aid cells in jails so that the prisoners lodged therein are provided prompt and efficient legal aid to which they are entitled by virtue of section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Investment cap for FIIs retained for banking and defence sectors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced that the investment cap for Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) has been retained for banking and defence sectors, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fly-by-night operators are not allowed to enter and exit the two sensitive sectors; and

(c) if so, what prompted Government to come to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government *vide* Press Note 8 (2015) issued on 30.07.2015 introduced composite caps of foreign investment is given in the Statement (*See* below). Composite cap is applicable across the sectors.

In Defence sector, where sectoral limit is 49%, investment by FIIs is permitted within overall limit of 24%, which comprises portfolio investment by FPIs/FIIs/NRIs/QFIs and investments by FVCIs.

In Banking-Private sector, where sectoral cap is 74%, investment by FIIs will be within the overall limit of 49% available for portfolio investments by FIIs, FPIs and QFIs.

In Banking-Public Sector, there is no sublimit of FII investment.

(b) The Government values each category of foreign investment permissible under FDI policy, as provided in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2015 and amended from time to time.

(c) Looking into strategic nature of Defence and Banking-Private Sector, sub-limits of portfolio investment in these sectors have not been changed.

*Composite Caps of Foreign Investment****Statement***

Government of India

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

(FC-I Section)

Press Note No. 8 (2015 Series)

Subject: Introduction of Composite Caps for Simplification of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy to attract foreign investments

The Government of India has reviewed the extant FDI policy on various sectors and made following amendments in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015, effective from May 12, 2015, by introducing composite caps, so that uniformity and simplicity are brought in across the sectors in FDI policy for attracting foreign investments.

2. Para 3.6.2 (vi) of the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015, is amended to read as under:

3.6.2 (vi) It is also clarified that foreign investment shall include all types of foreign investments, direct and indirect, regardless of whether the said investments have been made under Schedule 1 (FDI), 2 (FII), 2A (FPI), 3 (NRI), 6 (FVCI), 8 (QFI), 9 (LLPs) and 10 (DRs) of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations. FCCBs and DRs having underlying of instruments which can be issued under Schedule 5, being in the nature of debt, shall not be treated as foreign investment. However, any equity holding by a person resident outside India resulting from conversion of any debt instrument under any arrangement shall be reckoned as foreign investment.

3. Para 4.1.2 of the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015, is amended to read as under:

4.1.2 For the purpose of computation of indirect foreign investment, foreign investment in an Indian company shall include all types of foreign investments regardless of whether the said investments have been made under Schedule 1 (FDI), 2 (FII holding as on March 31), 2A (FPI holding as on March 31), 3 (NRI), 6 (FVCI), 8 (QFI holding as on March 31), 9 (LLPs) and 10 (DRs) of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations. FCCBs and DRs having underlying of instruments which can be issued under Schedule 5, being in the nature of debt, shall not be treated as foreign investment. However, any equity holding by a person resident outside India resulting from conversion of any debt instrument under any arrangement shall be reckoned as foreign investment.

4. Para 3.1.4 (i) of the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015, is amended to read as under:

3.1.4 (i) An FII/FPI/QFI [Schedule 2, 2A and 8 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations, as the case may be] may invest in the capital of an Indian company under the Portfolio Investment Scheme which limits the individual holding of an FII/FPI/QFI below 10% of the capital of the company and the aggregate limit

for FII/FPI/QFI investment to 24% of the capital of the company. This aggregate limit of 24% can be increased to the sectoral cap/statutory ceiling, as applicable, by the Indian company concerned through a resolution by its Board of Directors followed by a special resolution to that effect by its General Body and subject to prior intimation to RBI. The aggregate FII/FPI/QFI investment, individually or in conjunction with other kinds of foreign investment, will not exceed sectoral/statutory cap.

5. Para 6.2 of the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015 is amended to read as under:

- (a) In the sectors/activities as per Annexure, foreign investment up to the limit indicated against each sector/activity is allowed, subject to the conditions of the extant policy on specified sectors and applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities. In sectors/activities not listed therein, foreign investment is permitted up to 100% on the automatic route, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.

Wherever there is a requirement of minimum capitalization, it shall include share premium received along with the face value of the share, only when it is received by the company upon issue of the shares to the non-resident investor. Amount paid by the transferee during post-issue transfer of shares beyond the issue price of the share, cannot be taken into account while calculating minimum capitalization requirement.

- (b) Sectoral cap *i.e.* the maximum amount which can be invested by foreign investors in an entity, unless provided otherwise, is composite and includes all types of foreign investments, direct and indirect, regardless of whether the said investments have been made under Schedule 1 (FDI), 2 (FII), 2A (FPI), 3 (NRI), 6 (FVCI), 8 (QFI), 9 (LLPs) and 10 (DRs) of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations. FCCBs and DRs having underlying of instruments which can be issued under Schedule 5, being in the nature of debt, shall not be treated as foreign investment. However, any equity holding by a person resident outside India resulting from conversion of any debt instrument under any arrangement shall be reckoned as foreign investment under the composite cap. Sectoral cap is as per Annexure referred above.
- (c) Foreign investment in sectors under Government approval route resulting in transfer of ownership and/or control of Indian entities from resident

Indian citizens to non-resident entities will be subject to Government approval. Foreign investment in sectors under automatic route but with conditionalities, resulting in transfer of ownership and/or control of Indian entities from resident Indian citizens to non-resident entities, will be subject to compliance of such conditionalities.

- (d) The sectors which are already under 100% automatic route and are without conditionalities would not be affected.
- (e) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraphs (a) and (c) above, portfolio investment, upto aggregate foreign investment level of 49% or sectoral/statutory cap, whichever is lower, will not be subject to either Government approval or compliance of sectoral conditions, as the case may be, if such investment does not result in transfer of ownership and/or control of Indian entities from resident Indian citizens to non-resident entities. Other foreign investments will be subject to conditions of Government approval and compliance of sectoral conditions as laid down in the FDI policy.
- (f) Total foreign investment, direct and indirect, in an entity will not exceed the sectoral/statutory cap.
- (g) Any existing foreign investment already made in accordance with the policy in existence would not require any modification to conform to these amendments.
- (h) The onus of compliance of above provisions will be on the investee company.

6. It is clarified that there are no sub-limits of portfolio investment and other kinds of foreign investments in commodity exchanges, credit information companies, infrastructure companies in the securities market and power exchanges.

7. In Defence sector, portfolio investment by FPIs/FIIs/NRIs/QFIs and investments by FVCIs together will not exceed 24% of the total equity of the investee/joint venture company. Portfolio investments will be under automatic route.

8. In Banking- Private sector, where sectoral cap is 74%, FII/FPI/QFI investment limits will continue to be within 49% of the total paid up capital of the company.

9. There is no change in the entry route *i.e.* Government approval requirement to bring foreign investment in a particular sector/activity. Further, subject to the amendments mentioned in this Press Note, there is no change in other conditions mentioned in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015 and subsequent Press Notes.

10. Relevant provisions of the FDI policy and subsequent Press Notes will be read in harmony with the above amendments in Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015.

11. The above decision will take immediate effect.

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: 5/7/2014-FC-I dated: 30th July, 2015

Copy forwarded to:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau-for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note. 2. Joint Secretary (I&C), Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi 3. Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai 4. NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion-for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website. 5. Hindi Section, DIPP-for providing Hindi version. | <p>For suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.</p> |
|--|--|

Foreign investments caps and entry routes in various sectors as per Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015

Para No. of Consoli-dated FDI Policy Circular of 2015	Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment	
		Cap (%)	Route
1	2	3	4
Agriculture			
6.2.1	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry		
	(a) Floriculture, Horticulture, Apiculture and cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms under controlled conditions;	100%	Automatic

1	2	3	4
	(b) Development and Production of seeds and planting material; (c) Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture, under controlled conditions; and (d) Services related to agro and allied sectors <i>Note:</i> Besides the above, FDI is not allowed in any other agricultural sector/activity		
6.2.2	Tea Plantation		
6.2.2.1	Tea sector including tea plantations <i>Note:</i> Besides the above, FDI is not allowed in any other plantation sector/activity	100%	Government
Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas			
6.2.3	Mining		
6.2.3.1	Mining and Exploration of metal and non-metal ores including diamond, gold, silver and precious ores but excluding titanium bearing minerals and its ores; subject to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.	100%	Automatic
6.2.3.2	Coal and Lignite		
	(1) Coal and Lignite mining for captive consumption by power projects, iron and steel and cement units and other eligible activities permitted under and subject to the provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973.	100%	Automatic
	(2) Setting up coal processing plants like washeries subject to the condition that the company shall not do coal mining and shall not sell washed coal or sized coal from its coal processing plants in the open market and shall supply the washed or sized coal to those parties who are supplying raw coal to coal processing plants for washing or sizing.	100%	Automatic

1	2	3	4
6.2.3.3	Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities		
6.2.3.3.1	Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities subject to sectoral regulations and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act 1957).	100%	Government
6.2.4	Petroleum and Natural Gas		
6.2.4.1	Exploration activities of oil and natural gas fields, infrastructure related to marketing of petroleum products and natural gas, marketing of natural gas and petroleum products, petroleum product pipelines, natural gas/pipelines, LNG Regasification infrastructure, market study and formulation and petroleum refining in the private sector, subject to the existing sectoral policy and regulatory framework in the oil marketing sector and the policy of the Government on private participation in exploration of oil and the discovered fields of national oil companies.	100%	Automatic
6.2.4.2	Petroleum refining by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), without any disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in the existing PSUs.	49%	Automatic
6.2.5	Manufacturing	100%	Automatic
6.2.6	Defence		
6.2.6.1	Defence Industry subject to Industrial license under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951	49%	Government route upto 49%
		(Portfolio investment by FPIs/FIIs/NRIs/QFIs and investments by	Above 49% to Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on

1	2	3	4
		FVCIs up to 24%)	case to case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country.
Services Sector			
Information Services			
6.2.7	Broadcasting		
6.2.7.1	Broadcasting Carriage Services		
6.2.7.1.1	(1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports); (2) Direct to Home (DTH); (3) Cable Networks (Multi System operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability); (4) Mobile TV; (5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS)	74%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% and upto 74%
6.2.7.1.2	Cable Networks [Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs)]	49%	Automatic
6.2.7.2	Broadcasting Content Services		
6.2.7.2.1	Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio), subject to such terms and conditions, as specified from time to time, by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for grant of permission for setting up of FM Radio stations	26%	Government

1	2	3	4
6.2.7.2.2	Up-linking of 'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	26%	Government
6.2.7.2.3	Up-linking of Non-'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels/Down-linking of TV Channels	100%	Government
6.2.8	Print Media		
6.2.8.1	Publishing of newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs	26%	Government
6.2.8.2	Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs	26%	Government
6.2.8.3	Publishing/printing of scientific and technical magazines/specialty journals/ periodicals, subject to compliance with the legal framework as applicable and guidelines issued in this regard from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	100%	Government
6.2.8.4	Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspapers	100%	Government
6.2.9	Civil Aviation		
6.2.9.2	Airports		
	(a) Greenfield projects	100%	Automatic
	(b) Existing projects	100%	Automatic up to 74%
			Government route beyond 74%
6.2.9.3	Air Transport Services		
	(1) Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline	49% (100% for NRIs)	Automatic
	(2) Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service	74% (100% for NRIs)	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% and upto 74%

1	2	3	4
	(3) Helicopter services/seaplane services requiring DGCA approval	100%	Automatic
6.2.9.3.1	Foreign airlines in the capital of Indian companies, operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services	49% (100% for NRIs)	Government
6.2.9.4	Other services under Civil Aviation sector		
	(1) Ground Handling Services subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance	74% (100% for NRIs)	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% and upto 74%
	(2) Maintenance and Repair organizations; flying training institutes; and technical training institutions.	100%	Automatic
6.2.10	Courier services for carrying packages, parcels and other items which do not come within the ambit of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and excluding the activity relating to the distribution of letters.	100%	Automatic
6.2.11	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure		
6.2.11.1	Construction-development projects (which would include development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises, roads or bridges, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure, townships)	100%	Automatic
6.2.12	Industrial Parks – new and existing	100%	Automatic
6.2.13	Satellites- establishment and operation		
6.2.13.1	Satellites-establishment and operation, subject to the sectoral guidelines of Department of Space/ISRO	74%	Government
6.2.14	Private Security Agencies	49%	Government

1	2	3	4
6.2.15	Telecom Services (including Telecom Infrastructure Providers Category-I) All telecom services including Telecom Infrastructure Providers Category-I, viz. Basic, Cellular, United Access Services, Unified License (Access Services), Unified License, National/International Long Distance, Commercial V-Sat, Public Mobile Radio Trunked Services (PMRTS), Global Mobile Personal Communications Services (GMPCS), All types of ISP licenses, Voice Mail/Audiotex/UMS, Resale of IPLC, Mobile Number Portability Services, Infrastructure Provider Category-I (providing dark fibre, right of way, duct space, tower) except Other Service Providers.	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49%
6.2.16	Trading		
6.2.16.1	Cash and Carry Wholesale Trading/Wholesale Trading (including sourcing from MSEs)	100%	Automatic
6.2.16.2	B2B E-commerce activities	100%	Automatic
6.2.16.3	Single Brand product retail trading	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49%
6.2.16.4	Multi Brand Retail Trading	51%	Government
6.2.17	Railway infrastructure Construction, operation and maintenance of the following: (i) Suburban corridor projects through PPP, (ii) High speed train projects, (iii) Dedicated freight lines, (iv) Rolling stock including train sets, and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities, (v) Railway Electrification, (vi) Signaling systems, (vii) Freight terminals, (viii) Passenger terminals, (ix) Infrastructure	100%	Automatic

1	2	3	4
	in industrial park pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to main railway line and (x) Mass Rapid Transport Systems.		
Financial Services			
6.2.18	Financial Services Foreign investment in other financial services, other than those indicated below, would require prior approval of the Government		
6.2.18.1	Asset Reconstruction Companies		
6.2.18.1.1	'Asset Reconstruction Company' (ARC) means a company registered with the Reserve Bank of India under Section 3 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act).	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49%
6.2.18.2	Banking-Private Sector		
6.2.18.2.1	Banking-Private Sector This 74% limit will include investment under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) by FIIs/FPIs, NRIs and shares acquired prior to September 16, 2003 by erstwhile OCBs, and continue to include IPOs, Private placements, GDR/ADRs and acquisition of shares from existing shareholders.	74% (FII/FPI/ QFI upto 49%)	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% and upto 74%
6.2.18.3	Banking-Public Sector		
6.2.18.3.1	Banking-Public Sector subject to Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts 1970/80. This ceiling (20%) is also applicable to the State Bank of India and its associate Banks.	20%	Government
6.2.18.4	Commodity Exchanges		
6.2.18.4.2	Commodity Exchange	49%	Automatic
6.2.18.5	Credit Information Companies (CIC)		
6.2.18.5.1	Credit Information Companies	74%	Automatic

1	2	3	4
6.2.18.6	Infrastructure Company in the Securities Market		
6.2.18.6.1	Infrastructure companies in Securities Markets, namely, stock exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations, in compliance with SEBI Regulations	49%	Automatic
6.2.18.7	Insurance		
6.2.18.7.1	(i) Insurance Company (ii) Insurance Brokers (iii) Third Party Administrators (iv) Surveyors and Loss Assessors (v) Other Insurance Intermediaries appointed under the provisions of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 (41 of 1999)	49%	Automatic up to 26% Government route beyond 26% and upto 49%
6.2.18.7.2	Pension Sector	49%	Automatic up to 26% Government route beyond 26% and upto 49%
6.2.18.8	Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC)		
6.2.18.8.1	Foreign investment in NBFC is allowed under the automatic route in only the following activities: Merchant Banking Under Writing Portfolio Management Services Investment Advisory Services Financial Consultancy Stock Broking Asset Management Venture Capital Custodian Services Factoring Credit Rating Agencies Leasing and Finance	100%	Automatic

1	2	3	4
	Housing Finance Forex Broking Credit Card Business Money Changing Business Micro Credit (xviii) Rural Credit		
Others			
6.2.19	Pharmaceuticals		
6.2.19.1	Greenfield	100%	Automatic
6.2.19.2	Brownfield	100%	Government
6.2.20	Power Exchanges		
6.2.20.1	Power Exchanges registered under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010.	49%	Automatic

Production/exploration of shale oil and gas

*253. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) India's production of Shale oil and gas in 2014-15, if any, in comparison with the output of China;

(b) whether our Shale gas exploration policy has been finalized and if so, the components thereof?

(c) whether Shale gas exploration is proposed to be included in the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP); and

(d) whether open-acreage exploitation is under consideration for Shale oil/gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Production of Shale oil and gas in India has not yet commenced. In China, Sinopec and Petro China have reported commercial production of Shale gas from fields in the Sichuan Basin. Their combined Shale gas output has reached 0.163 Billion Cubic Feet/day, or 1.5% of total natural gas production

(b) Yes, Sir. On 14th October, 2013 policy guidelines allowing National Oil Companies (NOC's) to take up Shale gas and oil exploration in their nomination blocks was issued. The policy is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP) including Open Acreage Policy, covering exploration and exploitation of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbon resources like Shale oil/gas, CBM is under consideration in the Ministry.

Statement

*Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by
National Oil Companies*

F.No. 32011/41/2009-ONG-I

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Government of India

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-110001

Dated, the 14th October, 2013

To

The Director General,
Directorate General of Hydrocarbons,
OIDB Bhavan, Sector-73,
NOIDA (UP.)

Sub: Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil
by National Oil Companies under Nomination regime-reg.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to the above mentioned subject and to state that the Government has approved the following policy guidelines for the Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies (NOCs) under Nomination regime:

1. The policy guidelines will be applicable to onland Oil and Gas Nomination acreages with NOCs.
2. The terms and conditions of the policy would be as per the model permission letter to be issued by the Government to the concerned PEL/PML holding NOC, a copy of which is placed at Annexure.
3. The right to exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil will lie with the NOCs holding PEL/PML granted under the Nomination regime. Subject to provisions of section 1(I) of permission letter for grant of Shale Gas and Oil rights, NOCs shall apply for grant of Shale Gas/Oil right for ML/PELs to be taken up in first phase of assessment within six months of notification of this policy. Permission for ML/PELs to be taken up in subsequent phases shall be applied six months before the respective phase begins. Phasing is

proposed since it may not be feasible for NOCs to take up-E&P activities for Shale Gas and Oil simultaneously in all nomination blocks.

4. The NOC will be required to undertake a mandatory Minimum Work Program (MWP) in a fixed timeframe for Shale Gas and Oil exploration and exploitation, so that there is optimum accretion and development of Shale Gas and Oil resources from the area already granted to them.
5. Tax incentives:
 - (i) Income tax will be payable under IT Act, 1961 at par with the provisions applicable to the Nomination acreages held by the National Oil Companies (ONGC & OIL).
 - (ii) Full exemption from basic customs duty and additional duty of customs for specified goods required in connection with petroleum operations undertaken under petroleum licenses or mining leases issued on nomination basis, would be available for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil under notification No. 12/2012-Custom, dated 17th March, 2012 (SI. Nos. 356) subject to conditions specified thereunder.
 - (iii) All goods supplied against International Competitive Bidding are fully exempt from excise duties subject to the condition that such goods are fully exempt from basic customs duty and additional duty of customs when imported into India.
6. The NOC shall submit, on a monthly and annual basis, a report regarding production and sale of Shale Gas and Oil to Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH).
7. The production of Shale Gas and Oil, if any, in such areas would be treated at par with the production of conventional oil and gas for all purposes of exploration license and Mining Lease.
8. Holder of PEL/PML will be responsible for ensuring Health, Safety and Environment (HSE), site restoration and adoption of best industry practices and follow statutory requirements for all purposes under Licence and Mining Lease.
9. Royalty, cess and taxes for Shale Gas and Oil would be payable at par with conventional gas/oil being produced from the respective areas, at the prevailing rate, as applicable.
10. As per policy for extension of exploration phases under NELP and pre-NELP Production Sharing Contracts (2006) demonstrable delays on account of getting the Government approvals/permits/clearances are to be counted as excusable delays. This provision is extended to Shale Gas and Oil exploration

by NOCs, in view of the fact that NOCs have been prescribed time limit for appraisal programme as in NELP Contracts.

11. A committee comprising DG-DGH, Joint Secretary and Director concerned in the MOP&NG shall address unforeseen circumstances owing to technical, operational and other impediments, which may adversely affect the timelines proposed in the permission letter. This committee is empowered to approve relaxations to any of the timelines, as may be required for expeditious exploration, development and production of Shale Gas and Oil, with proper justification.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/

(Anilkumar V. Patil)

Director

Tel. 23388764

Copy to:

1. CMD, ONGC, New Delhi
2. CMD, OIL, NOIDA, UP

National Sports Bill

*254. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring in a National Sports Bill which mandates all Olympic and non-Olympic sports federations to come under the ambit of the RTI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, Government has issued instructions on 30.3.2010 whereby all the National Sports Federations (NSFs) belonging to Olympic and non-Olympic sports receiving grant of ₹ 10 lakhs or more have been declared as public authorities under the Right to Information Act, 2005. Also a Working Group was constituted by the Government for drafting of the National Sports Development Bill (NSDB), under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Mukul Mudgal. The Working Group submitted the initial draft of the Bill in July, 2013, containing, *inter-alia*, the provisions to bring sports federations under the ambit of Right to Information Act, which was placed in public domain inviting suggestions/comments of general public and stakeholders. The draft of the Bill, incorporating the

feedback received on it, has been submitted by the Working Group. The same was circulated among various Ministries/Departments of Government for India seeking comments. A large number of suggestions/comments have been received on the NSDB. Deliberations on the draft of NSDB are not yet over.

Government wants all sports bodies to adopt measures to ensure transparency and good governance.

Performance of NINL

*255. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Neelachallspat Nigam Limited (NINL) since the start of its commercial operations in 2004 in terms of profits and losses and capacity utilization, year-wise and reasons for losses, if any and capital underutilization; and

(b) the year-wise commission earned by Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) from NINL as its commission agent from 2004, on procurement of raw materials and marketing its products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Year-wise details of the performance of Neelachallspat Nigam Limited (NINL), since the start of its commercial operations in 2004 in terms of profit and losses and capacity utilization, are as follows:

Year	Profit and Loss (₹ in crores)	Capacity Utilization (%)
2004-05	106.00	56.02
2005-06	14.74	61.82
2006-07	57.80	62.03
2007-08	120.44	49.15
2008-09	79.23	48.37
2009-10	37.93	65.39
2010-11	(-) 173.14	58.45
2011-12	29.45	51.85
2012-13	(-) 79.14	48.17
2013-14	(-) 147.22	58.69
2014-15	(-) 232.67	54.84

Since commencement of commercial production in 2004-05 NINL has made profits for Seven years out of total eleven years of its commercial operation. The reasons for losses in recent years is mainly because of severe global recession since 2008-09 particularly in the steel sector leading to reduced demand for steel and allied products. Moreover, global increase in capacity and production has forced down global steel prices leading to more imports into India and low sales realizations for indigenously produced steel. In addition, the ban on mining of iron ore in some areas also led to steep increase in the prices of raw materials as well as inadequate supply of raw materials. The major reason for less capacity utilization is due to delay in commissioning of Steel Melting shop and irregular supply of raw materials.

(b) As per Agreement entered between Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) and NINL, MMTC has been earning a trade margin @ 3% from NINL towards facilitation through MMTC's diversified India wide marketing network as well as infrastructural / logistical support for sourcing of essential raw materials like iron ore fines, calibrated lumpy ore, manganese, dolomite, coking coal etc. and marketing of all the finished products and by-products of NINL in the domestic as well as international market. The details of trade margin earned from 2004 till 2014-15 by MMTC against the total investment and other financial support made so far, totalling ₹ 2971.39 crores, are as below:

Sl.No.	Year	Trade Margin (₹ crores)
1.	2004-05	33.24
2.	2005-06	36.05
3.	2006-07	48.12
4.	2007-08	51.80
5.	2008-09	67.32
6.	2009-10	58.04
7.	2010-11	51.23
8.	2011-12	79.77
9.	2012-13	77.85
10.	2013-14	74.14
11.	2014-15	59.39

Source: MMTC.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Setting up of 11 Spice Development Boards**

2561. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up 11 Spice Development Boards for the purpose of promotion of exports of these commodities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether during 2014-15, export of spices added up to just below US 2 billion dollars in India's total exports basket of over US 310 billion dollars and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government of India has recently notified eleven Spice Development Agencies (SDA) in major spice growing States/Regions of the country. Details of the SDAs are given in Statement-I (See below). SDAs have the mandate to formulate programmes for addressing issues related to production, quality, domestic marketing and export of spices in the region.

(b) The export of Spices from India during 2014-15 was valued at around US\$ 2.43 billion. The major item-wise export of spices from India is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of Spice Development Agencies (SDAs)*

Sl. No.	State	Location	Name of the Agency	Spices	Regions/States covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur SDA	Chilli, Turmeric, Tamarind, Pepper, Curry Leaf	Andhra Pradesh and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
2.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode SDA	Turmeric, Chilli, Pepper, small	Tamil Nadu and other spice

1	2	3	4	5	6
				cardamom, Curry Leaf, Tamarind, Herbal Spices, Clove, Nutmeg, Coriander	growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
3.	Karnataka	Haveri	Haveri SDA	Pepper, Chilli, Cardamom, Ginger, Turmeric, Kokam, Coriander	Karnataka and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mumbai SDA	Turmeric, Chilli	Kokam Maharashtra and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
5.	Gujarat	Unjha	Unjha SDA	Cumin, Fennel, Coriander, Fenugreek, Chilli, Garlic, Ajowan, Dillseed	Gujarat and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
6.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur SDA	Coriander, Fenugreek, Fennel, Cumin	Rajasthan and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh SDA	Mint	Uttar Pradesh and other spice growing districts

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Guna SDA	Garlic, Coriander	in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board Madhya Pradesh and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
9.	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati SDA	Ginger, Pepper, Turmeric, Chillies, Large Cardamom, Teipat	Assam and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
10.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok SDA	Large Cardamom, Ginger, Chillies, Turmeric	Sikkim and other spice growing districts in surrounding region as notified by the Spices Board
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	SPEDA	Saffron	State of Jammu & Kashmir

Statement-II

Item-wise export of spices from India

(Qty. In mt and value in ₹ lakhs)

Item	2013-14		2014-15 (Est.)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5
Pepper	21,250	94,002.34	21,450	120,842.16
Cardamom (S)	3,600	28,380.88	3,795	32,346.75

1	2	3	4	5
Cardamom (L)	1,110	7,961.15	665	8,403.90
Chilli	312,500	272,227.20	347,000	351,710.00
Ginger	23,300	25,614.27	40,400	33,133.00
Turmeric	77,500	66,675.85	86,000	74,435.00
Coriander	45,750	37,185.65	46,000	49,812.50
Cumin	121,500	160,006.00	155,500	183,820.00
Celery	5,600	3,661.48	5,650	4,302.10
Fennel	17,300	16,001.42	11,650	13,165.50
Fenugreek	35,575	13,378.37	23,100	13,947.63
Other Seeds (1)	27,800	15,425.65	28,250	16,512.50
Garlic	25,650	8,387.05	21,610	8,183.00
Tamarind	16,000	9,440.00	13,500	8,919.00
Nutmeg & Mace	4,450	26,285.62	4,475	26,797.50
Other Spices (2)	18,700	32,406.80	23,000	35,996.00
Curry Powder/Paste	23,750	40,132.03	24,650	47,626.00
Mint Products (3)	24,500	343,042.20	25,750	268,925.00
Spice Oils & Oleoresins	11,415	173,324.85	11,475	191,090.00
TOTAL	817,250	1,373,539.26	893,920	1,489,967.53
Value In Million US \$		2,267.67		2,432.85

Dispute case at WTO over solar mission programme

2562. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to face flak at WTO's dispute settlement body over its solar mission programme case filed by US which is in crucial stage with recent setback of losing a dispute over poultry imports, against US;

(b) whether WTO dispute revolves around India calling for mandatory usage of domestically produced solar power panels in its 20,000 MW mega solar project under its National Solar Mission;

(c) whether US has charged India of violating GATT and TRIMS agreements on this count; and

(d) whether EU has also raised similar questions on mandatory usage of local components in solar power projects in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) WTO is likely to circulate the WTO panel ruling in the dispute concerning domestic content requirement in the procurement of solar cells and modules in some tenders under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), by September/October 2015. The United States (US) has claimed that the domestic content requirement clause appears to be inconsistent with GATT 1994 and TRIMs Agreement of WTO. India has defended its claims in WTO as per the provisions contained under Article III: 8(a) and General Exemption clauses of GATT 1994.

The WTO dispute case of poultry imports is distinct from the present solar dispute. The WTO Rulings in poultry imports case in itself will not have any impact on the solar dispute case.

(d) Yes, Sir. The European Union (EU) is a 'third party' in this WTO dispute on JNNSM programme. As a third party, the EU has made its submissions before the WTO panel in support of the US and against India's domestic content requirements.

Relaxation in FDI sectoral cap

2563. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has relaxed or proposes to relax Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) sectoral cap in Defence, Telecom, Civil Aviation, Petroleum and other sectors in 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely impact on the Indian industries, including industries in Karnataka;

(c) whether Government has held consultations with the industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the action taken by Government to address their concerns; and

(e) the other concrete measures taken by Government to boost FDI inflow into the country and the quantum of funds expected to come after removing the FDI cap in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis and significant changes are made in the FDI policy

regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. Changes are made in the Policy after having intensive consultation with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/ Departments, Apex Industries Chambers and other organization.

FDI up to 100% is allowed on the automatic route in most sectors/activities subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditionalities.

During 2014-15 and 2015-16, the Government announced key FDI reforms in the defence and railways sectors. The entire range of rail infrastructure was opened to 100% FDI under the automatic route, and in defence, sectoral cap was raised to 49%. To boost infrastructure creation and to bring pragmatism in the policy, the Government reviewed the FDI policy in the construction development sector also by creating easy exit norms, rationalizing area restrictions and providing due emphasis to affordable housing. To give impetus to the medical devices sector, a carve out was created in FDI policy on the pharmaceutical sector and now 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted. The Government, in order to expand insurance cover to its large population and to provide required capital to insurance companies, raised the FDI limit in the sector to 49%. Pension sector has also been opened to foreign direct investment up to the same limit. The FDI policy provisions pertaining to NRI investment have also been clarified by providing that for the purposes of FDI policy, investment by NRIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations will be deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.

To bring uniformity and simplicity in the FDI policy, the Government has introduced composite caps on foreign investments in the country. Composite cap is applicable across the sectors and is meant to attract foreign investment.

These measures are expected to increase FDI, which complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited through FDI, by way of enhanced access to supplementary capital and state-of-art-technologies; exposure to global managerial practices and opportunities of integration into global markets resulting into accelerated domestic growth of the whole country including Karnataka.

Cancellation of approval of 22 SEZs

2564. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had cancelled the approval given to 22 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) recently;

- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for their cancellation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Recently the Board of Approval (BoA) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in its meeting held on 19th May, 2015, has approved for cancellation/de-notification of formal approval/notified, as the case may be, in respect of 22 SEZs as the progress made by the Developers of said SEZs are not satisfactory. The approval is subject to the concerned Development Commissioner of SEZ furnishing a certificate in the prescribed format that the developer has not availed any tax/duty benefits including Service Tax Exemptions, if any, under the SEZs Act and Rules, or has refunded any such benefits availed by it and no objection certificate from concerned State Government. State-wise distribution of number of said SEZs approved for cancellation/de-notification is as under:

States	Numbers
Andhra Pradesh	3
Haryana	7
Maharashtra	1
Tamil Nadu	7
Uttar Pradesh	4
GRAND TOTAL	22

Fall in rubber procuring prices

2565. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government is aware of the devastating decline in the rubber procuring prices due to the import of rubber and rubber products from Indonesia, Malaysia, etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Government is aware of the recent decline in the prices of Natural Rubber (NR) caused primarily by fall in rubber prices in the international markets and the lower demand for the type of NR produced domestically. Main reasons for the decline of rubber prices in the international market are weak demand for NR due to moderating economic growth in China, increase in world stock of NR particularly in Thailand and low oil prices resulting in low prices of synthetic rubber. However, the domestic rubber prices have generally stayed above international prices.

Details of prices of NR in the domestic and international market and the domestic production *vis-a-vis* imports are given below:

Prices of NR in the Domestic and International Markets (₹/kg)

Year/ Month	Sheet rubber		Block rubber		Latex (60% drc)	
	Domestic (RSS 4 Kottayam)	International (RSS 3 Bangkok)	Domestic (ISNR 20 Kottayam)	International (SMR 20 Kuala Lumpur)	Domestic (Kottayam)	International (Kuala Lumpur)
2012-13	176.82	175.76	168.17	160.89	117.72	111.64
2013-14	166.02	155.25	156.43	137.14	123.31	101.06
2014-15	132.57	112.71	114.40	96.04	94.46	77.07
July 2015	125.37	106.22	113.26	91.80	109.81	74.42

Production vis-a-vis Imports of Natural Rubber

	Production Quantity (Tonne)	Import Quantity (Tonne)
2012-13	913,700 p	262,753
2013-14	774,000 p	360,263
2014-15	645,000 p	442,130

P = Provisional.

India imports Natural Rubber (NR) mainly from Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. Import of rubber products has grown due to several factors including difference in domestic and international prices and quality considerations.

Validity of degree certificates issued by FDDI

2566. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the degree certificates of Foot wear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) issued till last year are valid as per UGC/AICTE norms;

(b) if not, the details of facts and whether any enquiry has been ordered for issuing invalid degrees and the outcome of the enquiry;

(c) what is the number of affected students, year-wise and course-wise and steps taken to protect their prospects;

(d) what kind of degree will be given to the students who are presently pursuing degree and post degree courses; and

(e) how the students who had been admitted for degree courses would be compensated and protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) The FDDI was offering standalone Diplomas to the students till the year 2007. Based on the growing aspirations of students and their parents for acquiring Degree in preference to a diploma, in the year in 2010, FDDI converted all PG & UG Professional Diploma programmes in specialized field of Retail, Footwear, Fashion, and Leather Goods and Accessories Design into M.Sc. and B.Sc. The degree was granted in collaboration with IGNOU to enable FDDI students to acquire a UGC recognized degree along with sufficient professional & technical skill required in any corporate when as many as 1250 students were enrolled for various B.Sc. and M.Sc. Programmes in collaboration with them. Requests for renewal of MOU of IGNOU with FDDI did not fructify. In such circumstances, FDDI published an advertisement in newspaper for empanelment of a University for award of Degree to the students pursuing various professional programmes at FDDI. In response to the advertisement Mewar University applied for collaboration. FDDI signed an MOU with Mewar University to offer Degree programmes from academic session 2012.

As per the MOU, the students were enrolled and registered with Mewar University Chittorgarh, Rajasthan from the academic year 2012. FDDI was responsible for short listing of eligible candidates for the said programmes and for providing technical and professional training at campuses. The information pertaining to degrees being awarded to the FDDI students by Mewar University was posted on the website of the Institute as well as the University.

However, the UGC, in September, 2014, has raised questions against the MOU between FDDI and Mewar University for grant of degree to FDDI students registered for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 in light of the AICTE's non-recognition of its degree.

Total number of affected students is 3609. Details are given in Statement (See below).

The Government is making best efforts to get the matter resolved through consultations with UGC, IGNOU, FDDI and Ministry of Human Resources Development.

Statement*Footwear Design and Development Institute students enrolled in Mewar University*

Sl. No.	Programme	Session	Duration of the course	Total No. of students						
				Noida	Chhindwara	Kolkata	Chennai	Fursatganj	Rohtak	Jodhpur
1.	MSC-FMRM	2012-2014	Two Year	54	12	5	12	26	16	3
2.	MSC-FT	2012-2014	Two Year	55	23	11	9	30	25	—
3.	MSCCRD	2012-2014	Two Year	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	MSC-LGAD	2012-2014	Two Year	25	—	1	—	—	—	—
5.	MSCVMCD	2012-2014	Two Year	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	MSC-PQM	2012-2014	Two Year	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
7.	BSc. FMRM	2012-2015	Three Year	50	30	9	20	30	34	—
8.	BSc. FT	2012-2015	Three Year	56	49	44	32	64	62	24
9.	BSc. LGAD	2012-2015	Three Year	45	—	13	—	19	—	—
10.	BSc. FD	2012-2015	Three Year	29	—	54	—	22	40	—
11.	IPBM	2012-2017	Five Year	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL				433	114	137	79	191	177	27
GRAND TOTAL				1158						
1.	B DESIGN (FDPM)	2013-2017	Four Year	66	39	49	22	55	54	50
2.	B. DESIGN (LGAD)	2013-2017	Four Year	51	—	25	—	11	—	—
3.	B. DESIGN (FD)	2013-2017	Four Year	55	—	60	32	43	31	—
4.	RET MGMT (BBA+MBA)	2013-2018	Five Year	57	27	8	11	14	12	11

5.	BUS. MGMT (BBA+MBA)	2013-2018	Five Year	52	—	—	—	—	21	—
6.	MBA (FMRM)	2013-2015	Two Year	62	13	10	22	23	24	21
7.	MBA (FDPM)	2013-2015	Two Year	27	12	19	10	22	17	11
8.	M DES(CAD/CAM)	2013-2015	Two Year	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL				396	91	171	97	168	159	93
GRAND TOTAL				1175						
1.	B DESIGN (FDPM)	2014-2018	Four Year	64	20	48	30	54	51	43
2.	B. DESIGN (LGAD)	2014-2018	Four Year	56	—	30	—	8	—	—
3.	B. DESIGN (FD)	2014-2018	Four Year	63	—	51	32	35	55	40
4.	B. DESIGN (FMRM)	2014-2018	Four Year	64	39	10	11	16	22	25
5.	BUS. MGMT (BBA+MBA)	2014-2019	Five Year	50	—	—	—	—	46	—
6.	MBA (FMRM)	2014-2016	Two Year	56	26	14	14	18	21	25
7.	MBA (FDPM)	2014-2016	Two Year	35	—	16	17	18	20	11
8.	M DES(CAD/CAM)	2014-2016	Two Year	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL				410	85	169	104	149	215	144
GRAND TOTAL				1276						
FINAL No. OF STUDENTS ENROLLED				3609						

Expert body to expedite clearance for investment projects

2567. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any expert body to expedite clearance for investment projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has given any recommendation to Government with regard to speedy clearance of such projects, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the clearances that this body has given to such projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. However, in pursuance of announcement of the Finance Minister in his budget speech, Government has constituted an Expert Committee to examine the possibility of replacing multiple prior permission with pre-existing regulatory mechanism and to prepare draft legislation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Composite foreign investment cap

2568. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late Government has allowed composite foreign investment caps in certain sectors;

(b) if so, the details of the sectors likely to be benefited by such a decision;

(c) whether Banking and Defence Sectors have also been brought within the purview of the decisions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government vide Press Note 8 (2015) issued on 30.07.2015 and reproduced in Statement [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to S.Q. No. 252 (parta)], introduced composite caps on foreign investments in the country, so that uniformity and simplicity

are brought across the sectors in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy for attracting foreign investors. Composite cap is applicable across the sectors.

With the introduction of composite caps, foreign investment shall include all types of foreign investments, direct and indirect, regardless of whether the said investments have been made under Schedule 1 (FDI), 2 [Foreign Institutional Investor(FII)], 2A [Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI)], 3 [Non-Resident Indian (NRI)], 6 [Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI)], 8 [A Qualified Foreign Investor(QFI)], 9 [Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)] and 10 [Depository Receipts (DRs)] of Foreign Exchange Management Act(FEMA) (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations. Foreign Currency Convertible Bond (FCCBs) and DRs having underlying of instruments which can be issued under Schedule 5, being in the nature of debt, shall not be treated as foreign investment. However, any equity holding by a person resident outside India resulting from conversion of any debt instrument under any arrangement shall be reckoned as foreign investment. The measure is expected to bring clarity in FDI policy and boost foreign investment across the sectors.

(c) and (d) Looking into strategic nature of Defence and Banking-Private Sector, Sub-limits of portfolio investment in these sectors have not been changed *i.e.* 24% in Defence Sectors and 49% in Banking-Private Sector.

Scheme to establishing industries in Madhya Pradesh

†2569. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed for any scheme to establish new industries in Madhya Pradesh during the last one year and current year; and

(b) if so, the industry-wise details thereof and the amount allocated for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry does not have any scheme for establishing new industries. However, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under this Ministry administers 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' for development of Industrial clusters. Under MIIUS, two projects at Ujjaini and Morena are being setup in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The details of the above projects are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Name and Place of the Project	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Approved Central Grant	1st Instalment released on 30.03.2015
1. Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	5/03/2015	75.00	12.75	3.825
2. Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	5/03/2015	44.88	11.50	3.45

Decline in exports

2570. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports declined for the seventh successive month in June and key export sectors such as engineering, electronics, leather, textiles and petroleum posted negative growth, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether concerned over declining exports Government has decided to set up a Trade Facilitation Council comprising members of Centre and States to promote India's overseas shipments if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the main objective of the Council will be facilitating trade from States in a bid to boost the country's exports, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of exports for various sectors such as Engineering, Electronics, Textile, Leather and Leather Products and Petroleum Products are given in the table below:

(Values in million USD)

Sl. No.	Sector	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Engineering Goods	6913.1	6881.3	5145.2	6021.5	5880.0	5627.4	5099.9
2.	Electronic Goods	534.6	496.9	461.7	532.8	472.6	467.8	475.4
3.	Textiles and Garments	2870.8	3124.6	2955.3	3044.5	2824.3	2982.6	2975.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Petroleum Products	4522.6	3023.0	2555.5	2646.1	2755.2	2427.8	2885.5
5.	Leather and Leather Products	513.4	527.4	441.3	434.8	417.9	477.0	519.1
INDIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS		26154.5	24393.6	21983.4	24032.6	22054.7	22346.8	22289.4

(b) and (c) A Council for Trade Development and Promotion has been constituted vide Notification No. S.O. 1798 (E) dated 3rd July, 2015. The composition and the Terms of Reference of the Council are mentioned in the said Notification which is given in Statement.

Statement

The composition and Terms of Reference of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion

Government of India
(Bharat Sarkar)
Department of Commerce
(Vanijya Vibhag)
New Delhi, the 3rd July, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. S.O. 1798(E) It has been decided to constitute the Council for Trade Development and Promotion with immediate effect in order to ensure a continuous dialogue with State Governments and UTs on measures for providing an International trade enabling environment in the States and to create a framework for making the States active partners in boosting India's exports.

2. The compositions of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion would be as below:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Union Commerce and Industry Minister | Chairperson |
| 2. Minister in-charge of Trade and Commerce in State Governments and UTs | Members |
| 3. Secretaries to Government of India: | |
| Commerce, Revenue, Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Civil Aviation, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Food Processing, Information Technology, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, MSME, Textiles, Environment | Members |

4. Chairman, Railway Board Members
5. Secretary/CEO, Niti Ayog
6. DGFT
7. DGEP
8. Director Centre for WTO Studies
9. Director RIS
10. DG FIEO
11. Secretary/Generals of FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM
12. Concerned Joint Secretary in D/o Commerce Member Secretary

Chairman can opt any other official or expert when required.

3. The Terms of Reference for the Council for Trade Development and Promotion would be as follows:
 - (i) To provide a platform to State Governments and UTs for articulating their perspectives on trade policy;
 - (ii) To provide a platform to Government of India for apprising State Governments and UTs about international developments affecting India's trade potential and opportunities and to prepare them to deal with evolving situation;
 - (iii) To help State Governments develop and pursue export strategies in line with national Foreign Trade Policy;
 - (iv) To provide a platform for deliberation on the need for infrastructure relevant for promoting trade and for identification of impediments and infrastructure gaps which adversely affect India's exports;
 - (v) To facilitate a mechanism for discussion on operationalization of trade infrastructure.
4. The Council will be recommendatory in nature and will meet at least once every year. The meetings of the Council will be held at Delhi or anywhere in the country. Records of the discussion will be kept.
5. The Council will be served by the Joint Secretary, in-charge of mainstreaming work.

[No. 10/21/2015-SC]

(Sanjay Chadha)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Impetus to industries/towns under 'Make In India' programme

2571. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government under 'Make in India' programme to give impetus to any/all industries based in various towns/cities including Kanpur and Agra in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) 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. 'Make in India' initiative has no specific component for State/city specific initiatives/incentives. The aim of 'Make in India' initiative of the Government is to provide a conducive and enabling environment for business and investments, both domestic and foreign to flourish, to protect intellectual property, foster innovation, enhance skill development and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. The 25 thrust sectors included in 'make in India' initiative cover manufacturing, infrastructure and services.

Setting up of State Trade Policy

2572. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked all the States to set up a State Trade Policy in order to streamline procedures and increase exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government had asked the States to appoint commissioners and prepare export strategy; and

(c) whether as many as 21 States have appointed export commissioners, while 24 States have worked out strategies for outward shipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) A Council for Trade Development and Promotion has been constituted on 3rd July, 2015 to ensure a continuous dialogue with State Governments and UTs on measures for providing an international trade enabling environment in the States and to create a framework for making the States active partners in boosting India's exports. All the States/UTs have been requested to use this Council for articulating their perspective on the trade policy, outline the assistance needed for their export promotion initiatives and to send their suggestions for setting the agenda for the first meeting of the

Council. This will be an institutional mechanism for regular communication with the stakeholders.

Department of Commerce has identified some key initiatives to be taken by States/UTs such as preparation of Export Strategies, appointment of Export Commissioners and institution of Export Awards etc. Till date, 15 States/UTs have prepared their Export Strategies, 24 States/UTs have appointed Export Commissioner and 6 States/UTs have instituted the Export Awards.

Flexible norms on routing of third country goods

2573. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is looking for more flexible norms on routing of third country goods;

(b) whether till now India insisted that at least 30-35 per cent addition should take place in a country with which it has a pact;

(c) whether there has to be a change of heading, which means steel sheets should be a finished product; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that with Australia and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Government is expected to move to a product specific approach covering each category separately and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is no specific proposal from the Government for more flexible norms on routing of third country goods.

(b) and (c) The general rules of origin under some of India's existing free trade agreements (FTAs) in the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) and with the Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Japan and Korea stipulate a 30-40% value addition and a change in tariff classification.

(d) There are proposals for product specific approach in the rules of origin negotiations with Australia and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) countries.

Export of grapes from maharashtra

2574. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the year-wise and country-wise status of export of grapes from Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) whether grapes export from the State is on decline, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise data on export of grapes is not maintained by the DGCI&S. The year-wise and country-wise exports (top 10) of grapes from India during the last two years are as under:

(Quantity in MTs; Value in US \$ Million)

Country	2013-14		2014-15	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Netherland	46137	89.17	32859	58.74
United Kingdom	17149	35.19	13476	26.11
Russia	24503	38.28	12626	18.50
United Arab Emirates	17212	21.71	11861	18.42
Saudi Arabia	9388	8.46	5320	7.65
Germany	3158	5.32	2939	5.24
Thailand	3808	8.20	2260	4.63
Sri Lanka	3499	3.27	2072	3.34
Hong Kong	1645	3.92	1141	2.67
Bangladesh	31188	12.66	3562	2.14
Other Countries	34930	53.32	19142	29.17
TOTAL	192617	279.50	107258	176.61

Source: APEDA/DGCI&S

There has been a decline in export of grapes during 2014-15. One of the major reasons for decline in export has been damage to the crop in Maharashtra due to unseasonal rains and hailstorms.

(c) The Government is implementing a number of measures and incentives for promoting the exports of agricultural products including grapes. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce extends financial assistance to the eligible exporters under "Agriculture export promotion Plan Scheme" which comprises of various components namely; Market Development; Infrastructure Development;

Quality Development; and Transport Assistance. Also, exports of grapes are eligible for an incentive of 5% under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

The Government also provides assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for various interventions aimed at increasing production and productivity of horticultural crops including grapes for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. Production related activities include development of planting material through nurseries, area expansion, rejuvenation, Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, creation of water resources. Besides, assistance is also being extended for creating infrastructure for post-harvest management and marketing.

FDDI affiliation with Mewar University

2575. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state that whether it is a fact that the Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) is still claiming in its website to grant MBA degrees for 2015-16 session inspite of the fact that its affiliation with Mewar University is no more?

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

Introduction of e-Nivesh

2576. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced e-Nivesh, a national single-window online platform to facilitate potential investors planning to set up business in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total number of clearances an investor is required to obtain for setting up a project;

(c) whether all the clearances have been digitized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by when the remaining clearances are likely to be digitized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Project Motoring Group in Cabinet Secretariat has set up an online digital platform (e-Nivesh) through which it proposes to monitor the processing of 88 different types clearances/ approvals granted by various Central Government Ministries/Department. The exact

number of clearances required by investor depends on a number of factors including investment in plant and machinery, member and class of employees, and the sector concerned.

(c) and (d) Out of the 88 clearances, 80 clearances have been digitized and 4 clearances in respect of Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs are not proposed to be digitized due to security reasons. Digitization of the remaining 4 clearances is nearing completion by various Ministries and Departments. In addition to the above mentioned 88 clearances, 5 clearances are available on the portal of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Industrial Development Centres in Rajasthan

†2577. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Industrial Development Centres for development of industries in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of places in the State where such Centres have already been set up; and

(c) the funds allocated to the State Government of Rajasthan for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' was notified in July 2013 for taking up new project in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period. Despite repeated requests by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, no project proposal was received from Rajasthan. Hence, no industrial cluster is being set up under MIUS.

(b) and (c) Under 'Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)', a project at Marble Cluster, Kishangarh was sanctioned on 28.10.2004 with a project cost of ₹ 34.72 crore involving central grant of ₹ 26.04 crore. ₹ 25.78 crore has been provided by the Central Government to this project.

Crisis In tobacco farming

2578. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the crisis in tobacco farming due to disincentives imposed on tobacco products;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) how Government is going to reconcile the demands of the farmers with its trade restrictions; and

(c) whether any alternative uses have been found for tobacco produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No disincentives have been provided under the direct taxes on tobacco products so as to result in crisis in tobacco farming.

(b) In so far as trade policy of Department of Commerce is concerned, trade in tobacco and tobacco products is “free” and hence, there is no question of any reconciliation on this issue.

(c) Tobacco Board has reported that tobacco is a good source of photochemical *viz.*, solanesol, nicotine, proteins, tobacco seed oil and organic acids (malic and citric) which have pharmaceutical, agricultural and industrial uses.

Share of manufacturing sector in GDP

2579. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the year-wise share of manufacturing sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15;

(b) what major policy initiatives the Ministry has undertaken to increase this share during 2014-15; and

(c) what is their impact on increasing this share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Central Statistics office (CSO) has adopted methodological changes and started providing share of sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices instead of shares in Gross Domestic Products (GDP) from 2011-12 onwards. The share of manufacturing GVA at current prices is given in the table:

Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Share of manufacturing GVA in total GVA (%)	14.8	18.1	17.9	17.3	17.2

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

Note: Share of manufacturing GVA for 2010-11 is at factor cost, while from 2011-12 to 2014-15 it is at basic prices. The share of manufacturing GVA in 2010-11 is not strictly comparable with the share during 2011-12 to 2014-15.

The Government has taken measures including administrative and regulatory, to accelerate the growth of industrial sector. Global economic scenario as well as the steps taken by the Government impact performance in the manufacturing sector in the short, medium and long term. For creation of conducive business environment, the Government is constantly simplifying and rationalizing the processes and the procedures for boosting investor sentiment, simplifying the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and correcting the inverted duty structure. Some of the recent initiatives towards this end include pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, two extensions of two years each permitted in the initial validity of three years of the industrial license to take it 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. The recent amendments in FDI policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49%, in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, in Insurance and Pension Sector upto 49%. The investment limit requiring prior permission from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)/Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs has been increased from ₹ 1200 crore to ₹ 3000 crore. The definition of investment by Non Resident Indians (NRIs), Person of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCIs) in FDI policy has been revised. Further, except for Defence and private sector banking for which specific conditions apply, composite caps on foreign investment have been recently allowed so that uniformity and simplicity are brought in across the sectors in FDI policy for attracting foreign investment.

The Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan which has simplified procedures and as on date provides 14 services online. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project is under implementation. In addition, the Government has conceptualized Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority (NICDA) for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors.

The Government has also launched “Make in India” programme with 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in ‘Invest India’ to assist, guide, handhold and facilitate investors during the various phases of business life cycle. This Cell provides necessary information on vast range of subjects; such as policies of the Ministries and State Governments, various incentive schemes and opportunities available, to make it easy for the investors to make necessary investment decision.

Information on 25 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 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and other National Industrial Corridors.

Opposition to FDI in retail sector by States

2580. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are against allowing Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve this issue at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per extant FDI policy, FDI upto 100% is permitted in Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT). No State is against the FDI in SBRT. As regards FDI policy in Multi Brand Retail Trading (MBRT), no decision has been taken by the Government.

Restructuring of Rubber Board

2581. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to restructure the Rubber Board by amending the Indian Rubber Act, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the working of the Rubber Board is being adversely affected due to the inordinate delay in reconstituting the Rubber Board and due to the non-filling of the vacancies such as the important posts of Chairman, Rubber Production Commissioner, Secretary, etc.; and

(c) whether Government has already taken steps to reconstitute the Rubber Board and to fill the vacancies, if so, the details with the period of delay occurred in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has no plans to restructure the Rubber Board by amending the Indian Rubber Act.

(b) and (c) The tenure of the previous Board expired on 28 February 2014. As per Rules, all statutory and administrative functions of the Board, until its reconstitution, are discharged by the Chairman within his delegated powers. Chairman of Spices Board currently has additional charge of the Chairman of the Rubber Board. Steps have been taken for reconstitution of the Board.

Investment centres

2582. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision had been taken some time back to build 50 new investment centres in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the decision has been rescinded/substituted by some other scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir; such decision has not taken by the Government.

(a) and (b) Do not arise.

Steps to boost exports

2583. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade deficit has become a structural feature and Government has not been able to offer any out-of-box solution to bridge the gap between the exports and imports;

(b) if so, the measures Government proposes to take to boost export performance and to narrow down imports;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revisit export promotion schemes to give more space to MSME sector; and

(d) the quantum of incense sticks exported during the last three years together with the details of countries to which incense sticks have been exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India's merchandise Exports, Imports as well as Trade Deficit during the last three years have shown a mixed trend as evident from the table below:

(Values in US \$ Billion)

Year	Export	Growth %	Import	Growth %	Trade Deficit	Growth %	* GDP	Trade Deficit as % of GDP
2012-13	300.4	-1.8	490.7	0.3	190.3	3.8	1835.8	10.4
2013-14	314.4	4.7	450.2	-8.3	135.8	-28.6	1875.2	7.2
2014-15	310.5	-1.2	447.6	-0.6	137.1	1.0	2051.1	6.7

*Source: CSO, New Series Estimates(2012-13, 2013-14), DGC&S

It would be seen from the Table above that Trade Deficit as % of GDP has shown a continuously declining trend. The major contributors for the trade deficit are imports of Petroleum and Gold (contributing for nearly 80% or more of total trade deficit). Whereas the import of Petroleum is critical for the growth of economy and meeting the energy needs of the country, the Government introduces various policy measures from time to time, for managing imports of gold, keeping in view the overall economic and Current Account Deficit (CAD) situation of the country.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken a number of measures to restore the positive growth rate in exports and manage imports, in order to manage the Trade deficit. The main steps taken are:

- (i) Government performs import appraisal to evaluate the quantum of imports on a periodic basis. In order to control imports of gold and silver the Government gradually increased customs duty on gold from 2 per cent in January 2012 to 10 per cent in August 2013. In the month of April, 2015, the Government raised import tariff value of gold to \$388 per 10g from \$375 per 10g and of silver to \$524 per Kg from \$512 per Kg.
- (ii) Government has recently released the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20, which has introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India for diversification of India's export markets and products and give a boost to India's exports. This also includes goods and services from MSME Sector.
- (iii) The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 has also introduced several measures for facilitating trade and improving 'Ease of doing business' by reducing the number of mandatory documents required for export and import to three each. In order to facilitate faster processing and enable working in 24X7 mode, DGFT has facilitated submission of various applications and documents in online mode, as well as online payment of application fees through credit/

debit cards and electronic fund transfer from 53 banks. CBEC has also facilitated integration of Plant Quarantine and FSSAI with EDI system of Customs, for purposes of export and import. These measures will facilitate trade by reducing transaction cost and time.

- (iv) In order to provide Indian exporters better access to various markets, the government is engaged in regional, bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations with various countries and trade blocks.
- (v) In order to promote exports, the State Governments have been requested to develop their export strategy, appoint export commissioners, address infrastructure constraints restricting movement of goods, facilitate refund of VAT/Octroi/State level cess, and address other issues relating to various clearances etc. and build capacity of new exporters.
- (vi) The Government continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors to different countries and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the emerging global financial situation and overall economic implications.

(d) The quantity of incense sticks exported during the last three years are as under:

Quantity in thousand Kgs.

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Incense Sticks	42220.29	40092.04	42423.33

Source: DGC&S

The top ten countries to which the incense sticks have been exported are United States of America, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Nepal, Brazil, Malaysia, Chile and Iran.

Direct purchase of land by SEZ promoters

2584. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
 SHRI K. C. TYAGI:
 SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
 DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government would consider the proposal that the promoters of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) should buy land through negotiations with farmers rather than expect it to be acquired by Government;

(b) whether Government will also consider determining the market value of the land as the minimum price;

(c) how many SEZ projects have been sanctioned by Government in the last six months, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) what criteria were adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per Entry No. 18 of the State List in the 7th schedule of the Constitution of India, land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is provided by the concerned State Governments. The Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs only considers those proposals which have been duly recommended by the State Governments and if land is in the possession of the Developer. Since land is a State subject, State Governments are free to frame any law/rule on the subject. During the last six months, the Board of Approval on Special Economic Zone (SEZ) has approved for setting up of following three SEZs:

Sl. No.	Name of Developer	Location of SEZs	Sector
1.	M/s. Infosys Limited	Sector-85, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)
2.	M/s. Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd.	Mundra Taluka, Kutch District, Gujarat	Multi Product
3.	M/s. Infosys Limited	Gokul village, Dharward District, Near Airport Hubli, Karnataka	IT/ITES
4.	M/s. Mantri Developers Private Limited	Nanakramguda village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES

Denial of entry to 2100 batches of Indian goods by US

2585. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI AHMED PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 2100 batches of Indian goods have recently failed to gain entry in the United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons cited by US authorities for not allowing these goods in the US; and

(c) what action Government has taken/proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) According to Import Refusal Report data available on the US FDA website (<http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/importrefusals>), 1150 refusals of Indian products were recorded in the last 6 months *i.e.* from January to June, 2015.

The products from India which were refused entry included fried snack foods, bakery products, spices (ground, mixed) and seasonings, tamarind and other pastes, basmati rice, food with supplemental nutrients added, soft drinks, shrimps and prawns, harvested fisheries, herbals and botanicals, miscellaneous patent medicines, generic medicines, bath soaps and detergents etc. The reasons given for the refusals vary from problems in packaging, labeling, misbranding, alleged contamination, and residue levels etc.

(c) Among the steps taken by the Government include tightening labeling rules and making it mandatory for companies to clearly mention the dates of manufacturing, best before use and expiry, improving pre-export inspection, greater emphasis on standards through sensitization of exporters for compliance of regulatory issues through export promotion agencies and also taking up at bilateral trade forums wherever appropriate.

UNESCO's list of properties of outstanding universal value

2586. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO's World Heritage Committee has recently updated list of properties of outstanding universal value that are a part of planet's cultural and natural heritage;

(b) if so, what are the details of Indian sites added to this list; and

(c) what are the names of Indian sites that already find place on this list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. UNESCO's World Heritage Committee has recently updated the list of properties of outstanding universal value that are a part of planet's cultural and natural heritage. At present there are a total of 1031 World Heritage Sites in the list.

(b) and (c) The details of Indian sites which are included in the UNESCO list is given in Statement.

Statement

List of world heritage cultural and natural sites from India

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
Cultural Sites		
Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India		
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutb Minar Complex, Delhi (1993)	Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
17.	Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan
21.	Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)	Gujarat

Under protection of Ministry of Railways

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 22. | Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling,1999),
Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla(2008) | West Bengal,
Tamil Nadu,
Himachal Pradesh |
| 23. | Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria
Terminus) (2004) | Maharashtra |

Under protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee

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|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 24. | Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002) | Bihar |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|

Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums Department

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------|
| 25. | Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010) | Rajasthan |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------|

Natural Sites

Under protection of Ministry of Environment and Forest

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 26. | Kaziranga National Park (1985) | Assam |
| 27. | Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (1985) | Assam |
| 28. | Keoladeo National Park (1985) | Rajasthan |
| 29. | Sunderban National Park (1987) | West Bengal |
| 30. | Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks
(1988, 2005) | Uttarakhand |
| 31. | Western Ghats (2012) | Karnataka, Kerala,
Maharashtra, Tamil
Nadu |
| 32. | Great Himalayan National Park (2014) | Himachal Pradesh |

Withdrawal of Delhi's nomination for World Heritage City tag

2587. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent delegation of India in United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has withdrawn Delhi's nomination for a UNESCO World Heritage City tag;

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

(c) the total expenditure incurred during last ten years on preparation of preliminary and final dossier in this regard for submission to UNESCO; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Government of India has not withdrawn the nomination of Delhi as a UNESCO World Heritage City but has only requested the UNESCO Secretariat for postponement of the consideration of the nomination. Question does not arise.

(b) An amount of ₹ 91.10 lakh was spent on preparation of nomination dossier which was funded by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of National Virtual Library of India

2588. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission recommended a National Mission on Libraries (NML) which includes the setting up of National Virtual Library of India and Model Libraries at State and District level under the Ministry that would provide knowledge network connectivity across India; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any concrete steps in this regard so far and if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Knowledge Commission recommended setting up of a National Mission on Libraries.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government in this regard:

(i) A High Level Committee *i.e.* National Mission on Libraries was set up *vide* notification dated 4.5.2012.

- (ii) The National Mission on Libraries identified four core areas of work:
- Creation of National Virtual Library of India
 - Setting up of NML Model Libraries.
 - Quantitative and Qualitative Survey.
 - Capacity building.
- (iii) The Scheme, “National Mission on Libraries—Upgradation of Libraries providing services to the Public” has been approved with an outlay of ₹ 400.00 crores during the Twelfth plan period.
- (iv) Projects for developing five public libraries as model libraries have been approved is given in Statement-I.
- (v) Projects for setting up NML model libraries have been approved for twelve States, is given in Statement-II.
- (vi) The work of quantitative and qualitative survey of libraries has started.
- (vii) The work of capacity building of library personnel has started.

Statement-I

Five public libraries to which grants have been given by NML

Sl. No.	Public Library
1.	Delhi Public Library, Delhi
2.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna
3.	Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur
4.	National Library, Kolkata
5.	Central Secretariat Library, Delhi

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated by NML for State and district libraries in twelve States for setting up model libraries

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Library	Amount of approved Project estimates
1	2	3	4
1.	Goa	Krishnadas Shama State Central Library	223.00
		Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes Dist. Library	87.00
2.	Karnataka	State Central Library , Bangalore	223.00

1	2	3	4
		District Central Library, Shivamogga	87.00
3.	Rajasthan	State Central Library, Jaipur	100.83
4.	West Bengal	State Central Library, Kolkata	222.81
		North Bengal State Library , Coochbehar	86.98
5.	Uttar Pradesh	State Central Library, Allahabad	206.00
		Government District Library Etawah	87.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh	87.00
		District Library, Danteywada	87.00
7.	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhi Nagar	106.01
8.	Odisha	H.K.M.State Library, Bhubaneswar	223.00
		District Library, Ganjam	40.36
9.	Telangana	State Central Library, Afzalganj, Hyderabad	112.25
		District Library Mehboob Nagar	52.00
10.	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library, Agartala	223.00
		Unakoti District Library, Kailashahar	87.00
11.	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizawal	100.00
		District Library, Kolasib	50.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar	223.00
		District Library, Pasighat	87.00

Preservation of ethnic groups' culture of NE Region

2589. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project of preservation, development and exposure of various ethnic groups' culture of North-Eastern Region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry and its various attached/sub-ordinate offices and autonomous organizations undertake cultural activities/programmes/projects through their Plan schemes for protection, preservation and promotion of culture across the country including the North Eastern Region.

In order to undertake these activities in the NE Regions, 10% of the Annual Plan outlay is earmarked. Accordingly, during 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 145.50 crores has been earmarked for the benefit of NE Region. The allocations for 2015-16 under various schemes of Ministry of Culture is given in Statement.

Statement

Plan allocation of funds for North East Activities-2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Budget Head	Programme/Schemes	Funds allocated for NE Activities for 2015-16
1.	Zonal Cultural Centres	20.00
2.	Scheme of Art and Culture and Centenary Celebrations	87.30
3.	Archaeological Survey of India	5.00
4.	Museums	20.00

Two Sisters Cultural Parks in Beijing and Bengaluru

2590. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China are establishing two sister cultural parks in Beijing and Bengaluru to boost the soft power content in, and impart a holistic dimension to, a rapidly evolving relationship between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made and results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendments to the Ancient Monuments Act

2591. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has sought changes in the Ancient Monuments Act of 1958; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the ASI wanted Humayun's Tomb to be excluded from the purview of the law of 1958, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Mobile sim cards obtained on forged documents

2592. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1303 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th December, 2012 and state:

(a) the updated status of action taken by the Ministry in coordination with Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, on the issue of mobile SIM cards illegally obtained on forged documents;

(b) whether Government would consider making Aadhaar Card compulsory for obtaining SIM card or making attestation of documents with follow up like in issuing caste certificates or similar innovative methods to ensure proper customer verification;

(c) the steps taken to verify the authenticity of already issued SIM cards; and

(d) the mobile company-wise and State-wise number of complaints/FIRs lodged regarding forged documents, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The actions taken by the Government on the issue of mobile SIM cards include the following:

- Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cell of Department of Telecommunication (DoT) have taken actions including imposition of penalty on non-compliant Customer Application Forms (CAF) and filing of FIR/complaints against forged cases.
- In addition, in case of non-compliant CAF, service provider concerned has to either disconnect the services or submit the compliant CAF to TERM Cells within 72 hours.
- States Police of all the States have been directed to curb illegal/ clandestine telecom operations and to carryout speedy and comprehensive investigation into such complaints followed by successful prosecution.
- States Police of J&K and North East States have been requested to carry out random verification of the telecom subscribers and Franchisee verification in their jurisdictional areas as per the guidelines dated 20.01.2010 issued from DoT for the verification on issue of mobile connections (pre-paid and post-paid) and re-verification of existing pre-paid mobile subscribers.

(b) Government has not made Aadhar Card or other method suggested as compulsory for obtaining SIM card. However, Adhar linked Electronic-Know Your Customer (e-KYC) Subscriber acquisition system as Proof of Concept (POC) has been carried out.

(c) Mechanism of sample CAF verification by TERM Cell on monthly basis has been implemented to verify the authenticity of already issued SIM Cards.

(d) The Licensed Area wise details of complaints/FIRs lodged regarding forged documents, during last 3 years and current year (as on 30.06.2015), is given in the Statement (*See* below). Telecom Service Provider-wise details are not being maintained.

Statement

Licensed Area wise details of complaints/FIRs lodged regarding forged documents, during last three years and current year (as on 30.06.2015)

Sl. No.	LSA	Number of complaints (Calendar Year 2012)	Count of mobile connections covered in these complaints (Calendar Year 2012)	Number of complaints (Calendar Year 2013)	Count of mobile connections covered in these complaints (Calendar Year 2013)	Number of complaints (Calendar Year 2014)	Count of mobile connections covered in these complaints (Calendar Year 2014)	Number of complaints (Calendar Year upto 30.06.2015)	Count of mobile connections covered in these complaints (Calendar Year upto 30.06.2015)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	238	2	14	5	121	3	148
2.	Assam	29	1196	1	24	1	188	2	12
3.	Bihar	168	7683	123	4955	161	9694	96	2432
4.	Delhi	123	220	56	2014	89	301	62	119
5.	Gujarat	5	48	84	222	74	1449	5	5
6.	Haryana	374	680	145	301	77	337	2	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	1	55	3	160	2	13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	162	3	19	1	200	0	0

9. Karnataka	5	226	72	1004	166	1273	34	6327
10. Kerala	14	10126	4	2539	4	1352	2	14
11. Kolkata	3	69	98	740	1201	106093	344	9384
12. Maharashtra	16	222	32	89	21	495	10	43
13. Madhya Pradesh	801	15152	104	8230	173	11983	116	20048
14. Mumbai	8	310	1	1	0	0	3	57
15. NE-1	2	59	41	181	50	1009	51	876
16. Odisha	0	0	41	316	63	7238	59	7802
17. Punjab	37	1256	45	8627	37	64913	65	14250
18. Rajasthan	28	852	55	1652	23	573	2	30
19. Tamil Nadu	65	5874	52	8442	44	9880	16	3600
20. Uttar Pradesh East	91	9761	96	3299	110	4459	42	2873
21. Uttar Pradesh West	52	15483	45	22674	70	24435	48	9592
22. West Bengal	56	2330	144	8087	114	41586	27	11778
GRAND TOTAL	1896	71953	1245	73485	2487	287739	991	89407

Policy regarding phone tapping

†2593. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy with regard to phone tapping;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there have been complaints against various Government agencies involved in phone tapping of various people illegally;
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and
- (d) whether Government would assure that nobody's phone calls will be tapped without permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Lawful interception of telephonic communication is governed by the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, which empowers the Central and State Governments to carry out interception of communication messages under the stipulated conditions. The detailed procedure for handling the lawful interception cases is provided in Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007.

(b) and (c) Recently, a few cases have been registered in different Police Stations in Andhra Pradesh relating to allegations of illegal phone tapping. All these cases are under investigation at present.

(d) Unlawful interception is a punishable offence under section 25 and 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to three years, or with fine, or with both. The steps taken by the Government to prevent illegal interception of telephone calls are as under:

- Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 provides for the detailed procedure and precautions for handling the lawful interception cases in order to ensure that unauthorised interception of messages does not take place.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Lawful Interception, Handling, Use, Sharing, Copying, Storage and Destruction of records to the Central Law Enforcement Agencies. The Department of Telecom has issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Lawful Interception to the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).
- The orders of the competent authority authorising Lawful Interception are reviewed by a Review Committees constituted by the Central Government and the State Government, as the case may be, under Rule 419 A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rule, 2007.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Human trafficking in Assam

2594. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that human trafficking in Assam is still reported from various places, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the District-wise details of cases registered against human trafficking in Assam during the last five years; and

(c) the steps/measures taken by Government to curb human trafficking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Nodal officer of Anti Human Trafficking Units, Assam, number of cases relating to human trafficking registered in Assam are as under:

Year	Nos of cases registered
2010	61
2011	54
2012	99
2013	125
2014	81
2015	79
(upto May)	

The District-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government of India has taken various steps to combat human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach along with 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 manace of Human Trafficking.

(ii) Establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 225 districts of the country.

(iii) Issued comprehensive Advisories on Human Trafficking (available at <http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92>).

- (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 has a comprehensive Scheme 'Ujjawala' for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking.

Statement

District-wise registration of cases relating to human trafficking in Assam

Sl. No.	District	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto May)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tinsukia	-	1	1	-	-	-
2.	Dibrugarh	-	1	4	-	1	1
3.	Sivasagar	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Jorhat	-	-	2	3	-	3
5.	Golaghat	-	-	2	6	2	2
6.	Nagaon	10	6	1	9	14	7
7.	Morigaon	3	2	-	6	3	3
8.	Karbi Anglong	1	-	3	7	3	3
9.	Dima Hasao	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Hamren	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Cachar	-	-	3	6	1	1
12.	Karimganj	-	-	-	1	1	-
13.	Hailakandi	-	-	1	-	-	-
14.	Goalpara	-	-	-	-	-	4
15.	Dhemaji	4	-	1	4	4	2
16.	North Lakhimpur	2	2	6	7	4	2
17.	Sonitpur	6	13	15	22	9	15
18.	Darrang	5	2	6	6	3	2
19.	Udalguri	-	-	2	3	6	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nalbari	-	4	-	-	-	2
21.	Barpeta	2	2	8	-	6	4
22.	Bongaigaon	1	1	3	-	-	1
23.	Kokrajhar	4	6	4	4	1	1
24.	Dhubri	11	2	20	17	7	8
25.	Baksa	-	-	1	2	-	-
26.	Chirang	1	2	2	1	1	-
27.	Sadia	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Majuli	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Biswa Nath	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Hojai	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	South Salmara	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	City Guwahati	8	5	8	16	7	8
33.	Kamrum (R)	2	3	4	4	5	1
34.	GRP Pandu	1	2	2	1	3	3
35.	River Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		61	54	99	125	81	79

Decongesting traffic on flyover at Rao Tula Ram marg in Delhi

2595. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi High Court has taken strong exception to the Traffic Police and DDA for not complying with its order of decongesting traffic on the busy single lane flyover at Rao Tula Ram Marg, connecting the airport in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that no such exception has been taken by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its various orders dated 28.10.14, 30.01.15, 6.5.2015 and 28.5.2015 in WP (C) No.6067/2014 and CM No.14770/2014. Delhi Traffic Police has taken measures in

compliance of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court orders for decongesting traffic on the busy single lane flyover at Rao Tula Ram Marg. During the period from May, 2015 to July, 2015, in peak traffic hours, a special drive had been launched by Traffic Police in the area to decongest this stretch and ensure smooth flow of traffic on Rao Tula Ram Marg. During this drive, a total number of 1821 vehicles were prosecuted which includes towing of 719 vehicles, pasting of notices on 606 motor vehicles and issuing 'on the spot' challans for 496 vehicles. In addition, Delhi Traffic Police has also installed and made operational a traffic signal on the junction of Mehrauli-Mahipalpur Road with DDA Northern Bypass of Mahipalpur to streamline traffic. Fifteen sign boards indicating 'No Parking, No Halting and No Stopping' have been reportedly installed from Capital Court (Munirka Flyover to Nelson Mandela Marg and further upto Vasant Vihar Depot). Fifteen water bollards have also been placed from Agarwal Chowk to Vasant Vihar Transport Authority to discourage parking of vehicles on the street.

Building a dedicated air wing of NDRF

2596. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken measures to build a dedicated air-wing of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in order to reduce the response time, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether permanent training centres have been created in order to provide Disaster Management training to the recruits of NDRF, 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) As and when a disaster occurs in the country, the aircrafts are requisitioned from Ministry of Defence on need basis and made available for airlifting of NDRF to the disaster site and undertaking rescue operations.

(b) At present the NDRF personnel are imparted training at their respective NDRF battalion head quarters and the training institutions of Central Armed Police Forces. In order to meet the growing need for providing specialized training to NDRF personnel in a dedicated manner and to ensure the synergy of providing training to Fire Service, Civil Defence and NDRF personnel, the Government has decided to create an integrated National Disaster Response Force Academy at Nagpur by merging National Fire Service College and National Civil Defence College, Nagpur and further strengthening the existing infrastructure.

Disabled/mentally challenged persons as undertrials in jails

2597. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many disabled or differently abled people were in jails in the country during the last three years as convicts and undertrials;

(b) what is the duration for which such undertrials are languishing in jail, less than three years, 3-5 years and more than 10 years and the number of those in each group;

(c) whether there are mentally challenged people also among them, if so, their number; and

(d) whether Government would take steps to expedite trial of their cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Data is not maintained centrally in this regard.

(c) and (d) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2013, the number of prisoners suffering from mental illness in jails of India were - 2335 convicts, 2410 undertrials, 44 detenus and 31 others. An Advisory dated 13.8.2010 on the policy for the treatment of terminally ill prisoners/inmates (TIPs) has been issued by the Government of India to the States/UTs, which is available at the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/PrisonAdvisories-1011.pdf

The following measures have also been taken by the Government of India in respect of undertrial prisoners:

(i) An Advisory has been issued by the Government of India on 17.1.2013 to States/UTs regarding use of section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_0.pdf

(ii) The Union Home Minister has written to Chief Ministers/LG of States/UT on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails of the country.

(iii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 5.9.2014 in the Writ Petition No. 310/2005 – Bhim Singh Vs Union of India and Other relating to the

undertrial prisoners, has directed for effective implementation of Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The DG (Prisons)/IG (Prisons) of all States/UTs have been requested on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.

- (iv) An Advisory dated 27.9.2014 has been issued by the Government of India to the States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of Undertrial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr. P. C. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/GuidelinesForReckoningHalfLife_161014.pdf

From the data available from States/UTs, so far a total of 1057 undertrial prisoners under section 436A of Cr P.C. have been released till 31st March, 2015.

Measures taken to protect weaker sections of society

†2598. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures taken to protect and secure people of weaker sections of the society from persecution and atrocity who are deprived of social, economic and political justice;

(b) the details of action plan to set up any special task force to check harassment and atrocity against women; and

(c) with reference to (a) and (b) above, the State-wise and year-wise details of cases of harassment and atrocity against the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. They are advised from time to time to implement the provisions of the two Acts in letter and spirit. A Committee constituted in the year 2006, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment has also been reviewing the status of implementation of the Acts in States/UTs. The Committee has so far held 21 meetings wherein the implementation of the Acts in 24 States and 4 UTs was reviewed. With a view to ensure its effective implementation of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provisions of PCR and PoA Acts, central assistance is provided to States/UTs under the centrally Sponsored scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (hereinafter PCR Act) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act), for following purposes:

- (i) Functioning and strengthening of the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Protection Cell and Special Police Station
- (ii) Setting up and functioning of exclusive Special Courts
- (iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of atrocity victims.
- (iv) Incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages
- (v) Awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and Union Territories receive 100% Central assistance.

(c) As per information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise cases registered under assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in general and SC/ST women in particular are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Furthermore, State/UT-wise cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act for offences committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2012-2014 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered under assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty under crime against women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty		Assault on Women (belonging to Scheduled Castes) with intent to outrage her modesty@		Assault on Women (belonging to Scheduled Tribes) with intent to outrage her modesty@		2012-2014#		
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2014#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4816	6930	4547	-	-	116	-	-	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	93	121	-	-	0	-	-	0
3.	Assam	1840	2409	3099	-	-	1	-	-	1
4.	Bihar	118	331	572	-	-	10	-	-	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1601	2261	2122	-	-	45	-	-	66
6.	Goa	49	162	202	-	-	1	-	-	0
7.	Gujarat	745	1243	1352	-	-	50	-	-	17
8.	Haryana	525	1560	1688	-	-	97	-	-	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250	493	538	-	-	6	-	-	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1322	1389	1421	-	-	0	-	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	284	524	440	-	-	9	-	-	5

12. Karnataka	2978	3913	5263	-	-	-	40	-	9
13. Kerala	3735	4362	4367	-	-	-	61	-	26
14. Madhya Pradesh	6655	8252	9609	-	-	-	694	-	442
15. Maharashtra	3935	8132	10001	-	-	-	352	-	118
16. Manipur	49	59	98	-	-	-	0	-	1
17. Meghalaya	43	98	105	-	-	-	0	-	0
18. Mizoram	85	81	97	-	-	-	0	-	0
19. Nagaland	16	18	16	-	-	-	0	-	0
20. Odisha	4187	4618	5543	-	-	-	149	-	40
21. Punjab	340	1045	1113	-	-	-	8	-	0
22. Rajasthan	2352	4829	5999	-	-	-	167	-	51
23. Sikkim	19	29	34	-	-	-	1	-	1
24. Tamil Nadu	1494	1271	1102	-	-	-	13	-	0
25. Telangana			3188	-	-	-	65	-	41
26. Tripura	314	407	492	-	-	-	0	-	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	3247	7303	8605	-	-	-	427	-	0
28. Uttarakhand	139	295	343	-	-	-	1	-	0
29. West Bengal	3345	4913	5670	-	-	-	12	-	14
TOTAL (STATES)	44550	67020	77747	-	-	-	2325	-	862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	45	41	-	-	0	-	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	45	143	87	-	-	0	-	-	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	2	-	-	0	-	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	2	3	-	-	0	-	-	0
34.	Delhi*	727	3515	4322	-	-	21	-	-	0
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	-	-	0	-	-	0
36.	Puducherry	9	12	32	-	-	0	-	-	1
TOTAL (UTs)		801	3719	4488	-	-	21	-	-	1
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		45351	70739	82235	-	-	2346	-	-	863

*implies data is provisional for the year 2014.

#Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were carried out erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases by police and courts may include pending cases of previous year.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13. Kerala	67	15	0	28	18	0	73	25	0	34	28	0	71	24	0	34	26	0		
14. Madhya Pradesh	1	1	27	2	2	71	2	2	6	12	12	60	57	55	4	88	88	6		
15. Maharashtra	267	244	6	569	517	9	277	193	10	496	513	18	329	260	7	477	500	7		
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20. Odisha	1943	1177	35	1866	1710	63	1785	1293	27	2065	2125	39	6	913	18	1110	1215	28		
21. Punjab	8	7	1	20	22	4	13	4	2	19	10	4	16	3	2	24	5	3		
22. Rajasthan	111	27	20	36	37	51	112	17	13	36	36	37	87	23	40	28	28	91		
23. Sikkim	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1		
24. Tamil Nadu	1143	758	76	2089	1936	173	1334	933	61	2716	2302	146	906	759	43	1578	1854	105		
25. Telangana													451	197	7	815	592	21		
26. Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
27. Uttar Pradesh	1740	1404	627	5496	4041	1440	1847	1477	589	5479	4087	1216	1837	1525	534	5850	4579	1149		
28. Uttarakhand	14	5	10	9	9	20	10	6	5	18	19	11	22	14	1	21	20	1		
29. West Bengal	13	60	1	101	105	1	35	28	0	59	46	0	24	17	0	50	24	0		
TOTAL	12536	9026	1069	23551	20347	2352	13943	9857	984	24578	22100	2048	8852	7965	817	17345	16645	1771		

22. Rajasthan	31	7	9	10	10	27	24	3	4	6	6	8	23	4	9	7	7	17
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	5	1	0	3	1	0	6	4	1	12	7	2	6	5	0	8	8	0
25. Telangana													71	34	1	290	266	4
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	12	12	1	104	94	1	10	9	3	25	23	14	23	15	3	32	28	14
28. Uttarakhand	3	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
29. West Bengal	5	29	0	59	58	0	26	13	0	80	62	0	16	14	1	24	22	1
TOTAL (STATES)	1308	917	59	2304	2151	133	1386	1018	58	2257	2131	201	1116	1041	87	2304	2118	152
30. A&N Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. D&N Haveli	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTS)	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	4	3	0	6	1	0	4	1	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1311	917	59	2305	2151	133	1390	1020	58	2261	2134	201	1122	1042	87	2308	2119	152

#Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were carved out from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

*Implies data is provisional for the year 2014.

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police and courts during the year may also includes pending cases/persons of previous year.

Amending Section 156 of Cr PC

2599. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether looking into the disturbing and alarming increase in the filing of frivolous and vexatious complaints under Section 156(3) of Cr PC, as has been reiterated by various courts in recent times as wastage of the precious time of judiciary, Government proposes to amend the provisions of Section 156 making it mandatory to file an affidavit duly sworn along with such complaints, for more accountability and transparency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to amend the provisions of section 156 of Cr PC at present. However, the Law Commission of India has been requested for giving a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal laws so that comprehensive amendments can be made in the various laws *viz.* Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act, etc. The Law Commission of India has intimated that they have identified certain focus areas and formed sub-groups to deliberate on such areas relating to IPC and Cr PC.

Killing of people from other States in Assam by ULFA

2600. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) killed people from other States in Assam recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up this issue with the State Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per report, suspected cadres of United Liberation Front of Asom (Independent) (ULFA/I) had opened indiscriminate firing on 27th March, 2015 at a petrol pump near Borjamguri under Mongoldoi Police Station and killed one person who hailed from Bihar. In another incident, suspected cadres of ULFA (I) had killed two persons on 14th July, 2015 who were resident of Bijulibari under Pengeree Police Station, Tinsukia District and originally hailed from Bihar.

(b) The State Government of Assam was advised immediately to adopt adequate security measures for providing security in the vulnerable areas and also strengthening the overall security in the State to contain the activities of the ULFA/I and other militant groups.

Yuva Prahari Scheme of Delhi Police

2601. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police had announced to launch a 'Yuva Prahari' scheme in January, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay in its implementation;

(c) the total number of youth volunteered for the scheme so far and the monthly remuneration to be paid to them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for proper implementation of the scheme as well as for imparting necessary training to the selected volunteers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reportedly started a pilot of 'Yuva Prahari' scheme in January, 2015 under which services of non-student youth are utilized for community patrolling around their respective residential areas. Under this pilot, based on the criteria put forward by Delhi Police, 126 boys and girls in the age group of 18-35 years were selected by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and they were given requisite training by Delhi Police after conducting a detailed background check. After training, the volunteers have been deployed in 106 PCR vehicles around their residential areas and they reportedly function in one shift either from 8 AM to 2 PM or from 2 PM to 8 PM. Delhi Police pays an honorarium at the rate of ₹ 2000/- per volunteer for 148 hours of service in a month. The scheme is at pilot stage.

High quality satellite phones to Uttarakhand to deal with natural calamity

2602. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttarakhand has requested the Union Government to approve and supply the State Government at least 100 high quality satellite phones in place of satellite phones already provided, to deal with natural calamities effectively, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has provided the desired number of high quality satellite phones, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Based on the requests received from the Government of Uttarakhand, Ministry of Communication and IT have been requested to give necessary clearance for procurement and usage of 22 satellite phones by the Government of Uttarakhand for purpose of disaster management.

Setting up specialised NDMA force in Himalayan States

2603. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) study, the entire Himalayan region from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh falls under very High Seismic Zone and is also vulnerable to various forms of natural disasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the risk assessment made along with the institutional framework and community preparedness chalked out for disaster risk mitigation in Uttarakhand and other areas; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to set up a specialised NDMA force to deal with such situation in the Himalayan States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government is aware about seismic hazard of the whole country. Earthquake/seismic prone zones have been identified and mapped under the auspices of Bureau of Indian Standard [IS 1983 (Part I):2002]. The country is grouped into four seismic zones *viz.* Zone-II, III, IV and V. Of these, Zone V is seismically the most earthquake prone region, while Zone II is the least.

The entire area of Himalayan region from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh lies either in seismic Zone IV and V. This region is prone to earthquake and related natural calamities. The hilly regions are mainly vulnerable to the heavy rainfall leading to flash floods/floods and landslides.

Till date, there is no proven scientific technique available, anywhere in the world, to forecast/predict the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude and also there is no scientific technique yet available to prevent the occurrence of earthquake.

As per the Disaster Management Act, 2005, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) has been created in all the States. SDMA plays important role in laying down guidelines for prevention and mitigation of disaster and also reviews the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the local administration. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) has also been created in most of the States including Uttarakhand. The DDMA facilitates community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

There is no proposal to set up a specialized NDMA Force to specifically deal with the situation of natural disasters in the Himalayan States. The Government of India has already set up National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) by up gradation/conversion of standard battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), as a specialist Force to deal with disaster or threatening disaster situations. Each of the NDRF battalion is equipped with specialized equipments and trained for rendering effective response to disaster.

Resident identity card project

2604. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has approved the Resident Identity Card Project;
- (b) how it is different from Aadhaar Card; and
- (c) what is the use of RIC when Election Identity Card is already issued to residents and linking of Aadhaar Card with Election Identity Card is already underway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides compulsory registration of citizens and issue of National Identity Card (NIC) based on National Register of Indian Citizen (NRIC) to citizens. Therefore, issuance of National Identity Cards to citizens in the country is mandated under law.

Introduction/amendment of laws relating to grant of Bail

2605. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government is considering introduction of and/or amendment to laws relating to grant of bail by reducing the area of judicial discretion

and laying down definite and clearer provisions/procedures, 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): There is no proposal for introduction of and/or amendment to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to grant of bail at present. However, the Law Commission of India has been requested for giving a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal laws so that comprehensive amendments can be made in the various laws *viz.* Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act, etc. The Law Commission of India has intimated that they have identified certain focus areas and formed sub-groups to deliberate on such areas relating to IPC and Cr PC.

Stampedes during temple festivals

2606. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of stampede/accidents that have occurred in temple festivals in various States during last five years;

(b) the State-wise details of compensation and *ex-gratia* aid for victims and their kith and kin announced by Central as well as State Government during last five years; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to prevent/avoid such stampede/accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Details of incidents of stampede/accidents in temple festivals during the last five years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Police and Public order is a State subject. Hence, security at the religious places etc. is the responsibility of the State Governments. It is the State Governments which provide medical assistance and other necessary relief to the injured/families of the deceased of such incidents. Independent of the action by the State Governments, *ex-gratia* payment to next of kin of the deceased and those injured has also been made from time to time from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

(c) A detailed advisory was issued to all States/UTs on 1.10.2008 emphasizing the need to manage large gatherings and suggesting measures such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temples/shrines at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every entry/exit point; establishing sound alert

system; regular training of staff in evaluation procedures' etc. to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future. Further, on the basis of inputs received from security agencies, advisories are being issued from time to time by the Central Government to States concerned.

Statement

*Details of stampede cases in the country during the last five years
and the current year*

Place	Date	State/UT	No. Persons*	
			Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5
Jetty Ghat Kakdwip, District- South 24 Parganas.	14.1.2010	West Bengal	7	16
Bhuban Hills, District Cachar	12.2.2010	Assam	3	-
Village Mangarh, District Pratapgarh at Ashram of Kripalu Maharaj	4.3.2010	Uttar Pradesh	63	28
Dera Sacha Sauda	29/30.4.2010	Haryana	5	-
Jagannath Temple, Puri	13.7.2010	Odisha	1	2
Sabarimala Temple, Pulmedu, Idukki	14.1.2011	Kerala	102	44
Gurudwara Nanak Darbar, Village Shahbad Markanda, Kurukshetra.	10.8.2011	Haryana	02	-
Haridwar, Uttarakhand	8.11.2011	Uttarakhand	20	44
Hussain Tekri Shariff, Jaora, District Ratlam (MP)	14.01.2012	Madhya Pradesh	12	04
Bhavnath Temple, Junagadh.	20.02.2012	Gujarat	7	29
Tirumala Hills, District Chittor.	26.05.2012	Andhra Pradesh	0	3
Rajgir, District Bihar Shariff.	02.09.2012	Bihar	1	6

1	2	3	4	5
Adalatganj Ghat (PS Pirbahore, Patna)	19.11.2012	Bihar	17	30
Lodeshwar Temple (PS Ramnagar district, Barabanki.	10.3.2013	Uttar Pradesh	2	5
Tulijabhawani temple premises PS Tuljapur,district Osmanabad	4-5.10.2013	Maharashtra	1	17
Ratangarh, district Datia	13.10.2013	Madhdya Pradesh	121	150
Singur PS area, District Hoogly	4.8.2014	West Bengal	1	36
Chitrakoot area, District Satna	25.8.2014	Madhya Pradesh	10	10
Devaragattu village, Holagunda PS area, District Kurnool	3.10.2014	Andhra Pradesh	1	42
Jadalpur, district Bastar	4.10.2014	Chhattisgarh	1	1
Allahabad district, Sangam area, PS Daraganj	4.4.2015	Uttar Pradesh	-	8
East Godwari district	14.7.2015	Andhra Pradesh	27	44
Puri District, Near Marichikot Square.	18.7.2015	Odisha	2	6

*Gender-wise details is not centrally maintained in each case.

Toll free helpline for senior citizens

2607. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any advisory to the States for providing adequate security and safety to the elderly persons and if so, the details thereof along with the compliance report of such advisory by the States;

(b) whether Government has started or proposes to roll out toll free helpline for the elderly persons in the country;

(c) if so, the State/UT-wise total number of toll free senior citizen helplines set up in the country so far;

(d) the State/UT-wise total number of calls received on all such helplines and the action taken thereon so far; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure adequate security to the elderly persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.08.2013, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc. The recent advisory is available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory_040913.pdf.

As per information provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment the following are the Voluntary Organisations, which have been given financial assistance for running of Help-lines and Counselling Centres under the Scheme of Integrated Programmes for Older Persons (IPOP).

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Help Line No.	Financial Year	Total number of calls received	Action taken thereon
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AABHANA, Malyabanta, At/ PO: Nachuni, Block; Banpur, Distt. Khurda, Odisha-752028	06756-255411	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	448 552 560 630	435 548 557 630
2	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, (AIRA) Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, via: Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha-759014.	06762-226366	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	437 545 565 598	428 539 557 587

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Gramya Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Wing No.3, Barrack No.24/1, Prem Nagar, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand	0135- 2775959	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	98 110 121 228	72 90 85 152

The Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999. The Policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, healthcare, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Subsequently, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justifiable through Tribunals; revocation of transfer of property by senior citizen in case of negligence by relatives; penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; establishment of Old Age Homes for indigent senior citizens; adequate medical facilities and security for senior citizens and protection of life and property.

Phone tapping

2608. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many phones were tapped by the Central Government from 1 June, 2014 to 30 June, 2015;

(b) whether prior permission was taken in each and every case from the authorities concerned before tapping the phones; and

(c) in how many cases permission was not taken and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Lawful interception is done under a classified legal regime as per Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 under the stipulated conditions *i.e.* on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order

or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. It is not feasible to disclose the number of phones intercepted during a particular period.

(b) and (c) Lawful interception of telephonic communication is carried out by authorized Law Enforcement/Intelligence Agencies (LEAs) of the Government in each and every case after obtaining authorization as per the provisions of Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Indian Telegraph Rule 419 (A). Unlawful interception is a punishable offence under section 25 and 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Purchase of surveillance equipment and technology

2609. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is purchasing/planning to purchase surveillance equipment and technology from other countries;

(b) whether any communication has been sent to these companies or any understanding has been reached; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the specific purpose for which the equipment and technology will be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) purchase surveillance equipments through Global Tender from time to time. In these Global Tenders indigenous as well as foreign firms can participate. Global Tender process include issue of Global Tender Enquiry, holding of pre Bid meeting, issue of Acceptance of Tender etc. However, there is no Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the foreign countries regarding purchase of surveillance equipment for CAPFs.

Security measures at Delhi metro stations

2610. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some metro stations in Delhi and its NCR region are unsafe for women and prone to crimes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has worked out some action plan to ensure safety of women at such spots, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no input indicating that any station of Delhi Metro is unsafe for women. However, the following steps have been taken by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for the safety of women commuters in the Delhi metro:

- (i) At present 831 women CISF personnel are deployed to help women commuters.
- (ii) Frisking of women passengers is done by women CISF personnel.
- (iii) CISF has deployed male and female staff at various Metro Stations for deboarding male passengers found to be travelling in coaches reserved for ladies.
- (iv) CISF has deployed female staff trained in unarmed close quarter combat, for assisting female Metro commuters.

Visa-on-Arrival project

2611. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of Visa-on-Arrival project;
- (b) which are the countries whose citizens coming to India are provided with this required facility; and
- (c) what is the action plan to ensure that unwanted and anti-national elements do not enjoy this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):(a) to (c) The Government of India has launched e-Tourist Visa (old name-Tourist Visa on arrival enabled by electronic ravel authorisation) facility on 27.11.2014 with a view to facilitate foreign tourists visiting India. The scheme has been extended to following 77 countries till date:

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cayman Island, Chile, Cook Island, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominica Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Macedonia, Russia, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Singapore, Salomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand,

Tonga, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine, USA, Vanuatu, Vatican City-Holy See, Vietnam, China, Macau, Hongkong.

Before granting e-Tourist Visas the applications are checked adequately from security point of view. Further on the arrival, biometric data of such tourists is also being captured.

Protection to family of an IPS officer of U.P.

2612. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any application from family of an IPS officer serving in Uttar Pradesh for providing security; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken for the protection of the said family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since 'Police' and Public Order' are State subjects under the VII Schedule, List-II of the Constitution of India, the responsibility for providing security to an individual who is ordinarily resident in or happens to be under the jurisdiction of a State Government, lies primarily with the State Governments concerned. In so far as provision of security by the Central Government is concerned, all such representations are examined with reference to the assessment of threat carried out by the Central Security Agencies. It may not be in the public interest to divulge any details due to security implications.

Extra CAPF to Chhattisgarh

2613. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has decided to provide extra Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) to Chhattisgarh to contain the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) terror activities;

(b) if so, will this not force the LWE to move towards the Odisha border; and

(c) if so, whether the Minister would consider deploying extra CAPF, at least two battalion to guard the long coast line area and keep vigil over the Odisha-Chhattisgarh border in order to counter the LWE attempting to cross the State border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to deploy 5 additional battalions of CAPF in Chhattisgarh to contain LWE activities. Presently, 259 coys of CAPF in Chhattisgarh and 102 coys of CAPF in

Odisha are deployed for anti-LWE operations. Deployment of CAPFs in State(s) is a dynamic process and keeps on changing from time to time depending upon the requirements projected by them, their security situation and availability of CAPF.

Cases of murder, loot and rape in the country

†2614. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murder, loot and rape cases, registered in the country in the year 2014-15;

(b) the names of top five States where maximum number of such cases have been registered;

(c) the names of those five States where the least number of such cases have been registered;

(d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to minimise such cases in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State/UT-wise cases registered under murder, rape and dacoity during the year 2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Highest number of cases where murder, loot and rape cases were taken together, were reported from Uttar Pradesh (8911), Madhya Pradesh (7455), Maharashtra (6993), Rajasthan (5460) and Bihar (5068).

(c) Lakshadweep (1), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (9), Daman and Diu (9), Puducherry (38) and Andaman and Nicobar Island (40) reported least number of such cases.

(d) and (e) Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been advising the States/UTs from time to time to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security of the citizens and also for elimination of all forms of crimes, which is also available in the Ministry's website <http://mha.nic.in/>.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State/UT-wise Murder, Rape and Dacoity cases reported during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Rape	Dacoity	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1175	961	75	2211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	86	83	12	181
3.	Assam	1451	1980	267	3698
4.	Bihar	3403	1127	538	5068
5.	Chhattisgarh	998	1436	58	2492
6.	Goa	34	95	13	142
7.	Gujarat	1124	841	296	2261
8.	Haryana	1106	1174	172	2452
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	283	4	417
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156	331	6	493
11.	Jharkhand	1658	1050	244	2952
12.	Karnataka	1636	1324	292	3252
13.	Kerala	367	1347	71	1785
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2274	5076	105	7455
15.	Maharashtra	2670	3438	885	6993
16.	Manipur	96	75	0	171
17.	Meghalaya	159	118	56	333
18.	Mizoram	42	120	8	170
19.	Nagaland	58	30	8	96
20.	Odisha	1450	1978	484	3912
21.	Punjab	767	981	32	1780
22.	Rajasthan	1637	3759	64	5460
23.	Sikkim	12	47	1	60
24.	Tamil Nadu	1805	455	101	2361
25.	Telangana	1308	979	59	2346
26.	Tripura	140	239	1	380
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5150	3467	294	8911
28.	Uttarakhand	218	270	19	507

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Rape	Dacoity	Total
29.	West Bengal	2217	1466	139	3822
	TOTAL STATE(S)	33327	34530	4304	72161
30.	A&N Islands	8	32	0	40
31.	Chandigarh	24	59	6	89
32.	D&N Haveli	4	5	0	9
33.	Daman and Diu	7	2	0	9
34.	Delhi UT	586	2096	82	2764
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1
36.	Puducherry	25	10	3	38
	TOTAL UT(S)	654	2205	91	2950
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33981	36735	4395	75111

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were carved out from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

Source: Crime in India.

Officers posted in Chandigarh

2615. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers from Group A and B category posted in Chandigarh along with their respective cadre, namely, Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory, Chandigarh;

(b) whether Government is maintaining a fixed ratio of officers posted from different cadres as decided earlier at the time of creation of Haryana State and Union Territory; and

(c) whether it is a fact that recent actions of some of the officers of AGMUT cadre at Chandigarh, have led to increased centralized powers to the disadvantage to Punjab cadre officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) At present, there are twelve IAS officers of Group A category in UT, Chandigarh. Out of these officers, one officer is from Haryana Cadre, three are from Punjab Cadre and one is from Assam & Meghalaya Cadre. Rest seven officers are from AGMU Cadre. One post is likely to be filled from Haryana Cadre.

Ten IPS officers of Group A are also posted in UT, Chandigarh. Out of these officers one belong to Haryana Cadre and one from Punjab Cadre. Rest eight officers are from AGMU Cadre. Nine Entry Grade DANIPS officers (Group B) have also been posted at Chandigarh.

(b) The endeavour of Chandigarh Administration is to have the deputationists from Punjab and Haryana broadly in the ratio of 60:40 as fixed and as per administrative convenience.

(c) MHA has not received any such report.

Attacks against Dalits

2616. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of attacks against dalits and Scheduled Castes occurred during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Centre to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of cases registered under atrocities including attacks against Schedule Castes is given in Statement (*See* below). NCRB does not maintain data on attacks against dalits separately.

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, Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories from time to time. Advisory dated 1st April, 2010 regarding Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST_010610.pdf

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under atrocities# against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014\$
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3048	3264	2104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014\$
3.	Assam	4	8	2
4.	Bihar	4821	6721	7874
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	242	359
6.	Goa	9	11	12
7.	Gujarat	1026	1190	1075
8.	Haryana	252	493	444
9.	Himachal Pradesh	126	144	113
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	696	978	903
12.	Karnataka	2594	2555	1865
13.	Kerala	810	756	712
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2875	2945	3294
15.	Maharashtra	1086	1657	1763
16.	Manipur	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2265	2592	1657
21.	Punjab	71	126	123
22.	Rajasthan	5559	6475	6734
23.	Sikkim	5	6	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1638	1844	1486
25.	Telangana			1427
26.	Tripura	76	48	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6201	7078	8066
28.	Uttarakhand	33	34	60
29.	West Bengal	85	115	130
	TOTAL (STATES)	33543	39283	40208
30.	A&N Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	4	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014\$
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	1	0
34.	Delhi	44	52	86
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	6	5
TOTAL (UTs)		50	63	92
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		33593	39346	40300

includes Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery, Arson, Hurt, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for the year 2012 & 2013 # includes Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Rape, Attempt to Commit Rape, Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty, Insult to the Modesty of Women, Kidnapping and Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery, Arson, Grievous Hurt, Riots, Other IPC Crimes and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act for the year 2014

\$ Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were carried out from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

Source: Crime in India Data.

Report on joining of youths in anti-India militant groups

2617. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has report on joining of youths in anti-India militant groups;

(b) if so, the detail of reports thereon; and

(c) the action proposed by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There are militant/terrorist outfits active in the country. The Government has a comprehensive Policy to firmly deal with such Terror/militant outfits. The Policy includes steps to enhance the capacity to State Police forces, system of intelligence sharing and upgradation of capacity of specialized forces of the Central Government to combat terrorism/militancy effectively.

Corridors of human trafficking in India

2618. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding corridors of human trafficking in India;

- (b) if so, the details of such complaints received during the last one year; and
- (c) the action taken by Government thereon and the report of Interpol thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No specific information is maintained centrally by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in this regard. However, as per data furnished by NCRB, a total number of 5466 cases were reported under human trafficking during the year 2014.

(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.
- (iii) Issued comprehensive Advisories on Human Trafficking (available at <http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92>).
- (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 has a comprehensive Scheme 'Ujjawala' for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking.

Low priority to Odisha in deployment of CAPF

2619. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) deployed in Maoist affected States;
- (b) the reasons, if any, for giving low priority to the State of Odisha in such deployments; and
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not treating the Maoist problem as a national issue, as the Maoist movement is not State-specific?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Presently, 110

Battalion/694 coys of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed in 10 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States viz, Andhra Pradesh (16) Coys, Bihar (57) Coys, Chhattisgarh (259) Coys, Jharkhand (144) Coys, Madhya Pradesh (08) Coys, Maharashtra (34) Coys, Odisha (102) Coys, Telangana (12) Coys, Uttar Pradesh (06) Coys and West Bengal (57) Coys for anti-LWE operation/Internal Security/Counter Insurgency duties. Presently is given to all States equally Deployment of CAPFs is a dynamic process and keeps on changing from time to time depending upon the requirements projected by the State as well as demands of other LWE affected States, availability of force and security situation in the particular State.

(c) The Central Government has been pursuing National Police and Action Plan to address LWE. This envisages an integrated approach to deal with the problem of LWE in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities and public perception management.

Proposal for immigration check post at Gopalpur and Dhamara

2620. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Odisha has submitted proposals for creation of immigration check posts at Gopalpur port and Dhamara port on the Bay of Bengal;

(b) the action taken by the Ministry to declare the above ports as immigration points for the purpose of embarkation and disembarkation; and

(c) the reasons for delay in considering these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) There is no official proposal from Odisha Government for declaring Gopalpur and Dhamara Posts as Immigration Check Post (ICP).

NCRB data on accidental deaths and suicides in India

2621. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the released National Crime Records Bureau's accidental deaths and suicides in India, shows that the number of suicides, which has declined since 2011 increased marginally to 1.3 lakh in 2014; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Southern States including Kerala and Tamil Nadu have twice the national suicide rate as apportion of their populations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per available information, a total of 135585, 135445, 134799 and 131666 suicides were reported during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a declining trend. State/UT-wise number of suicides during 2011-2014 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes, as per available information, the rate of suicide (number of suicides per lakh of population) in the country during 2014 is 10.6, wherein, suicides rate in Kerala is 23.9 and that in Tamil Nadu is 23.4 which is more than twice the national suicide rate. State/UT-wise number of suicides and rate of suicides during 2014 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of suicides during 2011-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15077	14238	14607	6101
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	130	229	156
3.	Assam	2726	3264	3553	3546
4.	Bihar	795	759	1057	719
5.	Chhattisgarh	6756	5654	5436	5683
6.	Goa	293	289	328	291
7.	Gujarat	6382	7110	7166	7225
8.	Haryana	3245	2827	3316	3203
9.	Himachal Pradesh	443	528	554	644
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	287	414	302	258
11.	Jharkhand	1212	1319	1460	1300
12.	Karnataka	12622	12753	11266	10945
13.	Kerala	8431	8490	8646	8446
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9259	9775	9446	9039
15.	Maharashtra	15947	16112	16622	16307
16.	Manipur	33	41	37	50
17.	Meghalaya	153	128	137	99
18.	Mizoram	90	173	95	116
19.	Nagaland	33	30	37	13

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014
20.	Odisha	5241	5027	5252	4160
21.	Punjab	966	1030	972	943
22.	Rajasthan	4348	4821	4860	4459
23.	Sikkim	184	181	184	244
24.	Tamil Nadu	15963	16927	16601	16122
25.	Telangana#				9623
26.	Tripura	703	844	961	762
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4843	4422	5286	3590
28.	Uttarakhand	317	424	365	207
29.	West Bengal	16492	14957	13055	14310
	TOTAL (STATES)	132975	132667	131830	128561
30.	A&N Islands	136	121	151	155
31.	Chandigarh	105	114	97	105
32.	D&N Haveli	63	66	84	76
33.	Daman and Diu	33	36	29	27
34.	Delhi (UT)	1716	1899	2059	2095
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	3	3
36.	Puducherry	557	541	546	644
	TOTAL (UTs)	2610	2778	2969	3105
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	135585	135445	134799	131666

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were carved out from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise incidence and rate of suicides-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of suicides	Rate of suicides
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6101	12.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	12.1
3.	Assam	3546	11.1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of suicides	Rate of suicides
4.	Bihar	719	0.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	5683	22.4
6.	Goa	291	15.1
7.	Gujarat	7225	11.7
8.	Haryana	3203	11.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	644	9.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	258	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	1300	4.0
12.	Karnataka	10945	17.8
13.	Kerala	8446	23.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9039	11.9
15.	Maharashtra	16307	13.9
16.	Manipur	50	2.0
17.	Meghalaya	99	3.6
18.	Mizoram	116	11.1
19.	Nagaland	13	0.6
20.	Odisha	4160	9.9
21.	Punjab	943	3.3
22.	Rajasthan	4459	6.3
23.	Sikkim	244	38.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	16122	23.4
25.	Telangana	9623	26.5
26.	Tripura	762	20.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3590	1.7
28.	Uttarakhand	207	2.0
29.	West Bengal	14310	15.5
	TOTAL (STATES)	128561	10.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	155	28.9
31.	Chandigarh	105	6.3

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of suicides	Rate of suicides
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76	18.7
33.	Daman and Diu	27	8.7
34.	Delhi (UT)	2095	10.3
35.	Lakshadweep	3	3.8
36.	Puducherry	644	40.4
TOTAL (UTs)		3105	12.5
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		131666	10.6

Note: '**'Adjusted Mid-year projected population for the year 2014.

Source: Registrar General of India, MHA.

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India-2014.

Providing funds to States for state-of-the-art technology

2622. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for the development of state of the art technology in State police headquarters, city police commissioner offices and important HQ offices of police departments in all the metro cities in the country including Chennai;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and disbursed for the last five years;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for deployment and use of state of the art technological gadgets, wireless tools and security and surveillance to improve the efficiency of policing in the country; and

(d) if so, the city-wise details of the funds providing during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) There is no scheme exclusively for State Police Head Quarters, city police commissioner offices and important HQ offices of police departments in all the metro cities in the country including Chennai. However, some of the major items of police infrastructure covered under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme for States are mobility, weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP) under Non-Plan. The State Governments prepare their Annual Action Plan as per their priorities. Therefore, modernisation of Police Departments depends on the priorities of the State Governments. Police and Public Order fall under the category of subjects within the domain of the State as per Seventh Schedule of the

Constitution of India. Although the Central Government has been supplementing the State Governments through the aforementioned Scheme, the primary responsibility for modernizing the Police Force and maintaining law and order in the respective States lies with the State Governments.

A plan for Mega City Policing (MCP) has been included as a sub-component of the overall Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) of Ministry of Home Affairs during Twelfth Plan Period for continuous upgradation of technology and integration of various technological components of urban policing. MCP under MPF Scheme covers six cities *viz.* Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. MCP proposals for Ahmadabad, Hyderabad and Bengaluru have already been approved and funds released.

The details of the funds released during Twelfth Plan period till date for MCP are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	City	Releases			Total
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1.	Ahmedabad	0.00	5.02	10.03	15.05
2.	Mumbai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chennai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	22.34	22.34
5.	Kolkata	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Bengaluru	0.00	0.00	40.73	40.73
TOTAL		0.00	5.02	73.1	78.12

With a view to strengthen Delhi Police, financial assistance is provided under various Plan and Non-plan schemes/projects including modernization of traffic and communication network of Delhi Police, Delhi Police Building Programme, Induction of Latest Technology and Capacity Building, CCTV Project, etc. Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the Plan Schemes of Delhi Police during five year period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (till 31st July, 2015) are as under:

Sub-Scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	B.E.	Actual	B.E.	Actual	B.E.	Actual	B.E.	Actual	B.E.	Exp. up to 31/7
Mod. of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police - Road Safety Cell, Installation of Signals and Blinkers, Developing Traffic and Communication Network	96.00	21.06	37.50	20.34	32.42	25.72	63.80	19.51	45.00	7.76
Delhi Police Building Programme	31.00	29.50	258.50	185.92	283.32	232.00	337.28	172.03	301.50	124.46
P.P.P.	2.00	0	2.00	0.90	103.9	6.10	42.49	42.49	40.00	4.17

Under the Plan Scheme of 'Induction of Latest Technology and Capacity Building', out of ₹ 13.07 crore allocated under Twelfth Plan, an amount of ₹ 9.03 crore has been utilized till 31.3.2015 by Delhi Police. During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 3.5 crore has been allocated under the Scheme and ₹ 0.07 crore has been utilized till 31.7.2015.

Funds for electronic safety and surveillance projects

2623. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is adequately provided with both physical and electronic security and surveillance systems to timely predict, identify and curb terror attacks or sabotage to our strategically important vital installations and buildings of National importance;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen electronic security and surveillance with appropriate software and hardware in major metropolitan cities and in sharing of intelligence with State intelligence and security agencies to facilitate timely action; and

(d) the total funds earmarked for implementing electronic safety and surveillance projects during Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) At present, 488 vital installations belonging to Atomic Space, Defence, Ports, Oil and Natural Gas, Power, etc. are under security audit purview of the concerned intelligence/security agencies. Most of these installations have proper security arrangements in terms of physical security, access control and anti-sabotage checking mechanism. Sophisticated technical gadgets are available for anti-sabotage checks.

(c) There is close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central agencies.

Apart from the above, Advisories are being issued by the Central Government from time to time to the State Governments to take all precautionary measures to ensure that strict vigil is kept on all public places with high foot falls including Court premises, religious places, markets, malls, railway stations, bus stations, cinema halls, etc. to ensure that no untoward incident takes place in such places. The State Governments also sensitize all the support departments/agencies, viz., Police, medical and health, fire, municipal corporations, etc. in this regard.

(d) No funds are specifically earmarked for implementing electronic safety and surveillance project. However, Mega City Policing (MCP) has been included as a sub component of Scheme for Modernization of Police Forces (MPF Scheme) to adequately equip police organizations with the latest technological equipment and gadgets so as to effectively tackle the challenges of internal security. Continuous upgradation of technology and integration of various technological components of urban policing lies at the heart of an effective Mega City Policing Plan which includes the component of CCTV surveillance also. The total allocation of estimated MCP funding during Twelfth Plan period is ₹ 432.90 crore.

Foreign backed NGOs involved in anti-industry campaigns

2624. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign-backed NGOs are involved in anti-industry campaigns and negatively impacting economic development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of those NGOs; and

(c) the action taken/being taken against those NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to administer the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA 2010), for regulating the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by the associations/NGOs. As per Rule 17(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules 2011 (FCRR 2011) every person who receives foreign contribution is required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year within a period of nine months from closure of the year *i.e.* by 31st December.

Instances of non-Government Organisations violating provisions of the FCRA and FCRR have come to Government's notice. FCRA and FCRR came into force with effect from 01.05.2011. Since then, notices were issued to around 21,000 associations in 2011 and to 10,343 associations in 2014 for not filing annual returns continuously for three years. Consequently, registration of 4138 associations was cancelled in July, 2012 and of 10,117 in March, 2015 after issue of Show Cause Notices to such associations and giving them adequate opportunity. Adverse reports were received against some NGOs and after inspections and scrutiny of accounts, 15 cases were referred to CBI and 10 to State Police. Accounts of 23 associations have been frozen. 20 associations have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution. In 2014, penalty amounting to ₹ 5,20,82,031/- has been imposed on 341 associations for late/non-submission of mandatory annual returns and of ₹ 51,99,526/- on 24 associations for receipt and

utilization of foreign contribution without obtaining. Names of associations against whom actions of cancellation, suspension etc. have been taken are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>

Attacks on journalists and media persons

2625. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late attacks on journalists and media persons have increased manifold in the country;

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

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on attack on media persons under grievous hurt since 2014 and the data on cases registered and persons arrested under attack on media persons (grievous hurt) is given in Statement (*See below*). Since, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been advising the States/UTs from time to time to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of crimes including crime/attacks on journalists, which is available at MHA website <http://mha.nic.in/>.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered and persons arrested under attack on media persons (grievous hurt) during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0
4.	Bihar	22	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested
7.	Gujarat	3	4
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10
15.	Maharashtra	5	6
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0
26.	Tripura	2	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	4
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0
29.	West Bengal	NA	NA
TOTAL (STATES)		113	30
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		113	30

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

N.A. stands for data is not received from the State.

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were carried out from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

Opening of canteen facility at Rohru, Shimla

2626. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any letter from Member of Parliament which was forwarded to the Home Minister in the month of May, 2015 regarding opening of canteen facility for serving/retired para-military personnel in Rohru, District Shimla of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, Government's response in this regard and by when canteen facility may be provided to them, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) A letter dated 08.05.2015 was received from Shri Bashistha Narain Singh, Member of Parliament on the issue. The Home Minister gave reply to the Member of Parliament on 22.06.2015. It was informed that at present 1 Master Canteen and 8 Subsidiary canteens are located in District Shimla, from where, all serving/retired personnel of various CAPFs can avail the canteen facilities. Central Police Canteen (CPC) are co-located with Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and State Police Institutions are static in nature. It is a fact that Rohru, Jubbal, Chirgaon and Dodra Kwar Tehsils are far away from District Headquarter Shimla, where Master/Subsidiary canteens are located. This Ministry has already extended CPC facilities to all State Police personnel (serving/retired). In view of the above, the Member of Parliament was requested to take up the issue with State Police of Himachal Pradesh to open a subsidiary canteen in or nearby Rohru as State Police already has presence in Rohru. As far as the Mobile Van Canteen facility is concerned, no such vehicular provision is existing/available in CAPFs to extend such facility.

Suicide by women in CPMFs

2627. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Force-wise details of the percentage of women in Central Para Military Forces;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise number of personnel of paramilitary forces committed suicide during last three years;

(c) whether 40 per cent suicides in these forces have been committed by women who constitute only 2 per cent of Central Para Military Forces;

(d) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof during last two years;

(e) the reasons for high rate of suicide in women personnel; and

(f) the corrective steps Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Force-wise details of percentage of Women in Central paramilitary forces as on date are as under:

Force	Sanctioned Strength	Female	Percentage of Women
CRPF	3,08,862	6,234	2.01
BSF	2,56,876	3,532	1.37
CISF	1,42,217	6,354	4.46
ITBP	89,438	1,661	1.85
SSB	94,170	1,191	1.26
ARs	66,411	603	0.90
TOTAL	9,57,974	19,575	2.04

(b) The year-wise and State-wise number of personnel of paramilitary forces committed suicide during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) During the last three years, 13 women personnel committed suicide which is the 0.07% with reference to total strength of women in Central paramilitary forces.

After occurrence of each and every suicide case, Court of Inquiry is conducted to find out the exact cause behind the suicide. As per findings of Court of Inquiries, reasons behind the suicide cases are found to be due to personal/domestic problems, illness etc.

(f) The corrective steps taken to avoid suicide cases in Central paramilitary forces are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I
Year-wise and State-wise details of personnel committed suicide during last three years in CAPFs and ARs

Sl. No.	Name of State	2012		2013		2014		2015		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	16	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
3.	Assam	5	0	5	0	6	0	2	0	18	0
4.	Bihar	7	0	10	0	6	0	2	0	25	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
6.	Delhi	4	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	9	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	7	1
8.	Haryana	9	1	9	0	8	0	5	0	31	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	7	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	10	1
12.	Karnataka	8	0	2	0	7	0	2	0	19	0
13.	Kerala	7	0	3	0	8	0	4	0	22	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	6	0	6	1	1	0	18	1

15.	Maharashtra	4	0	5	0	6	0	0	6	0	21	0
16.	Manipur	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
18.	Odisha	6	0	1	0	8	0	2	2	0	17	0
19.	Punjab	5	1	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	14	1
20.	Pundcherry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
21.	Rajasthan	9	0	6	0	9	0	1	1	1	25	1
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	11	1	9	0	1	1	0	25	2
24.	Tripura	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	6	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10	1	13	1	12	0	11	0	0	46	2
27.	Uttarakhand	6	1	6	0	7	0	2	0	0	21	1
28.	West Bengal	10	1	3	0	7	0	7	0	0	27	1
29.	Nepal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL		114	6	111	4	124	1	57	2	406	13	

*As on 01.07.2015

Statement-II*Corrective steps taken to avoid suicidal cases*

The following corrective steps/efforts/welfare measures are being undertaken by the forces to provide better working condition/atmosphere to personnel in order to curb suicide:

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on-duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.
- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and address their grievances.
- (iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (v) Facility of retention of Government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, J&K and LWE affected areas (except State capitals).
- (vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organising talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organising Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States and J&K as welfare measure.
- (ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (x) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotions does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

Air facility and first AC class railway passes for freedom fighters

2628. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 and to provide air facility and first AC class railway passes for travel to freedom fighters in view of their old age, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for denying the air and first class AC railway passes to those freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for the independence of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) In the honour of the revered freedom fighters, the Ministry of Home Affairs grants financial assistance in the form of pension to the freedom fighters and their dependent as per Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

Apart from the Samman pension, various facilities have been provided to the freedom fighters which include free railway pass (AC-II tier in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains and Ist class/ IInd AC sleeper in all other trains) for the freedom fighters and their widows along with a companion, free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by public sector undertakings under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, facilities under Central Government Health Scheme to freedom fighters and their dependents and telephone connection without installation charges and on payment of half the rental.

In addition to these facilities, the freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment for a minimum period of five years in the Cellular Jail, Andaman and their widows along with a companion are eligible for free air travel to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands once a year. There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to give any additional benefits including upgrading the already granted free air-condition travel facility in Indian Railways to the freedom fighter, his/her spouse and a companion.

Debarring media persons from interacting with officers

2629. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry of Home Affairs has issued any order on 23rd July, 2015 debarring media persons from interacting with officers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons and rationale of such an order by Government;

(c) whether media persons have registered strong protest against the above order which restricts freedom of Press, if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and

(d) whether above order was issued without consultation with Principal Director General, Media and Communications in the Ministry and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) An O.M. No. 43020/38/2015-Ad.I dated 23rd July 2015 was issued in order to facilitate the regular flow of information to media persons from the Ministry of Home Affairs and for converging points of dissemination of information to the media, through ADG (Media) and the designated spokesperson of the Ministry.

(c) The media persons sought clarifications in this regard and it was explained that the above said O.M. has been issued to facilitate dissemination of information to the media from the designated officers.

(d) The Media Wing of the Ministry was consulted before issue of the said O.M.

Increase in incidents of communal violence

2630. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest data of Union Ministry of Home Affairs, incidents of communal violence have increased by 24 per cent during January-May, 2015 in comparison to the same period in 2014;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per available information, the State-wise details of communal incidents occurred during the January-May, 2015 and during corresponding period in 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The incidents are reported to be attributed to religious factors, gender related issues, land and property disputes and other miscellaneous issues.

“Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibility of dealing with communal violence as per the provisions of extant laws rests primarily with the respective State Governments.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of information, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernisation of the State Police Forces. In addition, advisories are also sent from time to time on important developments having bearing on communal harmony. The Central Government has circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The activities of all organisations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of the law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Statement

*Number of communal incidents during the year 2015 (January to May)
and corresponding period in 2014*

Name of State	January-May, 2015	January-May, 2014
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	0	1
Bihar	37	26
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0
Delhi	0	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	18	16
Haryana	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
Jharkhand	8	2

Name of State	January-May, 2015	January-May, 2014
Karnataka	31	37
Kerala	0	3
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	31	14
Maharashtra	56	43
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	0	2
Puducherry	0	0
Punjab	0	0
Rajasthan	28	27
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	5
Telangana	5	0
Tripura	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	6
Uttar Pradesh	55	41
West Bengal	13	5
TOTAL	287	232

Impact of gender sensitization programme in training of police forces

2631. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have informed Government that introduction of gender sensitization programmes in training of police forces may not have desired impact on their attitude towards women;

(b) if so, reasons quoted by States in this regard;

(c) whether States have requested for larger systemic changes particularly in the education system and introduction of gender education at primary level;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(e) the names of States who have agree band not agreed to introduce gender sensitization programmes in the training module of fresh recruits and

(f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Migration of Indians for settling abroad

†2632. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is increase in migration of Indians for settling abroad;

(b) if so, the details of migration for the last one decade;

(c) whether such citizens migrating from the country are given dual citizenship by Government; and

(d) whether mostly these are rich persons among the persons migrating from the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs compiles the estimated population of Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs). This was compiled first in May, 2012 and later in January, 2015. According to these compilations, there were approx. 1,00,37,761 NRIs in May, 2012 whereas their population in January, 2015 was approx. 1,13,79,746.

(c) There is no provision of dual Citizenship as per the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(d) No such data is maintained

Fake degrees of practicing advocates investigated by Delhi Police

2633. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to initial investigations by Delhi Police, about 2000 practicing advocates registered with Bar Council of Delhi have fake

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

graduation degrees from Bundelkhand University and law degrees from Bhagalpur University;

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

(c) whether in view of seriousness of charges of fake degree rackets, Delhi Police will hand over the cases to CBI for detailed investigations and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No conclusion has been drawn by Delhi Police that about 2000 practicing advocates registered with Bar Council of Delhi have fake graduation degrees from Bundelkhand University and law degrees from Bhagalpur University.

On the complaint of Delhi Bar Council alleging possession of fake degree by an individual, Delhi Police has registered a case *vide* FIR No. 605/2015 u/s 420/467/468/471/120-B IPC at Police Station Hauz Khas, Delhi. There is no proposal to hand over the investigation of the said case to Central Bureau of Investigation.

**Deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi
and other metro cities**

2634. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi and other metro cities including Mumbai;

(b) if so, the number of incidents of killing and molestation of girls reported during the last one year;

(c) the number of cases solved and number of cases registered against the culprits; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to ensure safety of life and property of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Government is deeply concerned about the incidents of crime and has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for safety and security of the citizens which includes various legislative

measures to strengthen the legal regime from the point of view of safety for women. In this regard, various existing provisions of IPC and CrPC were amended and new provisions were introduced.

As regards metro cities other than National Capital Territory of Delhi, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 4.09.2009, 5.01.2015 and 12.05.2015 on Crime against Women and Crime against Children to all State Governments/UTs advising adoption of appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, setting up of Fast Track Courts, Family Courts, Crime against Women/Children desks in each Police Station, improvement in the quality of investigations, minimum delays in investigations of crime against women and children and to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence without compromising on the quality of investigation; speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc.; and the medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. The advisories are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website <http://mha.nic.in>.

With regard to National Capital Territory of Delhi, various measures taken by Delhi Police are as under:

- (i) Crime prone areas are dynamically identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR Vans are deployed to enhance visibility of the police in the area and prevent crime.
- (ii) Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been deployed in the Police Stations that have crime prone areas under their jurisdictions.
- (iii) Public participation to control crime through schemes like 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme.
- (iv) Setting up of women help-desk in each police station.
- (v) Increasing the number of telephone lines in the Helplines No. 1091 and No. 100.
- (vi) Keeping vigil on vulnerable routes.

- (vii) Installation of CCTV cameras at identified locations.
- (viii) During the year 2015 (upto 15th July), 81908 women/girls have been imparted self-defence training.
- (ix) During the year 2015 (upto 15th July), 5063 police officers have attended Gender Sensitization Programmes.
- (x) Use of IT enabled technology to monitor crimes. Mobile application 'Himmat' for the help of women in distress has been launched.
- (xi) No jurisdictional dispute allowed to delay police response.
- (xii) A Special CP level Nodal Officer has been nominated for regularly interacting with women NGOs. Women Safely Committee constituted at Police Station level.
- (xiii) Time bound investigation of rape cases under close monitoring of the concerned Addl. CP/DCP.

As per National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 222 cases of murder and 2761 cases of assault on women with intent to outrage modesty were reported during 2014. City-wise (including metro cities) details of cases registered, charge-sheeted, convicted, trials completed, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under the murder, assault on women with intent to outrage modesty (molestation) and insult to the modesty of women during 2014 are given in Statement.

Statement

City-wise details of cases reported (CR), cases charge-sheeted (CS), cases in which trials were completed (CTC), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge-sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under murder of children, assault on women with intent to outrage modesty (molestation) and insult to the modesty of women during 2014

Sl. Cities No.	Murder				Assault on women with intent to outrage Modesty (molestation)								Insult to the Modesty of Women									
	CR	CS	CTC	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CTC	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CTC	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Agra	7	4	2	1	11	6	2	41	30	13	9	43	34	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Ahmedabad	4	3	1	1	3	3	1	36	34	0	0	44	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Allahabad	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	75	53	13	9	75	53	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Amritsar	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	9	7	2	1	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Asansol	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	12	12	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Aurangabad	5	4	0	0	6	5	0	35	23	0	0	50	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Bengaluru	14	12	1	0	19	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Bhopal	3	2	0	0	5	5	0	80	80	0	0	80	80	0	6	6	0	0	9	9	0
9.	Chandigarh City	0	1	4	4	0	2	7	14	14	16	8	17	17	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
10.	Chennai	5	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	6	4	0	0	8	6	0
11.	Coimbatore	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Delhi	42	38	20	14	40	38	17	985	445	112	42	766	533	52	55	26	11	1	59	55	1

Kidnapping of children by organised gangs for organ theft

2635. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to media reports on the kidnapping of children by organised gangs for organ theft;

(b) if so, the States where such gangs are active; and

(c) what action has been taken to protect the children by the Centre and the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), specific information of the States on the organised gangs are not maintained Centrally.

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, Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories from time to time. Advisories dated 14th July, 2010 and dated 25th June, 2013 regarding Crime against Children are available at: http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf and http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/CSAdviMissingChild-170713.pdf

Hiring of personnel on temporary basis

2636. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would allow the industry to hire personnel on temporary basis depending on their operational/production needs; and

(b) whether there are any demands from industry stalwarts for such a facility and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not received any such proposal from the industry side. However, hiring of workers on contract basis are governed by the provisions laid down in The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Employment generation in West Bengal

2637. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 39 lakh employments have been generated in West Bengal in the last four years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) out of these employments how much have been generated through employment banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per results of two surveys conducted by National Sample Survey office (NSSO) estimated employment on usual status (ps+ss) during 2009-10 and 2011-12 is given below for West Bengal and All India:

WPR	2009-10	2011-12
West Bengal (in%)	38.6	39.2
All India (in %)	39.2	38.6
TOTAL WORKFORCE (IN CRORE)	46.55	47.41

(b) This information is not maintained centrally.

Nidhi Aapke Nikat programme of EPFO

2638. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has unveiled Nidhi Aapke Nikat, a public outreach programme of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) the Zone-wise number of customer grievances/complaints received by EPFO during 2014-15 so far and the number of them addressed and pendency as on date; and

(d) the extent to which the Nidhi Aapke Nikat programme will be able to check increasing number of customer grievances/complaints in various EPFO centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details and salient features of Nidhi Aapke Nikat launched by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) on 10th July 2015, are as follows:

- (i) It is a public outreach programme.
- (ii) It is proposed to be held on 10th of the month and on the next working day if the 10th happens to be a holiday.
- (iii) It is held in all the 122 field offices of EPFO across the country and is to be presided over by the officer-in-charge.
- (iv) Various new initiatives in the interest of employees/employers taken by EPFO are explained during the programme.
- (v) It is an endeavour by EPFO to bring together all its different stakeholders on a common platform.
- (vi) It encourages employees and employers to give their suggestions and feedback regarding the different issues affecting EPFO besides redressing grievances.

(c) The zone-wise details of customer grievances/complaints received by EPFO during 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) EPFO has been consistently improving its service delivery using a number of Information Technology (IT) initiatives. As a result, the number of grievances received annually has considerably come down. While 2,74,976 grievances were received in 2011-12, this has reduced by 32.91 per cent to 1,84,480 in 2014-15.

'Nidhi Aapke Nikat' not only adopts participatory and broad based approach in dealing with its stakeholders, but also disseminates information regarding the new initiatives taken in the interest of stakeholders. Such measures in due course bring about greater public awareness of the rights and responsibilities of all the stakeholders and will in turn, check the number of grievances in future.

Statement

The Zone-wise details of customer grievances received by EPFO during 2014-15

Name of Zone	Opening Balance	Receipts	Disposal	Pending as on 31.03.2015
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi and Uttarakhand	116	23028	23128	16
Haryana and Rajasthan	52	13500	13543	9
Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	57	4331	4372	16

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	40	7868	7898	10
Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	425	16023	16296	152
Karnataka and Goa	992	23500	24312	180
Tamil Nadu and Kerala	466	21747	22152	61
West Bengal and North-East Region	85	10732	10782	34
Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh	1848	41529	42360	1017
Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	60	7422	7474	8
Head Office/Others	446	14800	10004	656
TOTAL	4587	184480	182321	2159

Unclaimed provident funds

2639. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ₹ 9000 crore provident funds are unclaimed from Government so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for unclaimed provident funds;

(c) whether Government is considering to put such unclaimed names on Government website for facilitation of the beneficiaries to track their accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There is no unclaimed amount in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). However, as per para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, certain amounts are classified as 'Inoperative Accounts' in which contributions have not been received for thirty six months continuously. All such Inoperative Accounts have, however, definite claimants.

(b) As per Annual Account of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), ₹ 27,448.54 crores has been classified as Inoperative Accounts of Employees' Provident Fund as on 31.03.2014.

The reasons for such inoperative accounts are as under:

(i) The members after switching the job from one covered establishment to another do not get the funds transferred to their present account. As a result, the old account becomes inoperative after thirty six months.

(ii) The interest earned on the deposits with EPFO is exempted from Income Tax. Therefore, there exists an incentive of leaving the balance amount with EPFO.

(iii) Such deposits are safe and secure investments and cannot be attached even by a decree of any Court.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the following steps have been taken by EPFO to facilitate the beneficiaries to claim their provident fund accumulations:

(i) EPFO has launched a portal namely 'Inoperative Accounts Online Help Desk' to assist the members to identify their inoperative accounts.

(ii) Instructions have been issued to reconcile the Inoperative Accounts on priority and further identify the beneficiaries through employers.

(iii) EPFO has allotted unique permanent numbers to its members called Universal Account Number (UAN) which will enable to identify the members without intermediation of the employers.

Besides, awareness campaigns have been undertaken through the electronic as well as print media from time to time to educate the members to transfer or withdraw their PF accumulations.

As a result of the above steps, the total amount paid to the beneficiaries from inoperative accounts has shown an increase in the last three years. The total amount paid out of inoperative accounts during the last three years is as under:

Year	Amount settled (₹ in crore)
2011-12	955.51
2012-13	2890.40
2013-14	4316.71

Employment opportunities for handicapped

2640. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and district-wise number of handicapped job-seekers from Andhra Pradesh during last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number is going up every year and placements have come down during the above period;

(c) if so, how Ministry is planning to bridge the gap and increase employment opportunities for handicapped;

(d) the details of targets set and achieved during the above period;

(e) whether it is also a fact that recently Supreme Court has directed Government to provide three per cent reservation to handicapped in the country; and

(f) if so, how Government is planning to implement this directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per data received from Government of Andhra Pradesh, number of handicapped jobseekers from Andhra Pradesh since 2010 to 2014 and placement affected during the corresponding period is given as under. The year-wise number of handicapped job seekers from Andhra Pradesh during last five years is given below:

Year	Live Register of handicapped job seekers in Andhra Pradesh (in absolute figure)	Placement of handicapped job seekers in Andhra Pradesh (in absolute figure)
2010	74070	38
2011	76693	45
2012	78999	16
2013	81196	151
2014	82965	71

The district-wise figures are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Several steps have been taken for providing employment to differently abled persons in the country *viz.* Section 33 of the Persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 mandates reservation of not less than 3% vacancies for persons with disabilities (blindness, low vision, hearing impaired, locomotor disability and cerebral palsy) in the Government employment. The Government has recently launched a National Action Plan for skill development of persons with disabilities to enhance their scope of employment involving NGOs. National Career Service (NCS) portal is being implemented by the Ministry which envisages a web portal that provides a range of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship etc. to all categories of job seekers including persons with disabilities. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) is providing financial assistance in the form of loan to the persons with disabilities for self employment and higher education. The scheme of giving incentives to employers, for providing employment to persons with disabilities in the private sector is in operation since 2008-09.

(e) and (f) In accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Interim Order dated 28.04.2015 the time limit to fill up the vacancies for persons with disabilities already identified by the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are being compressed and, instructions for launching a Special Recruitment Drive has been issued on 22nd May, 2015 by DOPT. Besides, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted by the DoP&T to hold a meeting every month to monitor the filling up of the vacancies already identified for persons with disabilities.

Statement

District-wise live register and placement of physically handicapped job-seekers in Andhra Pradesh w.e.f. 2010 to 2014

Sl. No	District	Live Register					Placement				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Kurnool	5526	5768	5801	5959	6156	01	10	07	04	14
2.	Ananthapur	4632	4786	5046	5491	5784	08	13	04	02	02
3.	Chittoor	7870	8556	8930	9204	9566	-	-	-	-	-
4.	YSR Kadapa	5828	5966	6032	6047	6060	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Vijayawada	6555	6729	6860	7060	7154	04	06	03	03	07
6.	East Godavari	6734	6892	7038	7184	7321	-	-	-	-	-
7.	West Godavari	5081	5144	5518	5802	5786	20	-	-	35	18
8.	Guntur	5810	5994	6121	6233	6319	01	11	-	-	30
9.	Nellore	4325	4451	4527	4587	4592	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Prakasham	3010	3289	3740	3892	3908	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Visakhapatnam	7782	7898	8006	8213	8619	-	03	01	-	-
12.	Srikakulam	8070	8172	8238	8276	8331	03	02	01	107	-
13.	Vizianagaram	2847	3048	3142	3248	3369	01	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		74070	76693	78999	81196	82965	38	45	16	151	71

Paid maternity leave to women employed by private organizations and companies

2641. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to formulate any policy or guidelines laying down minimum specifications for the provisions of paid maternity leave to women employed by organisations and companies in the private sector; 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) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is a social security legislation enacted to promote the welfare of working women. The Act prohibits the working of pregnant women for a specified period before and after delivery. It also provides for maternity leave and payment of certain monetary benefits to women workers subject to fulfillment of certain conditions during the period when they are out of employment on account of pregnancy. It can be extended to other establishments by the State Governments subject to prior approval of the Central Government.

The following benefits are available under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:

- (i) Twelve weeks of maternity leave out of which six weeks before the expected date of delivery.
- (ii) In case of tubectomy operation, two weeks leave with wages immediately following the day of her tubectomy operation.
- (iii) One month maternity leave to a woman worker suffering from illness arising out of pregnancy, delivery, premature birth of child (miscarriage, medical termination of pregnancy or tubectomy operation)
- (iv) Two nursing breaks of 15 minutes until the child attains the age of 15 months.
- (v) Medical bonus of ₹ 3500/- if no pre-natal confinement and post-natal care is provided by the employer free of charge.
- (vi) Immunity from dismissal during absence of pregnancy.
- (vii) No deduction of wages of woman entitled to maternity benefit.

Further, a proposal to increase the existing maternity leave from twelve weeks to twenty four weeks under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, is under consideration of the Government.

Incentivise by EPFO to its subscribers

2642. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is looking for ways to keep subscribers in its fold;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is worried it could lose subscribers to the National Pension System (NPS) which has been offering better returns in

the last few years as much as 20 per cent in comparison to EPFO's 8.75 per cent return;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is exploring various options to incentivise its subscribers to keep money in Provident Fund accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is entrusted to implement the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 and Schemes framed thereunder which mandate coverage of workers of certain categories of establishments. Presently, there is no option for the employees covered under the Act to opt for National Pension System (NPS).

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question above.

Construction of houses for beedi workers in Chhattisgarh

†2643. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for construction of houses for beedi workers and for rehabilitation of bonded labourers of Raigarh district in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) whether the amount of assistance to be provided by the Centre for (a) above, has been provided, if not, by when it would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2007 for beedi workers is being implemented in the country through the 17 Welfare Commissioners of the Labour Welfare Organisation of the Ministry. The housing subsidy of ₹ 40,000/- is given in two equal installments to the workers for construction of houses. The RIHS, 2007 is applicable to the Chhattisgarh State beedi workers also.

An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh as 1st installment for 50 houses to beedi workers was sanctioned in 2007-08 for Village-Chaple, Raigarh District in Chhattisgarh State. The inspection report and utilization certificate of 50 houses are awaited from the State Government for release of 2nd installment.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For rehabilitated Bonded Labour under the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme, 1978, Central Government has released ₹ 221.5 lakh for rehabilitation of 2215 released bonded labour in Chhattisgarh as on 31.03.2015.

Non deduction of PF by companies in Uttarakhand

†2644. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies in Uttarakhand which are running in loss and did not open the pool for the amount of provident fund deducted from the labourers for the last few years even after directions issued by Government; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to protect the provident fund of such labourers of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) does not differentiate between profit or loss making companies covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952. However, thirty three establishments covered under the Act in the State of Uttarakhand have defaulted in depositing Provident Fund and allied dues amounting to ₹ 57.96 crore.

(b) EPFO takes following actions against the defaulting companies including those situated in Uttarakhand under the provisions of EPF and MP Act, 1952:

- (i) Proceedings under Section 7A of the Act for assessment of dues are initiated.
- (ii) Prosecution for non-deposit of dues is launched under Section 14 of the Act.
- (iii) First Information Reports (FIRs) are filed under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) for non-deposit of employees' share of contribution recovered from wages of employees and not deposited to EPFO account.

Social security and facilities for workers

†2645. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers working in different industrial units in the country;

(b) the details of number of skilled and semi-skilled labourers out of the above and the kind of trade they are working in; and

(c) whether the provision for housing, education of children, medical facility, drinking water and toilets are made by industries for the above labourers, if so, the details of the industries which have provided the above facilities and the number of people to whom above facilities have been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the report of the Annual Survey of Industries conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the details of workers employed in various factories during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Parameters	2010-11	2011-12
1.	No. of reporting factories	172177	175710
2.	Average Daily Employment		
a.	All Employees	12694853	13429956
b.	All Workers	9901764	10438365
c.	Male Workers	5313037	5522589
d.	Female Workers	1228145	1305720
e.	Contract workers	3360748	3610056

(c) Social security benefits to the workers are being provided through the labour legislations like The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (Separate provident fund legislations exist for workers employed in Coal mines and tea plantations in the state of Assam and for seamen), The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act 2008.

ILO's concern to restricting outsiders in trade unions

2646. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour wing of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) raised concern over the Centre's proposal to restrict outsiders in trade union;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ILO convention stands that it should be upto the trade unions to decide the structures and Government should play the role of a facilitator;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the proposal may hinder the entry of legitimate and elected members into the union, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such communication has been received by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Convention No. 87 of ILO provides for the Trade Unions to decide the structure. The Convention No. 87 has not been ratified by India.

(d) Article 2 of Convention No. 87 states that “Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation”.

Article 3 of Convention No. 87 states that:

1. Workers' and employers' organisations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes.
2. The public authorities shall refrain from any interference which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof.”

(e) The draft Labour Code on Industrial Relations, which, *inter-alia*, includes amalgamation and rationalization of provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1926, is under tripartite consultation. The provisions of the Code have not been finalized.

**Workers shifting to manufacturing, construction
and infrastructure sectors**

2647. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of labour workforce has reportedly shifted or is shifting from agriculture sector to manufacturing/construction and other infrastructure sectors;

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

(c) the estimated number of workforce engaged in agriculture, manufacturing/construction and other infrastructure sectors during each of the last three years;

(d) whether social security benefits are given to the workers/labourers engaged in manufacturing/construction and other infrastructure sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to extend the benefits of social security to workers engaged in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey office (NSSO). As per the NSSO survey results, the estimated number of workers was 45.91 crore in 2004-05 and 47.41 crore in 2011-12. The sector wise distribution of these workers is given below:

(Figures in %)

Workforce by Major sectors	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Primary	58.44	53.15	48.90
Secondary	18.18	21.48	24.25
Tertiary	23.38	25.37	26.85

(d) and (e) The Government has enacted the legislations for the construction workers like The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess, Act, 1996. Further, to provide social security to unorganized workers the Government has also enacted the "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008". As per the act, Central Government is mandated to formulate and notify, from time to time, suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to (a) life and disability cover, (b) health and maternity benefits, (c) old age protection and (d) any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, schedule I lists the following schemes as welfare schemes for unorganised workers are (1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (2) National Family Benefit Scheme (3) Janani Suraksha Yojana (4) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (5) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (6) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (7) Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana (8) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Establishment of new medical colleges by ESIC

†2648. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has proposed for establishment of new medical colleges in different parts of the country including rural/scheduled areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places identified State/UT-wise for the same; and

(c) the details of all the pending demands with Government received from each State and by when the action is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has, *inter-alia*, decided in its 165th meeting held on 7.4.2015 that ESIC will not set up any other medical college or new Medical Education Institution in future. The status of already approved medical college under construction is given in Statement.

Statement

The State/UT-wise list of ESIC medical college projects under construction

Sl. No.	States	Medical College	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad	State government has expressed its inability to take over the Medical College. To be run by ESIC.
2.	Bihar	Bihta, Patna	Decision has been taken to transfer to State Government.
3.	Delhi	Basaidarapur, New Delhi	Decision has been taken to convert into Centre for Excellence for providing super-specialty treatment.
4.	Haryana	Faridabad	State Government has expressed its inability to take over the Medical College. To be run by ESIC.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Decision has been taken to transfer to State Government.
6.	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore Gulbarga	Run by ESIC of its own. Run by ESIC of its own.
7.	Kerala	Paripally Kollam	Decision has been taken to transfer to State Government.
8.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Under construction.

Sl. No.	States	Medical College	Status
9.	Tamil Nadu	K. K. Nagar, Chennai Coimbatore	Run by ESIC of its own. Decision has been taken to transfer to State Government.
10.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata	Run by ESIC of its own.

Daily wages for unskilled physically challenged labourers

2649. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any separate law governing the provision for earning daily wages for the unskilled physically challenged labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry would consider bringing in such law for the benefit of the unskilled physically challenged labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Government to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the schedule under their respective jurisdictions. No separate wages are fixed for physically challenged labourers under the Act.

Indian labour conference

2650. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 46th Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held in Delhi on July 20 and 21, 2015; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion that took place and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 46th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held in New Delhi from 20-21 July, 2015. The ILC deliberated upon the following five agenda items:

- (i) Implementation of the conclusions/recommendations of the 43rd, 44th and 45th Indian Labour Conference, particularly on Contract Labour, Minimum Wages and Scheme Workers and Tripartite Mechanism;
- (ii) Social Security for the workers in organized sector, unorganized sector and international migrant workers;
- (iii) Amendment of Bonus Act—Removal of conditions on payment ceiling, eligibility limits, decisions to pay minimum bonus without linking to loss when the performance indicator satisfy grant of bonus;
- (iv) Labour Laws amendments proposed/done either by the Central or State Governments;
- (v) Employment and Employment Generation;

After detailed deliberations the 46th Session of Indian Labour Conference adopted conclusions are given in Statement.

Statement

Conclusions of 46th Session of Indian Labour Conference

Agenda Item-1: Implementation of the conclusions/recommendations of the 43rd, 44th and 45th Indian Labour Conference, particularly on Contract Labour, Minimum Wages and Scheme Workers and Tripartite Mechanism.

The committee debated the recommendations of the 43rd, 44th and 45th Indian Labour Conference at length and expressed its concern over non-implementation of the conclusions, particularly on Contract Labour, Minimum Wages, scheme workers and Tripartism. It was unanimously recommended that concrete measures should be undertaken to expeditiously implement the recommendations in letter and spirit. Periodic reviews should be undertaken by the stakeholders.

Agenda Item-2: Social Security for the workers in organized sector, unorganized sector and international migrant workers.

There was an in-principle agreement for coverage of all workers organized as well as unorganized under social security with support wage by government, if required, for providing decent living conditions. The Committee recommended that:

- (i) Mechanism for identification and registration of unorganized workers should be provided. Special drive should be launched for the said purpose and, if required, direct registration by the Government.
- (ii) Schemes for organized/unorganized workers should be made efficient.

- (iii) Budgetary provisions should be made for those unorganized workers who are not covered under any specific social security scheme.
- (iv) The cost of registration of unorganized workers should be born by the Government.
- (v) There should be proper utilization of fund collected through building construction cess and administrative expenses should not be what is stipulated.
- (vi) The Anganwadi/Asha/Mid-day meal workers, the committee reiterated, be given the status of employee and they should be extended coverage under ESI/EPF.
- (vii) As regards ESIC, the following recommendations were given:
 - (a) ESIC to expand to cover all states/UTs. All districts where scheme is running at present should be covered fully.
 - (b) the ESIC scheme to be expanded to unorganized sector by reducing the threshold from present 10. Self-employed should be provided medical benefit.
 - (c) The ESIC should directly run the health services in all the states.
 - (d) Medical facilities should be expanded at a fast pace; establishments of hospitals and dispensaries should be decided based on geographical necessity.
 - (e) All construction workers should be covered under ESI.
 - (f) ESI coverage for round the clock for medical benefit.
- (viii) As regards EPF, recommendations were:
 - (a) Medical Scheme to EPS pensioners from the surplus Corpus of EDLI Scheme.
 - (b) Extension of coverage by reducing threshold from 20 to 10. Member of Laghu Udyog Bharati opposed this.
 - (c) Coverage of both inter-state and international migrant workers under EPF Act.
 - (d) EPF pension should be enhanced and linked with price index.
- (ix) Wages definition should be uniform for all labour laws.
- (x) There should be a mechanism so that employers can deposit social security contributions at single window.
- (xi) For construction workers, there should be a single contribution from employer.

- (xii) Implementation of the decisions taken by 43rd, 44th and 45th ILC with regard to Social Security.

However, on the point of optional schemes for ESI & EPF, the employees' representatives strongly opposed whereas the employers representatives were of the view that options should be available.

Agenda Item-3: Amendment of Bonus Act-Removal of conditions on payment ceiling, eligibility limits, decisions to pay minimum bonus without linking to loss when the performance indicator satisfy grant of bonus.

The Conference Committee on Amendment of Bonus Act- Removal of Conditions of Payment Ceiling. Eligibility Limits. Decisions to pay Minimum Bonus without linking to loss when the performance indicator satisfy grant of bonus discussed issues relates to:

- (i) Removal of Calculation Ceiling;
- (ii) Removal of Eligibility Limit; and
- (iii) Decisions to pay Minimum Bonus without Linking to loss when the performance indicator satisfies grant of bonus.

The major conclusions emanating from the discussions in the committee are as follows:

- (i) The trade Unions opined that all the ceilings under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 *i.e.* eligibility ceiling, calculation ceiling and maximum percent of bonus payable need to be removed. While the Employers, representatives were of the view that total removal of various ceilings may lead to spurt in industrial relations issues. They observed that amendments in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 should take into account productivity of the workers and paying capacity of the employers. They were not in favour of indexation of cost of living for the purpose of ceiling and bonus calculation. Also the term 'Employee' should be substituted by the term 'Workman' as defined under the Industrial disputes Act. The present system of prescribing limits both for eligibility and calculation should be retained.
- (ii) The State Government representatives were of the view that minimum limit of bonus (8.33%) may continue. They further observed that distinction between Statutory bonus and Productivity linked bonus is quite relevant in this regard. The State Government representatives also suggested that the Central Government may consider notifying the limits for eligibility of bonus and calculation of bonus through an administrative process based on

tripartite mechanism rather than legislative process every time. Appropriate amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 may have to be carried out accordingly.

Agenda Item-4: Labour Laws amendments proposed/done other by the Central or State Governments.

1. The Committee reiterates historical role of tripartite mechanism functioning in the country before any enactment/amendment of labour laws.
2. Any labour law amendments/enactments should take into account three purposes namely:
 - (i) Rights and welfare of workers;
 - (ii) Sustainability of enterprises and job creation; and
 - (iii) Industrial peace.
3. The labour Laws need to be relooked and updated in a time bound manner.
4. Committee recommends that the overall exercise of the labour law amendments should be discussed in the tripartite forum and the broad and specific proposals should also be discussed in tripartite meetings.

Agenda Item-5: Employment and Employment Generation

1. The committee noted that the recommendations of 43rd to 45th ILC on Employment and Employability need to be fully implemented.
2. Recognizing the employment potential in micro and small industry, especially in rural areas, an effective single-window system be established to promote agro-based and micro and small industries with facility like concessional finance *etc.* A system for centralized marketing of products manufactured by these industries can also be developed.
3. Enhance the outlays and threshold for public employment generation programmes in both rural and urban areas.
4. Fill up vacant posts in Central Government, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings in a time bound manner.
5. Reiterate the necessity for publishing quarterly employment and unemployment data.
6. With Central and State Government moving to on-line systems for employment exchanges there is a need for capacity building of Employment Exchanges Officers for their revised roles under National Career Services (NCS). Need for integration of Central and State IT initiatives to avoid duplication.

7. Utilization of idle capacity in Vocational and Educational Institutions and closed/sick industry for demand responsive training.
8. Enhance and expand areas for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) with effective assessment.
9. Enhance number and improve quality of Assessors for Vocational Training and consider including ITI faculty for assessments.
10. To identify labour- intensive industries and new areas where jobs can be created like renewable energy and reusable resources *etc.* and providing employment linked training.
11. Evolve strategies for increasing female workforce participation in both public and private employment.

Organised and unorganised workers in MNCs

2651. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of organised and unorganised workers registered in Multi-National Companies (MNCs) as on date;

(b) whether any study has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted by Government to assess the impact of establishment of the MNCs on the unemployment problems in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome of the study thereof;

(d) the status of the unorganised workers working in the MNCs; and

(e) the details of the schemes implemented by Government for generation of more employment opportunities including identification of priority sectors for the same in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The details of workers registered in MNCs is not maintained centrally. However, estimates of employment and unemployment obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from 46.55 crore to 47.41 crore persons and 82.7% of workers are in the unorganised sector. No such study has been undertaken to assess the impact of employment on MNCs.

(e) For generating more employment in the country, Government has taken various steps 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.

Accidents in factories

2652. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many major accident hazards occurred in various factories in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many factories have been registered State-wise in the last three years;

(c) how many chemical factories are there in the country State-wise and how many times gas leakages occurred; and

(d) how many sponge iron factories are presently in operation, State-wise and what steps have been taken to control any dangerous occurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of House.

Consultations with States on reforms of labour laws

2653. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to initiate a process of simplifying, rationalizing and amalgamating age-old labour laws, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has sought views of the States on the proposed reforms of labour laws and issues of enforcement and implementation of labour laws; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) 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 four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the Central Labour Laws. The process of Legislative amendments to existing Labour Laws includes extensive consultations with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultations. Accordingly, representatives from State Governments are also invited to participate in the tripartite consultation meetings and provide their views.

Maternity leave and bonus payments to employees

2654. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labour laws are proposed to be recast to add more leave to maternity from three months to six months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering virtually doubling bonus payments to employees and making gratuity portable between jobs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per Section 5(3) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, working women is entitled for twelve weeks of maternity leave out of which six weeks before the expected date of delivery. A proposal is under consideration of the Government to increase the existing maternity leave from twelve weeks to twenty four weeks under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

(b) and (c) At present, no proposal under consideration of the Government to double the bonus and to make gratuity portable between jobs.

Consultations with trade unions on reforms in labour sector

2655. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government plans to bring reforms in labour sector of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the members of various trade unions have been consulted in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. Government has taken a number of initiatives for governance reforms as well as legislative reforms which will facilitate ease of compliance and bring transparency and accountability in the enforcement of labour laws. The process of Legislative reforms includes consultations with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultations. During recent months, since January 2015, seven such tripartite consultation meetings have been held for considering various legislative reform proposals.

Establishment of career centres

2656. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes a project envisioning a network of career centres for providing variety of employment related services and develop a national portal to facilitate registration of job seekers, job providers, intermediaries, etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would also provide information on training providers, guidance on self employment and entrepreneurship, etc., if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be part of restructuring 956 employment exchanges or it would be independent of the existing ones; and

(d) if so, by what time the project would be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc.

(b) The NCS Portal provides information on training courses published by the registered training providers; information on careers including self-employment, etc.

(c) and (d) The NCS is a transformational initiative of the Government wherein employment services can be accessed directly from the Portal, through the employment

exchanges, internet cafes, etc. The NCS Project is in operation and services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk.

Child labour in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2657. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to place a total ban on child labour in hazardous industries in particular;

(b) whether employment of children in family enterprises and farms will be exempted from such a ban; and

(c) the present status of child labour in the country, particularly Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes. A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2012. The Government has recently decided to move official amendments to the Amendment Bill. The official Amendments along with the Amendment Bill inter-alia covers complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. However, exceptions have been proposed where:

- (i) the child helps his family or family enterprises, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule, after his school hours or during vacations;
- (ii) the child works as an artist in an audiovisual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to such conditions and safety measures, as may be prescribed, and provided that such work does not affect the school education of the child.

(c) As per the data of Census 2011, there were 43.53 lakh working children in age group of 5-14 years in the country which includes 4,04,851 working children in Andhra Pradesh including Telangana.

Workers in unorganised sector

2658. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of workers working in the unorganised sector in the country, as on date;

(b) the details of social security schemes covered under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 together with the details of measures taken to ensure that the unorganised workers get benefit from all the said social security schemes; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue identity card to unorganised sector workers to enable them to avail the benefits of social security schemes covered under the unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2011-12, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was of the order of 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organised sector and the balance 39 crores in the unorganised sector.

(b) The Government has enacted "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008" for the welfare of unorganised workers. The Act provides for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (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 Fishermen 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 Health and Family Welfare).

The Act also enjoins upon State Governments to formulate schemes relating to (a) provident fund; (b) employment injury benefits; (c) housing; (d) educational schemes for children; (e) skill upgradation of workers; (f) funeral assistance; and (g) old age homes.

(c) The Central Government has launched a campaign code-named “Shram Shakti Pehchaan” for registration and issuance of a portable smart card with unique identification number. Directions in this regard have been issued to all the States/UTs *vide* Executive Order dated 13.04.2015. This card is nationally portable and designed to help the unorganised workers to avail benefits of various social security schemes as per their eligibility.

Revival of closed and sick mines

2659. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise number of mines in the country including Haryana and Rajasthan;

(b) the number of sick and closed mines in the country including Haryana and Rajasthan;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to revive the closed and sick mines in the country particularly in Haryana and Rajasthan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for revival and restructuring of these sick mines including rehabilitation of affected workers in Haryana and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the number of mines in the country including Haryana and Rajasthan of the minerals covered under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 is given in the annexure. State-wise details of the number of non-working mines are also given in the Statement (*See* below).

There is no separate classification of mines as sick mines, and the number of closed mines and affected workers is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of answer to (a) and (b) above.

Statement

State-wise details of working and non-working mines of MCDR minerals as on 01.04.2015

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of working mines	Number of non-working mines	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	282	151	433
2.	Assam	2	6	8
3.	Bihar	5	7	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	100	88	188
5.	Goa	0	90	90
6.	Gujarat	238	210	448
7.	Haryana	0	4	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20	21	41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	4	35
10.	Jharkhand	87	82	169
11.	Karnataka	99	218	317
12.	Kerala	11	2	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	278	390	668
14.	Maharashtra	75	86	161
15.	Manipur	0	1	1
16.	Meghalaya	13	5	18
17.	Odisha	123	273	396
18.	Rajasthan	102	64	166
19.	Sikkim	0	02	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	290	260	550
21.	Telangana	54	39	93
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	4
23.	Uttarakhand	3	2	5
24.	West Bengal	0	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		1815	2008	3821

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

Proposal to increase mining lease period

†2660. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2015;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to increase the mining lease period from 20 years to 50 years; and

(c) if so, the details of the sectors in which mining lease period is to be increased from 20 years to 50 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. As per section 8A(2) all mining leases, granted after the commencement of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, shall be granted for a period of fifty years. As per section 8A (3), all mining leases granted before the commencement of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 shall be deemed to have been granted for a period of fifty years.

Schemes to establish mineral based industries

†2661. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of schemes likely to be implemented to establish industries based on minerals in the country especially in Madhya Pradesh as on date; and

(b) the State-wise details of plants likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Ministry of Mines does not have any scheme to establish industries based on minerals in the country.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Royalty rates of minerals

2662. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing royalty rates of various minerals along with the year in which the same were last revised;

(b) whether various mineral rich States have urged the Union Government to hike the royalty rates of various kinds of minerals, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any royalty issues of Jharkhand and Gujarat pending with the Centre, if so, the details and action taken on them;

(d) the action taken by Government thereon along with the details of the revised royalty rates for various minerals; and

(e) the time by when the revised rates are likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The details of the existing rates of royalty are given in Statement. The Ministry of Mines has revised the rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) with effect from 1st September 2014, which have been published in the Gazette of India *vide* Notification No.630 (E) and 631 (E) dated 1st September, 2015.

(b) Mineral rich States had been urging for increase in the rates of royalty on various minerals, specifically for iron ore. States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan had been demanding a hike ranging from 12% to 32% *ad valorem* basis for iron ore. The Study Group, constituted for the purpose of revising the rates of royalty on major minerals, considered the demands of the State Governments. Based on the report of the Study Group Report, the Government has revised the rates of royalty and dead rent on minerals (other than minor minerals, coal, lignite and sand for stowing) with effect from 01.09.2014.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) The revised rates of royalty which are effective from 01.09.2014 are given in Statement.

Statement*Royalty rate of minerals*

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| 1. | Apatite and Rock Phosphate: | |
| | (i) Apatite | Five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| | (ii) Rock Phosphate | Twelve and half per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| | (a) Above 25% P ₂ O ₅ | Six per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| | (b) Upto 25% P ₂ O ₅ | |
| 2. | Asbestos: | |
| | (i) Chrysotile | Eight Hundred and Eighty rupees per tonne. |
| | (ii) Amphibole | Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 3. | Barytes | Six and half per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 4. | Bauxite and Laterite | (a) Metallurgical Grade:
Zero point six zero per cent of
London Metal Exchange Aluminium metal price chargeable on the contained aluminum metal in ore produced for those dispatched for use in alumina and aluminium metal extraction.
(b) Non Metallurgical Grade:
Twenty five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis for those dispatched for use other than alumina and aluminium metal extraction. |
| 5. | Brown Ilmenite (Leucoxene),
Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon | Two per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 6. | Cadmium | Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 7. | Calcite | Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
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| 8. | China clay or Kaolin
(including ball clay and white shale, white clay) | |
| | (i) Crude | Eight per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis |
| | (ii) Processed
(including washed) | Twelve per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 9. | Clay others | Twenty rupees per tonne. |
| 10. | Coal (including Lignite) | * |
| 11. | Chromite | Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 12. | Columbite-tantalite | Ten <i>per cent</i> of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 13. | Copper | Four point six two per cent of London Metal Exchange Copper metal price chargeable on the contained copper metal in ore produced. |
| 14. | Diamond | Eleven point five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 15. | Dolomite | Seventy-five rupees per tonne. |
| 16. | Dunite | Thirty rupees per tonne. |
| 17. | Felspar | Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 18. | Fire Clay
(including plastic, pipe, lithomargic and natural pozzolanic clay) | Twelve per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 19. | Fluorspar
(also called fluorite) | Eight per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 20. | Garnet | |
| | (i) Abrasive | Four per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| | (ii) Gem | Ten per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 21. | Gold (i) Primary | Four per cent of London Bullion Market Association Price (commonly referred to as London Price) chargeable on the gold metal in ore produced. |
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- (ii) By-product gold Three point three per cent of London Bullion Market Association Price (commonly referred to as London Price) chargeable on the by-product gold metal actually produced.
22. Graphite
- (i) With 80 per cent or more fixed carbon Two hundred and twenty-five rupees per tonne.
- (ii) With 40 per cent or more fixed carbon but less than 80 per cent fixed carbon One hundred and fifty rupees per tonne.
- (iii) With 20 per cent or more fixed carbon but less than 40 per cent. fixed carbon Sixty-five rupees per tonne.
- (iv) With less than 20 per cent. fixed carbon Twenty-five rupees per tonne.
23. Gypsum Twenty per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
24. Iron Ore (CLO, Lumps, fines and concentrates all grades) Fifteen per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
25. Lead
- (a) Eight point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in ore produced.
- (b) Fourteen point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in the concentrate produced.
26. Limestone
- (i) L. D. Grade (less than 1.5 per cent silica content) Ninety rupees per tonne.
- (ii) Others Eighty rupees per tonne.
27. Lime kankar Eighty rupees per tonne.
28. Limeshell Eighty rupees per tonne.
29. Magnesite Three per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.

30. Manganese Ore
- (i) Ore of all grade Five per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
- (ii) Concentrates One point seven per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
31. Marl Sixty rupees per tonne.
32. Crude Mica, waste mica and scrap mica: Four per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
33. Monazite One hundred and twenty-five rupees per tonne.
34. Nickel Zero point one two per cent of London Metal Exchange Nickel metal price chargeable on the contained nickel metal in ore produced.
35. Ochre Twenty-four rupees per tonne.
36. Pyrites Two per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
37. Pyrophyllite Twenty per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
38. Quartz Fifteen per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
39. Ruby Ten per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
40. Sand (others) Twenty rupees per tonne.
41. Sand for stowing **
42. Shale Sixty rupees per tonne.
43. Silica sand and moulding sand and Quartzite Ten per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
44. Sillimanite Two point five per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.
45. Silver
- (i) By-product Seven per cent of London Metal Exchange Price chargeable on by-product silver metal actually produced.
-

(ii) Primary Silver	Five per cent of London Metal Exchange Silver Metal Price chargeable on the contained silver metal in ore produced.
46. Slate	Forty-five rupees per tonne.
47. Talc, Steatite and Soapstone	Eighteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
48. Tin	Seven point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Tin metal price chargeable on the contained tin metal in ore produced.
49. Tungsten	Twenty rupees per unit per cent of contained WO ₃ per tonne of ore and on pro rata basis.
50. Uranium	Two per cent of annual compensation amount received by M/s. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., to be apportioned among the States on the basis of data provided by Department of Atomic Energy.
51. Vanadium	Twenty per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
52. Vermiculite	Five per cent. of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
53. Wollastonite	Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
54. Zinc	(a) Nine point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Zinc metal price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in ore produced. (b) Ten per cent of London Metal Exchange Zinc metal price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in concentrate produced.
55. All other minerals not herein before specified (Agate, Corundum, Diaspore, Felsite, Fuschite-Quartzite, Jasper, Kyanite, Perlite, Pyroxenite, Rock Salt, Selenite etc.)	Twelve per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.

Illegal mining

†2663. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of illegal mining are rising continuously in the country thereby causing huge loss of revenue to Government every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a more stringent legislation is required to be brought to stop illegal mining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for regulating and controlling illegal mining. As such, regulation and control of illegal mining comes under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

Based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines), State-wise details of instances of illegal mining reported in various parts of the country for last three years along with the details of action taken against the violators is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015. The Amendment Act has, *inter alia*, stringent punitive provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare of the area. Provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

Statement
Year-wise, State-wise cases of illegal mining for Major and Minor Minerals

Sl. No.	State	Illegal mining cases					Action taken from 2011-12 to 2013-14, 2014-15 (Quarter ending December, 2014)				Fine realized by State Govt. (₹ lakh)
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Quarter ending Dec., 2014)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (₹ lakh)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	n.r.	n.r.	0	0	0	0	0.05	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19913	16592	7692	7281	2	1	2	8400.429		
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	2946	3238	3996	3500	89	12177	0	2313.043		
5.	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Gujarat	3485	6023	5447	4335	248	28	9218	42021.94		
7.	Haryana	2022	3517	3589	4006	569	0	0	2689.62		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1289	0	n.r.	n.r.	186	186	0	38.52		
9.	Jharkhand	364	663	901	768	1395	37	854	246.05		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Karnataka	6691	6677	6677	8509	6608	574	549	12755	7198.40	
11. Kerala	3175	4550	4448	3312	0	0	0	2031.93		
12. Madhya Pradesh	7147	7169	6725	5883	61	26644	528	12933.57		
13. Maharashtra	40642	42918	36476	0	122	0	117291	14988.43		
14. Mizoram	2	16	21	17	0	0	0	1.697		
15. Odisha	309	314	76	70	8	519	1130.56			
16. Punjab	314	19	n.r.	74	0	61	45.80			
17. Rajasthan	1201	2861	2953	2339	2191	72	2678	4009.728		
18. Tamil Nadu	123	295	1078	155	4367	1	37283	10865.368		
19. Telangana	-	-	-	2379	0	0	0	281.83		
20. Uttar Pradesh	4708	3266	6777	8030	0	0	6044.94			
21. West Bengal	269	479	n.r.	929	93	815	0			
GRAND TOTAL	94604	98597	88689	48683	10815	39796	182004	115241.905		

Reservation of Karlapat bauxite in favour of OMC

2664. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state whether a proposal for reservation of Karlapat bauxite deposit in favour of Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) was sent by the State Government to Ministry of Mines on 28th March, 2012 and the clarification to the queries of the Ministry have been submitted on 10th October, 2013 and whether Ministry would consider approving the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): The Government has received a request from the State Government of Odisha for reservation of Karlapat bauxite deposit over an area of 3113.25 Ha in Kalahandi District of Odisha in favour of M/s OMC Ltd. under section 17A(2) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957.

Approval of the Central Government to the reservation proposal of the State Government, as required under section 17A (2) of the MMDR Act, 1957, has been conveyed to the State Government of Odisha *vide* letter dated 11.02.2015.

Establishment of DMF in Jharkhand

†2665. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of districts in Jharkhand where District Mineral Foundation (DMF) has been established;

(b) the total share from revenue to be given to DMF;

(c) whether any fund has been given to DMF so far; and

(d) whether people affected from mining have been given any compensation from DMF and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is to be established in all the 24 districts of Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) The DMF is to be funded by contributions from holders of mining lease and prospecting licence-cum-mining lease in the following manner:

(i) Contribution from holders of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted on or after the date of commencement of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 (12.01.2015), which shall be an amount equivalent to such percentage of the royalty as may be prescribed by the Central Government, not exceeding one-third of the royalty.

- (ii) Contribution from holders of a mining lease granted before the date of commencement of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, which shall be an amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government, not exceeding the amount of the royalty.

The rate of contribution to DMF is required to be decided by the Central Government. As DMFs are yet to be established in the State of Jharkhand, details of funds available with the DMFs or the amount released to DMFs are not available.

- (d) Does not arise in view of reply given to (b) and (c) above.

Investment by Gail plant at Auraiya on welfare of locals

2666. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per rule any industry that is established in a particular area invests 2 per cent of its annual profit on the welfare work of the people of that particular area, such as making health centre, etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) plant in Auraiya district of Uttar Pradesh in Patta village has invested its 2 per cent profit on the welfare of the people of that area; and

(c) if so, the scheme-wise details of the investments made by GAIL plant in Auraiya district in UP for last two years, if not, the reasons therefor and where have the money meant for the said purpose gone/invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013, every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more, or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or a net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during any Financial Year is to ensure that in every Financial Year atleast 2% of the average net profit of the company made during the three immediately preceding Financial Years is spent in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy, preferably in the local area and areas around it where it operates.

(b) GAIL is mandated to spend 2% of its average net profit of the preceding three financial years on CSR activities of the company. GAIL spends majority of its annual CSR allocations in and around its work centre. GAIL, Pata being the biggest work centre of GAIL gets a significant share of the CSR budget for undertaking welfare and community development projects in villages around Pata Plant.

(c) The details of CSR projects undertaken by GAIL in and around Pata in the financial Years 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of CSR Projects in District Auraiya taken up during FY 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Thrust Area	Approved CSR Programme	Amount (₹ in lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Healthcare/Medical	Mobile 1000 - Mobile Health Care facility to various villages around Pata Plant, Auraiya (UP)	124.42
2.	Healthcare/Medical	To organize 2 - 3 Family Planning and Health Awareness Camps for villages surrounding Pata Plant	10
3.	Education/ Literacy Enhancement	UP Block Excellence Programme covering 100 Primary Schools in Bhagyanagar Block and Achhalda Block (Pata, Mamrejpur, Sahnagra - Bankapurva)	15
4.	Education/ Literacy Enhancement	An Integrated Education and Health Programme in Mamrejpur, Kanho and Vaisundhara	40
5.	Community Development	D3 Aadersh Gaon: Demand Driven Development (Model Village Development Program)- Village Lahokar	30
6.	Healthcare/ Medical	HIV Care and Prevention through Mass Awareness and by setting up HIV Testing/STI Treatment Centre for the truckers	15
7.	Environment Protection/ Horticulture	Installation of Bio-Gas Plants for individual households in Parwaha, Munshipur, Bankapurva	15
8.	Infrastructure	Providing clean lighting services through Solar Home Lighting Systems	42
9.	Drinking Water/ Sanitation	Construction of Individual Household Toilets-Village Dulha Rai KaPurva	5

1	2	3	4
10.	Drinking Water/ Sanitation	Construction of Individual Household Toilets- Village Lahokar	25
11.	Drinking Water/ Sanitation	Construction of Individual Household Toilets- Village Bankapurva	12
12.	Infrastructure	Construction of CC Roads and Drainage Development- Village ChotaKhanpur, Taiyabpur	25
13.	Infrastructure	Construction of CC Road- Village Vaisundhara	15
14.	Community Development	Construction of 3.8 Kms long water drain along with Culvert at Village's crossings to facilitate the drainage of excess rain water	40
15.	Skill Development/ Empowerment	Small scale unit for blanket weaving and production at Chota Khanpur from the sustainability of blanket weaving centres set up earlier under CSR projects undertaken during 2011-12 and 2012-13	40
16.	Infrastructure	Construction of Road in an extent of 8.5 Kms outside Pata Plant - Cost sharing of 50 Per cent between Government of UP and GAIL, Pata	661.27
17.	Infrastructure	Construction of CC Road and K C Drain at Village Chhachhund, Block Achalda, Dist. Auraiya	19.28
18.	Education/ Literacy Enhancement	Providing "Teaching Learning Material Kits" to Government Primary Schools (321) from Pratham Education Foundation, Delhi	1.56
19.	Community Development	Providing Blankets to District Administration for distribution to poor section of the district	3
20.	Drinking Water/ Sanitation	Electric Connection of Water Tank Tube-well to start water supply	2.98
TOTAL			1141.51

Details of CSR Projects in District Auraiya taken up during FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Thrust Area	Approved CSR Programme	Amount (₹ in lacs)
1.	Infrastructure	Construction of CC Road along the outer boundary of GAIL Pata, Khanpur	42.8
2.	Infrastructure	Construction of Road (3.5 Km) from Banka Purva to Pata Station <i>via</i> Pata Village	120.3
3.	Education/ Literacy Enhancement	UP Block Excellence Programme covering 100 Government Primary Schools in Bhagyanagar Block and Pata, Mamrejpur, Sahnagra-Bankapurva and Mamrejpur	42
4.	Healthcare/ Medical	Establishment of a Comprehensive Eye Care Unit in Auraiya	57
5.	Healthcare/ Medical	Providing Blankets to Poors through Public Representatives	2.2
6.	Healthcare/ Medical	HIV Prevention through Mass Awareness, STI Treatment and HIV Testing through STI Clinic for Truckers	21.1
TOTAL			285.4

Agreement with foreign countries for import of petroleum products

2667. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreements entered into by India with other countries for the import of oil and petroleum products for the year 2014-15;

(b) whether there is any proposal for buying oil and petroleum products on the spot market; and

(c) if so, the quantum of oil proposed to be purchased under that arrangement during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Public Sector Oil Companies, *i.e.* Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.(BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Mangalore Refinery Petrochemicals Ltd.(MRPL) import crude oil and petroleum products through Term Contract and Spot purchase. The details of import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products are given in Statement.

Statement

Agreement with foreign countries for import of petroleum products.

Name of the Company	Crude oil import in 2014-15 (in MMT)		
	Term	Spot	Total
IOCL	39.81	12.63	52.44
BPCL	14.78	3.38	18.16
HPCL	10.88	2.15	13.03
MRPL	12.16	0.86	13.02

Name of the Company	Petroleum products imports in 2014-15 (in MMT)		
	Term	Spot	Total
IOCL	4.37	0.54	4.91
BPCL	1.930	—	1.930
HPCL	1.48	0.094	1.574
MRPL	—	—	—

Increase in demand of natural gas

2668. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of natural gas during the Twelfth Plan is likely to grow by about 19.2 per cent to meet the incremental requirement of power, fertilizer and other industries;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to find out the percentage of growth of demand of natural gas in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any shortage of natural gas for power, fertilizer and other industries, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to meet the required demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas sector for Twelfth and Thirteenth Five Year Plans has projected the demand of natural gas by various sectors during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 as under:

Year	Demand of natural gas by various sectors (in MMSCMD)
2014-15	405
2015-16	446
2016-17	473
2017-18	494
2018-19	523

(d) Availability of natural gas in the country has declined due to decline in domestic gas production. The actual gas demand is price sensitive and total gas consumption during 2014-15 was 116.78 MMSCMD (73.93 MMSCMD domestic and 42.85 MMSCMD R-LNG). Due to less demand for imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), out of 62.10 MMSCMD of total regasification capacity, 19.25 MMSCMD remained unutilized. Existing capacity of pipeline network is about 430 MMSCMD which is much higher than the consumption and demand.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting dated 25.03.2015 and 31.03.2015 has approved the policy to revive and improve utilization of the stranded gas based power generation capacity and pooling of gas in fertilizer (urea) Sectors. The former has made R-LNG based power generation commercially viable for idle/ stranded gas based power plants, while the later has enabled fertilizer plants manufacturing urea to run at its full capacities.

(e) In order to enhance availability of natural gas in the country, Government has taken several steps which inter alia include the following:

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds;
- (ii) Shale Gas Policy framework;
- (iii) Research and development of Gas Hydrate resources in the country;
- (iv) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from various countries;
- (v) Pursuing various transnational pipelines;
- (vi) Clearance for exploration and development of some NELP blocks where the same was held up by various agencies; and
- (vii) Exploration in the Mining Lease Area has been allowed with certain conditions.

Investigation into fire in ONGC oilwell at Olpad, Surat

†2669. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether findings of the Oil Industry Safety Directorate to the effect that there was no culpability of anyone in the fire incidents in the ONGC oilwell at Olpad, Surat, are suspicious;

(b) whether the communications received in the Ministry from the Members of Parliament, wherein factual information of this incident is contained and it was suggested that by whom and where the negligence has taken place are included, have been included in this investigation, if so, the details of the ambit of the investigation; and

(c) the number of Members of Parliament/other persons related to it who have written the letters and the action taken on these letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The incident of gas leakage and fire at well Olpad# 31 was investigated by OISD with the objective to find out the root cause of incident and suggest remedial measure to prevent such incident in future. Although, no culpability could be established the following lapses were observed:

- (i) Lack of supervision and monitoring of the workover operations by both the operator and charter hired rig operational personnel.
- (ii) The operational personnel of the charter hired rig were not having adequate experience in well control operations and other operations.
- (iii) Standard safe practices like filling of trip sheet during pulling out, conducting regular trip drills, BOP function test and pressure test were not being followed.
- (iv) Not following the standard operating procedures.

(b) Consequent to the receipt of enquiry report dated 30th April, 2015 conducted by OISD, this Ministry received a communication dated 13th May, 2015 from Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh, MP (Rajya Sabha) *inter-alia* highlighting the role of certain officials of ONGC in not taking prompt and timely action to prevent the fire incident. The matter is being examined in consultation with ONGC.

(c) The Ministry has received two reference in this regard, one from President, Brackish Water Research Centre, Surat and another from Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh, Hon'ble MP (Rajya Sabha). The contents of these letters were deliberated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the Ministry. Ministry has taken a serious view and ONGC was directed to ask its sub-committee of Board on Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) to look into organisational set up of HSE, compliance to standard operating procedure, safety audit etc and recommend changes.

Use of obsolete/expired cylinders in Maharashtra

2670. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received complaints relating to expired/old/obsolete LPG cylinders in circulation particularly from the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(c) the total number of LPG cylinders of various companies which have been detected as obsolete and expired; and

(d) what Government has done to educate the people about the expired LPG gas cylinders and also about safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that no specific complaint relating to expired/old/obsolete LPG cylinders in circulation have been received, including in the State of Maharashtra.

OMCs have reported that LPG cylinders are manufactured as per BIS 3196 through manufacturers approved by Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur (CCOE) and having BIS License. Thereafter, the LPG cylinders are checked at the LPG Bottling Plants and only the cylinders which are found to meet BIS standards are filled, checked for quality after filling and are sent to the distributors for distribution to the customers. All new LPG cylinders are required to be put for first Statutory Testing and Painting (ST&P) after 10 years of manufacturing date of the cylinder.

Subsequently, the LPG cylinders are put to ST&P after every 5 years. Such testing of LPG cylinders are done through repairers approved by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO). LPG cylinders requiring repairs are put for Hot Repairs only once in its lifetime as per BIS codes of practice. Each such Hot Repaired cylinder is certified for use by BIS and accordingly put into circulation thereafter.

Measures adopted for ensuring safety and educating customers are as under:

(i) Gas distributors are under instruction to carry out mandatory checks of the LPG installation at the customers premises once in two years.

- (ii) Use of suraksha LPG hose with steel wire reinforcement which is rodent attack proof and flame retardant, is being promoted for usage at all customers premises for improving safety in the use of LPG in the domestic kitchen.
- (iii) OMCs undertake regular campaigns to improve the safety awareness of the customers. Customer education is imparted right at the time of release of new connection through displays and demo-installation at distributors showroom and at the time of installation of the connection at the residence. Safety leaflets and domestic gas customer card containing instructions on safe use of LPG are also handed over to the customer for reference.
- (iv) Safety and customer education clinics are conducted from time to time to increase customer awareness on safe use of LPG.
- (v) Emergency service cell have been put in place for attending leakage complaints after working hours of distributorship and on holidays. The contact details of emergency service cells of the particular area are displayed at the distributors showroom and are also printed in the refill cash memos. The numbers are also propagated during the safety clinics.
- (vi) In case of leakage, prompt attendances on priority are undertaken by trained mechanics appointed by the distributors.

Survey to assess LPG/PNG coverage

2671. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey/studies have been undertaken to assess the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) coverage;
- (b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof along with the number of actual users/coverage of LPG/PNG in the country;
- (c) the company-wise and State/UT-wise details of households having multiple LPG/PNG connections; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the multiple connections are surrendered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have not conducted any survey to estimate LPG/PNG coverage in the States.

(c) OMCs have reported that, as on 01.07.2015, there are 1300999 number of households having PNG connections. These LPG connections have been blocked/terminated by OMCs. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) OMCs have advised all Area offices/Territory offices/Regional offices to coordinate with City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies and conduct media awareness campaigns to surrender LPG connections. This Ministry has allowed PNG connection holders to retain one LPG connection at non-subsidized rate *w.e.f.* 9.1.2014.

Statement

Number of Domestic LPG connections blocked by OMCs which are also having PNG connection

State	Total
Andhra Pradesh	44
Assam	890
Delhi	194301
Gujarat	432824
Haryana	2947
Madhya Pradesh	374
Maharashtra	632634
Rajasthan	34
Telangana	131
Tripura	3605
Uttar Pradesh	33215
TOTAL	1300999

Oil and gas discoveries

2672. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial oil and gas discoveries have been made in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details of such discoveries in past three years;

(c) what percentage of the country's demand can be met by these new discoveries, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to promote oil and gas exploration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) ONGC, OIL and Private/JVs Companies have made 130 hydrocarbons discoveries during last three years. The year-wise and company-wise break up of hydrocarbons discoveries is given below:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ONGC	22	14	22
OIL	11	6	12
Private/JVs	10	12	21
TOTAL	43	32	55

These discoveries were made in various basins, such as, Cambay Basin, Assam and Assam-Arakan, Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery and offshore Basins.

(c) The new discoveries, when put on production would help in meeting country's demand to that extent which will vary from year to year.

(d) Following steps have been taken to promote exploration of oil & gas in the country:

- (i) Enhance production from the existing field by adopting Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) measures using latest technology.
- (ii) A policy framework for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries under PSC regime has been approved by the Government.
- (iii) The policy on Testing Requirements approved by Government on 29.04.2015 would help in monetization of discoveries in five NELP blocks.
- (iv) Facilitate enhanced exploration activities through following measures:
 - Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins and acquisition of geo-scientific data under Multi client and non-exclusive policy.
 - Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
 - Setting up of National Data Repository.

Policy approved for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by National oil Companies under the nomination regime.

Petrol pumps allotted by OMCs in Maharashtra

†2673. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petrol pumps allotted by oil companies under various schemes in the country especially in the State of Maharashtra as on date;

(b) the names of districts especially in Maharashtra where oil companies are themselves operating the petrol pumps along with locations of these petrol pumps; and

(c) the names of such districts in backward and tribal areas in the country especially in Maharashtra where not a single petrol pump has been allotted to anyone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State/UT-wise number of existing Retail Outlet Dealerships of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and number of allotments made by OMCs throughout the country including in the State of Maharashtra is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of district-wise locations where OMCs are operating Retail Outlets on Company Owned and Company Operated (COCO) basis in the State of Maharashtra are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) OMCs have informed that they have set up Retail Outlets in all Districts of Maharashtra.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise number of Retail Outlet Dealerships existing and number of allotments throughout the country including in the State of Maharashtra as on 1.7.2015

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	IOCL		BPCL		HPCL	
		Existing ROs	Allotted	Existing ROs	Allotted	Existing ROs	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1145	181	687	145	885	86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	1	7	1	0	0
3.	Assam	494	31	122	48	88	9
4.	Bihar	1305	152	573	74	454	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	456	63	256	66	309	39

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Delhi	190	12	108	7	97	5
7.	Goa	29	5	46	22	36	10
8.	Gujarat	1209	188	722	203	684	110
9.	Haryana	1294	210	375	112	647	163
10.	Himachal Pradesh	212	34	60	8	104	19
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	217	52	131	24	130	22
12.	Jharkhand	480	27	304	53	242	41
13.	Karnataka	1775	75	940	254	861	97
14.	Kerala	848	126	447	113	567	67
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1204	206	850	165	756	190
16.	Maharashtra	1791	309	1619	296	1495	282
17.	Manipur	68	0	10	1	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	110	13	36	9	23	2
19.	Mizoram	28	4	1	2	3	0
20.	Nagaland	45	5	8	3	3	0
21.	Odisha	705	99	391	71	296	39
22.	Punjab	1649	136	599	63	871	87
23.	Rajasthan	1524	349	780	232	945	101
24.	Sikkim	16	4	22	4	7	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1983	63	1287	149	1153	34
26.	Telangana	871	73	546	137	606	105
27.	Tripura	60	5	1	2	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3293	375	1264	151	1318	119
29.	Uttarakhand	232	56	103	15	157	26
30.	West Bengal	1097	70	537	100	473	44
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	10	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	21	1	10	0	11	0
33.	Dadra and N. Haveli	11	2	4	0	11	0
34.	Daman and Diu	11	1	7	0	10	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	78	10	31	6	39	2
TOTAL		24509	2938	12884	2536	13281	1772

Statement-II

District-wise locations where OMCs are operating retail outlets on Company Owned and Company Operated (COCO) basis in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	District	Locations		
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	Nandgaon Shevgaon Vadgaon Pan Astagon Srigonda Chasnali		Supa
2.	Akola	Akot Washimba Vyala		
3.	Amravati	Mojri		
4.	Aurangabad			Harsul Waluj Phulambri
5.	Bhandara	Umri	BP Bhandara	
6.	Buldhana	Nandura		
7.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur		
8.	Dhule		Dhule Awdhan	Shirpur
9.	Gondia	Tirora Deori		
10.	Hingoli	Hingoli		
11.	Jalgaon	Erandol Gadegaon Neri Nimkhedi/Nasirabad Raver Nasirabad Bamnod		

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jalna	Ambad		
13.	Kolhapur	Haldi Rajputwadi Wadgaon Chipri Kagal Jawaharnagar	Vadgaon	Wathar
14.	Latur	Nalegaon		
15.	Mumbai	BKC Mulund Marine Lines Sahar B. D. Road	Kandivili Bandra Kurla Complex Chruchgate	Nepensy Rd Borivali Chakala Bandra BKC Bandra Vile Parle Sewree Sion Bhandup Chembur
16.	Nagpur	Belgaon Manewada Medical Square Amdi Yerkheda Panjra Seloo RBI Square	Bazargaon Amdi Wadi	Mansar Jamb Hingna Lakadganj
17.	Nashik	Malegaon	Zodge Sinnar Patne	Nashik Nashik Ozar

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Osmanabad	Kallamb Jalkot		
19.	Parbhani			Parbhani Jintur
20.	Pune	Sahajpur Ranjangaon Jejuri Rajgurunagar Saradwadi Shirur Lonikand Wellesly Road	Pune RTO Khedshivapur Express H/W Pune Kelewade	Taje Lonavala
21.	Raigad		JNPT Taloja Kharghar, Sec. 19 Kalamboli Kharghar, Sec. 2	Mangaon Sajgaon Dronagiri
22.	Sangli	Kavlapur Kalambi Palus		
23.	Satara	Gharewadi		
24.	Solapur	Shegaon Dhumala Solapur City	Tembhurni Chincholi Nandini	
25.	Thane	Mahape Palghar Shirsad	Padgha Sector 24, Sanpada Belapur Mahape	
26.	Yavatmal	Ghatanji Kalambi Talegaon		

Registration of steel manufacturers with BIS

2674. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the proposal to constitute an appropriate authority to crackdown on cheap and inferior quality of steel dumped into the country;

(b) the details of steel manufacturers in the country and whether it is a fact that all the manufacturers of steel have not been registered with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS); and

(c) if so, what mechanism the Ministry is planning to bring in so as to make it mandatory for all steel manufacturers to register with BIS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Government proposes to notify several steel products having direct bearing on human health and critical to housing, construction and infrastructure under the mandatory Certification Marks Scheme of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) which *inter-alia* warrants that all the notified products must conform to the relevant Indian Standards. This *inter-alia* would regulate production, sale, distribution and import of sub-standard steel products. The proposed steel quality control order also provides that there will be appropriate authorities for effective enforcement of the Order.

(b) In India, steel is produced by integrated steel plants and a large number of mini steel plants adopting electric arc furnaces and electric induction furnaces. According to information available from Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Kolkata, there are 11 integrated steel plants, 42 electric arc furnaces (EAF) based mini steel plants, 1247 electric induction furnaces (EIF) based mini steel plants and 1630 re-rolling mills. Further, according to information available from BIS, as on date, BIS has granted 2357 licenses to manufacturers of various steel products for use of BIS Standard Mark. Details of manufactures who have not applied to BIS for licenses are not available with BIS.

(c) The Government has so far notified 15 steel products under two steel quality control orders. Further, the Government has proposed to notify two more quality control orders covering additional 16 non alloy steel products and 3 stainless steel products respectively.

Low per 1000 sq. km. wells of oil and gas in the country

2675. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of oil and gas in India at around 20 wells per 1000 sq. km. is among the lowest in the world; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Oil and gas wells are drilled based on geology of the area, reservoir characteristics, rock type etc., in order to achieve optimal production from the wells. As on date under PSC regime, a total of 571 oil and gas wells are under production in Petroleum Mining Lease area of about 8680 sq. kilometre *i.e.* about 66 wells per thousand kilometres of Mining Lease area.

Revival of Oil Diplomacy Committee

2676. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to revive the Oil Diplomacy Committee established in 2004 and wound up in 2006; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) No such committee exists presently and no such proposal is under consideration.

Resumption of negotiations with Iran for import of LNG

2677. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 2005 an agreement had been initiated for the import of approximately 22 billion dollars worth of Liquefied Natural Gas from Iran at a price pegged at an international oil price of 36 dollar per barrel;

(b) whether that agreement was not eventually signed by the Iranian Government; and

(c) whether it is proposed to resume negotiations with Iran on long-term arrangements for the import of large quantities of LNG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Buyers (GAIL, IOCL and BPCL) signed bilateral Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with National Iranian Gas Export Company (NIGEC), Iran on 13th June, 2005 for import of 5 MMTPA of LNG. Quantities required by the Buyers were as follows:

GAIL – 2 MMTPA

IOCL – 1.75 MMTPA

BPCL – 1.25 MMTPA

The contract price for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) was linked to Brent crude with a floor and cap of \$10/bbl and \$31/bbl respectively.

(b) According to the side letter signed along with the contract, NIGEC was required to obtain approval of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) for the LNG SPA within 15 days. However, NIGEC neither secured this approval nor implemented the LNG SPA.

(c) With the lifting of sanctions, Iran is again planning LNG liquefaction facilities. An Indian delegation visited Iran during last week of July, 2015, wherein Indian side indicated their willingness to off take LNG from Iran.

Required *vis-à-vis* operating petrol/diesel pumps in the country

†2678. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol and diesel pumps required in the country, as on date;

(b) the number of petrol and diesel pumps operating, as on date, against the required number thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan to operate the required number of petrol and diesel pumps throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that expansion of Retail Outlet Sales network by them is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of fuels like petrol and diesel in upcoming urban/rural areas. Retail Outlets (ROs) are being set up by OMCs

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up Retail Outlets. The number of Retail Outlets of OMCs operating in the country as on 01.07.2015 are as under :

OMCs	No. of Retail Outlets
IOCL	24509
BPCL	12884
HPCL	13281
TOTAL	50674

Supply of piped cooking gas by IOC to Ranchi and Jamshedpur

2679. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil is establishing a system to supply cooking gas directly to the consumers in Ranchi and Jamshedpur;

(b) whether safety concerns of such piped gas supply has been taken care of including insurance cover for the subscribers; and

(c) the names of cities of Jharkhand which will be connected through pipeline for gas supply during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has included Bokaro, Dhanbad and Ranchi cities of Jharkhand in the list of probable Geographical Areas (GAs) which may be connected through Natural Gas Pipelines for future CGD bidding rounds.

Plans to check rising prices of oil

†2680. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan to check the rising prices of oil in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the prices of oil in India are dependent upon the prices of crude oil in the international market; and

(c) if so, whether Government has formulated any policy to stabilize the prices of oil in India?

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 made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on price of these products in line with changes in the prices in international market and other market conditions.

However, in order to protect the consumers from the fluctuations in the prices in the international market, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene and its basic price has not been increased since 25th June 2011. As regards Domestic LPG after launch of DBTL, its consumers get the LPG cylinders at market price and receive LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts.

MoU by GAIL with Paradip Port Trust

2681. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has entered into an MoU with Paradip Port Trust on 26th October, 2013 at Bhubaneswar to set up a Floating Storage and Re-gasification Unit/Floating off shore, Jetty, off shore Pipeline, On shore pipeline, Receiving and Metering facilities and all related equipment within Port Limits (LNG Re-gasification Terminal) in the East Coast of India at Paradip Port; and

(b) if so, what is the status of the said MoU as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The MoU is valid till 25.10.2016.

Investment by ONGC in KG basin blocks

2682. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) plans to invest in Krishna Godavari basin blocks, Eastern offshore, in the next five years, with details;

(b) what are the estimated reserves of oil and gas in place in various basins and what would be the phase-wise discoveries in the blocks in the next 15 years; and

(c) whether the field development plans have been approved by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) ONGC has planned to invest ₹ 4509.9 crore on development of Vashishta and S-1 fields in Krishna-Godavari Basin. ONGC Board has also approved two developmental projects in this basin with a cumulative investment of ₹ 4409.16 crore which are at different stages of execution. In addition, ONGC recently completed field development of GS-1 and G-1 at a cost of ₹ 3955.21 crore. For block KG-DWN-98/2 investment details are being finalized and Field Development Plan is under preparation. In 2015-16, ONGC plans to invest ₹ 8901 crore in KG Basin, which is about 24.5% of the total plan outlay of ONGC.

(b) In place reserves established by ONGC, OIL and Pvt./JVs companies are about 11827.48 Million Metric Tonne of oil Equivalent (MMToE). In exploration and production business, input in terms of surveys and drilling are deterministic, however, results in terms of hydrocarbon discoveries are probabilistic in nature. Therefore, future projection of hydrocarbon discoveries cannot be made.

(c) Field Development Plans (FDP) for 21 hydrocarbon discoveries comprising of 13 oil and 8 gas, have already been approved. These discoveries are under development or on way to production.

Production of oil and gas

2683. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: 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 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 company-wise and area-wise details of crude oil and natural gas production are given in Statement-I to Statement-V, respectively (*See below*).

(b) Following steps have been taken by the Government for increasing the production of oil and gas in the country :

- (i) Enhance production from the existing field by adopting Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) measures using latest technology.
- (ii) A policy framework for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries under PSC regime has been approved by the Government.
- (iii) The policy on Testing Requirements approved by Government on 29.04.2015 would help in monetization of discoveries in five NELP blocks.
- (iv) Facilitate enhanced exploration activities through following measures:
- Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins and acquisition of geo-scientific data under Multi client and non-exclusive policy.
 - Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
 - Setting up of National Data Repository.
 - Policy approved for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/ Shale Oil resources by National oil Companies under the nomination regime.

Statement-I

Area-wise/State-wise/Asset-wise ONGC's actual crude oil production for last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) and the current year 2015-16 (April, 2015 to June, 2015)

			Crude Oil production (Including condensate figures in MMT)			
Area	State	Assets	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
O F F S H O R E	Mumbai	Mumbai High	9.550	9.648	9.813	2.512
	offshore (off	Neelam + Heera + B-173 + B134A	2.920	2.799	2.739	0.667
	the coast of Maharashtra)					
	and Eastern	Bassein and	1.026	1.262	2.188	0.600
	offshore	Satellite				
		Condensate	2.077	1.806	1.437	0.345
		Eastern Offshore	0.044	0.026	0.018	0.006
SUB-TOTAL OFFSHORE			15.617	15.541	16.195	4.130

Area	State	Assets	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
O N S	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1.463	1.396	1.318	0.339
		Mehsana	2.280	2.310	2.289	0.529
		Ankleshwar	1.273	1.050	0.756	0.159
		Cambay	0.171	0.161	0.150	0.033
H	SUB-TOTAL GUJARAT		5.187	4.917	4.513	1.060
O	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	-	-	-	-
R	Assam	Assam	1.222	1.263	1.058	0.242
E	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	0.239	0.226	0.240	0.065
	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	0.295	0.297	0.254	0.074
	Tripura	Tripura (Condensate)	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001
	SUB-TOTAL ONSHORE		6.945	6.705	6.068	1.442
	NELP ONSHORE			0.001	0.001	0.004
	TOTAL ONGC		22.562	22.247	22.264	5.576

* 2015-16 (April to June, 2015)-Figures are provisional.

Statement-II

Area-wise/State-wise/Asset-wise ONGC's actual natural gas production for last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) and the current year 2015-16 (April, 2015 to June, 2015)

AREA	STATE	ASSETS	Natural Gas production (Figures in MMSCM)			
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
O	Mumbai	Mumbai High	4544	4898	5028	1283
F	Offshore (Off the coast of Maharashtra) and Eastern Offshore	Neelam + Heera + B-173 + B-134A	1072	1122	1118	238
F						
S						
H		Bassein and Satellite	12430	11843	11007	2719
O		Eastern Offshore	56	105	119	64
R						
E						
	SUB-TOTAL OFFSHORE		18102	17968	17272	4304

Area	State	Assets	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
O N S H O R E	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	242	221	181	35
		Mehsana	183	205	224	53
		Ankleshwar	1413	1108	1010	259
		Cambay	8	11	9	2
	SUB-TOTAL GUJARAT			1846	1545	1424
O N S H O R E	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	14	15	6	2
	Assam	Assam	485	459	449	100
	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	1206	1304	1192	280
	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	1249	1171	540	154
	Tripura	Tripura	647	822	1140	293
SUB-TOTAL ONSHORE			5447	5316	4751	1178
TOTAL ONGC			23549	23284	22023	5482

* 2015-16 (April to June, 2015) Figures are provisional.

Statement-III

Area-wise/State-wise/Asset-wise OIL's actual crude oil and natural gas production for last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) and the current year 2015-16 (April, 2015 to June, 2015)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual (Apr-June, 2015)
Crude Oil Production (MMT)				
Assam	3.639	3.445	3.405	0.8357
Arunachal Pradesh	0.022	0.021	0.007	0.0013
TOTAL	3.661	3.466	3.412	0.8370
Natural Gas Production (MMMSCM)				
Assam	2424.64	2408.62	2509.65	598.049
Arunachal Pradesh	19.23	18.94	11.90	3.144
Rajasthan	195.34	198.26	200.65	40.448
TOTAL	2639.21	2625.81	2722.21	641.641

Statement-IV

Sector-wise and Company-wise (Operator) details of production of crude oil under PSC Regime (Figures in Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Operator and Block/Fields	State/Location	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr-Jun-2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
CIL (Cairns India Ltd.)					
CB-OS/2	Gujarat Offshore	210.92	360.07	396.18	90.05
RAVVA	Eastern Offshore	1,071.77	1,035.54	1,102.02	307.69
RJ-ON-90/1	Rajasthan	8,592.43	9,177.24	8,844.11	2,184.29
CIL TOTAL		9,875.12	10,572.85	10,342.31	2,582.03
EOL (Essar Oil Ltd.)					
CB-ON/3	Gujarat	1.01	1.60	1.52	0.20
EOL TOTAL		1.01	1.60	1.52	0.20
Focus (Focus Energy Ltd.)					
RJ-ON/6	Rajasthan	0.63	2.91	3.42	0.59
Focus TOTAL		0.63	2.91	3.42	0.59
Geo Enpro (Geo Enpro Petroleum Limited)					
Kharsang	Arunachal Pradesh	98.48	89.49	68.88	12.59
Geo Enpro TOTAL		98.48	89.49	68.88	12.59
GSPC (Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.)					
CB-ON/2	Gujarat	3.88	3.84	3.14	0.69
CB-ONN-2000/1	Gujarat	46.09	48.05	40.47	9.86
CB-ONN-2002/3	Gujarat	-	0.13	0.34	0.01
CB-ONN-2003/2	Gujarat	-	0.15	1.63	0.88
KG-OSN-2001/3	Eastern Offshore	-	-	3.55	1.50
UNAWA	Gujarat	0.75	0.56	0.41	0.16
GSPC TOTAL		50.72	52.73	49.54	13.09
Heramec Ltd					
ALLORA	Gujarat	0.08	0.31	0.09	0.14
DHOLASAN	Gujarat	0.04	-	0.71	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
KANAWARA	Gujarat	2.06	5.20	6.39	1.19
NORTH KATHANA	Gujarat	0.72	0.67	0.70	0.13
Heramec TOTAL		2.90	6.18	7.89	1.57
HOEC (Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited)					
ASJOL	Gujarat	1.05	0.95	0.87	0.24
CB-ON/7	Gujarat	7.81	6.33	5.70	1.40
PY-1	Eastern offshore	4.93	1.93	2.46	0.80
HOEC TOTAL		13.79	9.22	9.03	2.44
HRDC (Hydrocarbon Development Company Pvt. Ltd.)					
SANGANPUR	Gujarat	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.02
HRDC Total		0.16	0.09	0.08	0.02
JTI (Joshi Technologies International, Inc.)					
DHOLKA	Gujarat	36.43	41.94	43.85	10.84
WAVEL	Gujarat	3.83	3.70	3.37	0.78
JTI Total		40.25	45.64	47.22	11.62
Niko Resources (Niko)					
HAZIRA	Gujarat	16.61	6.91	4.65	1.31
Niko TOTAL		16.61	6.91	4.65	1.31
Oilex Ltd. (Oilex)					
CAMBAY	Gujarat	0.49	0.55	0.84	0.09
SABARMATI	Gujarat	0.52	0.47	0.18	-
Oilex TOTAL		1.01	1.01	1.02	0.09
ONGC					
CB-ONN-2001/1	Gujarat				0.10
CB-ONN-2002/1	Gujarat		-	0.00	0.07
CB-ONN-2004/1	Gujarat			0.05	0.17
CB-ONN-2004/2	Gujarat			0.06	0.46
ONGC TOTAL		-	-	0.11	0.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
ONGC+BG+RIL (ONGC+B G Exploration and Production India Limited + Reliance Industry Ltd.)					
M&S TAPTI	Western Offshore	64.89	33.88	26.51	4.62
PANNA-MUKTA	Western Offshore	1,057.15	956.80	932.09	201.42
ONGC+BG+RIL TOTAL		1,122.03	990.68	958.60	206.04
RIL (Reliance Industry Ltd.)					
KG-DWN-98/3	Eastern Offshore	394.29	274.34	266.66	60.75
RIL TOTAL		394.29	274.34	266.66	60.75
Selan (Selan Exploration Technology Limited)					
Bakrol	Gujarat	13.56	11.87	14.61	4.52
Indrora	Gujarat	0.87	1.05	0.91	0.25
KARJISAN	Gujarat	-			
Lohar	Gujarat	8.61	9.83	8.79	1.71
OGNAJ	Gujarat	-			
SELAN TOTAL		23.03	22.75	24.31	6.48
GRAND TOTAL		11,640.05	12,076.41	11,785.22	2,899.61

Statement-V

Sector-wise and Company-wise (Operator) details of production of natural gas under PSC regime

(Figures in Million Metre Cube)

Operator and Block/Fields	State/Location	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr-Jun-2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
CIL (Cairns India Ltd.)					
CB-OS/2	Gujarat Offshore	142.24	110.96	109.82	14.02
RAVVA	Eastern Offshore	514.58	449.53	324.13	68.30
RJ-ON-90/1	Rajasthan	403.55	539.53	605.68	150.75
CIL TOTAL		1,060.36	1,100.01	1,039.64	233.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
EOL (Essar Oil Ltd.)					
RANIGANJ EAST	West Bengal	12.83	35.36	91.33	55.04
EOL TOTAL		12.83	35.36	91.33	55.04
FOCUS					
RJ-ON/6	Rajasthan	72.11	228.92	365.35	99.33
FOCUS TOTAL		72.11	228.92	365.35	99.33
GEECL					
RANIGUNJ SOUTH	West Bengal	88.02	121.13	132.35	38.44
GEECL TOTAL		88.02	121.13	132.35	38.44
GEOENPRO					
KHARSANG	Arunachal Pradesh	21.84	22.45	21.63	5.04
GEOENPRO TOTAL		21.84	22.45	21.63	5.04
GSPC					
CB-ON/2	Gujarat	3.67	6.34	6.94	1.71
CB-ONN-2000/1	Gujarat	0.77	1.48	1.57	0.38
CB-ONN-2003/2	Gujarat	-	0.01	0.06	0.03
KG-OSN-2001/3	Eastern Offshore	-	-	110.16	59.72
UNAWA	Gujarat	-	0.11	0.07	0.03
GSPC TOTAL		4.44	7.94	118.80	61.88
HERAMEC					
KANAWARA	Gujarat	2.16	3.54	6.61	2.68
HERAMEC TOTAL		2.16	3.54	6.61	2.68
HOEC					
CB-ON/7	Gujarat	0.57	0.46	0.43	0.10
N.BALOL	Gujarat	10.19	8.85	8.38	1.96
PY-1	Eastern Offshore	118.31	49.77	31.62	6.72
HOEC TOTAL		129.07	59.09	40.43	8.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
HRDC					
SANGANPUR	Gujarat	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.02
HRDC TOTAL		0.08	0.07	0.07	0.02
INTERLINK					
BAOLA	Gujarat	-	0.08	-	
INTERLINK TOTAL		-	0.08	-	
JTI					
DHOLKA	Gujarat	12.14	14.08	15.41	3.01
WAVEL	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
JTI TOTAL		12.14	14.08	15.41	3.01
NIKO					
CB-ONN-2000/2	Gujarat	12.84	-	-	
HAZIRA	Gujarat	134.35	70.83	55.35	11.45
NIKO TOTAL		147.20	70.83	55.35	11.45
OILEX					
BHANDUT	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
CAMBAY	Gujarat	0.01	-	-	0.03
SABARMATI	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
OILEX TOTAL		0.01	-	-	0.03
ONGC					
AMGURI	Assam	-	-	-	
JHARIA	Jharkhand	2.95	3.38	2.48	0.50
ONGC TOTAL		2.95	3.38	2.48	0.50
ONGC+BG+RIL					
M&S TAPTI	Western Offshore	1,297.61	814.39	446.47	63.72
PANNA-MUKTA	Western Offshore	2,110.67	1,952.98	2,104.76	499.59
ONGC+BG+RIL TOTAL		3,408.28	2,767.37	2,551.23	563.31
RIL					
KG-DWN-98/3	Eastern Offshore	9,516.53	5,050.04	4,461.91	1,034.67
SOHAGPUR	Madhya Pradesh	2.24	4.50	0.57	0.02
EAST					

1	2	3	4	5	6
SOHAGPUR WEST	Madhya Pradesh	1.20	1.15	1.51	0.24
RIL TOTAL		9,519.97	5,055.69	4,463.99	1,034.94
SELAN					
Bakrol	Gujarat	9.24	6.92	7.10	2.26
Indrora	Gujarat	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.01
KARJISAN	Gujarat	-			
Lohar	Gujarat	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.03
OGNAJ	Gujarat	-			
SELAN TOTAL		9.43	7.14	7.30	2.30
GRAND TOTAL		14,490.88	9,497.09	8,911.95	2,119.84

Quantum growth in natural gas usage

2684. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CNG and City Gas Sector is expected to see a quantum growth in natural gas use during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many cities are covered under City Gas Distribution at present, State-wise; and

(c) how many cities are likely to be covered by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The working group on Petroleum and Natural Gas sector for Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected the demand of natural gas in City Gas sectors during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 as under:

Year	Demand of natural gas by City Gas sectors (in MMSCMD)
2012-13	15
2013-14	19
2014-15	24
2015-16	39
2016-17	46

(b) The details are given at Statement (*See* below).

(c) PNGRB has identified 152 Geographical Areas to be covered under CGD network in future bidding rounds.

Statement

Authorised geographical areas under coverage of Piped Natural Gas

States	Geographical Area Covered
Haryana	Sonipat
	Chandigarh
	Panipat
Punjab	Jalandhar
	Amritsar
	Ludhiana
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
	Vijaywada
Telangana	Hyderabad
Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat
Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha
	Hazira
	Valsad
	Rajkot
	Navsari
	Surendranagar
	Nadiad
	Kutch (West)
	Kutch (East)
	Ahmedabad City and Daskori Area
	Surat, Bharuch and Ankleshwar
	Anand
	Jamnagar
Bhavnagar	

States	Geographical Area Covered
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Gwalior Indore including Ujjain
Maharashtra	Pune city including Pimpri Chiechwad and along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan and Talegaon GA Mumbai and Greater Mumbai Thane city and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane city, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar and Talaja Raigarh Thane Excluding already authorised area Pune district (excluding area already authorized)
Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
Rajasthan	Kota
Tripura	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut Mathura Agra Kanpur GA Bareilly GA Moradabad Firozabad Khurja Allahabad Jhansi
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural and Urban CGD Network
UTs	Daman and Diu Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Monthly average selling versus crude oil price of petroleum products

2685. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have the data of average monthly selling price of petrol, diesel, LPG and other petroleum products for the last three years, if so, the details of each month for the last three years;

(b) whether Government have information about the average monthly price of crude oil for the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The monthly average Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, at Delhi, since April 2012 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The monthly average price of Indian basket crude oil since April 2012 are given as under:

Month/Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
April	117.97	101.57	105.56	59.07
May	108.05	101.10	106.85	63.82
June	94.51	101.11	109.05	61.75
July	100.34	104.86	106.30	56.30
August	110.07	108.45	101.89	
September	111.77	109.47	96.96	
October	109.79	107.37	86.83	
November	107.87	106.55	77.58	
December	107.28	108.72	61.21	
January	109.55	105.29	46.59	
February	112.68	106.19	56.43	
March	106.45	105.30	55.18	

Statement*Monthly average RSP of major petroleum products at Delhi, since April, 2012*

Month	Petrol	Diesel	PDS	Subsidized
			Kerosene	Domestic LPG
			₹/litre	₹/Cyl.
1	2	3	4	5
Apr-12	65.64	40.91	14.83	399.00
May-12	67.59	40.91	14.83	399.00
Jun-12	70.73	41.09	14.83	399.00
Jul-12	69.83	41.29	14.83	399.00
Aug-12	68.46	41.32	14.83	399.00
Sep-12	68.46	44.16	14.83	399.00
Oct-12	68.09	46.98	14.79	410.50
Nov-12	67.70	47.15	14.79	410.50
Dec-12	67.24	47.15	14.79	410.50
Jan-13	67.27	47.40	14.79	410.50
Feb-13	68.10	47.91	14.96	410.50
Mar-13	69.45	48.22	14.96	410.50
Apr-13	66.68	48.65	14.96	410.50
May-13	63.09	49.36	14.96	410.50
Jun-13	65.34	50.25	14.96	410.50
Jul-13	69.66	50.84	14.96	410.50
Aug-13	71.28	51.40	14.96	410.50
Sep-13	75.08	51.97	14.96	410.50
Oct-13	72.40	52.54	14.96	410.50
Nov-13	71.02	53.10	14.96	410.50
Dec-13	71.20	53.71	14.96	414.00
Jan-14	72.34	54.29	14.96	414.00
Feb-14	72.43	54.91	14.96	414.00
Mar-14	73.16	55.48	14.96	414.00
Apr-14	71.84	55.49	14.96	414.00
May-14	71.41	56.10	15.14	414.00

	1	2	3	4	5
Jun-14		71.50	57.28	15.14	414.00
Jul-14		73.60	57.84	15.14	414.00
Aug-14		71.42	58.40	15.14	414.00
Sep-14		68.51	58.97	15.14	414.00
Oct-14		67.26	57.56	15.14	414.80
Nov-14		64.24	53.35	15.14	417.00
Dec-14		62.33	51.51	15.14	417.00
Jan-15		60.12	49.39	15.14	417.00
Feb-15		57.13	46.53	15.14	417.00
Mar-15		60.49	49.71	15.14	417.00
Apr-15		59.62	47.85	15.14	417.82
May-15		64.73	50.93	15.24	417.82
Jun-15		66.61	51.61	15.24	417.82
Jul-15		66.76	49.97	15.24	417.82
Aug-15 (effective 1st August, 2015)		64.47	46.12	15.24	417.82

Financial performance of public sector steel companies

2686. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial performance of public sector steel companies has improved during the last three years and the current year in Eastern India;

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

(c) the details of the companies which have registered profit and those which are running in losses in Eastern India;

(d) whether there has been any increase in the operating cost and input cost of the steel companies during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by Government to reduce the operating costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), a public sector steel

manufacturing company has operations which *inter-alia* cover Eastern India. The Profit After Tax (PAT) of SAIL during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)		
2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
2170	2616	2093

The profits of SAIL have mainly declined due to reduction in NSR (Net Sales Realization) of saleable steel, volatility in prices of coal and other inputs including increase in railway freight, port congestion charges, royalty on iron ore etc., and higher usage of imported coal due to lower availability of indigenous coal etc.

(d) and (e) Operational costs/ input costs of SAIL during the last three years have been about ₹ 44150 crore, ₹ 44667 crore and ₹ 45693 crore for financial year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

All Plants/Units have been advised to focus on operating as well as on non-operating areas to reduce the cost of production including improvement in production, sales, product-mix and value added products, techno-economic parameters, management of funds etc.

Acquisition of IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd. by SAIL

2687. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of acquisition of IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd., Keonjhar, Odisha by SAIL is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) if so, what is its present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) However, IDCOL has submitted a proposal to SAIL offering 51% of its share to SAIL. This proposal is presently under consideration of SAIL.

Encouraging tourism in various States

2688. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the places identified and developed and schemes formulated by Government for encouraging tourism in various States of the country including Maharashtra and Haryana during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): The Ministry of Tourism has launched following two new schemes pursuant to the Budget 2014-15 announcements:

- (1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Twelve theme based circuits *i.e.* North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit have been identified for development under "Swadesh Darshan". Some of these Circuits also cover the States of Maharashtra and Haryana.

Under PRASAD, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The list of number of projects and amount sanctioned under Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals, Rural Tourism, Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes during the last two years and current year are given in Statement.

Statement

The list of number of projects and amount sanctioned under Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals, Rural Tourism, Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes during the last two years and current year 2013-2014 and 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02	11	9515.53
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64	8	8455.35
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	3	3568.11
5.	Bihar	14	11109.85	3	4220.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	5	990.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	775.54
10.	Delhi	2	5768.98	0	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00	1	879.04
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	8	1487.25	3	121.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54	2	732.50
16.	Jharkhand	1	500.00	0	0.00
17.	Kerala	10	4065.63	0	0.00
18.	Karnataka	8	3228.71	1	5000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18	0	0.00
21.	Manipur	8	7234.84	7	14752.51
22.	Meghalaya	3	46.90	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	10	4711.16	3	4879.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29	5	3690.54
25.	Nagaland	11	5222.01	10	5980.20
26.	Odisha	12	6543.08	3	6488.34
27.	Puducherry	1	4848.16	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	2	1038.86	3	4831.98
29.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71	2	149.93
30.	Sikkim	14	10485.00	8	5200.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	8	3370.07	4	504.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32	4	3368.05
35.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67	1	391.69
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		234	154080.19	88	84495.62

Note : Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6

2014-15

1.	Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	13.96
2.	North East	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhaulpong-Bomdila-Twang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	10.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63

2015-16

1.	North East	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal – Moirang – Khongjom – Moreh	71.82	14.36
2.	North East	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking – Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang – Aritar – Phadamchen – Nathang – Sherathang – Tsongmo – Gangtok	98.05	19.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
			– Phodong – Mangan – Lachung – Yumthang – Lachen – Thangu – Gurudongmer – Mangan – Gangtok – Tumin Lingee – Singtam (exit) in Sikkim		
			TOTAL	322.87	64.56

Projects sanctioned under PRASAD in 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the City	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Gaya	Dev. of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	0.86
2.	Puri	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham – Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli – Dhauli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
3.	Mathura	Mathura – Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit (Phase-I)	14.93	2.99
4.	Mathura	Mathura Tourist Facilitation Center	9.35	1.75
		TOTAL	78.57	15.60

Strategy to attract foreign tourists

2689. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned any strategy to attract more foreign tourists in the country in future;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of funds sanctioned for the development of infrastructural changes made in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that State of West Bengal has received zero compensation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has taken various initiatives to attract more foreign tourist in the country. The details are as under:

- (a) Launch of e-Tourist Visa for citizens of 77 countries.
- (b) Promotion of the destinations through the Incredible India Campaign across the globe.
- (c) Participation in major International Tourism Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (d) Organising Road Shows to promote tourism destinations and products of country in major tourist source markets in collaboration with stakeholders.
- (e) Development and promotion of “Niche Tourism” products.
- (f) Creating an increased pool of trained manpower in Hospitality Tourism sectors for delivery of quality service to the tourist.
- (g) Release of regular domestic advertisement campaign in national print and electronic media.
- (h) ‘Welcome Booklet’ with information on Dos and Don’ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- (i) 24x7 ‘Incredible India Help Line’ to provide the tourist valuable information and to guide them during emergencies.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT), as part of its on-going promotional activities releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the ‘Incredible India’ brand-line, to showcase India’s tourism potential and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are also undertaken through the India Tourism offices overseas in important and potential source markets overseas, with the objective of attracting a larger number of foreign tourists to the country. These include participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to approved stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories for promotion of tourism in overseas markets, under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched following two new schemes pursuant to the Budget 2014-15 announcements:

- (1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Twelve theme based circuits *i.e.* North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit have been identified for development under “Swadesh Darshan”. The circuits can provide engaging and complete tourism experience to both domestic and foreign tourists.

Under PRASAD, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The list of number of projects and amount sanctioned under Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals, Rural Tourism, Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement (Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No 2688).

For the State of West Bengal tourism projects could not be sanctioned during 2013-14 and 2014-15 due to pendency of Utilisation Certificates for the funds released earlier, which is required as per the Scheme Guidelines.

Cleanliness around important tourist places

2690. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many important tourist places in the country are not maintained up to the mark especially cleanliness in and around the tourist places;
- (b) whether Government in consultation with the State Governments proposes to put a unified effort to maintain these tourist places in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Maintenance of cleanliness at tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration/concerned agency designated for maintenance of tourist spots.

However, with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness at tourist destinations for maintaining cleanliness at tourist spots the Ministry of Tourism has taken following initiatives under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

(i) **Swachh Bharat - Swachh Smarak:**

This is an initiative to see a cleaner India for protecting and preserving the sanctity of monuments of national heritage. To aid this, Ministry of Tourism launched a special e-poster with the Prime Minister's message requesting the tourists and the people of the nation to wholeheartedly engage themselves in the cleanliness of their surroundings and help create a Swachh Bharat - Swachh Smarak.

(ii) **Swachh Bharat - Swachh Pakwan (Hunar Zaika):**

The street food vendors constitute a significant percentage of the hospitality service providers and have a pan India presence. This initiative is aimed at upgrading the skills and hygiene standards of Street Food Vendors, so that they become a distinctive aspect of the Indian tourism. The Ministry of Tourism has partnered with the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) for the specific purpose of orientation, skill testing and certification of the vendors.

(iii) **Swachh Bharat - Swachh Paryatan:**

Ministry of Tourism has requested all States/UTs to assess the requirement of toilet facilities at all popular tourist sites, provide a list of existing non-functional toilets already constructed, frame specific project proposals for toilets under Central Financial Assistance (CFA), identify an agency for construction and maintenance and follow the standardized model on the lines of Build and Operate pattern for construction of wayside amenities.

Meetings have been held with representatives and founder of Sulabh International to discuss the pattern and modalities for construction of wayside amenities at tourist centres in the country.

Ministry of Tourism has requested all industry associations to motivate their members to install the 'Organic waste to Compost' Machines, which convert organic waste in to compost in just 24 hours in their premises.

Further, Ministry of Tourism has operationalized 2 new Plan Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD from 2014-15. Under these schemes the Ministry provides CFA to States/UTs for Infrastructure development including wayside amenities, garbage bins, sewerage/effluent disposal, etc.

- (iv) Ministry of Tourism has also launched an initiative “Campaign Clean India” to sensitize all sections of society on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in public places particularly monuments and tourist destinations. This Campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). It is a voluntary scheme and no funds have been allocated by the Government for this campaign.

Funds for tourism development projects of States

†2691. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the States have requested the Ministry to provide funds for the tourism development projects;
- (b) if so, the names of the projects receiving from the States;
- (c) whether the States have been provided funds according to their requirement;
- (d) if so, the names of the projects for which funds have been provided; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se priority*, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The list of number of projects and amount sanctioned for the tourism development projects during the last three years is given in Statement (Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No 2688).

Proposal of Madhya Pradesh for Food Craft Institute

†2692. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal related to Food Craft Institute to Government for approval, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the said proposal is expected to be approved soon and the proposed amount is to be released and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has approved a proposal for setting up of a Food Craft Institute (FCI) at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh in December, 2014 with Central Financial Assistance upto ₹ 475.00 lakh. Release of funds is subject to fulfilment of required formalities by the State Government.

Financial assistance to States for rural tourism

2693. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to provide financial assistance for the rural tourism schemes to States like Karnataka and Odisha, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry intends to provide special subsidies and travel packages to boost the rural schemes in States like Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched a new Scheme namely Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Theme pursuant to the Budget 2014-15 announcements. Rural Circuit is one of the twelve circuits identified for development under this Scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism does not provide subsidies or travel packages to the States.

Attracting foreign Buddhist tourists into the country

2694. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Buddhist population in India and Buddhist population living in different countries of the world;

(b) the number of foreign Buddhist tourists visiting Sarnath, Varanasi and Bodhgaya during the last five years;

(c) the quantum of the revenue being earned on this account during the last five years; and

(d) the proposal/strategy to publicise Buddhist culture through Indian Embassies and High Commissions to attract more foreign Buddhist tourists into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Indian Population Census, wherein religion-wise data is collected, is a decadal exercise conducted in the year ending with '1'. The last Census was conducted in the year 2011 and the previous one in 2001. Census 2011 data on religion is not

yet released. As per the Census 2001, the percentage share of Buddhist population in India during 2001 was 0.8% out of 1028 million population. Religion-wise data of Buddhist population in India as per Census 2011 has not been released. The data of Buddhist population living in the different countries of the world is not available with the Ministry of Tourism.

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Sarnath, Varanasi and Bodhgaya during 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given below:

Year	Sarnath	Varanasi	Bodhgaya
2010	314510	219088	96103
2011	343122	245660	293519
2012	355294	278573	207933
2013	362113	285252	139556
2014	374268	287761	225668

(c) Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data of revenue earned due to arrival of Buddhist tourists. However, the total Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 is as below:

Year	FEEs through tourism in India (in ₹ crore)
2010	64,889
2011	77,591
2012	94,487
2013	1,07,671
2014	1,23,320

(d) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, regularly releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the “Incredible India” brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India with the objective of increasing foreign tourist arrivals to the country. The Ministry of Tourism also promotes various tourism destinations and products through its website and publicity and promotional material produced from time to time.

In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism offices overseas with the objective of showcasing India’s tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country, including the Buddhist sites. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, “Know

India” seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Ministry of Tourism organises the International Buddhist Conclave once in two years with participation of delegates from overseas with the objective to showcase and project the Buddhist heritage of India and attract more tourists to the region.

Adoption of tourist destinations by corporates

2695. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted a policy whereby corporates can adopt tourist destinations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any deals have been signed between Government and corporates regarding the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no specific policy formulated by the Ministry for adoption of tourist destinations. However, Ministry of Tourism has launched the ‘Campaign Clean India’ to sensitize all sections of society on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in public places particularly monuments and tourist destinations. This Campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). It is a voluntary scheme and no funds have been allocated by the Government for this campaign.

India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted Qutab Minar in Delhi and an MOU has been signed between Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and the Ministry of Tourism for undertaking various works at Taj Mahal, Agra under this campaign.

Further, Ministry of Tourism has operationalized 2 new Plan Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD from 2014-15. Under these schemes the Ministry provides financial support for Infrastructure development including wayside amenities, garbage bins, sewerage/effluent disposal, etc.

Declining tourist traffic in Punjab

2696. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourist traffic to Punjab has declined during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of tourist arrivals in Punjab during the last one year with the reasons for decline in tourist traffic; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to market places of tourist attraction in Punjab through its tourist offices located in various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA):(a) and (b) No, Sir. Tourist traffic in Punjab has not declined during the last one year. The numbers of domestic and foreign tourist visits to Punjab during 2014 were 242.71 lakhs and 2.55 lakhs, respectively. The growth registered in domestic and foreign tourist visits to Punjab during 2014 were 13.73% and 25.17%, respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, through India Tourism offices overseas, promotes India as a holistic destination, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country in international markets. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, "Know India" seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

During last year Punjab Government carried out the following activities for tourism promotion:

- (i) Participating in International travel industry events and exhibitions such as ITB-Germany, WTM-UK, ITB- Singapore, Incredible India Road-shows– Europe, promoting Punjab Tourism itineraries, explaining various locations and destinations, which are of tourist interest envisaging travel trade and media to design and highlight tours for Punjab.
- (ii) Participation in travel exhibitions, workshops, conventions, trade seminars, and business sessions organized for travel industry in domestic markets like Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Ahmadabad, Delhi etc. to showcase the products/resources/suggestive itineraries of destination Punjab. This also provided an opportunity to hotels, farm tourism members, Bed and breakfast registered members and tours operators of Punjab to interact with travel trade of various cities.
- (iii) Organized FAM Tour (Familiarization Tour) of Punjab for tour operators

and travel media to apprise about the tourism infrastructure in the State like transportation, accommodation, guides, and other service providers of Tourism which help tours operators to plan, design and sell tours of Punjab and helps travel writers/journalists/bloggers to write about Punjab in various editorial platforms.

- (iv) Publication and distribution of Tourist literature to important travel agents, tour operators, airports and hotel groups for further distribution to important people connected with tourism industry.
- (v) Empanelment of leading marketing agencies to aid and advice on promotion and publicity of tourism in the State and Creation of Brand Image Tourist Destination.

Roadmap to promote tourism in Uttar Pradesh

†2697. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether Government has drawn up a roadmap to promote tourism in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and how Government intends to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure projects that are complete as per existing scheme guidelines and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

Two new schemes *i.e.* 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'PRASAD' have been introduced by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme 12 theme based circuits have been identified for integrated tourism development in the country. These are Ramayana Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Eco Circuit, Rural Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, North East Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit and Tribal Circuit. The State of Uttar Pradesh is covered in many of these circuits.

Under the PRASAD scheme, two pilgrim sites namely Mathura and Vrindavan are amongst the 12 sites identified under the scheme. The following projects under the scheme have been sanctioned to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2014-15:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit Phase – II	1493.00
2.	Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	936.00

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have undertaken various measures to develop and promote tourism in the State. The tourist spots are publicised through website/posters/brochures, participation in international and national travel marts and seminars.

Promotion of religious tourist places in Maharashtra

2698. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to promote religious tourist places specially in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Central Government has received any proposals for development of Pandharpur, Shirdi, Akkalkot and Tuljapur in Maharashtra from the Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Tourism has identified twelve pilgrimage cities under the newly launched scheme 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) with an objective to promote important religious tourist places in the country. These twelve Pilgrimage cities are Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwaraka, Kedarnath, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Guwahati, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram and Vellankanni. Identification of more destinations under the scheme is a continuous process, subject to availability of resources and adherence to scheme guidelines.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Malnutrition deaths of tribal children

2699. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether malnutrition deaths of children below the age of five have been reported from the tribal areas in various parts of the country including Maharashtra and Karnataka last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any inquiry regarding the reported deaths of children due to malnutrition in such areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to send a team to have an on-the-spot assessment of the situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures being proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Malnutrition amongst children is a major challenge in the area of tribal health in the country. As per the information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the details of number and causes of death of tribal children are not maintained at central level. However, as per the National Family Health Survey 2005-06, the under-five mortality rates in Schedule Tribe, Schedule Caste, Others is as under:

Social groups	Under-five mortality rate/1000 live birth
Schedule Tribe	95.7
Schedule Caste	88.1
Other Backward Classes	72.8
Other	68.2

The medical causes of Child Mortality in the age group 0-5 years in India are: Neonatal causes (53%), Pneumonia (15%), Diarrhoeal disease (12%), Measles (3%), Injuries (3%) and Others (14%). Around one third of under-five deaths are attributed to malnutrition. Early age of marriage and pregnancy, inadequate spacing between children and repeated pregnancies, home delivery by unskilled persons, poor child care practices and health seeking behaviour, lack of early detection of sick newborn, inadequate/delayed referral mechanisms, inadequate infrastructure at health care facilities for specialized care of sick newborn, and poor hygiene and sanitary condition with inadequate availability of safe drinking water etc. are the underlying causes for child and maternal mortality.

(c) to (e) Government accords high priority to the issue of malnutrition, particularly in respect of children. Detailed reports from the States concerned are sought whenever such incidents come to light and teams from the Ministries and NCST also undertake visits to take account of the situation. The Government has

been implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UTs. These schemes, *inter-alia*, include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) of Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Mid Day Meals Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Targeted Public Distribution System of Department of Food and Public Distribution etc.

1. The National Health Mission (NHM) seeks to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care to improve the health of people, especially vulnerable population, including Tribal and LWE affected population groups.
2. To reduce under five mortality in the country, it focuses on the low performing districts. 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) including tribal districts have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.
3. The NHM has relaxed norms for setting up Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres; norms for ASHAs, Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and focus is on vector borne diseases and tuberculosis in tribal areas. It also allocates higher per capita resources.
4. NHM encourages local recruitment, creation of a special workforce, preferential admission to allied health courses, multiskilling, etc., in tribal areas to overcome shortage of skilled personnel.
5. Special disease driven interventions- Sickle Cell Anaemia, integrated management of malnutrition programmes, insecticide treated nets, neonatal feeding to combat anaemia and malnutrition etc, amongst others universal coverage of medical interventions.
6. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides untied funds for medical contingencies in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) areas. Through regional consultations and its meetings, it has advocated and supported growing and consumption of traditional minor millets, green leafy and traditional vegetable in kitchen garden, rearing backyard poultry, fishery. In addition, it has supported construction of Toilets; hygiene habits amongst school children; use of recyclable material to reduce pollution; Iron Folic Acid supplement and De-worming of children. Ministry has also initiated documentation of tribal crops and food; tribal medicine and practices to improve health and nutrition issues.

Diversion of funds allotted under TSP

2700. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that funds allotted under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) remain under utilized or are diverted for other purposes, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the State-wise amount of funds allocated to Tribal Sub Plan in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(c) the State-wise amount of funds allocated to Tribal Sub Plan in the year 2014-15 that have not been fully used; and

(d) the State-wise amount of funds allocated to Tribal Sub Plan in the year 2014-15 that have been diverted for other purposes and the details of purposes also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry is in the seize of the matter.

(b) The Statement showing funds allocated by the State Governments under TSP for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Normally, status of expenditure against the allocated funds is known a year after the end of financial year.

Statement

*Funds allocated by the State Governments under TSP
for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not Reported	1904.48
2.	Assam	90.20	Not reported
3.	Bihar	508.80	Not reported
4.	Chhattisgarh	9518.57	Not reported
5.	Goa	328.63	Not reported
6.	Gujarat	9038.54	9690.53
7.	Himachal Pradesh	395.47	446.96

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not Reported	Not reported
9.	Jharkhand	11680.29	Not reported
10.	Karnataka	4315.07	4582.72
11.	Kerala	600.00	Not reported
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12057.64	12,688.58
13.	Maharashtra	4814.92	5170.00
14.	Manipur	3059.68	Not reported
15.	Odisha	7884.50	Not reported
16.	Rajasthan	9178.10	Not reported
17.	Sikkim	Not Reported	Not reported
18.	Tamil Nadu	572.93	Not reported
19.	Telangana	5035.68	5035.68
20.	Tripura	902.35	Not reported
21.	Uttar Pradesh	104.29	Not reported
22.	Uttarakhand	318.00	Not reported
23.	West Bengal	3136.41	Not reported

Procedure for issuing ST certificate

†2701. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform procedure all over the country for issuing Scheduled Tribes (STs) certificate;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State-wise details of the procedures being adopted in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to adopt uniform procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution. However, the responsibility for issuance of Scheduled

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tribes certificates and verification of social status rests with the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

In pursuance of the judgment dated 2-9-1994 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Kumari Madhuri Patil *V/s* Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Maharashtra (Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994 (arising out of SLP (Civil) No. 14767 of 1993), the Apex Court has given directions regarding to streamlining the procedure for issuance and verification of social status certificates. The instructions of the Hon'ble Apex Court have been conveyed to all States/UTs, from time to time.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Literacy rate among STs

2702. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government is aware that the tribals living in remote areas of the country do not have easy access to educational and employment opportunities; and

(c) if so, the State-wise corrective measures taken by Government in this regard, including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per Census 2011, the State-wise literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country including Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In order to cater to students from remote areas, this Ministry, through the State Governments and Voluntary Organizations, has established Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools, Hostels for tribal boys and girls. In order to increase the scope of employment and increase the pool of employable tribal youth, Vocational Training Centers have been established in tribal areas. The Ministry has also been providing funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and Article 275(1) for proposals to impart training to tribal youth in the fields of hospitality, teaching, nursing, para medical training, dairy development, computer training, etc. to ensure that the tribal youth, particularly the tribal girls/women, attain sufficient qualifications and enhance the local employable pool. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interior areas, each ST boy/girl is trained in two trades in his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to

a master craftsman in a semi-urban/urban area for a period of six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The above activities/measures are applicable to the State of Himachal Pradesh also. A total of 213 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs across the country so far. Out of which, 136 EMRSs are functional. State wise details of EMRSs sanctioned in the States including Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Literacy Rates of Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Literacy Rates of STs
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.6
2.	Himachal Pradesh	73.6
3.	Uttarakhand	73.9
4.	Rajasthan	52.8
5.	Uttar Pradesh	55.7
6.	Bihar	51.1
7.	Sikkim	79.7
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.6
9.	Nagaland	80.0
10.	Manipur	72.6
11.	Mizoram	91.5
12.	Tripura	79.1
13.	Meghalaya	74.5
14.	Assam	72.1
15.	West Bengal	57.9
16.	Jharkhand	57.1
17.	Odisha	52.2
18.	Chhattisgarh	59.1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	50.6

Sl.No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Literacy Rates of STs
20.	Gujarat	62.5
21.	Daman and Diu	78.8
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61.9
23.	Maharashtra	65.7
24.	Telangana	49.5
25.	Andhra Pradesh	48.8
26.	Karnataka	62.1
27.	Goa	79.1
28.	Lakshadweep	91.7
29.	Kerala	75.8
30.	Tamil Nadu	54.3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75.6
	INDIA	59.0

Source: Census 2011.

Statement-II

*No. of EMRSs sanctioned and functional under Article 275(1)
of the Constitution*

(as on 10.08.2015)

Sl.No.	State	No. of EMRSs sanctioned	No. of EMRSs functional
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	02
3.	Assam	02	0
4.	Bihar	02	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	12
6.	Gujarat	23	22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	0
9.	Jharkhand	15	04
10.	Karnataka	18	04
11.	Kerala	02	02

Sl.No.	State	No. of EMRSs sanctioned	No. of EMRSs functional
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29	25
13.	Maharashtra	14	08
14.	Manipur	03	02
15.	Mizoram	02	01
16.	Nagaland	03	03
17.	Odisha	21	13
18.	Rajasthan	17	09
19.	Sikkim	03	02
20.	Tamil Nadu	02	02
21.	Telangana	07	06
22.	Tripura	04	04
23.	Uttar Pradesh	03	02
24.	Uttarakhand	01	01
25.	West Bengal	07	07
TOTAL		213	136

EMRSs: Ekalavya Model Residential Schools.

States lagging in implementing FRA 2006

2703. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the major States lagging behind in implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, which was enacted to recognize and record the rights of forest dwellers, mainly tribal people;

(b) the State-wise details of claim settlements and distribution of title deeds to tribal people and other forest dwellers till 2014 including Kerala, West Bengal and Gujarat along with percentage of settled claims till date; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to empower tribal people and their community institutions as statutory authorities with the power to protect and manage forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The major States, which are low performing in implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest

Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA in short) as compared to the States with satisfactory progress, are Kerala, Jharkhand, Telangana, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Karnataka.

(b) A statement of claims, distribution of title deeds, total number of claims disposed of and also its percentage with reference to claims received under FRA including Kerala, West Bengal and Gujarat as on 31.5.2015 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) FRA has been enacted with the purpose clearly laid down in preamble of the Act, firstly to recognize and record rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations and whose rights could not be recorded and secondly to empower them and their community institutions as authorities with the power to protect and manage forests. The Preamble of the Act stipulates that both these measures are required to ensure conservation of forests and address historical injustice done to the forest dwellers.

As per Section 3(1)(i) and Section 5 of FRA, the authority to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage CFRs is the Gram Sabha along with the committee for protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity constituted under FR Rule 4(1)(e).

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued guidelines on 23.4.2015 under Section 12 with regard to recognition and vesting of Community Forest Resource (CFR) and its management under FRA.

Statement

Claims and distribution of title deeds under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

(as on 31.5.2015)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed of / % respect of claims received
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,11,012 (4,00,053 individual and 10,959 community)	1,69,370 (1,67,263 individual and 2,107 community)	1,65,466	3,34,836 (81.47%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,60,064	3,45,279	4,87,881	833160 (96.87%)
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,90,097 (1,82,869 individual and 7,228 community)	74,720 (70,845 individual and 3,875 community)	3,556 (2,455 individual and 1,101 community)	78,276 (41.18%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,692 (I-5409, C-283)	346 (I-238, C-108)	2,162 (I-2117, C-45)	2,508 (44.06%)
9.	Jharkhand	51224 (50360 Individual, 864 community)	22913 (Individual 22419, community 494)	15530	38,443 (75.05%)
10.	Karnataka	365387 (3,59,252 individual and 6135 community)	7,709 (7,608 individual and 101 community)	1,74,519 (1,72,275 individual and 2,244 community)	1,82228 (49.87%)
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	24,599	7,889	32,488 (86.55%)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	599005 (I-558336, C-40669)	206342 (I-186851, C-19491)	352009	5,58351 (93.21 %)
13.	Maharashtra	3,51,953 (individual 344891, community 7062)	1,08,992 (individual 105715, 3277 community)	229730 (I-227883, C-1847)	339627 (96.50%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
18.	Odisha	6,10,681 (5,98,179 individual, 7688 community and 4814 CFR claims)	3,49,541 distributed (3,44,541 individual, 2910 community and 2090 CFR titles)	1,57,094 (1,56,793 individual, 288 community and 13 CFR claims)	5,06,635 (82.96%)
19.	Rajasthan	69,775 (69,125 individual and 650 community)	34,254 (34,189 individual and 65 community)	32260	66514 (95.33%)
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	-	3723 (17.09%)
22.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)
23.	Telangana	2,35,552 (individual- 231368, community 4184)	95022 distributed (individual 94278, community 744)	95681 (individual 93850, community 1831)	1,90,703 (80.96%)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	93,635 (92,520 individual and 1,115 community)	18,546 (17,712 individual and 834 community)	74,768	93,314 (99.66%)
25.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1 (0.54 %)

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	West Bengal	1,42,081 (1,31,962 individual and 10119 community)	36307 (I-35903, C-346, CFR-58)	710	37017.00 (26.05%)
27.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		4363114 (I-4251118, C-107182, CFR-4814)	1654431 (I-1617016, C-35267 and CFR-2148)	1859953 (I-1852364, C-7576, CFR-13)	3515289.00 (80.57%)

Funds for development programmes for tribal women

2704. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development programmes for tribal women;

(b) the funds allocated by the Central Government for implementation of these programmes during the last one year; and

(c) the State-wise un utilized funds, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) of the Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments provides for various developmental/welfare programmes of scheduled tribes including scheduled tribe women, under the livelihood, education, health and nutrition, etc. components. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive support to States by way of filling critical gaps.

TSP allocation of various Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments during 2014-15 is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	TSP Allocation	
	Central Ministries/Departments	State/UTs
2014-15	32150.03	70240.16

Budget allocation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the various schemes of tribal development *vis-à-vis* the amount utilised during 2014-15 is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Exp.	Exp. w.r.t RE (percentage)
2014-15	4479.00	3850.00	3830.60	99.5%

Scheduled tribe women are also eligible to avail the benefits of various schemes for women implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs gives due priority to women under its income generating activities, skill and vocation training, etc. programmes. Due representation of women in various Committee of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have also been provided for.

In order to empower scheduled tribe women, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs launched Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) in 2002 exclusively for scheduled tribe women. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto 90% for projects costing ₹ 1.00 lakh has been provided at concessional rate of interest of 4% p.a. In addition, scheduled tribe women are also eligible to seek financial assistance under the Term Loan, Micro Credit and Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana of NSTFDC.

(c) State-wise unutilised amount of funds out of the disbursed amount during 2014-15 under AMSY scheme is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Un-utilised amount
1.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14
2.	Rajasthan	0.49

Water sports complex for canoeing and kayaking training facility

2705. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made provisions and water sports complex for canoeing and kayaking training facility to the youth;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such training centres;

(c) whether the Ministry has abandoned the construction of the proposed Regional Water Sports Complex at Takmu hill in Manipur;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Ministry intends to seek financial assistance from the Ministry of Finance to complete the construction of the Regional Water Sports Complex and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of Water Sports Centres established by Sports Authority of India (SAI) are as follows:

- SAI Special Area Games (SAG) Centre, Alleppey (Kerala)
- SAI SAG Centre, Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
- SAI SAG Centre, Jagatpur (Odisha)
- SAI SAG Centre, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)

(c) No, Sir. Regional Water Sports Complex at Takmu Hill in Manipur is under construction by the State Government.

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

Opening of new sports coaching and training centres

2706. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open new sports coaching and training centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified along with the funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) the time by when these centres are likely to be opened; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to improve coaching standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sports Authority of India (SAI) normally opens its training centres based on availability of talent, provided necessary infrastructure is made available by the

State Government. The recurring cost for running the Centres is borne by SAI. List of Centres recently approved by governing body is given in Statement (See below).

(c) No specific time frame is prescribed for opening of these Centres as it largely depends on the State Government handing over the infrastructure and signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between SAI and the respective State Government on long lease basis, clearly earmarking the role and responsibility of each party.

(d) Several steps have been taken to infuse sport professionalism in coaching such as induction of Olympians and Olympic medalists on lateral entry basis as Assistant Coach and Coach respectively, upgradation of the coaching diploma curriculum, making professional, in-service training for coaches, using foreign coaches for upgradation of knowledge of Indian Coaches, greater use of sports science in training, etc.

Statement

Opening of New Sports Training Centres

Sl.No.	Proposal	Location	State
1.	Setting up of Special Area Games (SAG)	Churachandpur	Manipur
2.	Setting up of SAI Training Centre (STC)/SAG	Silchar	Assam
3.	Setting up of Regional Centre	Zirakpur	Punjab
4.	Setting up of Centre of Excellence (COE) in Hockey	Maj. Dhyan Chand National Stadium	New Delhi
5.	Setting up of STC	Udai Pratap Inter College, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Setting up of SAG	Lakshadweep	Union Territory
7.	Setting up of SAG	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Setting up of STC	Lakhimpur	Assam
9.	Setting up of STC	Nagpur	Maharashtra
10.	Setting up of COE	Indira Gandhi Stadium	New Delhi
11.	Setting up of Regional Centre	Wathora, Nagpur	Maharashtra

Funds for training of participating athletes in Rio Olympics

2707. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated for the training, accommodation and travel of athletes participating in the 2016 Rio Olympic Games;

(b) the facilities and incentives provided to such athletes; and

(c) whether Government has taken care of the equipment needed by the athletes and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has earmarked funds to the athletes, selected under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme which has been formulated with the objective of supporting potential medal winners in Olympics 2016 and 2020. Under TOP Scheme, support is extended to the selected athletes for training, participation in competitions and purchase of equipment as part of their preparation for Olympics and other major international competitions. In addition, the athletes are also given financial assistance for their training, equipment etc. as per the provisions of the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs).

The list of athletes, selected under the TOP Scheme, indicating the budget allocated to them is given in the Statement.

Statement

Funds for training of participating athletes in Rio Olympics

(₹ in lacs)

Sl.No.	Name	Discipline	Indicative budget till Olympics 2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Vikas Gowda	Athletics	112.50
2.	Seema Punia	Athletics	75.00
3.	Arpinder Singh	Athletics	45.00
4.	Khushbir Kaur	Athletics	45.00
5.	K. T. Irfan	Athletics	45.00
6.	Saina Nehwal	Badminton	90.00

1	2	3	4
7.	P. V. Sindhu	Badminton	90.00
8.	P. Kashyap	Badminton	90.00
9.	K. Srikanth	Badminton	90.00
10.	Guru Saidutt	Badminton	60.00
11.	H. S. Prannoy	Badminton	60.00
12.	MC Mary Kom	Boxing	75.00
13.	Sarita Devi	Boxing	75.00
14.	Pinki Rani	Boxing	45.00
15.	Devendro Singh	Boxing	75.00
16.	Shiva Thapa	Boxing	45.00
17.	Mandeep Jangra	Boxing	45.00
18.	Vijender Singh	Boxing	75.00
19.	Vikas Krishan	Boxing	45.00
20.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	112.50
21.	Gagan Narang	Shooting	112.50
22.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting	112.50
23.	Ayonika Paul	Shooting	60.00
24.	Apurvi Chandela	Shooting	60.00
25.	Heena Sidhu	Shooting	75.00
26.	Shewta Singh	Shooting	45.00
27.	Malaika Goel	Shooting	45.00
28.	Jitu Rai	Shooting	75.00
29.	P. N. Prakash	Shooting	75.00
30.	Vijay Kumar	Shooting	75.00
31.	Rahi Sarnobat	Shooting	45.00
32.	Anisa Sayyed	Shooting	45.00
33.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	112.50
34.	Ankur Mittal	Shooting	60.00
35.	Mohd. Ashab	Shooting	60.00
36.	Kynan Chenai	Shooting	60.00
37.	Sushil Kumar	Wrestling	75.00

1	2	3	4
38.	Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling	75.00
39.	Bajrang	Wrestling	45.00
40.	Amit Kumar	Wrestling	75.00
41.	Rahul Aware	Wrestling	45.00
42.	Babita Kumari	Wrestling	45.00
43.	Vinesh Phogat	Wrestling	45.00
44.	Varsha Gautham	Sailors (Yachting)	45.00
45.	Aishwarya Nedunchezhiyan	Sailors (Yachting)	45.00
46.	Tarundeep Rai	Archery	30.00
47.	Atanu Das	Archery	30.00
48.	Jayanta Talukdar	Archery	30.00
49.	Mangal Champia	Archery	30.00
50.	Viswash	Archery	30.00
51.	Ranjit Naik	Archery	30.00
52.	Deepika Kumari	Archery	50.00
53.	Bombayla Devi	Archery	30.00
54.	Rimil Buruily	Archery	30.00
55.	Laxmi Rani Majhi	Archery	30.00
56.	Dola Banerjee	Archery	30.00
57.	Snehal	Archery	30.00
58.	Sanjay Boro	Archery	20.00
59.	Atul Verma	Archery	20.00
60.	Binod Swansi	Archery	20.00
61.	Madhu Vedwan	Archery	20.00
62.	Priyanka Pawar	Athletics	30.00
63.	Tintu Luka	Athletics	30.00
64.	Debashree Majumdar	Athletics	30.00
65.	M. R. Poovamma	Athletics	30.00
66.	Anilda Thomas	Athletics	30.00
67.	Ashwini Akkunji	Athletics	30.00
68.	Jauna Murmu	Athletics	30.00

1	2	3	4
69.	Sini Jose	Athletics	30.00
70.	Mandeep Kaur	Athletics	30.00
71.	Chavi Sharawat	Athletics	15.00
72.	Anju Thomas	Athletics	15.00
73.	Nirmala	Athletics	15.00
74.	Arpitha M.	Athletics	15.00
75.	K. Ganapathy	Athletics	30.00
76.	Manish Rawat	Athletics	30.00
77.	Sandeep Kumar	Athletics	30.00
78.	Devender Singh	Athletics	30.00
79.	Sumit Sangwan	Boxing	30.00
80.	Sarjubala Devi	Boxing	20.00
81.	Chain Singh	Shooting	40.00
82.	Maana Patel	Swimming	20.00
83.	Inderjeet Singh	Athletics	30.00
84.	Navjeet Kaur	Athletics	20.00
85.	Gurmeet Singh	Athletics	30.00
86.	Jisna Mathew	Athletics	15.00
87.	Dipa Karmakar	Gymnastics	20.00
88.	Geeta Phogat	Wrestling	30.00
89.	Narsingh Yadav	Wrestling	30.00
90.	Leander Paes	Tennis	60.00
91.	Sania Mirza	Tennis	60.00
92.	Rohan Bopanna	Tennis	60.00
93.	Gurpreet Singh	Shooting	30.00
94.	Amit Saroha	Para-Athletics	30.00
95.	Sharad Kumar	Para-Athletics	30.00
96.	Devendar	Para-Athletics	30.00
97.	Karamjyoti	Para-Athletics	30.00
98.	Narender	Para-Athletics	30.00
99.	Deepa Malik	Para-Athletics	30.00

1	2	3	4
100.	H. N. Girisha	Para-Athletics	30.00
101.	Sandeep	Para-Athletics	30.00
102.	Sharath Gayakwad	Para-Swimming	30.00

Construction of sports pavilions in Rajasthan

†2708. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to get constructed 'A' level pavilions in all the seven divisional headquarters in Rajasthan to refine sports talents and to handle them, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any Central assistance is being provided or any scheme framed in order to promote and get the rural sports being played for decades in Rajasthan identified nationally and internationally, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any sportsperson from Rajasthan has won any medal at international level, if so, the details of the sports and the occasions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No Sir. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is not implementing any scheme for construction of 'A' level pavilions in the country.

(b) No Sir. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is not implementing any specific scheme under which Central assistance is being provided to promote and get the rural sports being played for decades in Rajasthan identified nationally and internationally and nor is any scheme being framed for the purpose.

However, under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), the block level sports complex are to have sporting facilities for 11 outdoor sports disciplines. Out of these 11 outdoor sports disciplines, 5 sports disciplines are compulsory. Out of the balance 6 outdoor sports disciplines, the States have an option to select any three or all disciplines. In addition, 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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Ministry does not maintain State-wise data of the sportspersons winning medals in international sports events.

Funds for development of sports

†2709. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise quantum of funds allotted and spent by Government during the last two years and current financial year for development of sports on infrastructure facilities and training of sports persons, especially in rural areas;

(b) whether Government is aware that there are no infrastructural facilities for sports for rural youth;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the State-wise details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to encourage sports and development and upgradation of facilities as also to provide training to sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The year-wise and State-wise details of funds released by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports during the last two years and current financial year for development of sports infrastructure facilities under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)/ Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) in the country, including rural areas, are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below). The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is not implementing any scheme specifically for imparting training to sports persons, especially in rural areas.

(b) to (d) Sports is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and National Sports Federations (NSFs) to promote sports. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and the NSFs in this regard. However, under the PYKKA, which was aimed at development and maintenance of basic sports infrastructure at village and block panchayats, and encourage mass participation through annual sports competitions, thereby benefitting the rural population, a total of 57,839 playfields have been developed at village and block panchayat levels. Details of the same are given in Statement-III (*See* below). In addition, under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (the revised and renamed PYKKA), construction of a sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines is to be undertaken

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and annual sports competitions are to be conducted throughout the country. The Ministry is not implementing any scheme specifically for imparting training on a State-wise basis to sportspersons.

However, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has the following Sports Promotional Schemes aimed at talent scouting, imparting of training and provision of sports facilities in various parts of the country:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (iii) SAI Training Centres (STCs)
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAGs)
- Extension Centres of STC/SAGs
- (v) Centre of Excellence (COE)

Statement-I

The year-wise and State-wise details of funds released during the last two years and current financial year for development of sports infrastructure under PYKKA and RGKA

Sl.No	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.27	No funds have been released for sports infrastructure during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under RGKA.	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		
3.	Assam	0		
4.	Bihar	0		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0		
6.	Goa	0		
7.	Gujarat	0		
8.	Haryana	3.34		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.99		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		
11.	Jharkhand	0		

Sl.No	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
12.	Karnataka	10.2	No funds have been released for sports infrastructure during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under RGKA		
13.	Kerala	0			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32.55			
15.	Maharashtra	0			
16.	Manipur	0			
17.	Meghalaya	0.44			
18.	Mizoram	4.1			
19.	Nagaland	6			
20.	Odisha	7.53			
21.	Punjab	0			
22.	Rajasthan	0			
23.	Sikkim	0.79			
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.58			
25.	Tripura	4.3			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.92			
27.	Uttarakhand	22.84			
28.	West Bengal	0			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0			
30.	Chndigarh	0			
31.	Daman and Diu	0			
32.	Lakshadweep	0			
33.	Puducherry	0			
TOTAL		113.85			

Statement-II

Grants approved/released to various States for development of sports infrastructure during last two years and current year under USIS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14				
1.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala.	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00 (27.06.2013)
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.	6.00 (04.07.2013)	1.80 (04.07.2013)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00 (16.07.2013)
4.	Mizoram	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram.	6.00 (16.07.2013)	1.80 (16.07.2013)
5.	Punjab	Laying of synthetic athletic track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab.	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00 (27.09.2013)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh.	5.00 (04.10.2013)	3.00 (04.10.2013)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir.	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh.	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80 (07.11.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan.	6.00 (13.12.2013)	1.80 (13.12.2013)
11.	Nagaland	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Dimapur, Nagaland.	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80 (16.12.2013)
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of football turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25 (27.12.2013)
13.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic football turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland.	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00 (31.12.2013)
14.	Mizoram	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Mualpui, District Aizawl. (Balance installment of the project sanctioned on 19.10.2011).	1.50 (16.01.2014)	1.50 (16.01.2014)
15.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani.	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00 (20.01.2014)
16.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima. (Balance installment of the project sanctioned on 29.08.2011).	2.00 (20.01.2014)	2.00 (20.01.2014)
TOTAL			79.50	36.35

2014-15

1.	Maharashtra	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune.	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014)
2.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Guwahati University, Guwahati.	6.00 (13.11.2014)	1.80 (13.11.2014)
3.	Karnataka	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Belgaum.	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Takshshila Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.	5.50 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una. (Balance installment of the project sanctioned on 17.03.2011).	-	1.50 (29.04.2014)
7.	Meghalaya	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Jawaharlal Nehru Complex, Shilong. (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 01st March, 2012).	-	1.20 (06.06.2014)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District. (2nd Installment of the project sanctioned on 03rd January, 2013).	-	2.40 (21.08.2014)
9.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 16th July, 2013).	-	1.50 (21.10.2014)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar. (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 14th February, 2013).	-	3.74 (17.11.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
13.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Calcutta.	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
14.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Mumbai.	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
15.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University.	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
16.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)
17.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second installment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011).	-	1.00 (26.03.2015)
TOTAL			60.49	24.89

2015-16

1.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Senapati Dist. HQs, Manipur (Second installment for the project sanctioned on 22.06.2012)	-	2.40 (05.06.2015)
2.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala. (Balance installment for the project sanctioned on 27.06.2013)	-	2.50 (24.06.2015)
3.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Govt. Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh (Second installment for the project sanctioned on 05.11.2013)	-	2.40 (22.07.2015)
6.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall (60MX40M) at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram (Second installment for the project sanctioned on 06.08.2015)	-	2.40 (06.08.2015)

Statement—III*Playfields developed at village and block panchayat levels under PYKKA scheme*

Sl. No	Name of the States/ UT's	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1420	128	1548	1548
3.	Assam	999	66	1065	1065
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6.	Goa	19	4	23	23
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	2019
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	2524
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	1727

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2825	90	2915	2915
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	460
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6912	93	7005	4670
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	5511
16.	Manipur	79	4	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	273
18.	Mizoram	817	26	843	843
19.	Nagaland	1098	52	1140	1150
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	3270
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	3727
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	261
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25.	Tripura	1040	44	1084	648
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	10944
27.	Uttarakhand	3761	46	3807	3807
28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	6	66	-
30.	Daman and Diu	14	-	14	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2	9	11	10
32.	Puducherry	50	5	55	-
TOTAL		65943	1988	67931	57839

Financial support to NGOs in Karnataka

2710. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific programmes under the Ministry;

(b) whether any private NGOs will get financial aids to arrange such programme, if so, which are those organizations in Karnataka; and

(c) how much financial support the NGOs have got?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) The following specific programmes/schemes are being implemented for development of youth and sports activities in the country:

Department of Youth Affairs

- (i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
- (ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)
- (iv) National Youth Corps (NYC)
- (v) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)
- (vi) International Cooperation (IC)
- (vii) Youth Hostel (YH)
- (viii) Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations
- (ix) National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)

Department of Sports

- (x) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)
- (xi) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme
- (xii) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations
- (xiii) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)
- (xiv) Talent Search and Training (TS&T)/Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports
- (xv) Scheme of Special Cash Awards
- (xvi) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons
- (xvii) Scheme of Sports and Games for persons with disabilities
- (xviii) Grant-in-aid to Sports Authority of India (SAI)
- (xix) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Educations (LNIFE)
- (xx) Anti Doping activities (NADA+NDTL+WADA)
- (xxi) National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine
- (xxii) National Institute of Sports Coaching

- (xxiii) National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre at Gwalior
- (xxiv) Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the Country (INSTAL)-Sports Schools at District Level
- (xxv) Enhancement of Sports Facility in J & K
- (xxvi) National Sports University, Manipur
- (xxvii) National Sports Talent Search System Programme

(b) Yes Sir. At present, the Government provides funds/financial assistance, *i.e.* Grant-in-Aid (GIA) to Schools/Institutions selected across the country in selected States/UTs, run by government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) towards stipends of coaches and purchase of consumable and non-consumable equipment. Besides, the grant is also provided to Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) for organizing community coaches training (CCT) and sports competitions at district, state and national level. However, at present, no schools/institution has been selected from State of Karnataka under the scheme. Grants-in-Aid is also released to NGOs under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD). Name of the NGOs assisted during 2015-16 will be known only after the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) takes a decision in this regard.

(c) During 2014-15, under National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), an amount of ₹ 4,98,35,942/- has been released to the NGOs including in the State of Karnataka. As regards sports activities, and an amount of ₹ 3,58,69,527/- was sanctioned during 2014-15 and in the current year, an amount of ₹ 20,62,815/- has been sanctioned to NGOs so far.

Indigent condition of ex-sportspersons

2711. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some of the outstanding/meritorious national and international level sportspersons of yesteryears are living in indigent circumstances;

(b) if so, whether Government will prepare a database of such players or the players who have won medals or participated in international events;

(c) whether Government will create a placement cell in the Ministry to help the players get jobs in various PSUs, banks and other Government organizations and also coordinate with such organizations for placements; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that some of the outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears are living in indigent circumstances. There is no proposal to prepare a database of such players or the players who have won medals or participated in international events. For ameliorating the financial condition of such sportspersons, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing the Scheme of "National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons" for providing financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears, who had brought glory to the country in sports, but are now living in indigent circumstances. Under the Scheme, lump sum ex-gratia financial assistance is provided to outstanding sportspersons, whose annual income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakhs, or to their family members for medical treatment, improving their financial position etc.

Scheme of National Welfare Fund has been uploaded on website of the Ministry. Scheme has also been sent to Indian Olympic Association (IOA) all recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) and Sports Authority of India (SAI) for forwarding proposals in respect of outstanding sportspersons now living in indigent circumstances, to the Ministry for providing financial assistance to such sportspersons.

Details of sportspersons given financial assistance from National Welfare Fund for sportspersons during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, the Ministry is also implementing the scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons under which lifelong pension is provided to medallists of Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships (in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games) and Paralympics after they retire from active sports or attain the age of 30 years, whichever is later.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to create a placement cell in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Recruitment of meritorious sportspersons against vacancies reserved for sports quota is already being done in Central Government offices in terms of extant instructions of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension.

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.

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.

Statement

Details of sportspersons given financial assistance from National Welfare Fund for sportspersons during the last three years and current year

Sl.No.	Name of Sportspersons	Purpose	State	Amount in ₹
2012				
1.	Shri Yuvraj Singh, Cricketer	For medical treatment	Chandigarh	5,00,000
2.	Ms. Nisha Rani Dutta, Archery	Living in indigent circumstances	Jharkhand	5,00,000
3.	Shri Virender Bhatnagar, Cricket Coach (SAI)	For medical treatment	Delhi	5,00,000
4.	Shri Santokh Singh, Athletics	For Participation	Delhi	1,59,506
2013				
5.	Ms. Barbara J. Francies, Hockey Player	For medical Treatment	Maharashtra	50,000
6.	Ms. Shanthi Sondarajan, Former Athlete	For Diploma Course	Kerala	60,500
7.	Family of Ms. Ruma Chattopadhyay, Cycling Coach who died in road accident	Financial Assistance to Family	Kolkata	5,00,000
8.	Ms. Sulinder Kaur, wife of Late Shri Makhan Singh, Athlete	Financial Assistance	Punjab	2,00,000

Sl.No.	Name of Sportspersons	Purpose	State	Amount in ₹
2014				
9.	Ms. Muniya, Kabaddi Player	For Medical Treatment	Uttar Pradesh	2,00,000
10.	Ms. Barbara J. Frances, Former Hockey Player	For Medical Treatment	Maharashtra	50,000
11.	Sh. Charanjit Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
12.	Sh. Gurbax Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
13.	Sh. Darshan Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
14.	Sh. Harbinder Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
15.	Sh. Balbir Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
16.	Sh. Haripal Kaushik, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
17.	Sh. Ali Sayeed, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
18.	Shrimati Shanti S. Laxman, Widow of Late Shri Shankar Laxman, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
19.	Shrimati Charanjit Kaur, Widow of Late Shri Prithpal Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
20.	Shrimati Surinder Kaur, Widow of Late Shri Jagjit Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
21.	Shrimati Shanti Mary, Widow of Late Shri V.J. Peter, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
22.	Shrimati Bhupinder Kaur, Widow of Late Shri Joginder Singh, Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	—	5,00,000
23.	Sh. S.A. Salam, Former Football Player	For Medical Treatment	—	5,00,000

Sl.No.	Name of Sportspersons	Purpose	State	Amount in ₹
24.	Ms. Barbara J. Frances, Former Hockey Player	For Medical Treatment	Maharashtra	50,000
25.	Sh. Shamrao Pawar, Gymnastic Player	For Medical Treatment	Karnataka	2,00,000
2015				
26.	Sh. Kabyanil Taukdar, Rubic Cube Player	Financial Assistance for Participation	Assam	3,00,000
27.	Ms. Vibha Patil, Widow of Late Shri Bandhu Patil Hockey Player	Financial Assistance	Maharashtra	5,00,000

Ratio of trainee sportspersons vis-a-vis coaches

†2712. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and game-wise details of total number of trainee sportspersons in the country and the ratio of coach as per number of trainees; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of coaches in State Coaching Centres (SCC) of States, if so, the details of permanent and temporary measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) trainees discipline-wise and State-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

The coach to trainee ratio differs from discipline to discipline. While there will be two coaches for 20-30 trainees in team games; the number of trainees per coach is much smaller in individual games like Gymnastic, Cycling, Boxing etc. Broadly speaking, there are approximately ten trainees per coach in SAI Schemes.

(b) The State Coaching Centres are run by the concerned State Governments. The Sports Authority of India used to provide services of coaches to State Coaching Centres (SCCs) and District Coaching Centres (DCCs), Universities etc. However, as a result of freezing of new recruitment by the Government in SAI in 1996, there was an acute shortage of trained coaches in SAI. To train sportspersons with potential at its training centres to achieve excellence being primary objective of SAI, it was

necessary to withdraw some of the coaches of identified disciplines from SCCs and DCCs and post them at SAI Centres where their services were more fruitfully utilized. At present SAI has 1078 coaches, of which 102 are deployed in State Coaching Centres (SCCs) and 19 are deployed in Universities Field Stations (UFS). The remaining are deployed in SAI Centres and National Coaching Camps. SAI has started recruitment of coaches, to achieve its full sanctioned strength. Under a new proposal, State/Centre projects/institutions can seek services of National Institute of Sports (NIS) qualified coaches from SAI on deputation basis.

Statement

State-wise and game-wise details of total number of trainee sportspersons in the country

Sl. No.	Region/School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National Sports Talent Contest (NTC) Scheme (2014-15)								
1	Karnataka	Basketball	0	0	0	20	0	20
		Hockey	0	0	0	33	0	33
		TOTAL	0	0	0	53	0	53
2	Andhra Pradesh	Athletics	0	0	0	07	08	15
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	07	07	14
		TOTAL	0	0	0	14	15	29
3.	Odisha	Athletics	0	0	0	0	26	26
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	26	26
4.	Tripura	Football	0	0	0	17	0	17
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	08	0	08
		TOTAL	0	0	0	25	0	25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Gymnastics	0	0	0	07	07	14
		Wrestling	0	0	0	11	0	11
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	11	11
		Kho-Kho	0	0	0	0	19	19
		TOTAL	0	0	0	18	37	55
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Basketball	0	0	0	08	06	14
		TOTAL	0	0	0	08	06	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Maharashtra	Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	04	11	15
		Athletics	0	0	0	01	03	04
		Hockey	0	0	0	06	0	06
		Swimming	0	0	0	18	07	25
		TOTAL	0	0	0	29	21	50
8.	Rajasthan	Athletics	0	0	0	0	02	02
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	0	0	0	14	0	14
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	04	05	09
		Swimming	0	0	0	07	12	19
		Wrestling	0	0	0	02	0	02
		Athletics	0	0	0	04	0	04
		Basketball	0	0	0	24	0	24
		Hockey	0	0	0	23	0	23
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	10	01	11
		TOTAL	0	0	0	88	20	108
9.	Chandigarh	Football	0	0	0	0	18	18
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	18	18
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	20	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	56	56
10.	Manipur	Football	0	0	0	34	0	34
		TOTAL	0	0	0	34	0	34
11.	Assam	Basketball	0	0	0	13	0	13
		Swimming	0	0	0	12	01	13
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	11	01	12
		TOTAL	0	0	0	36	02	38

Indigenous games and martial arts schools (IGMA)

1.	Kerala	Kalaripayatu	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Telangana	Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	25	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Tamil Nadu	Silambam	0	0	0	22	03	25
		Silambam	0	0	0	0	20	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	22	48	70
4.	Jharkhand	Archery	0	0	0	06	04	10
		TOTAL	0	0	0	06	04	10
5.	Maharashtra	Malkhamb	0	0	0	13	0	13
		TOTAL	0	0	0	13	0	13
6.	Manipur	Mukna	0	0	0	16	0	16
		Thang-Ta	0	0	0	12	17	29
		TOTAL	0	0	0	28	17	45
7.	Punjab	Gatka	0	0	0	14	06	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	14	06	20

Adopted Akharas

1.	Maharashtra	Wrestling	0	0	0	79	05	84
2.	Rajasthan	Wrestling	0	0	0	08	0	08
3.	Haryana	Wrestling	0	0	0	33	0	33
4.	Delhi	Wrestling	0	0	0	38		38
5.	Punjab	Wrestling	0	0	0	49	0	49
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wrestling	0	0	0	58	0	58
7.	Assam	Wrestling	0	0	0	23	19	42
8.	Odisha	Wrestling	0	0	0	17	16	33

Army Boys Sports Companies Scheme (ABSC)

1.	Meghalaya	Archery	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Boxing	40	0	40	0	0	0
		Football	43	0	43	0	0	0
		TOTAL	108	0	108	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	Archery	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Hockey	35	0	35	0	0	0
		TOTAL	60	0	60	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Maharashtra	Boxing	47	0	47	0	0	0
		Gymnastic	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Rowing	26	0	26	0	0	0
		Wrestling	68	0	68	0	0	0
		Archery	29	0	29	0	0	0
		Athletics	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Diving	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Fencing	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Shooting	24	0	22	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	07	0	07	0	0	0
		Wrestling	11	0	11	0	0	0
		TOTAL	306	0	306	0	0	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Athletics	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Basketball	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Boxing	19	0	19	0	0	0
		TOTAL	71	0	71	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	Football	33	0	33	0	0	0
		Hockey	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Boxing	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Hockey	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Swimming	26	0	26	0	0	0
		TOTAL	122	0	122	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	Athletics	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Basketball	10	0	10	0	0	0
		Volleyball	06	0	06	0	0	0
		TOTAL	38	0	38	0	0	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Equestrian	32	0	32	0	0	0
		Handball	28	0	28	0	0	0
		Hockey	27	0	27	0	0	0
		Volleyball	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Boxing	18	0	18	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Football	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Shooting	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Athletics	35	0	35	0	0	0
		Basketball	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Swimming	18	0	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	236	0	236	0	0	0
8.	Uttarakhand	Athletics	26	0	26	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Kayk and Cano.	30	0	30	0	0	0
		Rowing	21	0	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	94	0	94	0	0	0
		Boxing	12	0	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	106	0	106			
		G. TOTAL	342	0	342	0	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Athletics	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Boxing	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Football	18	0	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	61	0	61	0	0	0

SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme

1.	Karnataka	Athletic	26	7	33	2	2	04
		Basketball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Gymnastic	06	04	10	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	37	0	37	0	4	4
		Taekwondo	11	2	13	4	9	13
		Wrestling	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Hockey	48	35	83	0	0	0
		Badminton	02	03	05	0	0	0
		Football	10	0	10	0	14	14
		Judo	13	0	13	01	0	01
		Softball	0	0	0	15	03	18
		Volleyball	15	13	28	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	03	09	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	207	73	280	22	32	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Athletics	24	0	24	0	0	0
		Hockey	08	0	08	0	0	0
		Football	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Handball	23	0	23	1	05	06
		Taekwondo	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Boxing	23	25	48	03	0	03
		Kabaddi	0	25	25	0	02	02
		Volleyball	13	13	26	0	01	01
		TOTAL	122	63	185	04	08	12
3.	Telangana	Athletics	40	05	45	0	0	0
		Badminton	06	01	07	01	02	03
		Gymnastics	07	0	07	09	07	16
		Handball	18	0	18	07	10	17
		Hockey	19	12	31	0	14	14
		Judo	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	25	0	25	0	0	0
		TOTAL	124	18	142	17	33	50
4.	Tamil Nadu	Football	24	0	24	01	0	01
		Hockey	23	15	38	05	01	06
		Kabaddi	20	18	38	0	0	0
		Basketball	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	11	0	11	01	07	08
		Volleyball	15	0	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	123	33	156	7	8	15
5	Puducherry (UT)	Hockey	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	20	0	20	05	0	05
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	05	06	11
		Volleyball	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	07	0	07	0	03	03
		TOTAL	71	0	71	10	09	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Kerala	Athletics	82	26	108	4	0	4
		Badminton	06	0	06	01	02	03
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hockey	26	70	0	0	0	0
		Judo	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	32	28	33	0	0	0
		Swimming	23	8	31	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	01	0	01	02	01	03
		Boxing	05	44	05	0	0	0
		Football	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	16	14	12	0	0	0
		Volleyball	51	36	27	0	0	0
		Cycling	12	03	15	13	06	19
		Gymnastic	0	0	0	13	0	13
		Handball	0	11	11	0	0	0
		Tennis	01	0	01	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	12	12	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	12	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	252	191	443	33	12	45
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Athletic	15	04	19	1	1	2
		Basketball	22	0	22	1	5	6
		Boxing	22	20	42	3	1	4
		Football	50	0	50	0	0	0
		Hockey	52	26	78	0	0	0
		Judo	06	04	10	0	9	9
		Karate	21	0	21	14	8	22
		Kay. Caon.	3	0	3	3	0	3
		Taekwondo	19	05	24	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	0	0	10	10	20
		Volleyball	21	0	21	3	9	12
		Kayk and Cano.	03	0	03	3	0	03
		Wushu	17	4	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	251	63	314	38	43	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Chhattisgarh	Archery	05	05	10	0	0	0
		Badminton	0	0	0	02	0	02
		Basketball	19	15	34	0	0	0
		Hockey	24	11	35	0	0	0
		Kayaking and Canoeing	19	09	28	0	01	01
		Kabaddi	0	13	13	0	0	0
		Football	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Judo	06	02	08	0	0	0
		Volleyball	03	18	21	03	06	09
		Weightlifting	03	0	03	01	0	01
		TOTAL	100	73	173	6	7	13
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Athletic	54	24	78	5	2	7
		Badminton	0	0	0	0	01	1
		Boxing	0	11	11	07	01	8
		Basketball	0	0	0	06	06	12
		Handball	19	13	32	05	0	5
		Hockey	51	17	68	0	9	9
		Judo	13	10	23	02	01	3
		Sepaktakraw	10	0	10	03	11	14
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	01	03	04
		Taekwondo	19	05	24	3	3	6
		Volleyball	22	11	33	0	0	0
		Wrestling	8	6	14	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	23	23	0	0	0
		TOTAL	196	120	316	32	37	69
10.	Uttarakhand	Athletics	08	0	08	01	01	02
		Boxing	27	0	27	07	01	08
		Football	05	0	05	01	0	01
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	02	06	08
		Taekwondo	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	07	0	07	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Wrestling	09	0	09	0	0	0
		TOTAL	67	0	67	11	08	19
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Basketball	0	0	0	18	14	32
		Football	0	0	0	09	0	09
		TOTAL	0	0	0	27	14	41
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Athletics	0	20	20	0	0	0
		Boxing	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	13	13	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	20	13	33	0	0	0
		Volleyball	20	11	31	0	0	0
		TOTAL	54	57	111	0	0	0
13.	Punjab	Athletics	16	36	52	1	0	1
		Basketball	0	8	08	0	0	0
		Boxing	24	14	38	0	0	0
		Cycling	09	0	09	1	0	1
		Fencing	06	8	14	12	8	20
		Handball	8	0	08	18	0	18
		Hockey	24	38	62	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	7	07	0	0	0
		Judo	19	0	19	7	6	13
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	8	0	08
		Volleyball	28	9	37	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	3	0	03
		TOTAL	134	120	254	50	14	64
14.	Haryana	Athletics	55	0	55	2	0	2
		Boxing	49	11	60	14	2	16
		Cycling	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Hockey	30	36	66	0	2	2
		Judo	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Volleyball	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Wrestling	24	5	29	3	2	5
		TOTAL	229	52	281	19	6	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Delhi (UT)	Boxing	19	0	19	19	04	23
		Handball	44	0	44	21	0	21
		Judo	09	0	09	21	04	25
		Sepaktakraw	0	0	0	12	09	21
		Wrestling	07	0	07	11	0	11
		Wushu	0	0	0	12	05	17
		TOTAL	79	0	79	96	22	118
16.	West Bengal	Archery	15	10	25	0	0	0
		Athletics	45	35	80	6	1	7
		Badminton	03	01	4	02	1	3
		Football	79	0	79	0	9	9
		Gymnastic	08	13	21	03	6	9
		Hockey	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	06	3	9
		Swimming	07	02	9	10	6	16
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	02	7	9
		TOTAL	180	61	241	29	33	62
17.	Odisha	Athletics	22	0	22	01	04	4
		Basketball	08	0	08	0	0	0
		Football	22	0	22	0	0	0
		TOTAL	52	0	52	01	04	0
18.	Bihar	Table Tennis	01	0	01	02	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	0	12	06	02	0
		Wushu	08	0	08	02	0	02
		TOTAL	21	0	21	10	02	12
19.	Gujarat	Athletics	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	06	04	10	0	0	0
		Handball	25	14	39	0	0	0
		Hockey	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	26	01	27	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Swimming	15	01	16	0	0	0
		Volleyball	18	10	28	0	0	0
		Wrestling	11	07	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	157	37	194	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	Athletics	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Basketball	26	0	26	0	0	0
		Gymnastic	0	0	0	09	10	19
		Handball	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	20	0	20	06	02	08
		Kabaddi	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	0	0	11	07	18
		Volleyball	18	0	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	113	0	113	26	19	45
21.	Maharashtra	Archery	12	01	13	0	0	0
		Athletics	17	15	32	01	01	02
		Boxing	32	8	40	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	6	3	09	0	0	0
		Hockey	29	0	29	0	0	0
		Handball	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Judo	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	26	12	38	0	0	0
		Volleyball	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Wrestling	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	180	39	219	0	0	0
22.	Goa	Archery	04	10	14	0	0	0
		Boxing	0	15	15	6	0	6
		Football	28	0	28	0	0	0
		Judo	08	0	8	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	7	7	0	0	0
		TOTAL	52	32	84	6	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Manipur	Archery	14	12	26	0	0	0
		Athletic	12	04	16	0	0	0
		Cycling	13	08	21	0	0	0
		Football	40	20	60	0	0	0
		Handball	0	20	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	24	17	41	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	11	13	24	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	14	21	35	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	17	15	32	0	0	0
		TOTAL	145	130	275	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	Boxing	10	0	10	02	01	03
		Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	0	12	02	0	02
		Wushu	08	0	08	01	0	01
		TOTAL	69	0	69	05	01	06
		G. TOTAL	214	130	344	05	01	06
25.	Assam	Archery	05	10	15	1	0	01
		Athletics	03	15	18	1	0	01
		Badminton	0	0	0	7	5	12
		Boxing	15	39	54	10	0	10
		Football	44	0	44	4	0	4
		Fencing	3	5	8	6	3	9
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	13	13
		Kho-Kho	0	0	0	11	11	22
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	5	5	10
		Taekwondo	8	13	21	2	9	11
		Swimming	0	0	0	14	9	23
		Weightlifting	0	12	12	0	0	0
TOTAL	78	94	172	61	55	116		
26.	Meghalaya	Archery	13	08	21	02	01	03
		Boxing	06	09	15	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Football	36	0	36	0	0	0
		Judo	01	01	02	10	03	13
		Karate	0	0	0	21	13	34
		Taekwondo	03	02	05	0	01	01
		TOTAL	59	20	79	33	18	51

Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme

1.	Jharkhand	Archery	05	02	07	0	0	0
		Athletics	11	06	17	0	0	0
		Football	24	22	46	0	0	0
		Hockey	19	24	43	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	15	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	59	69	128	0	0	0
2.	Odisha	Cano & Kayak	08	03	11	0	0	0
		Rowing	05	03	08	0	0	0
		Archery	08	05	13	0	0	0
		Athletic	04	16	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	25	18	43	0	0	0
		TOTAL	50	45	95	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	Athletics	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Football	27	0	27	0	0	0
		Volleyball	30	0	30	0	0	0
		TOTAL	72	0	72	0	0	0
4.	A & N Islands	Cycling	02	02	04	0	0	0
		Canoeing and Kayaking	10	17	27	0	0	0
		Rowing	05	13	18	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	17	32	49	0	0	0
5.	Tripura	Athletics	07	02	09	01	02	03
		Football	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	02	0	02	04	03	07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Judo	08	0	08	04	06	10
		Swimming	03	05	08	03	01	04
		TOTAL	36	07	43	12	12	24
6.	West Bengal	Archery	07	0	07	02	0	02
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	07	0	07	02	0	02
7.	Tamil Nadu	Athletics	2	7	09	0	0	0
		Basketball	9	15	24	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	6	6	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Netball	0	9	9	0	0	0
		Volleyball	12	07	19	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	8	0	08	01	0	01
		TOTAL	48	44	92	01	0	01
8.	Kerala	Canoeing	07	05	12	0	0	0
		Kayaking	10	11	21	0	0	0
		Rowing	12	15	27	0	0	0
		Athletics	0	20	20	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	13	13	0	0	0
		Fencing	0	19	19	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	0	09	09	12	04	16
		Volleyball	0	15	15	0	02	02
		TOTAL	29	107	136	12	06	18
9.	Manipur	Boxing	67	22	89	0	10	10
		Fencing	22	13	35	0	0	0
		Football	36	0	36	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	8	4	12	0	0	0
		Judo	12	22	34	0	0	0
		Karate	6	1	7	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	0	0	06	01	07
		Swimming/Div.	22	4	26	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	22	0	22	0	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Weightlifting	28	21	49	0	15	15
		Wrestling	16	15	31	0	0	0
		Wushu	21	14	35	0	0	0
		TOTAL	260	116	376	6	36	42
10.	Mizoram	Boxing	20	18	38	02	0	02
		Judo	13	10	23	0	0	0
		Karate	09	07	16	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	14	17	31	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	05	05	10	0	0	0
		Wrestling	08	09	17	0	0	0
		TOTAL	80	66	146	02	0	02
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Boxing	13	04	17	04	01	05
		Karate	11	07	18	01	07	08
		Taekwondo	08	05	13	01	02	03
		Weightlifting	06	07	13	0	0	0
		TOTAL	38	23	61	06	10	16
12.	Assam	Athletic	31	24	55	2	0	2
		Football	22	33	55	7	0	7
		Judo	9	8	17	2	0	2
		Kabaddi	0	6	06	0	0	0
		Karate	4	9	13	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	10	12	22	1	0	1
		Wushu	9	8	17	0	0	0
		TOTAL	85	100	185	12	0	12
13.	Sikkim	Archery	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Boxing	08	0	08	0	01	01
		Football	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	03	0	03	04	05	09
		TOTAL	43	0	43	04	06	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Archery	05	01	06	0	0	0
		Athletics	08	0	08	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Badminton	10	06	16	03	01	04
		Handball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	18	18	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	37	25	62	03	01	04

Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centers

1.	Gujarat	Badminton	0	0	0	12	08	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	12	08	20
2.	Maharashtra	Badminton	0	0	0	08	07	15
		Athletics	0	0	0	23	15	38
		Hockey	0	0	0	02	18	20
		Volleyball	0	0	0	11	01	12
		Basketball	0	0	0	15	14	29
		Handball	0	0	0	16	16	32
		TOTAL	0	0	0	75	71	146
3.	Rajasthan	Handball	0	0	0	35	0	35
		Hockey	0	0	0	11	0	11
		Volleyball	0	0	0	1	11	12
		Football	0	0	0	08	0	08
		Basketball	0	0	0	2	29	31
		Athletics	0	0	0	05	06	11
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	11	08	19
		Wrestling	0	0	0	11	02	13
		TOTAL	0	0	0	84	56	140
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hockey	0	0	0	16	0	16
		Basketball	0	0	0	18	14	32
		Football	0	0	0	09	0	09
		TOTAL	0	0	0	43	14	57
5.	Chandigarh	Badminton	0	0	0	10	08	18
		Football	0	0	0	15	0	15
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	13	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Hockey	0	0	0	12	0	12
		Swimming	0	0	0	03	02	05
		TOTAL	0	0	0	53	10	63
6.	Punjab	Weightlifting	0	0	0	14	0	14
		Handball	0	0	0	0	35	35
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	19	19
		Basketball	0	0	0	02	0	02
		Boxing	0	0	0	08	0	08
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	08	0	08
		TOTAL	0	0	0	32	54	86
7.	Delhi	Football	0	0	0	18	0	18
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	11	11
		TOTAL	0	0	0	18	11	29
8.	Haryana	Boxing	0	0	0	19	0	19
		Judo	0	0	0	19	0	19
		Wushu	0	0	0	20	0	20
		Wrestling	0	0	0	20	0	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	78	0	78
9.	Chhattisgarh	Basketball	0	0	0	04	0	04
		TOTAL	0	0	0	04	0	04
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Gymnastic	0	0	0	05	04	09
		Taekwondo	0	0	0	04	07	11
		Kho-Kho	0	0	0	09	11	20
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	09	09
		Wrestling	0	0	0	13	05	18
		TOTAL	0	0	0	31	36	67
11.	Uttarakhand	Table Tennis	0	0	0	10	08	18
		TOTAL	0	0	0	10	08	18
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Badminton	0	0	0	04	11	15
		Wrestling	0	0	0	20	0	20
		Shooting	0	0	0	13	9	22
		Wushu	0	0	0	02	07	09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Athletics	0	0	0	0	02	02
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	02	02
		Gymnastic	0	0	0	01	0	01
		TOTAL	0	0	0	40	31	71
13.	Kerala	Football	0	0	0	45	0	45
		Athletics	0	0	0	47	64	111
		Hockey	0	0	0	48	12	60
		Basketball	0	0	0	32	15	47
		Badminton	0	0	0	03	0	03
		Volleyball	0	0	0	08	07	15
		TOTAL	0	0	0	183	98	281
14.	Tamil Nadu	Volleyball	0	0	0	03	0	03
		TOTAL	0	0	0	03	0	03
15.	Karnataka	Athletics	0	0	0	08	09	17
		TOTAL	0	0	0	08	09	17
16.	Odisha	Archery	0	0	0	18	0	18
		Football	0	0	0	28	0	28
		TOTAL	0	0	0	46	0	46
17.	Andaman and Nicobar	Football	05	0	05	0	0	0
		TOTAL	05	0	05	0	0	0
18.	Jharkhand	Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Manipur	Boxing	0	0	0	12	08	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	12	08	20
20.	Mizoram	Hockey	0	0	0	0	37	37
		Boxing	0	0	0	09	0	09
		Judo	0	0	0	06	0	06
		Taekwondo	0	0	0	08	0	08
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	23	37	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Nagaland	Football	0	0	0	20	0	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	20	0	20
22.	Assam	Judo	0	0	0	11	06	17
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	13	04	17
		TOTAL	0	0	0	24	10	34

Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme

1.	Gujarat	Kabaddi	15	0	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	15	0	15	0	0	0
2.	Maharashtra	Wrestling	06	01	07	0	0	0
		TOTAL	06	01	07	0	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Athletics	15	10	25	0	0	0
		Boxing	02	02	04	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	20	20	0	0	0
		Kayak & Cano.	15	15	30	0	0	0
		Wushu	15	15	30	0	0	0
		TOTAL	47	62	109	0	0	0
4.	Haryana	Athletics	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Boxing	28	19	47	1	0	1
		Kabaddi	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Wrestling	19	4	23	0	0	0
		TOTAL	74	23	97	01	0	01
5.	Punjab	Athletics	18	15	33	0	0	0
		Boxing	02	03	04	0	0	0
		Judo	12	14	26	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	04	04	0	0	0
		TOTAL	32	36	67	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	Athletics	24	16	40	0	0	0
		Hockey	08	0	08	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	02	0	02	01	01	02
		Weightlifting	04	03	07	0	0	0
		TOTAL	38	19	57	01	01	02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Kerala	Athletics	19	24	43	0	0	0
		Swimming	01	0	01	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	03	04	07	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	07	07	0	0	0
		TOTAL	23	35	58	0	0	0
8.	West Bengal	Archery	03	07	10	0	0	0
		Athletics	05	15	20	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	09	01	10	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	09	05	14
		TOTAL	17	23	40	09	05	14
9.	Odisha	Rowing	03	11	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	03	11	14	0	0	0
10.	Manipur	Archery	02	04	06	0	0	0
		Boxing	0	03	03	0	0	0
		Cycling	0	01	01	0	0	0
		Fencing	03	06	09	0	0	0
		Judo	0	02	02	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	06	03	09	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	01	01	0	0	0
		Wushu	05	05	10	0	0	0
		TOTAL	16	25	41	0	0	0

SAI National Sports Academics

1.	Delhi	Swimming	0	0	0	08	09	17
		TOTAL	0	0	0	08	09	17
2.	Kerala	Athletics	10	06	16	0	0	0
		Golf	16	04	20	0	0	0
		TOTAL	26	10	36	0	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Athletics	10	05	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	10	05	15	0	0	0
TOTAL INMATES			36	15	51	08	09	17

Introduction of 'Marks for Sports' in school curriculum

2713. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received suggestions about introducing provisions for 'Marks for Sports' in school curriculum; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken up this matter with the Ministry of Human Resource Development for fostering sporting culture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) As a follow-up of the proceedings of the 3 day International Workshop on 'Promotion of Sports and Physical Education in School' held at Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration, Shimla (HP) during 20-22 June, 2011, an Expert Group on Curriculum Framework Development was constituted for development of curriculum of Physical Education (PE). The recommendations made by Expert Group on development of curriculum of PE have been taken up with the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Identification of sports talent from rural areas

2714. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise, particularly in Punjab, efforts made by Government to identify sports talent from rural areas of the country along with the achievements thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the schemes/programmes being implemented by Government to develop sports infrastructure in rural areas of the country; and

(c) the funds provided under the said schemes/programmes along with its utilization reported by the States/UTs during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has formulated the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) through which talented sportspersons, including those from rural areas of the country including Punjab, will be identified and nurtured so as to enable them to participate in National and International Sports events, win medals and bring laurels to the country. The guidelines for implementation of the scheme have been issued to all States/UTs on 20.02.2015. The scheme is proposed to be implemented from the current financial year.

(b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing a centrally sponsored Scheme named the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) [erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)]. Under this Scheme, construction of a sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, is to be undertaken and annual sports competitions are to be conducted throughout the country. This Scheme envisages convergence of funds from different Schemes of the Government.

The Central Government is contemplating to revisit the RGKA Scheme as funds are not forthcoming from the converging Schemes, viz, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF), the Additional Central Assistance for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (ACA for LWEAA), and the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources – Central (NLCPR-Central).

(c) As the NSTSS is proposed to be implemented from the current financial year, no funds have been released under the NSTSS so far. The year-wise details of funds released to various States for conduct of annual sports competitions under RGKA Scheme during 2014-15 are given in Statement-I (See below). No funds have been released under the RGKA during the current financial year. However, the list of sanctions issued for release of funds under RGKA is given in Statement-II (See below). Details of Utilization Certificates, complete in all respects and admitted, for funds released under the RGKA are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

The year-wise details of funds released to various States for conduct of annual sports competitions under RGKA Scheme during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Infrastructure	Competitions
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		23
3.	Assam		1.27
4.	Gujarat		5.84
5.	Haryana		3.05
6.	Himachal Pradesh		1.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.13
8.	Jharkhand		0.26

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Infrastructure	Competitions
9.	Karnataka		5.91
10.	Kerala		4.17
11.	Maharashtra		5.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh		8.85
13.	Manipur		1.42
14.	Meghalaya		0.99
15.	Mizoram		1.33
16.	Odisha		4.70
17.	Punjab		3.49
18.	Sikkim		0.61
19.	Telangana		7.60
20.	Tripura		1.45
21.	Uttarakhand		1.70
22.	Uttar Pradesh		13.25
23.	West Bengal		5.11
	TOTAL		82.81
24.	SAI		0.82
	TOTAL		83.63
25.	MD RGKA (A&P)		0.21
	GRAND TOTAL		83.84

Note: No funds released under RGKA for Infrastructure during 2014-15.

Statement-II

Sanctions issued for release of funds under RGKA (as on 07.08.2015)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Sanction No. and Date	Amount
1.	Himachal Pradesh Sports Council	3-8/MYAS/RGKA/2014(Vol.II)/I/II/III Dated: 20.07.2015	4,70,449/-
2.	Punjab State Sports Council	4-3/MYAS/RGKA/2015/I/II Dated: 30.07.2015	66,36,787/-

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Sanction No. and Date	Amount
3.	Himachal Pradesh Sports Council	4-13/MYAS/RGKA/2015/I/II/III Dated: 30.07.2015	56,25,000/-
4.	Sports and Youth Welfare Department, Assam	6-1/MYAS/RGKA/2015 Dated: 30.07.2015	20,25,000/-

Statement—III

Details of Utilization Certificates, complete in all respects and admitted under RGKA (as on 07.08.2015)

Sl.No.	States	Amount
1.	Karnataka	10150000
2.	Himachal Pradesh	17960000
3.	Mizoram	13325383
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11324700
5.	Punjab	34880000
6.	Meghalaya	6158875
7.	Manipur	4860000
8.	Tripura	14456304
9.	SAI	1700000
TOTAL		114815262

Proposal for construction of sports complexes in 36 talukas of Karnataka

2715. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct 36 sports complexes one in each taluka of Karnataka State at a cost of ₹ 2762.48 lakhs was submitted to the Ministry on 2nd August, 2014 and the same was approved by the Ministry in September, 2014;

(b) whether it is a fact that till now sanction letter has not been issued by the Department of Sports and no funds have been released for the purpose; and

(c) when will the Ministry issue the requisite sanction and release funds to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) A proposal for construction of

36 integrated sports complexes under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) was submitted by the State Government of Karnataka *vide* their letter dated 27.11.2014. However, same could not be approved as the proposal was not complete as per the norms laid down in the RGKA Scheme and Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for funds released under the RGKA Scheme for holding of annual sports competitions are pending.

(b) Since the proposal is still incomplete as per the laid down norms of the RGKA Scheme, despite the deficiencies having been conveyed to the State Government of Karnataka, and UCs for grants released under RGKA are yet to be settled, no sanction has been issued and consequently no funds have been released.

(c) Sanctions for release of grants can be issued by the Ministry only when proposals received are complete in all respects as per the laid down norms of the RGKA Scheme and subject to settlement of outstanding UCs and availability of funds.

Policy for selection of sportspersons for training abroad

2716. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to select sportspersons to send abroad for training;

(b) the category-wise number of sports youths delegates sent abroad to familiarize and adapt to foreign climatic conditions, during the last five years;

(c) the category-wise details of funds allocated and spent on this account during the last five years; and

(d) whether Government is considering any exchange programme with foreign countries to boost quality of sports in India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Top level sportspersons, who are medal winning prospects in Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and other international competitions, are given financial assistance under National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). They include the athletes selected under the newly formulated programme namely, 'Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme', who are potential medal winners in Olympic Games 2016 and 2020. The assistance is given for their customized training both in India and abroad, to prepare them for winning medals at international levels.

(b) and (c) The list of sportspersons who have undergone training abroad with NSDF assistance is given in the Statement at Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a number of countries such as Australia, Seychelles, Mauritius, Turkey, New Zealand, Hungary, Kuwait, the Netherlands and France for cooperation in the field of sports, which provide for exchange of experts and information in various fields such as Sports Science, Sports Medicine, Sports Education, Sports Management, Sports Infrastructure Development, Physical Education and Fitness Development Programs.

Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting	59.78	48.31	91.92	83.28	26.02	309.31
Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting			11.07			11.07
Shagun Chowdhary	Shooting		7.79	48.66	37.91	11.51	105.87
Joydeep Karmakar	Shooting			22.31			22.31
Heena Sidhu	Shooting			11.13		51.82	78.08
Naresh Kumar Sharma	Shooting (Paralympics)			39.95			39.95
Dipika Pallikal	Squash			7.29	7.95	0.98	21.40
Somdev Dev varman	Tennis	6.19	33.30				39.49
Leander Paes	Tennis	22.08	8.25	36.64			66.97
Mahesh Bhupathi	Tennis		15.67	25.17			40.84
Sania Mirza	Tennis		10.94	23.72			34.66
Rohan Bopanna	Tennis		17.38				17.38
Yuki Bhambri	Tennis		7.13	12.03			19.16
Sanam Singh	Tennis		5.43	4.35			9.78
J. Vishnuvardhan	Tennis			9.77			9.77
Karan Rastogi	Tennis			6.74			6.74
Shiva Keshavan K. P.	Luge		2.69	2.25	10.82	16.75	32.51

Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Arjun	Athletics			13.97				13.97
Seema Punia	Athletics			16.09		1.08		17.17
K. C. Ganapathy	Yachting			10.83				10.83
Harika Dronvalli	Chess			9.13				9.13
Varsha Gautam	Yachting			15.72		9.90		25.62
Aishwarya Nedunchezhiyan	Yachting			5.27		9.90		15.17
Ankur Mittal	Shooting					12.30		12.30
Anisa Sayyed	Shooting					2.44		2.44
Harinder Pal Singh	Squash					3.71		3.71
Kynan Chenai	Shooting					11.27		11.27
Mohd Ashab	Shooting					5.42		5.42
Kush Kumar	Squash					3.23		3.23
Master Nischay Luthra	Ice Skating					4.56		4.56
Saurav Ghosal	Squash					2.35		2.35
Mandeep Jangra	Boxing					5.36		5.36
Karamjyoti	Para Athlete					6.92		6.92
	TOTAL	258.10	498.02	684.02	278.54	405.75	200.65	2325.08

Restructuring of RGKA

2717. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) launched in February, 2014 is still in the model stage, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to restructure the scheme;

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

(d) the time by when the RGKA is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) [*erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)*] was launched in February, 2014 but became effective from 01.04.2014. Under this Scheme, construction of a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, is to be undertaken and annual sports competitions are to be conducted throughout the country. The Scheme envisages convergence of funds from different schemes for setting up of the sports complexes at block level.

The Central Government is contemplating to revisit the RGKA Scheme as funds are not forthcoming from the converging Schemes, *viz*, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), the Additional Central Assistance for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (ACA for LWEAA), and the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources – Central (NLCPR-Central).

(d) The RGKA is already being implemented and annual sports competitions are being held since the year 2014-15.

Promotion of sports by private and corporate sector

†2718. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private and the corporate sectors are coming forward to promote sports in the country;

(b) to what extent the private sector is co-operating in promotion of sports;

(c) the prospective plan of Government to provide better sports infrastructure to the youth in the rural areas;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether merely including the sports in school curriculum will improve the condition of games and sports in the country; and

(e) the details of number of schools in the country wherein the sports' resources are available at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Government instituted the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) in 1998 with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians. The Ministry received contributions from Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), Jindal Steel and Power Ltd., Oriental Bank of Commerce, Videocon International Ltd., Powergrid Corporation of India, State Bank of India, Jaypee Sports International Limited, India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) etc.

Corporate Sector, both public and private, is involved in a big manner in promotion and development of sports in the country. Corporate houses are associated with the Leagues for various sports such as Indian Premier League (IPL) for Cricket, Hockey India League for Hockey, Indian Super League for Football, Indian Football League and Pro-Kabaddi League. Corporate Houses are also involved in giving financial support directly to sportspersons and sports academies.

Public Sector Undertakings such as Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation, Steel Authority of India Limited, Air India and many other PSUs have set up Sports Promotion Boards and are giving financial support as well as employment to sportspersons.

Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports have been included in the schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, which would allow companies to spend on development of sports from the funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related activities. Inclusion of sports in the CSR activities will give a boost to the promotion and development of sports in the country and the much needed funds from companies, both in public and private sector, will flow to the sports sector.

(c) For development of sports infrastructure in rural areas, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) a centrally sponsored schemes introduced in 2014-15 in place of erstwhile PYKKA, provides for construction of integrated sports complexes, both for outdoor and indoor sports, in each block of the country, in a phased manner, through convergence of funds from different Schemes of the Government.

(d) Mere inclusion of sports in school curriculum is not enough for improving the

condition of games and sports. since sports is a State subject, primary responsibility for development and promotion of sports including in schools is that of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI) supplement the efforts of State Government under its various Schemes such as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme and Centre of Excellence (CoE) Scheme. Further, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has recently launched the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) with the objectives of identification of sporting talent among students in the age group of 8-12 years (for admission in Class IV to Class VI) and nurturing of the sporting potential/talent in District level Sports Schools/Central Sports Schools/Junior Sports Academies etc., to make them excel in the national and international sports competitions.

(e) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about the schools having sports resources.

Gender pay disparity among national squash players

2719. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that female national players of squash gets lesser amount than male players in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for disparity on gender basis;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to remove this disparity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the Scheme of Special Award to medal winners for recognised international competitions, the Government provides cash awards on the same pattern to both male and female players of all sports disciplines including Squash.

Similarly, under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), financial assistance is provided to the athletes including squash players towards air passage cost including visa fees, insurance etc. for participation in international competitions/training abroad, boarding/lodging, transportation, out of pocket expenses etc. incurred by the NSFs for their participation in various events. The amount of assistance is equal for male and female athletes and there is no disparity on gender basis.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Policies to reap benefits of demographic dividend

2720. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what major policies were undertaken in the year 2014-15 to reap the benefits of demographic dividend;

(b) what was the impact of these initiatives; and

(c) what policies are proposed to adopt during the year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports introduced the National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) in the February, 2014, which provides a holistic vision for the Youth of India, *i.e.* “To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”. In order to realize this vision, the NYP-2014 identifies five objectives and eleven Priority Areas in which Policy Interventions are required for achieving the objectives set out in the Policy. These are as under:

Sl.No.	Objectives	Sl.No.	Priority Areas
1.	Create productive work force that can make a sustainable contribution to India’s economic development.	1.	Education
		2.	Employment and Skill development
		3.	Entrepreneurship
2.	Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges.	4.	Health and healthy lifestyle
		5.	Sports
3.	Instil social values and promote community service to build national ownership.	6.	Promotion of social values
		7.	Community engagement
4.	Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance.	8.	Participation in politics and governance
		9.	Youth engagement
5.	Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged and marginalized youth.	10.	Inclusion
		11.	Social justice

The National Youth Policy, 2014 provides the framework for co-ordinated and cohesive action for development and empowerment of youth, by all the stakeholders, including all concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and non-Government stakeholders. Accordingly, necessary actions are being taken by all concerned Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, through various Schemes/Programmes, for achieving the objectives of the Policy. The Department of Youth Affairs is playing the coordinating and facilitating role. The Policy is valid for 5 years and hence, there is no proposal for any modification in the Policy during 2015-16.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REGARDING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE MOTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Arun Jaitley on the 11th August, 2015:- “that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.” ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, the Bill was moved in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is time for discussion on the Bill. This is time for discussion on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have already moved the GST Bill ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Derek O’Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, two Members are retiring tomorrow. Please give them a chance to speak for three minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two Members, Shri Ganguly and Shri Dua, should be given two minutes to speak tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow at 11.00 a.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree; at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is your Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You shouting Members, this GST Bill is your Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is your baby. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is that? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is your Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is undemocratic, an affront to the parliamentary democracy.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, यह तो अराजकता है, इससे ज्यादा अराजकता हो नहीं सकती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is an affront to the parliamentary democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह* है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोकतंत्र में ऐसी* और अराजकता कभी नहीं देखी गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you vote against the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you disrupt? ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't approve of this. I totally disagree with this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये देश के विकास को ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, ये देश के विकास में बाधा डालना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I totally disapprove of this. If you want, you vote against the Bill. Why do you disrupt? ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill was introduced by the earlier Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये देश के विकास में बाधा डालना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You vote against the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who is preventing you?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:* नहीं चलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोकतंत्र में ऐसी* किसी को भी बरदाश्त नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसे देश देख रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह पूरी तरह से* है, अराजकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश के विकास को रोकने का* है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस सदन में दबंग नहीं हो सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you go there? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you go there? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इनको सदन की कार्यवाही से हटाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इनको सस्पेंड कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कहीं ऐसा होता है क्या? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 13th of August, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 13th August, 2015.*

