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Wednesday

9 December, 2015

18 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 9th December, 2015/18th Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.
...(Interruptions)... Papers to be laid. ...(Interruptions)...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-2015) of various Oil Companies and related papers

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, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 838 (E), dated the 5th November, 2015, publishing the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2015, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3242/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3477/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3476/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3478/16/15]

(iv) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3241/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006:—

(i) G.S.R. 32, dated the 28th February, 2015, publishing the Assam Rifles, Veterinary Field Assistant (Group 'C' Post), Recruitment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3272/16/15]

(ii) G.S.R. 120, dated the 27th June, 2015, publishing the Assam Rifles (Group 'C' Combatised Posts), Recruitment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3271/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (5) of Section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920:—

(1) G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 8th September, 2015, publishing the Passport (Entry into India) Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3554/16/15]

(2) G.S.R. 686 (E), dated the 8th September, 2015, publishing the Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3555/16/15]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:—

- (1) G.S.R. 796 (E), dated the 20th October, 2015, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Commandant (Official Language), Group 'A' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 797 (E), dated the 20th October, 2015, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force Inspector (Hindi Translator) and Subedar Major (Hindi Translator) Recruitment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3553/16/15]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 3016 (E), dated the 6th November, 2015, adding National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN(K)] and all its formations and front organizations as a terrorist organization in the first schedule of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, under sub-section (1) Section 53 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3556/16/15]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 9th October, 2015, publishing the Border Security Force, Assistant Commandant (Official Language) Group 'A' Combatised post Recruitment Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 782 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, publishing the Border Security Force, Engineering Setup Draftsman (Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts) Combatised Recruitment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3557/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Mines

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-2015) of KIOCL, Bangalore; RINL, Visakhapatnam; SAIL, New Delhi; BSLC, Kolkata; MOIL, Nagpur; MSTC, Kolkata; NMDC, Hyderabad; HSCL, Kolkata; HCL, Kolkata; EIL, Kolkata, MECON, Ranchi and related papers

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—
- (i) G.S.R. 633 (E), dated the 14th August, 2015, regarding establishment of a Trust to be called as the National Mineral Exploration Trust with a Governing Body and an Executive Committee.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 715 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, publishing the Mines and Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) Rules, 2015.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 781 (E), dated the 14th October, 2015, notifying the Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Limited for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3510/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL Ltd.), Koramangala, Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3255/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3501/16/15]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3502/16/15]

- (iv) (a) One Hundred-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3503/16/15]
- (v) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL), Nagpur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3258/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of MSTC Limited, Kolkata, including Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary company Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3257/16/15]
- (vii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC), Hyderabad and its subsidiary Companies, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3254/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3504/16/15]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3509/16/15]
- (x) (a) Eighty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3505/16/15]
- (xi) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of MECON Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3500/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2014-2015) of IIMC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3468/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports (2014 and 2015) of CAG on utilization of RIGS in ONGC and Hydrocarbon Exploration Efforts of OIL

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, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Utilization of Rigs in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited-Union Government (Commercial)-Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas-Report No. 39 of 2015 (Performance Audit); and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3319/16/15]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Hydrocarbon Exploration Efforts of Oil India Limited for the year ended March 2014-Union Government (Commercial)-Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas-Report No. 42 of 2015 (Performance Audit).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3318/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, are you not doing this? ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Wansuk Syiem... (Interruptions)... Now, report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Viplove Thakur ...(Interruptions)... Are you presenting this, Shrimati Viplove Thakur? ...(Interruptions)... Laying is your duty. ...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on the Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

RE. DEMAND FOR POSTPONING U.P.S.C. EXAMINATIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Matters raised with the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; what is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja, say ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are the Members of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have certain rights. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have certain duties also. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to raise some issues of public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*... The flood situation in Tamil Nadu is grim. ...*(Interruptions)*... Exams are being postponed. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the UPSC Exams are not being postponed. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a demand to postpone these exams also. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue was raised by my colleague the other day. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the response of the Government we do not know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I mentioned about the 'Occupy UGC' Campaign, which is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Students are demanding that the UGC should not scrap the non-NET fellowship for research scholars. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rather, it should be increased. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not coming on record. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI D. RAJA: The WTO negotiations are to be ...*(Interruptions)*... The higher education is being treated as tradable commodity. ...*(Interruptions)*... India should not accept this position. ...*(Interruptions)*... When I raised this issue, you, being in the Chair, also supported this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the response of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not coming on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, मेरा यह कहना है ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश विकास की ओर बढ़ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये देश के विकास के कामों को क्यों रोक रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये देश का अपमान क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये देश के लोगों के जनादेश का अपमान क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देश के जनादेश का अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये देश के गरीबों तथा ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश के कमजोर लोगों के विकास के कामों को क्यों रोक रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.**Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of MMTC Ltd., New Delhi; SHEFEXIL, Kolkata; CHEMEXCIL, Mumbai; DMIC PITF, New Delhi; PHARMEXCIL, Hyderabad; CMTI, Bangalore and related papers**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Performance Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3244/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i)
 - (a) Annual Report of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3490/16/15]
 - (ii)
 - (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3246/16/15]
 - (iii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC PITF), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3247/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (PHARMEXCIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3243/16/15]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3245/16/15]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you know that displaying placards is not allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*... Displaying placards is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shouting slogans is also not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Coming to the Well is also not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... My request is, allow the Zero Hour so that MPs can raise their issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, आज हाउस को एडजॉर्न मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go back to your seats and raise the point rather than shouting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned up to 11.30 a.m.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**PETITION PRAYING FOR IMPROVEMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
NON-LAPSABLE CENTRAL POOL OF RESOURCES (NLCPR)
SCHEMES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to present to the House, a petition signed by Shri Akshay Rajkhowa, a resident of Guwahati, Assam, praying for improvement and strengthening of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Schemes in the North-Eastern Region.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Daimary, what are you raising? *...(Interruptions)...*

MATTER RAISED WITH THE PERMISSION

**Demand for extension of provisions of Sixth Schedule to
tribal/hilly areas of Manipur**

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : सर, मणिपुर के जनजातीय छात्र *...(व्यवधान)...* जंतर-मंतर पर धरना दे रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* मणिपुर में मणिपुर सरकार ने tribals के against 3 बिल बनाए थे। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसका विरोध करने के लिए वहां के लोगों ने आंदोलन किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इस आंदोलन में पुलिस फायरिंग में 9 आदमी मर गए। *...(व्यवधान)...* अभी तक वहां के लोग उन मृतकों को दफना नहीं पाए हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उनको केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से एक विश्वास दिलाया जाए, ताकि उनकी कोई क्षति न हो। सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, मणिपुर के जो जनजातीय लोग हैं, जो tribals हैं, वे बहुत ही सीधे-सादे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जितने tribal लोग हैं, उनसे भी वे लोग पीछे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* उन लोगों को कोई जानता नहीं है, उनकी कोई पहचान नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, अगर वहां की विधान सभा में वहां की जनजातियों के लिए कोई भी कानून बनाया जाता है, तो उसका विरोध करने वाला कोई नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* वे वहां minority में हैं। इसलिए उनको संवैधानिक सुरक्षा की जरूरत है। *...(व्यवधान)...* वहां पर बहुत समय पहले केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से एक कमीशन बनाया गया — The National Commission to Review the Working of Constitution *...(व्यवधान)...* और कुछ एक्सपर्ट कमिटी वगैरह। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, Sixth Schedule में उन लोगों को शामिल करने के लिए भी advice दी गई थी, लेकिन आज तक केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से इसको implement किया नहीं गया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, मैं आपके जरिए

आशा करता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार उन लोगों के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करेगी और उनको सुरक्षा देगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके लिए जो कानून बनाए गए हैं, उनको बदलने के लिए वह कोशिश करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमारा देश, हमारी पार्लियामेंट नेपाल के लोगों के लिए, भूटान के लोगों के लिए sympathy दिखा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जो मणिपुर के tribals हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे हमारे आदमी हैं, हमारे भाई हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके प्रति भी हमारी सरकार को sympathy दिखानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से किसी को भेज कर वहां के लोगों से बात करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको विश्वास दिलाने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको assess करने के लिए वहां किसी को भेजना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके जरिए यह अनुरोध करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां 9 मृतकों को दफनाया नहीं गया है, यह बहुत बुरी बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए हो सके, तो वहां पर एक पार्लियामेंटरी टीम भेजने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मणिपुर में क्या हालत हो रही है, इसको जानना बहुत जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आपके जरिए यह डिमांड करता हूँ कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से, राज्य सभा की तरफ से एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमिटी मणिपुर में भेज कर इस situation को देखा जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाए कि वहां की जनजातियों की सुरक्षा के लिए वहां की सरकार की तरफ से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would ...**(Interruptions)**... go through your speech. ...**(Interruptions)**... Speak what you want. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): आज बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बिल्स हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज एक "The Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015" है और एक "The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015" है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ-साथ महंगाई जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर चर्चा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो महंगाई पर चर्चा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... महंगाई पर चर्चा खुद कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मांगी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप करप्शन पर डिस्कशन करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एससी/एसटी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर डिस्कशन करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप विसल ब्लोअर पर, जिसमें करप्शन से जुड़े हुए सवाल हैं, उस पर डिस्कशन करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बाहर भी धरना देंगे और अन्दर भी धरना देंगे और देश के विकास को रोकने के मंसूबे के साथ काम करेंगे, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश कांग्रेस पार्टी के इतिहास को भी जानता है और भूगोल को भी जानता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको अपना इतिहास और भूगोल बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप यह देखिए कि आपका वर्तमान क्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जो इस तरह का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको जो भी बात कहनी है, हाउस में कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you going to say anything about what the Minister has said.**(Interruptions)**.. जो मिनिस्टर ने बोला है, क्या आपको उसके बारे में कुछ कहना है? Do you want to say something? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we are ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... अगर इन्हें लगता है कि इनके साथ कोई भेदभाव हुआ है, तो हम डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, we are ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब तक छत्तीसगढ़ा के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

فائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے اب سبھا پتی مہودے، جب تک چھتیس گڑھ کے چیف منسٹر کے خلاف ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 1200 hrs.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 106. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No posters, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No posters, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... No posters, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No posters, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 106, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 12.15 p.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at fifteen minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Question Hour run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 106. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Non-depositing of PF contribution of staff in their accounts**

†*106. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Provident Fund (PF) contribution of the staff working in private factories and institutions in the country is not being deposited in their PF accounts by their owners;

(b) if so, whether such complaints have been received by the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken on the complaints received; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Some complaints have been received by EPFO through its field offices that some of the establishments which are covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 fail to deposit provident fund contribution of their staff.

(c) The details of actions taken against such defaulting establishments are as under:—

- (i) Wherever the establishments are found coverable under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the same are covered under the Act.
- (ii) In case of default in remittance of dues, enquiry under Section 7A of the Act is being initiated.
- (iii) Recovery of dues under Section 8B to 8G of the Act is initiated for recovery.
- (iv) In case of belated remittance, action under Section 14B of the Act is taken for levy of penal damages and under Section 7Q of the Act for calculating interest.
- (v) Action under Section 14 of the Act is taken for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the competent court of law.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vi) Wherever it is found that the provident fund contribution has been deducted from salary of employees but not deposited in the fund, action under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) is taken.
- (vii) During 2014-15, 228 FIRs and 1490 prosecutions were filed and 14,000 enquiries under Section 7A of the Act were initiated against defaulting establishments. For late payment of provident fund, an amount of ₹ 730/- crore was collected as damages and interest.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question above.

Modern training to police forces to upgrade their skills

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

(a) the updated status of action taken by Central Government in consultation with State Governments, to provide modern training to bottom part of police forces to upgrade their skills in apprehending militants with arms/explosive materials;

(b) whether Government intends to provide modern guns to police forces; and

(c) whether Central Government has sought/going to get any report about the action plan from State Governments on above said matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order including investigation, prosecution and conviction rest primarily with the State Governments. Several State Governments have set up their own State police academies to train their police personnel for the purposes, including for upgrading their skills and apprehending militants with arms and explosives.

However, the Central Government supplements the States by providing funds for the construction and upgradation of State Police Academies and offers its training facilities to the States. During the last three years an amount of ₹ 76.27 crores have been released to States for training equipment and construction of training infrastructure under Modernisation of State Police Scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. MHA supplements the States in this respect also. MHA provides funds to the States for procurement of modern arms and ammunition, based on the Annual Action Plans submitted by the States under Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme.

Communal clashes in the country

*108. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of communal clashes occurred/reported in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the number of persons charge sheeted and convicted; and
- (c) the steps taken to maintain communal harmony in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per available information, the details of communal incidents which occurred in the country during the last three years, including 2015, are as under:—

Year	Number of communal incidents
2012	668
2013	823
2014	644
2015 (Upto October)	650

“Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order including investigation, prosecution, conviction etc., rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The number of persons charge sheeted and convicted are maintained by the 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 and advisories, 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. The Central Government has circulated revised Guidelines to promote Communal Harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008 which *inter-alia*, lay down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with the situation arising out of the communal violence. They also delineate preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Revival of traditional games

*109. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that several traditional sports such as Kho-Kho, Chauka bara, etc. are on the verge of extinction in the country;

(b) if so, the details of sports recognized by the Ministry as traditional sports;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise funds allocated and utilized by Sports Federations and Associations including Tug-of-War, Kho-Kho and Atyapatya Federation of India in last five years;

(d) whether the Ministry would give recognition to other endangered traditional sports so that they can also get benefits; and

(e) 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) to (e) Sir, 'Sports' is a State subject. The primary responsibility for development of the sports disciplines, including the traditional sports rests with the State Governments and the National Sports Federations concerned. Government of India only supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance as per the provisions of the 'Scheme of Assistance to NSFs' namely organizing national/international events in India, participation of Indian Teams in international events abroad, coaching/training of national teams, engagement of foreign coaches, equipment support, etc.

Although, nothing has been brought to the notice about extinction of traditional sports in the country, the Government has noted with concern about lack of adequate patronage and support to the traditional sports. Therefore, Government has taken the following steps for promoting such sports:-

(i) With a view to giving due importance to sports having regional spread, the Government has issued guidelines on 26-05-2015 for granting recognition to sports federations of indigenous sports disciplines as Regional Sports Federations (RSFs). Under this scheme, Government has so far granted recognition to Indian Kalarippayattu Federation and Sqay Federation of India as RSFs.

(ii) Prior to 04.11.2015 there was no provision under the 'Scheme of Assistance to NSFs' to provide financial assistance exclusively for organizing events in traditional sports. Government has revised the scheme on 4.11.2015 and keeping in view the importance of traditional sports, a new component has

been introduced in the scheme to provide financial assistance upto ₹ 5 lakh per year to the organizers as grant-in-aid for organizing events in traditional sports. 5 such events are to be given such assistance by the Government during a year.

- (iii) To promote traditional/domestic and indigenous sports Government has given recognition to various NSFs namely Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Kho-Kho Federation of India, Tug-of-War Federation of India, Atya Patya Federation of India.

With a view to promoting Indigenous Games and martial Arts (IGMA) in schools and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern techniques, Sports Authority of India (SAI) supports sports like Mukna, which is akin to Wrestling; Mallakhamb, which is akin to Gymnastic and Pole Vault; Khong Khangjei, which is akin to Fencing; Kalripayattu, which is akin to fencing; Thoda, which is akin to Modern Archery. As of now, there are 10 centres of IGMA across the country, which is supported by SAI.

The details of financial assistance provided to NSFs and utilized by them under the scheme during the last five years for various disciplines of sports including Tug-of-War, Kho-Kho and Atya Patya is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise fund is not allocated under the scheme. Details of financial assistance provided to sports federations and associations from the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Financial assistance provided to NSFs and utilized during last five years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the Federation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	308.30	790.00	81.04	1014.37	83.55	2277.26
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	42.10	606.00	143.27	1000.57	448.59	2240.53
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	180.05	162.13	253.94	232.08	107.95	936.15
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	509.53	1440.00	561.47	1960.68	1039.63	5511.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	256.64	11.29	34.11	228.74	48.52	579.30
6.	Judo Federation of India	62.33	425.00	108.52	250.22	114.66	960.73
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	64.71	319.00	52.25	361.52	40.69	838.17
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	356.36	360.00	379.51	331.31	122.02	1549.20
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	35.36	122.00	131.28	167.54	7.22	463.40
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	146.54	68.40	33.12	177.50	101.56	527.12
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	165.89	1531.00	238.71	1145.49	99.36	3180.45
12.	Hockey India	435.76	1809.00	565.20	1268.19	520.33	4598.48
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	116.53	567.00	229.35	530.22	83.47	1526.57
14.	Badminton Association of India	150.71	910.00	382.72	1106.35	511.59	3061.37
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	23.37	27.46	12.43	63.26
16.	All India Football Federation	610.51	174.99	288.14	394.70	131.63	1599.97
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	41.69	23.53	70.76	106.46	37.29	279.73
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium, Delhi	153.98	983.00	692.04	1429.12	532.31	3790.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	85.95	255.00	51.66	142.75	116.91	652.27
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	10.00	121.00	11.44	74.00	18.00	234.44
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	150.53	84.68	153.38	310.65	125.92	825.16
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	18.43	636.00	0.00	119.26	66.10	839.79
23.	Amateur Handball Federation, J & K	46.44	78.70	46.33	146.18	24.95	342.60
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	24.24	227.89	40.23	227.62	52.63	572.61
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	174.06	36.06	9.00	0.00	0.00	219.12
26.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.00	185.72	64.64	182.27	59.94	492.57
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	47.65	75.82	59.07	87.49	3.02	273.05
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	221.39	13.38	175.46	143.40	197.72	751.35
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	12.00	285.89	69.28	274.51	19.17	660.85
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	23.77	10.96	7.83	30.57	5.83	78.96
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	10.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	14.75	12.75	9.75	11.75	2.25	51.25
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	12.00	10.50	13.50	14.00	1.25	51.25
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	7.76	12.00	17.55	27.52	2.85	67.68
35.	Indian Polo Association	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Indian Power lifting Federation	0.00	0.00	3.50	10.25	5.25	19.00
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	7.50	16.50	16.50	3.00	7.75	51.25
38.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	5.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
39.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	12.00	12.00	12.00	64.60	10.53	111.13
40.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	1.50	14.22	0.00	39.72
41.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	13.75	11.75	21.00	15.00	0.00	61.50
42.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	55.10	490.00	28.05	332.13	39.80	945.08
43.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	19.75	15.25	14.00	15.70	3.00	67.70
44.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	9.00	8.50	0.00	28.50	0.00	46.00
45.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	16.00	11.25	9.25	10.75	3.00	50.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.00	90.56	75.28	158.60	68.55	392.99
47.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkata	50.11	50.20	88.98	164.80	76.25	430.34
48.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41
49.	Cycling Federation of India	82.34	0.00	58.34	309.83	69.29	519.80
50.	Malkhamb Federation of India	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.50
51.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	14.75	11.75	12.22	17.50	0.50	56.72
52.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	4.50	5.22	0.00	9.72
53.	Ice Hockey (NSPO)	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	2.00	3.50
54.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	5.20	0.00	6.14	61.52	17.20	90.06
55.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	1324.60	39.54	284.44	0.00	1830.87	3479.45
56.	Sports Authority of India, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi	3700.16	322.00	7387.77	7307.68	0.00	18717.61
57.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	381.00	160.89	8.09	186.01	148.18	884.17
58.	Tenpin Federation of India	55.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.10
59.	Bowling Federation of India	64.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.44	74.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	18.69	13.25	1.00	32.94
61.	Roll Ball Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.00	4.51
62.	Jump Rope Fed. of India	0.00	0.00	8.09	9.50	3.00	20.59
63.	Winter Games Fed. of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	7.23	10.20
64.	Indian Bodybuilders Federation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65.	Netball Federation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66.	Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	1.25	8.75
67.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.87	2.25	11.12
68.	Funds released for National Coaching camps and salary of foreign coaches			5368.67	7822.06	7843.53	21034.26
TOTAL		10337.18	13603.38	18425.93	30098.96	14890.21	66321.40

Statement-II*NSDF Assistance to Organisations/Institute/ for sports activities*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/ Universities/Institute	Purpose	(₹ in lakhs)						
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Association of Indian Universities	Participation of the AIU Contingent in the World University Games held in Bangkok from August 8- 18,2007 (Final payment on settlement of accounts)			1.01				1.01
2.	Badminton Association of India	Conduct of India open super series Badminton Championship 2012			15.00				15.00
3.	Childlink India Foundation (Magic Bus)	To meet part of the expenses for organizing Maidan Summit 2010 on Sports for Development	1.16						1.16
4.	Cricket Association for the Blind in India	World Cup Cricket 20-20 for the Blind			10.00	10.00			20.00
5.	Durand Football Tournament Society	For organizing the 124th Edition of Durand Football Tournament in 2011		25.00					25.00

6. Guntur District Athletics Association	For Organizing National Youth (U-18) Athletic Championship	10.00	10.00
7. Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	Training of Sportspersons as part of preparation for Beijing Olympics, 2008	23.39	23.39
8. International Paralympic Committee	World Athletic Championship in January, 2011 in New Zealand	13.97	13.97
9. Indian Weightlifting Federation	Training of weightlifters in UK before Asian Games 2014	44.31	44.31
10. Indian Golf Team	Practice of the National Golf team in South Korea before Asian Games 2014	7.50	7.50
11. J & K Olympic Association	Organizing Olympic Day Run, 2011	3.91	3.91
12. Mumbai Shahr Kabaddi Association	To organize National Level Kabaddi Competition, 2012	18.75	18.75
13. Sepaktakraw Federation of India	For hosting ISTAF World Super Series, 2013	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Shrimant Madhav Rao Scindia Memorial Udbhav	Organizing Kailashwasi Srimant Madhav Rao Scindia Udbhav Marathon		2.00	4.37		0.62	6.99
15.	Subroto Mukerjee Sports Education Society	For the conduct of Subroto Cup Football Tournaments			33.50	11.50		45.00
16.	Tangkhul Naga Society	For the conduct of North Tamchon Football Tournament	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
17.	Vinay Nagar Bengali Sr. Sec. School, New Delhi	Organizing of Football Tournament, 2012			7.50			7.50
18.	Winter Olympics Games Federation of India	Equipment for Winter Olympics Games, 2014				9.46	1.44	10.90
19.	Yachting Association of India	Purchase of Boats for Sailors and Coach					50.26	50.26
20.	Athletic Federation of India	Acclimatization camp abroad for athletes before Asian Game 2014					4.35	4.35
21.	Me ar Ma Mint	For organizing Assam Kabaddi League					3.00	3.00
TOTAL			18.13	78.05	75.38	54.96	115.48	342.00

Monitoring system to track terror funding

*110. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to establish proper monitoring system to track terror funding in drug trafficking, arms smuggling, human trafficking and terrorism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is coordinating with the Ministry of Finance to unearth terror funding by various militant organisations inimical to India, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There is an existing mechanism in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to monitor terror funding through various means. In this regard, a special cell called 'Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT)' Cell was created in the Internal Security Division of MHA in 2011. This Cell is tasked with the mandate to coordinate with Central Intelligence / Enforcement Agencies and the State Law Enforcement Agencies for an integrated approach to tackle the problem of terror funding. Further, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has developed a software named 'Integrated Monitoring of Terrorism' through which all details relating to terrorism including details of cases of terror financing are collated at one point. The MHA also coordinates with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Cell in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

The Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) under the Ministry of Finance receives, analyses and disseminates information relating to suspicious financial transactions involving suspected money laundering and terrorist financing to Intelligence/ Enforcement Agencies and Regulatory Authorities. It receives information from the various Reporting Agencies in the financial sector and in appropriate cases, disseminates the same to the relevant Intelligence/Law Enforcement Agencies of both the Central Government and the State Governments.

The Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies have registered a total number of 217 FIRs relating to terror financing since the year 2006 till date. Out of this, 132 cases have been charge sheeted. The Government has also frozen a total number of 53 bank accounts suspected to be linked to financing of terrorism.

Foreign training of sportspersons

*111. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has emphasized its overwhelming support to Indian sportspersons hoping to make the cut at the 2016 Rio Olympic games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Athletics Federation of India (AFI) wants to take their trainees abroad for providing better training facilities; and

(d) whether Government has also consented to the proposal of AFI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the sportsperson/ teams, likely to qualify/already qualified for the Rio Olympic Games 2016, are being provided requisite support for their preparations.

Till date total of 57 sportspersons *i.e.* 25 individual sportspersons and Men and Women Hockey teams (16 members each) have qualified for 2016 Rio Olympic Games.

In order to improve the performance of Indian sportspersons and to increase the number of medals, the identified sportspersons are being provided with all requisite support. Sport discipline- specific allocation has been made under the Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC). The total allocation for the current financial year for this purpose is around ₹ 180 crore. It covers costs of National Coaching Camps including equipment support, sports science support, diet & food supplements, participation in International Competitions, etc. Furthermore, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has launched a new programme called 'Target Olympic Podium Scheme' (TOPS) specifically for medal prospects identified for 2016 Rio Olympic Games. Under the Scheme, athletes are provided financial assistance for customized training over and above normal assistance provided from the regular scheme.

(c) and (d) The proposal for training of identified Indian athletes in USA, Portugal and Turkey received through Athletic Federation of India (AFI) has been approved by the Government covering all the financial aspects. Further, 17 Athletes accompanied by 4 coaches have already been sent to Turkey for training in preparation for Rio Olympics 2016 by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports/Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Study on improvement of life of STs

*112. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study on the improvement of life of the Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a study/survey is likely to be undertaken in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has undertaken a number of studies through Commissions/Committees on different aspects issues concerning improvement of life of tribals. A Steering Committee on Empowering the Scheduled Tribes was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.N. Tiwari, Member, Planning Commission in the year 2000. A Commission was also constituted *viz.* Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission headed by Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria under provision of Article 339 (1) of the Constitution in 2002. Another High Level Committee on socio- economic, health and educational status of Scheduled Tribes in India was also constituted in 2013 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Virginius Xaxa.

The aforesaid Committees have studied comprehensively the different aspects of tribal development and made recommendations on socio-economic, health and educational status of Scheduled Tribes. An overview of the recommendations made through these studies is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also supported research studies on different development and related aspects of tribals. The erstwhile Planning Commission had also conducted various studies on different aspects of the tribal development. The comparative development indicators of STs *vis-à-vis* of social groups are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

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

Statement-I***Overview of the recommendations***

A. The Steering Committee on the Empowering of Scheduled Tribes had recommended on:—

1. National Policy for Empowering of Tribals
2. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy

3. Personnel Policy
4. A National Plan for Action for PVTGs
5. Special Strategies
6. Health Care
7. Food and Nutrition
8. Education
9. Basic Minimum Services
10. Employment and Income Generation
11. Micro Credit Facilities
12. Agriculture and Shifting Cultivation
13. Forestry Development
14. Water Resources
15. Tribal Women
16. Tribal Youth
17. Tribal Children and the Tribal Girl Child

B. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission had recommended on:-

1. Scheduled Areas
2. Institutional arrangement for Scheduled Tribes
3. Planning Commission
4. Tribal Sub Plan
5. Land
6. Forest
7. Agriculture and allied sectors
8. Industry
9. Health
10. Panchayat

C. A High Level Committee on socio-economic, health and educational status of Scheduled Tribes in India had recommended on:-

1. Legal and administrative Framework
2. Livelihoods and Employment Status

3. Education
4. Health
5. Land Alienation, Displacement and Enforced Migration
6. Legal and Constitutional Issues
7. Delivery of Public Goods and Services

Statement-II

Development indicators of STs vis-à-vis all social groups

(in % of total population)

Indicators	All Social Groups	STs
Rural BPL (2009-10) (Tendulkar Method)	33.8	47.4
Anaemia in women	55.3	68.5
Mean Body Mass Index (BMI) of Women (age 15-49)	20.5	19.1
Availing Health Schemes	31.9	2.6
Child Mortality Rates	18.4	35.8
Infant Mortality Rates	57	62.1
Literacy Rate	72.99	58.9
Average dropout rates (Class I – X)	49.15	70.95
Good Houses	53.1	40.6
Households availing Latrine facilities within premises	46.9	22.6
Households cooking with non-smoke fuel	35.58	12
Households availing banking services	58.7	44.98
Households having television	47.2	21.9
Households having two wheeler	21.0	9.0
Households with drinking water facilities at premises	46.6	19.7
Households using electricity as source of light	67.2	51.7
%households covered by a health scheme	31.9	2.6
Per Thousand Agricultural Labourer	256	334

Hate crimes against minority communities

*113. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of hate crimes against minority communities have increased over the years;

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

(c) the State-wise details of incidents of hate crimes against minorities for last three years; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to curb the attacks on minority community in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Several Sections of the IPC such as Sections 153A, 153B, Sections 295-298 cover crimes relating to acts which outrage religious feelings, disturb religious assembly, wound religious feelings and acts which promote enmity between different groups or are prejudicial to national integration. No significant increase in such crimes has been reported by the State Governments.

(c) This information is maintained by the respective State Governments.

(d) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes, including those against minorities, and making relevant data in this regard rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of information, sending alert messages and advisories, 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. The Central Government has circulated revised Guidelines to promote Communal Harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008 which *inter-alia*, lay down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with situation arising out of the communal violence. They also delineate preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Measures to attract FDI in several sectors

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

(a) whether Government has taken up any new initiative to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in several sectors of the economy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total quantity of FDI attracted during the last two years; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) Since August, 2014, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalisation in a number of sectors/areas of the economy. Gist of main reforms on FDI policy is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Detailed FDI Policy on various sectors, provided in Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015, as amended from time to time through Press Notes, is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at www.dipp.nic.in.

(b) The total quantity of FDI attracted during the last two financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 is US\$ 36.05 billion and US\$ 44.29 billion respectively.

(c) Review of FDI Policy is an ongoing process and significant changes are made in the FDI Policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination.

Statement***FDI Policy reforms since August, 2014***

1. 100% FDI under the automatic route has been allowed in the specified rail infrastructure projects.
2. Investment made by NRIs, PIOs and OCIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations on non-repatriation basis is now deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.
3. The special dispensation of NRIs has also been extended to companies, trusts and partnership firms, which are incorporated outside India and are owned and controlled by NRIs.

4. 100% FDI under automatic route for manufacturing of medical devices has been permitted.
5. FDI Policy on Insurance sector reviewed to increase the sectoral cap of foreign investment from 26% to 49% with foreign investment up to 26% to be under automatic route. Similar changes have also been brought in the FDI Policy on Pension Sector.
6. In order to provide simplicity to the FDI Policy and bring clarity on application of conditionalities and approval requirements across various sectors, different kinds of foreign investments have been made fungible under one composite cap.
7. FDI up to 100% through automatic route has been allowed in White Label ATM Operations.
8. Reforms in FDI Policy on Constructions Development sector include:—
 - (a) Removal of conditions of area restriction of floor area of 20,000 sq. mtrs. in construction development projects and minimum capitalization of US \$ 5 million to be brought in within the period of six months of the commencement of business.
 - (b) Exit and repatriation of foreign investment is now permitted after a lock-in-period of three years. Transfer of stake from one non-resident to another non-resident, without repatriation of investment is also neither to be subjected to any lock-in period nor to any Government approval.
 - (c) Exit is permitted at any time if project or trunk infrastructure is completed before the lock-in period.
 - (d) 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in completed projects for operation and management of townships, malls/shopping complexes and business centres.
9. Foreign investment up to 49% in defence sector has been permitted under automatic route along with specified conditions. Further portfolio investment and investment by FVCIs has been allowed up to permitted automatic route level of 49%. The foreign investment in excess of 49% has been allowed on case to case basis with Government approval in case of access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology related manufacturing.
10. FDI Policy on Broadcasting sector has also been amended as under:

Sector/Activity	New Cap and Route
6.2.7.1.1	
(1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports);	100%
(2) Direct to Home (DTH);	(Up to 49% -Automatic route)
(3) Cable Networks (Multi System operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability);	Beyond 49%-under Government route)
(4) Mobile TV;	
(5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS)	
6.2.7.1.2 Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs))	
6.2.7.2 Broadcasting Content Services	49%
6.2.7.2.1 Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio),	Government route
6.2.7.2.2 Up-linking of 'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	
6.2.7.2.3 Up-linking of Non-'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	100% Automatic route
Down-linking of TV Channels	

11. Government has decided to introduce full fungibility of foreign investment in Banking-Private sector. Accordingly, FIIs/FPIs/QFIs, following due procedure, can now invest up to sectoral limit of 74%, provided that there is no change of control and management of the investee company.
12. Government has opened certain plantation activities namely; coffee, rubber, cardamom, palm oil tree and olive oil tree plantations for 100% foreign investment under automatic route.
13. It has been decided that a manufacturer will be permitted to sell its product through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce under automatic route.

14. Government has reviewed single brand retail trading (SBRT) FDI policy to provide that sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased would be reckoned from the opening of first store. In case of 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge technology' sourcing norms can be relaxed subject to Government approval. Further, an entity operating SBRT through brick and mortar stores has been permitted to undertake e-commerce activities as well.
15. Indian brands are equally eligible for FDI to undertake SBRT. In this regard, it has been decided that certain conditions of the FDI policy on the sector namely; products to be sold under the same brand internationally and investment by non-resident entity/entities as the brand owner or under legally tenable agreement with the brand owner, will not be made applicable in case of FDI in Indian brands.
16. 100% FDI is now permitted under automatic route in Duty Free Shops located and operated in the Customs bonded areas.
17. FDI policy on wholesale cash and carry activities has been reviewed to provide that a single entity will be permitted to undertake both the activities of SBRT and wholesale.
18. 100% FDI is now permitted under the automatic route in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) operating in sectors/activities where 100% FDI is allowed, through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions. Further, the terms 'ownership' and 'control' with reference to LLPs have also been defined.
19. Regional Air Transport Service (RSOP) has been opened for foreign investment up to 49% under automatic route. Further, foreign equity cap of activities of Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service, Ground Handling Services have been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route.
20. Foreign investment cap on Satellites-establishment and operation has now been raised from 74% to 100% under the government route.
21. Foreign investment cap on Credit Information Companies has now been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route.
22. Government has decided that for infusion of foreign investment into an Indian company which does not have any operations and also does not have any downstream investments, Government approval would not be required, for undertaking activities which are under automatic route and without FDI-linked performance conditions.

23. FDI policy on establishment and ownership or control of the Indian company in sectors/activities with caps requiring Government approval has been reviewed to provide that approval of the Government will be required if the company concerned is operating in sectors/activities which are under Government approval route rather than capped sectors. Further no approval of the Government is required for investment in automatic route sectors by way of swap of shares.
24. Certain conditions of FDI policy on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities have been simplified.
25. In order to achieve faster approvals on most of the proposals, the Government has decided to raise threshold limit for approval by FIPB to 5000 crore.

Fixing of monthly wages for organized and unorganised sectors

*115. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to fix monthly wages for organised and unorganised sectors at ₹ 25,000 per month in view of recommendations made by the 7th Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) The recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission are applicable to Central Government employees while the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, are applicable to employments mentioned in Part I or Part II of the schedule of the said Act.

The Minimum Wages are fixed by the appropriate Government in respect of any scheduled employment under this Act and revision of minimum rates of wages so fixed are based on the advice of an Advisory Board, which is a tripartite Body consisting of representatives of Employers, Workers Organisation and the appropriate Government. There is no proposal to fix minimum wages at ₹ 25,000/- per month under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, by the Central Government.

Excessive entry fee charged from foreign tourists at Taj Mahal

*116. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tourists are charged excessive entry fee at Taj Mahal and other places of tourism in the country in comparison to domestic tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind this difference in entry fee;

(c) whether Government is aware that this kind of practice is not followed in other countries; and

(d) what corrective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Foreign tourists are charged a higher entry fee at Archaeological Survey of India monuments in comparison to domestic tourists.

(b) The fee structure is given in the Statement (*See* below). The rate of entry fee charged for foreign tourists is at par with rates charged in most foreign countries for their monuments. However, domestic tourists including citizens of SAARC and BIMSTEC countries are charged at lower rates to encourage awareness about Indian culture.

(c) While developed countries generally do not follow a different pricing for entry tickets, certain developing countries *e.g.* Bangladesh have different prices for foreign and domestic tourists.

(d) No corrective measures are considered necessary.

Statement

*The rate of entry fee on centrally protected ticketed monuments under
Archaeological Survey of India*

	Ticketed World Heritage Monuments	Other ticketed monuments
(i) Citizens of India*	₹ 10/- per head	₹ 5/- per head
(ii) Others (Foreigners)	₹ 250/- per head	₹ 100/- per head

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

Corruption in distribution of compensation to 1984 riot affected families

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had granted a rehabilitation compensation package of ₹ 440 crores in the year 2006 to 1984 riot affected families through Government of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of the package along with the number of families who were given the compensation;

(c) whether any complaints of corruption, bribery, etc. were received in the distribution of compensation to families;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry was initiated, if so, the details thereof along with action taken; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent such practices in future in the distribution of compensation packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) A sum of ₹ 308 crore (approx.) has been released to the State Government of Punjab for payment of compensation to the affected families of 1984 riots under the Rehabilitation Package announced by the Government of India in the year 2006.

(b) The Rehabilitation Package of 2006 provided ex-gratia payment in case of death, injury, damaged residential properties and damaged uninsured commercial/ industrial properties and other assistances to the victims of 1984 riots. According to the package announced by the Central Government, the State Government of Punjab has reported that it has paid compensation to the affected families as follows:-

(i) Rehabilitation grant @ ₹ 2 lakh per family was given to 15409 affected families.

(ii) In one death case, Ex-gratia grant of ₹ 3.50 lakh was given.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs has received complaints on 9.10.2013, 24.01.2015 and 30.11.2015 from the Ludhiana Sikh Migrants Welfare Board which have been forwarded to the State Government of Punjab for taking appropriate action. The State Government of Punjab has intimated that in this particular case, a case of corruption was registered by vigilance department against an employee of Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) Ludhiana (East) on 27.10.2010 under the Prevention of

Corruption Act and First Information Report (FIR) registered against him. The case is pending in the Civil Court, Ludhiana since 2010.

Based on another complaint at District Mohali, a Senior Assistant posted in the office of Deputy Commissioner, Mohali was arrested by CBI Chandigarh and a penalty of ₹ 7500 was imposed along with two years imprisonment. The employee was subsequently dismissed from service *vide* order dated 17.11.2011.

Introduction of helpline to curb child labour

*118. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has not been able to get over the menace of child labour;

(b) whether the ministry would consider introducing a helpline and flying squads to nab the culprits who violate the law and engage the children as labour and also abuse them; and

(c) if not, what innovative suggestions would the Ministry provide in order to curb the violation of the child labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 2001 Census. Considering the nature of the problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work through specific scheme and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio-economic development.

(b) and (c) Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Central Government is the appropriate Government for enforcement 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 Act, the appropriate Government may appoint Inspectors for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of the Act. As per the information received from the States, the total number of inspections under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013 and 2014 are 1,85,851, 2,24,288 and 2,75,759 respectively.

Childline No.1098 operated by Childline India Foundation (CIF) and supported by Ministry of Women and Child Development, is already receiving calls regarding child labour and is attending to the same.

In order to curb the menace of child labour, a Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012. The Government has 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, linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and making the punishment for employer for contravention of the provisions of the Act more stringent. Further, the Amendment Bill empowers the appropriate Government to confer such powers and impose such duties on a District Magistrate as may be necessary, to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly carried out.

Civilian casualties due to ceasefire violations

*119. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of civilian deaths due to ceasefire violations over the past five years;
- (b) how many civilian settlements exist in vulnerable areas along the border;
- (c) what is the role of Sashastra Seema Bal; and
- (d) whether Government has any plan to move the settlements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The number of civilian deaths due to ceasefire violations over the past five years is given below:

Year	Civilians Killed
2010	Nil
2011	Nil
2012	01
2013	Nil
2014	12
2015	15
(up to 20.11.2015)	

(b) There are around 590 villages between 0-5 km from the International Border/Line of Control in five districts of Jammu Division viz. Kathua, Samba, Jammu, Rajouri and Poonch. Out of that, 448 villages of districts of Kathua, Samba, Jammu, Rajori and Poonch one vulnerable due to ceasefire violations.

(c) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is an Armed Force of the Union of India constituted for ensuring the security of Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border and performing such other duties as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government.

(d) There is no such plan under consideration. However, during the border shelling/firing on International Border/Line of Control, the inhabitants of border villagers are shifted to safer locations to prevent any loss of life.

Beautification of tourist places in U.P.

†*120. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating beautification and development of tourist places in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has plan to make tourist circuits to promote tourism in Uttar Pradesh and other States also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Beautification and development of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to tourism projects submitted by them as per scheme guidelines, availability of funds and submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier. List of projects provided by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for beautification of tourist places in the State is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme for Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits, proposals are invited from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism infrastructure under this scheme. Details of the projects sanctioned in thematic tourist circuits under the Swadesh Darshan scheme to other states are given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Thematic Circuit	Name of the project	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco-Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	6983.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	5000.00
3.	Bihar	Buddhist	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	3317.00
Year 2015-16				
1.	Manipur	North East India	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	8966.00
2.	Sikkim	North East India	Development of Tourist Circuit linking-Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang- Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok- Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	9805.00
3.	Uttarakhand	Eco	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	8037.00
4.	Rajasthan	Desert	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	6396.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Nagaland	Tribal	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren – Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	9736.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	6037.00
7.	Telangana	Eco	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	9163.00

No project has been sanctioned in thematic tourist circuits in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Statement

Beautification and development of tourist places in Uttar Pradesh

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3

Sanctioned Projects

1.	Tourism Development of Bateshwar in Agra	456.53
2.	Tourism Development of Namisharanya	2.44
3.	Tourism Development of Unnao Circuit (Janki Kund, Safipur, Chandra Shekhar Azad Janam Sthali Badrika, Pakchchi Vihar Nawabganj, Garhakola and Raja Ram Baksh Qila).	411.06
4.	Tourism Development of Kampil	488.31
5.	Tourism Development of Theme Park in Kapilvastu	366.92
6.	Tourism Development of Palta Devi	69.64
7.	Tourism Development of Tameshwar Nath Dham	199.03
8.	Tourism Development of Shiv Mandir Kopia in Maghar	212.96
9.	Tourism Development of Maghar	271.14

1	2	3
10.	Tourism Development of Sidheshwar Nath Dham Phase-2	196.00
11.	Tourism Development and Beautification of Dughdeshwar Nath Mandir in Rudrapur	402.61
12.	Tourism Development of Garhwa Ghat	378.63
13.	Tourist Amenities in Bhagwan Avdhut Ram Sthal	64.01
14.	Beautification of Shiv Mandir and Ghats	1777.34
15.	Tourism Development of Ghazipur Circuit (Panchwati, Hanuman Chabutra and Gahmari Park)	641.16
16.	Tourism Development of different places in Pratapgarh	635.57
17.	Tourism Development of Ghuisarnath Dham Phase-3	458.99
18.	Construction of Urban Haat in Ayodhya	311.69
19.	Tourism Development of Ayodhya Circuit	865.40
20.	Tourism Development of Garhmau-Kasuwa Jheel-Pahunj Bandh	626.53
21.	Tourism Development and Beautification of Mahil Talab	161.24
22.	Beautification of Ramghat	325.99
23.	Beautification of Kamadgiri Parikarma Marg	363.94
Proposed Projects		
1.	Integrated Tourism Development of Markandey Mahadev Temple (River front development, approach road, tourist shelter, toilets, drinking water, changing room, parikrama pathway and railing, tourist information and covering of approach gallery for temple)	408.20
2.	LASER Show based on Ganga at Assi Ghat and Dashashwamedh Ghat	807.70
3.	Story telling river cruise with spot light	503.51
4.	Sound and Light Show in Kushi Nagar	673.99
5.	Tourism Development of Kushinagar	778.95
6.	Tourism Development of Kapilvastu	1726.38
7.	Tourism Development of Shranghi Nari Mandir	88.15

1	2	3
8.	Tourism Development of Bharat Bhari	99.91
9.	Tourism Development of Makhaura Dham	125.00
10.	SEL Show at Sarnath	856.00

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Decline in tea exports

1121. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the tea exports have declined considerably;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decline has been due to no steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of tea; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government for proper development of tea sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The exports of tea during 2015-16 (April-September) has registered a positive growth of 6.05% as compared to the corresponding period in 2014-15. The decline in tea exports during 2014-15 is attributable, *inter-alia*, to loss of Assam Orthodox tea production to the tune of almost 20 million kg. during May-July, 2014 caused by adverse climatic conditions. At the same time, the record output in Africa, particularly in Kenya had resulted in lower prices of teas from Africa at USD 2 per kg putting pressure on export values of Indian Tea in the international market.

(c) Tea Board has taken a series of significant steps for maintaining supply of quality Indian tea to the overseas markets. Tea Board of India has implemented a comprehensive guideline for safe usage of Plant Protection Formulations (PPFs) in the tea plantations in India called "Plant Protection Code" (PPC). Tea Research Institutes in India have been advised to recommend only such plant protection formulations (PPFs) that have been cleared and registered by Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB & RC), Government of India with label claim in Tea. Further, the

PPC has been updated with the available Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) fixed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

The Indian tea industry is encouraged to take steps to reduce its reliance on synthetic plant protection formulations so that Indian tea continues to meet high standards of quality as expected by the domestic consumers and international exporters. Tea Board of India has also launched 'Trustea'- as a voluntary certification programme for the Indian tea industry to indicate that no pesticides banned by the Central and State Government have been used in production of tea. Majority of the tea factories in India follow prescribed guidelines for Good Agriculture Practices (GAP)/Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)/Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) Standards. Tea Board also facilitates for modernization of tea factories and quality upgradation of Indian tea through schemes of Plantation Development Scheme (PDS)/Quality Upgradation and Product Diversification Scheme (QUPDS).

Decline in manufacturing sector

†1122. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a steep decline in the manufacturing sector in the month of September this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and how this compares with the last two years; and
- (c) the reasons for an increase registered in August but there was a decline in the month of September?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the growth rate of manufacturing sector in the month of September, 2015 slowed down to 2.6 % from the growth rate of 6.6 % in August, 2015. The growth rate of manufacturing in September, 2014 and September, 2013 was 2.7 % and 1.4 % respectively.

(c) The lower growth rate of manufacturing sector in the month of September, 2015 was due to the decline in production of items such as publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media; medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks; Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur; Radio, TV and communication equipment and apparatus; food products and beverages, etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Steps to revive manufacturing growth

1123. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

(a) what are details of manufacturing growth in the country over the past three quarters;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to revive growth; and

(c) which sectors of the industry have experienced negative growth during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) After revision of base year of National Accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, growth rate of different sectors is measured in terms of growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Price in that sector. The growth rate of GVA at Basic Price at constant (2011-12) prices in manufacturing during Q4 (January-March) 2014-15, Q1 (April-June) 2015-16 and Q2 (July-September) 2015-16 was 8.4 %, 7.2 % and 9.3 % respectively.

(b) The Government has taken a number of measures including administrative and regulatory, to accelerate the growth of manufacturing sector. For creation of conducive business environment, the Government is constantly simplifying and rationalizing the processes and the procedures for boosting investor sentiment, simplifying the policy and procedures for encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and correcting the inverted duty structure.

Some of the recent initiatives also 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. For defence projects validity of industrial licenses has been increased to 15 years, which can be further increased to 18 years.

With a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy, so as to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalisation in a number of major sectors of the economy. Changes introduced in the policy include increase in sectoral limits,

bringing more activities under automatic route and easing of conditionalities for foreign investments.

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 20 Central G2B (Government to Business) services and 16 State/Municipal 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 co-ordinating 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 *viz* ‘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.

(c) None of the sectors of the industry have experienced negative growth during past three quarters.

Increase in import of soyabean oil

1124. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of soyabean oil has increased manifold in the recent past;

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof for the last two years; and

(c) what corrective measures Government proposes to take to increase domestic production of soyabean oil to reduce imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The details of

soyabean oil imported into the country during the last two years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) To increase production and productivity of oilseed crops including soyabean, through an integrated and comprehensive approach, Mini Mission-I under the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) has been implemented since 2014-15 in 25 States. In order to make the country self-reliant and address the issues of productivity of oilseeds cultivation, including soyabean, modern technologies like improved varieties, ridge-furrow methods of planting, effective water management, application of bio-fertilizers including seed treatment with rhizobium, mechanization, inter-cropping of oilseeds with cereals/pulses and eco-friendly plant protection measures are being promoted through cluster demonstrations, training etc.. Seed infrastructure is also being supported under the Scheme.

Statement

Import of soyabean oil during last two years and current year (Apr. to Sep.)

ITCHS	Description	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (APR TO SEP)	
		Qty (Ton)	Val (US \$ Million)	Qty (Ton)	Val (US \$ Million)	Qty (Ton)	Val (US \$ Million)
15071000	Soyabean crude oil W/N degummed	1345133.00	1366.41	2317045.16	2113.43	1681312.30	1281.96
15079010	Soyabean oil of edible grade	2.23	0.01	5.42	0.02	15.24	0.06
15079090	Soyabean oil other than edible grade	27.01	0.06	128.50	0.50	1064.75	1.16
	GRAND TOTAL	1345162.24	1366.48	2317179.08	2113.95	1682392.28	1283.18

Note: Figures for 2015-16 (Apr to Sep) are provisional.

Bribes by a retail giant to Government officials

1125. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Mexican operations of the world's largest retailer have been under investigation after news-reports in the US stated that the company bribed local officials;

(b) whether it is a fact that the retail giant paid bribes running into millions of dollars to Government officials in India to obtain real estate licence or push goods through customs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps initiated against the Government officials involved in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (c) As per the records neither any investigation nor any inspection under the Companies Act, 1956 was conducted of any company registered in India by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs after news report in the U.S. stated that the company bribed local officials. However, after the assurance given by the then Hon'ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2012 to the effect that Government of India will hold an enquiry into media reports concerning Walmart's lobbying activities in India about promoting FDI in retail. Ministry of Corporate Affairs appointed a committee to look into the relevant issues and thereafter Hon'ble Justice Mukul Mudgal was appointed to head the committee of enquiry who submitted its report on 18.05.2013. The committee in its report stated that it was not possible for it to conclude, in the absence of any material evidence available on record up till then, that Walmart indulged in any lobbying/bribery to Indian officials.

Complaint against PSIAs regarding dumping of scraps

1126. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint against Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIAs) regarding irregularities/violations for dumping of scraps in Indian Ports, particularly ports of the State of Tamil Nadu, which affects the environment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Metal scraps are allowed to be imported into India freely subject to Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate (PSIC). The Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIA) are authorised for inspecting metal scraps at the ports of exporting countries and provide PSICs to the effect that import shipments do not carry any contents with radiation and arms and ammunitions. PSIA's are not importers of metal scraps; they are certifying agencies only.

The Chennai Customs Commissionerate has informed that they are investigating some irregularities/violation by some PSIA's in issuing Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates (PSICs) with discrepancies in declaration of radiation, actual cargo, weight of the cargo and port of loading.

Evaluation of negative effects of TPP and TTIP on exports

1127. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the negative effects of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) on Indian exports;

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

(c) whether Government plans to ask for membership to be a part of TPP and TTIP, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has taken steps to mitigate the likely impact on India's exports, investment inflows and technology imports due to TPP and TTIP, 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) The negotiations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) have been concluded but the agreement is not yet ratified for implementation by the participating countries. The Members of the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) are currently engaged in negotiations.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) No Sir, the Government has not sought for membership of either the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) or Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

(d) The Government is continuously monitoring the developments with regard to Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership in close consultation with industry stakeholders.

Review of performance of independent regulators on FDI

1128. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of the performance—the capacity or lack thereof, of independent regulators on Foreign Direct Investments into various sectors of the economy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government intends to conduct a review of the performance of its independent regulators across sectors, if so, the details thereof and the roadmap and time-line for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such assessment has been made by the Government.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

WTO cap on MSP

1129. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Trade Organization (WTO) plans to apply a cap on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) provided by Government to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps Government plans to take to address the issues and protect the farmers?

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

(b) Does not arise, in light of response to Part (a) above.

(c) In the World Trade Organization (WTO), India has consistently pursued the objective of protecting the interests of its farmers, both in the implementation of current rules and in negotiations on new rules. For, example, under the relevant rules

of the WTO, if procurement for public stockholding programmes for food security purposes is done at administered prices, rather than at market prices, then the subsidy element, if any, has to be kept within certain prescribed limits. In order to ensure that this does not constrain food security operations in developing countries, India, as part of a coalition of developing countries in the WTO, successfully negotiated an outcome which safeguards the country's Minimum Support Price operations and commits WTO members to finding a permanent solution on the issue in time for adoption by the 11th Ministerial Conference in 2017. The Government is committed to the cause of farmers and has taken a consistent stand in the WTO to protect their interests.

Revisiting FTAs

1130. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that India entered into with various countries;

(b) whether Government has decided to revisit all FTAs that India entered into with various countries; and

(c) the reasons why Government cannot have product-specific approach while entering into FTAs and regional cooperation agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs), Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) entered into by India with various countries and trading blocks is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Every Free Trade Agreement has a joint review mechanism which provides for review of the Agreement from time to time.

(c) The product-specific approach to the rules of origin negotiations can be adopted wherever mutually agreed by all parties. In the case of FTAs with Australia and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) countries product specific rules (PSR) approach has been adopted.

Statement-I*FTAs/CECAs/CEPAs in force*

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28th Dec., 1998	1st March, 2000
2.	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)
3.	Revised Agreement of Co-operation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27th October, 2009	27th October, 2009
4.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9th October, 2003.	1st September, 2004
6.	India - Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
7.	India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13th August, 2009	1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar

1	2	3	4
			1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia
			1st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei
			24th January 2011 in respect of India and Laos
			1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines
			1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia
8.	India - South Korea CEPA	7th August, 2009	1st January, 2010
9.	India - Japan CEPA	16th February, 2011	1st August, 2011
10.	India - Malaysia CECA	18th February, 2011	1st July, 2011
11.	India - A ASEAN Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	November, 2014	1st July, 2015

Statement-II

PTAs in force

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised on 2nd November, 2005)	1st Nov, 1976

1	2	3	4
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13th April, 1988	19th April, 1989
3.	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives)	11th April, 1993	7th December, 1995
4.	India - Afghanistan	6th March, 2003	13th May, 2003
5.	India - MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	25th January, 2004	1st June, 2009
6.	India - Chile	8th March, 2006	11th September, 2007

Seeking funds for MEIS to boost falling exports

1131. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sought funds for Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) in view of falling exports during the current year from Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Ministry of Finance thereto; and

(c) the details of other measures Government is taking to boost the falling exports from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Department of Commerce (DoC) had requested an allocation of ₹ 21,000 Crore for supporting Merchandise Exports under the Foreign Trade Policy. As desired by DOC, Department of Revenue (DoR) has enhanced the initial allocation of ₹ 18,000/- Crore for MEIS to ₹ 21,000/- Crore.

(c) The details of measures taken by Government to boost falling exports from India are as follows:

- (i) New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) launched on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The policy 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, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic fund transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (iii) The Government has also expanded the coverage of Merchandise Exports from India scheme on 29th October, 2015 by adding 110 new items. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced.
- (iv) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375/- crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2,100/- crore, and strengthen the capacity to augment project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1,300 crore, enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- (v) Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for implementing

the Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit w.e.f. 1st April, 2015 for 5 years, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3% per annum. This scheme will facilitate access to export credit at competitive rate of interest, given the lower interest rate level prevailing for exporters in other countries.

- (vi) 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, in order to promote exports.

Proposals from US to join TPP

1132. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a proposal from the US to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP);
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the said Trans-Pacific Partnership will cover about 40 per cent of global commerce and could lead to trade diversion from India;
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision to join TPP; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not received any proposal from the US to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

(b) As per the 2014 statistics of the World Trade Organisation (WTO); the countries of the Trans-Pacific Partnership account for 22.5% of global trade in goods and commercial services. The negotiations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) have been concluded but the agreement is not yet ratified for implementation by the participating countries. The Government is continuously monitoring the developments with regard to Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) in close consultation with industry stakeholders.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Government has not taken any decision to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

Increase in FDI

1133. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country has increased since inception of the present Government; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI inflow) in the country has increased since inception of the present Government. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Period	Amount (In US\$ billion)	Growth
1.	February, 2013 to May, 2014 (16 months of previous Government)	48.90	} 24%
2.	June, 2014 to September, 2015 (16 months of present Government)	60.69	

Note: All figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

Integration of Central and state services with e-Biz platform

1134. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to integrate all the Central and State Government services with the e-Biz platform in a bid to make the country an easy place to do business;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 14 services of Central Government have been integrated and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. e-Biz project has been started with an objective of providing government services through single window portal. In the pilot phase it is proposed to integrate 50 services

comprising of 26 Central Government services and 24 State Government services. 10 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been identified for rolling out 24 State Government services in the pilot phase.

(c) Yes, Sir. As on date 20 Central Government Services, 14 Andhra Pradesh and 2 Delhi State services have been integrated with e-Biz portal. Details are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

List of live 20 Central Government Services

Sl.No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
1.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Name Availability
2.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Director Identification Number
3.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Certificate of Incorporation
4.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Commencement of Business ¹
5.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN)
6.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN)
7.	Reserve Bank of India	Advanced Foreign Remittance (AFR)
8.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Collaboration-General Permission Route (FC-GPR)
9.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	Employer Registration
10.	Employee's State Insurance Corporation	Employer Registration
11.	Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization	Issue of Explosive License
12.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Importer Exporter Code License
13.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial License

Sl.No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
14.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum
15.	Department of Heavy Industry (DHI)	Issue of custom duty concession certificate to entrepreneurs under project import scheme
16.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)	Changes or correction in PAN data
17.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Currency-Transfer of Shares
18.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Contract Labour Act, 1970
19.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Building and other construction workers Act, 1996
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979

¹ Withdrawn from e-Biz Portal w.e.f. 15.07.2015 pursuant to the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015.

Statement-II

List of live 14 Services of Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
1.	AP-Ground Water Department	Permission to draw Ground Water
2.	AP-Department of Factories	Approvals of plans from Factories Department
3.	AP-Department of Factories	Factories License
4.	AP-Department of Factories	Annual Filing under Factories Act
5.	AP-Fire Department	NOC from Fire Services Department
6.	AP-Department of Industries	Industrial Incentives (Power)
7.	AP-Department of Industries	Industrial Incentives (VAT)
8.	AP-Department of Industries	Allotment of Scarce raw materials
9.	AP-Department of Industries	MSME Registration

Sl.No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
10.	AP-Department of Industries	NOC Acknowledgement from GM, DIC for MSME
11.	AP-Department of Drug Controller	License for manufacturing Bulk Drugs and Formulations
12.	AP - Department of Town and Country Planning	Permission from TCP for Site and Building
13.	AP-Commercial Taxes Department	VAT Registration
14.	AP-Commercial Taxes Department	CST Registration

List of live 2 Services of Delhi

1.	Factories Department	Factory Filling
2.	BYPL (BSES Yamuna Power Limited)	New Power Connection

Growth rate of organized manufacturing sector

1135. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the year-wise rate of growth of the organized manufacturing sector during the last three years ending 2014-15;

(b) what was the rate of growth of the unorganized manufacturing sector during the same period; and

(c) what steps were taken to increase these rates of growth since 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In the National Accounts Statistics, no separate estimates are prepared for organised and unorganised manufacturing sectors. However, the growth rate of Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices in corporate sector of manufacturing during 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 3.1% and 6.2%, while the growth of household sector of manufacturing was 29% and 0.5% respectively. As on date, the information on growth of corporate sector and household sector of manufacturing is available only for 2012-13 and 2013-14. The growth rate of manufacturing in 2014-15 was 7.1%. The break-up of this growth between corporate sector and household sector of manufacturing is not available at present.

(c) The Government has taken measures to increase manufacturing growth. This *inter-alia* as includes the launch of 'Make in India' programme under which 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India have been identified. The steps taken to create ease of doing business include setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Mission Mode Project and liberalising policy for industrial license for defence industries. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. For creation of state-of-art infrastructure, Government is implementing Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project. In addition, a number of other industrial corridor projects have also been conceptualized.

Expansion of market through TPP

1136. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is looking at the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) as the expansion of market for Indian products and services and further investment in Asia-Pacific and Trans-Pacific regions; and

(b) if so, the details of clauses in the TPP agreement helping India to withstand the onslaught of the trade war, by western countries from one side of Asia-Pacific entry gate while China forcing from other side of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The negotiations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) have been concluded but the agreement is not yet ratified for implementation by the participating countries. The Government is continuously monitoring the developments with regard to Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) in close consultation with industry stakeholders.

Generation of employment through DMIC

1137. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to have 1,483 km. in length Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and is likely to generate more than 50,000 direct jobs at Shendra-Bidkin in the coming eight years;

(b) whether the required land has been acquired by Government to start its infrastructure work in its first phase in Shendra which may attract food, electronics, auto, IT and other industries which are likely to create more than 50,000 direct jobs;

(c) whether the project has Indian and Japanese funding and is expected to boost the development of infrastructure in some more States; and

(d) if so, the details of States and length of the corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project has been planned as a global manufacturing and investment destination along the 1483 kilometre long Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC). It is envisaged that Shendra Bidkin Industrial Park will be able to generate more than 50,000 direct jobs after the completion of various phases of the project.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Government of Japan has agreed to provide financial support to the DMIC Project through a mix of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Japan International Cooperation Agency lending for projects with Japanese participation. DMIC Project is expected to boost development of infrastructure in States covered by this project namely Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The length of the corridor is 1483 kilometre.

Jurisdiction of district authority to issue licenses under AN Rules, 2012

1138. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Authority has the authority to issue P4 licenses for transporting Ammonium Nitrate outside the district of its jurisdiction as per Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012;

(b) if so, whether the AN Rules, 2012 does not give extra administrative powers to the license issuing district authority to excise its powers outside the district of its jurisdiction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) As per Schedule I of Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, District Authorities are empowered to issue licenses to possess for sale or use of Ammonium Nitrate in Form P3 in their respective jurisdictions. The license in Form P4 is granted by respective District Authority only to those who hold licenses in Form P3. The

holder of P4 licence can transport Ammonium Nitrate to such places in other districts/ states which have been mentioned in the licence by the District Authority. As per Rule 50 of Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, District Authorities are empowered to search and seize in their respective jurisdiction only.

Drafting definition for e-Commerce

1139. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to-draft definition for e-commerce;
- (b) whether State Governments are being asked to send their suggestions regarding it and on Foreign DirectInvestment (FDI) in e-commerce; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and which are the States that are in favour of FDI in e-commerce and retail trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Review of FDI policy is an ongoing process and significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination. Changes are made in the policy after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments, apex industry chambers and other organizations after taking approval of the competent authority. The policy regarding FDI in e-commerce is also decided from time to time with similar consultations.

Trade by export oriented industrial units

†1140 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of trade done by export oriented industrial units out of the total import/export trade during each of the last three years;
- (b) the quantum of foreign currency earned during the said period;
- (c) whether the said units are getting economic concessions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The percentage of trade done by export oriented industrial units out of the total import/export trade and foreign currency earned during each of the last three years are as under:

Year	% share of EOU's imports to India's Imports	% share of EOU's exports to India's Exports	Foreign Currency earned (₹ in crores)
2012-13	1.35	5.5	64609.26
2013-14	1.46	4.7	60161.80
2014-15	1.32	5.2	60425.49

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

The concessions provided to export oriented units are as follows:

- (i) Exemption from payment of Customs Duty and Central Excise Duties on goods imported/procured from DTA.
- (ii) Reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) on goods manufactured in India.
- (iii) Reimbursement of duty paid on fuel procured from Domestic Oil Companies.
- (iv) Reimbursement of additional duty of excise levied on fuel under the Finance Acts would also be admissible.

Pending applications for GI tag

1141. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any applications for Geographical Indication (GI) tag for any products from India pending due to the similar claims from Pakistan or China, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the concrete steps being taken by Government in addressing such issues?

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

(b) Such issues are addressed as per provisions of The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002.

Effect of bar coding norm on exporting by pharma firms

1142. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bar coding norm may hit 1,000 pharma firms and it has been alleged that it was a plot to elbow out generic drug producers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nearly 1,000 small and medium sized pharmaceutical companies which account for 40 per cent of India's total drug exports will be out of business;

(c) whether Government has received any representation from the pharma firms in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) It may be noted that Government initiated track and trace system with an objective to ensure that only quality drugs from genuine source are exported, curb distribution of fake drugs in the guise of 'Made in India' and also to counter adverse publicity against Indian pharma industry in the international markets. The system for implementation of trace and tack barcoding features on tertiary level packaging and secondary level packaging was made effective from 1st October, 2011 and 1st January, 2013. However, there were representations from the industry expressing problems in implementation of barcoding on primary packing, Government considered it favourably and put barcoding on primary packing on hold till further notification. Some of the provisions like barcoding on mono carton, parent-child relationship between primary and secondary packing etc., were made optional. It is also important to say that there were several consultations with the industry stakeholders on this subject before implementation of the system. The effort of the Department of Commerce is to promote exports and brand Pharma India, particularly generic industry.

(b) to (d) It may be noted that though there are more number of exporters under small and medium category, over 85% of Indian Pharma exports are contributed by large scale companies. During consultations with industry stakeholders about implementation of barcoding, some small and medium sized companies represented that they are finding it difficult to implement the same due to requirement of huge investment in machinery for printing barcoding on labels, which is hitherto done manually by most of the SME exporters and also due to lack of trained personnel to

use sophisticated machinery and software of barcoding. In view of the representations received from the industry, Government is examining the request for appropriate action.

Pending project proposals under MIUS

1143. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of project proposals under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) from Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand for development of Industrial clusters are pending with Government;

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

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

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

(b) The State/UT-wise details of proposals submitted and accorded clearance is given Statement (*See below*).

(c) No project proposals are pending for clearance from Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Statement

The details of proposals submitted and accorded clearance State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	125.76	24.36	10.08.2015
2.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	90.50	42.69	10.08.2015
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	54.81	12.26	05.03.2015
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	44.59	10.24	10.08.2015

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Angul Aluminium Park	Odisha	99.60	33.44	18.08.2015
6.	Devipur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	105.00	27.36	13.06.2014
7.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	35.57	14.05	10.08.2015
8.	Kittur Industrial Area, Bailahongal Taluk, Belgaum	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	**
9.	Maholbhagyath Aliyabad Industrial Area, Bijapur	Karnataka	-do-	-do-	**
10.	Vasantanarasapura Industrial Area, Tumkur	Karnataka	-do-	-do-	**
11.	Bommasandra Industrial Area, Anekal	Karnataka	-do-	-do-	**
12.	Industrial Growth Centre Bhilai, Distt. Durg.	Chhattisgarh	-do-	-do-	**
13.	Namkum Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	-do-	-do-	**
14.	Kokar Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	-do-	-do-	**
15.	Tatisilwai Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	-do-	-do-	**

** MIIUS guidelines restricts sanction two projects in a state, whereas the proposals listed at Sl.No. 8 to 15 were not approved, as these were additional project proposals than specified in the scheme.

Status of industrial growth

1144. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of industrial growth in the country;

(b) whether the rate of industrial growth has declined during the current year as compared to the average of last 10 years;

(c) if so, the sector/month-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the State/UT-wise number of industries which have been closed down during the said period; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The average industrial growth rate measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during the last 10 financial years was 5.97 %. The IIP growth rate during April-September, 2015-16 was estimated at 4%. Though it shows decline in comparison to the average growth in last ten years, it has improved during current financial year in comparison to corresponding period of preceding three years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. The growth of Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors of IIP during April to September, 2015-16 was 1.5 %, 4.2 % and 4.5 % respectively. Relatively low growth of IIP in recent years compared to average of last ten years is *inter-alia*, on account of ongoing slowdown in global demand.

(d) and (e) The details of industries closed down are not centrally maintained. The Government is continuously taking measures, including administrative and regulatory, to accelerate the growth of industrial sector. Some of the recent initiatives 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. For defence projects validity of industrial licenses has been increased to 15 years, which can be further increased to 18 years.

The Government has put in place an investor friendly FDI policy under which FDI, up to 100 % is permitted under automatic route in most sectors/activities. 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 20 Central G2B (Government to Business) services and 16 State/Municipal 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 *viz.* ‘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.

Effect of TPP on Indian exports

1145. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether international trade agreements by countries like the one concluded by twelve countries under the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) accounting for 40 per cent of global income will deny Indian exporters easy access to these markets; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government is taking to provide access to Indian exporters to these markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The negotiations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) have been concluded but the agreement is not yet ratified for implementation by the participating countries. The Government is continuously monitoring the developments with regard to Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) in close consultation with industry stakeholders.

(b) Does not arise.

Liberalising Tea Act to increase tea production

1146. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to liberalize the Tea Act so as to increase tea production and productivity by bringing additional areas under cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is yet to receive response from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Tea Act was enacted in 1953 with the objective of controlling the tea industry pursuant to relevant International agreements and developing the industry as well as production and marketing of tea. As the tea sector has undergone several changes since inception of the Tea Act, 1953, the Law Commission, in its 159th Report has, *inter-alia*, recommended amendment of the Tea Act, 1953. Accordingly, the Government undertook an exercise of consulting stakeholders and obtaining their interests and views on the amendments to the Tea Act, 1953. The draft Tea Act amendment prepared in order to liberalise the tea sector and equip the Indian tea industry to face international competition, was made available on the website of the Tea Board for comments/views/suggestions from the public. No response to the public notice was received from the State Governments.

Approval to SEZs from IT enabled services sector

1147. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved six new proposals of Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of the six proposals cleared, four are from Information Technology and Information Technology enabled services sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Recently, the Board of Approval (BoA) for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in its meetings held on 27.08.2015 and 9.10.2015 has approved eight proposals for setting up of SEZs. Out of eight proposals, five relate to Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors and one each relates to Free Trade Warehousing Zone (FTWZ) sector, Biotechnology including Bio-Plastics or other Bio based or Bio-degradable Environment Friendly Products, Pharmaceuticals and Chemical sector and Footwear sector. Details of the proposals is given in the Statement.

Statement

Proposals for setting up of SEZs approved by Board of Approval (BoA) for SEZs in its meetings held on 27.08.2015 and 9.10.2015

Sl. No.	Name of SEZ	Location	Sector	Area (Hectares)
1.	M/s HCL IT City Lucknow Private Limited	Sultanpur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	40.469
2.	M/s North Mumbai International Commodity Township Pvt. Ltd.	Thane District, Maharashtra	Free Warehousing Trade (FTWZ) Zone	60.70
3.	M/s Reliable Exports (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Thane Belapur Road Thane, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	2.48
4.	M/s Loma IT Park, Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Ghansoli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	0.5
5.	M/s Mantri Developers Private Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	1.0504
6.	M/s Aqua Space Developers Pvt., Ltd.	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	1.85
7.	M/s Wardha Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	District Wardha, Maharashtra	Biotechnology including Bio-Plastics or other Bio based or Bio-degradable Environment Friendly Products, Pharmaceuticals and Chemical	86.15
8.	M/s Cheyyar SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu	Footwear	58.21

Lack of roads and drinking water in tea gardens in Assam

1148. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many tea gardens in Assam do not have proper road connectivity and drinking water facilities;

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

(c) whether Government implements any such scheme or any order passed to the tea garden management to make well connected roads and drinking water facilities available to the labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As most of the tea gardens in Assam are located in remote areas, the infrastructural facilities and connectivity to such areas is at times less than adequate. However, the Plantation Labour Act, (PLA) 1951 mandates the tea estates to provide basic welfare services and amenities *e.g.* housing, health facilities and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. to the tea workers. Simultaneously, the construction and maintenance of the roads outside the tea gardens is undertaken by the State Governments. The facilities to be provided under the PLA are also monitored and governed by the concerned State Government.

(c) and (d) Tea Board implements programmes for Human Resource Development (HRD) under the Twelfth Plan Scheme namely, Tea Development and Promotion Scheme. The HRD component is aimed at filling in critical gaps in the welfare of tea garden workers, particularly in health and education sector. A sum of ₹ 50.00 crores has also been earmarked under the HRD component for the Twelfth Plan period for Gap Funding to the State Governments in the major tea growing States in order to align with their activities through National Level Welfare Schemes implemented in tea gardens.

Downfall in domestic and small investments in commercial organizations

1149. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic investment sand small investments in various commercial organizations of the country have been lowered in the last one year affecting the economic growth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The overall investment in the economy indicated by Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at ₹ 31.92 lakh crore in 2014-15, which is 4.6% higher from GFCF of ₹ 30.50 lakh crore in 2013-14. The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices, an indicator of economic growth, has improved to 7.3 % in 2014-15 compared to 6.9 % in 2013-14.

(b) Does not arise.

Plans to spread teachings of Tamil Saint Thiruvalluvar

1150. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a plan to strengthen and spread the teachings of great Tamil Saint Thiruvalluvar in India, especially in Northern and Eastern Provinces and in East Asian countries with a sizeable Tamil population like Malaysia and Singapore where Hon'ble Prime Minister visited recently; and

(b) if so, the details of Ministry's vision in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Enhancement of funds for classical music

1151. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need to enhance funding for classical music;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far; and

(c) the demands still pending with Government from artistes and by when the action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture releases regular grants-in-aid to its autonomous organizations under plan and Non-plan head. Under various approved schemes of Ministry of Culture, funds are released to private organizations, NGOs,

Societies, etc. for promotion of cultural development including classical music on the recommendations of Expert Committees. It is a continuous process and grants are released as per availability of funds during the year.

(c) No demand from any artist is pending.

Database of all monuments

1152. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a database of all the monuments of national and international significance in India;

(b) if so, how many monuments are being protected by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware that many monuments have been encroached upon and many are in dilapidated condition;

(d) if so, what has been done to reclaim these monuments;

(e) how many such monuments are under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(f) the steps taken to make those monuments free from encroachments and for their preservation and protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities has documented about 80,000 Built Heritage and Sites from various secondary sources in the uniform format of National Mission of Monuments and Antiquities for its database including protected and unprotected monuments. 3686 monuments/sites declared protected as of national importance are under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) The Monuments/sites under Archaeological Survey of India are in a good state of preservation. However, there are instances of encroachments at 278 centrally protected monuments.

(d) The Superintending Archaeologist of respective circles have issued eviction notices to the defaulters for removal of the same and also requested District Administration to get the encroachment removed. Further, demolition orders have

also been issued requesting District Magistrate/Collector to remove encroachments from the area of protected monument/site.

(e) So far as Telangana is concerned, only one monument namely Golconda Fort, Hyderabad have encroachments within protected area. All protected monuments within the State of Andhra Pradesh are free from encroachment.

(f) The Superintending Archaeologist of Hyderabad Circle has issued notices to the encroachers for removal of the same and also requested District Administration to get the encroachment removed. Further, demolition orders have also been issued requesting District Magistrate/Collector to remove encroachments from the area of protected monument/site. So far as conservation, preservation and maintenance of the monument is concerned, it is a ongoing process and taken up as per the need and priority.

**Expansion and better upkeep of Indian Museum and
Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata**

1153. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of expansion and better upkeep of Indian Museum and Victoria Memorial in Kolkata;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has been delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is being done for expediting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture has funded Indian Museum Kolkata for the comprehensive 'Modernization, Renovation and Restoration of Indian Museum'.

Similarly, Ministry of Culture has funded Victoria Memorial Hall for comprehensive 'Modernization of Galleries and Stores'.

The work of such renovation in Indian Museum and in Victoria Memorial Hall is being completed in a time bound manner. The progress thereof is satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir. 99% of the work of the Indian Museum has been completed. The work in Victoria Memorial Hall is going on in a timely manner.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Financial assistance to indigent authors and artists

1154. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated and/or is implementing any scheme for the provision of financial assistance to indigent authors and artists to encourage literacy and artistic pursuits as full time careers; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme along with the year when it was first implemented, the total number of beneficiaries covered by the scheme and the total amount of money disbursed to the beneficiaries each year since its formulation?

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

(b) Ministry of Culture is implementing "Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund" since 1961 to give pension to Persons Distinguished in Letters, Arts and such other walks of Life who may be in indigent Circumstances and their Dependents. Under the Scheme, artists whose personal income (including income of the spouse) does not exceed ₹ 4,000/- per month and who are not less than 60 (modified from 58 years with effect from 20.10.2015) years of age are considered for financial assistance of ₹ 4,000/- p.m. under Central Quota and with maximum of ₹ 3,500/- p.m. under Central - State Quota, the remaining balance of ₹ 4000/- being given by the State Government. The eligible artists should have made significant contribution in the field of arts, letters, etc. for being considered for financial assistance under this Scheme. The total number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme is 3882 at present. The total amount of funds disbursed in the last 5 years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Financial assistance granted
2010-11	12.92
2011-12	11.94
2012-13	15.22
2013-14	15.31
2014-15	17.64
2015-16	13.19

(up to December 2015)

Establishment of new art and music colleges

1155. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only Madhya Pradesh has Art and Music University and colleges running across the State, supported and operated by the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how does the Central Government extend its support to the State Government;

(c) if not, the State-wise and city-wise details of such universities and colleges running across the country with either State or Central Government's support and affiliation and governing authority; and

(d) whether Government proposes to build new art and music colleges across the country to promote cultural activities and to protect its sanctity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Protection of Indus Valley settlement site in Baghpat, U.P.

1156. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 5000 year old Indus Valley settlement site in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh has been razed to build houses, etc.;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, if not, whether Government intends to conduct an enquiry on this; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the Indus Valley sites and other similar archaeological sites of historical importance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no 5000 year old Indus Valley settlement site in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh protected by Archaeological Survey of India that has been razed to build houses, etc.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of monuments, archaeological sites and remains including a few of

them belonging to Harappan culture (Indus Valley Sites) and other sites in the country which have been declared as of National importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

Birth anniversaries of great personalities

†1157. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the great personalities whose birth anniversaries have been decided to be observed by the present Government in the coming days;

(b) the norms for determining the observance of the birth anniversaries of these great personalities;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to give institutional framework to the procedure in this regard; and

(d) whether it is a fact that previously many heroes have been neglected while certain partialities in observance of the birth anniversaries of national heroes has occurred, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Normal birth anniversaries of great personalities falling every year are not generally observed at national level. However, commemorations of birth centenary/125th/150th etc. anniversaries of great personalities of national importance are observed and various activities are organized for a period of one year. Three such commemorations *viz.* 150th birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, 200th birth anniversary of Tatyta Tope and 475th birth anniversary of Maharana Pratap are proposed to be observed in the coming months.

(c) After a decision is taken by the Government to commemorate such an event, a National Committee (NC) generally headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister and/or a National Implementation Committee (NIC) headed by a senior Cabinet Minister are constituted for deciding on the activities and budget for the commemoration.

(d) No, Sir. No such record exists.

Dismal state of museums in the country

1158. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about reports of dismal state of museums in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the State-wise details of volume of funds allocated by the Centre for maintaining the museums in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There are various national level museums, namely National Museum (New Delhi), 3 wings of National Gallery of Modern Art (Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai), Indian Museum (Kolkata), Victoria Memorial Hall (Kolkata), Salarjung Museum (Hyderabad), 23 Science Centre under National Council of Science Museum (Kolkata) and Allahabad Museum (Allahabad), which are directly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture. Besides, there are forty four site museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). These museums have a large collection of artefacts, paintings, sculptures, coins etc. Upgradation and modernization of these museums are taken up by the Government from time to time. These museums are in good condition.

(b) The Government has initiated 14 point agenda on museum reforms in 2009 in an effort to bring qualitative changes in museums in India to keep pace with the international developments in the field.

(c) State-wise details of fund allocated for maintaining the above museums is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise details of funds sanctioned for various other museums under the Museum Grant Scheme is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise allocation of Plan funds for maintenance of museums including
Archaeological Survey of India's museums during last three years*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.50	11.50	8.00
2.	Assam	10.00	10.00	5.00
3.	Bihar	15.23	22.31	11.00
4.	Delhi	2388.95	22350.15	3721.00
5.	Goa	27.02	14.50	8.00
6.	Gujarat	5.50	7.11	4.00

Sl.No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
7.	Haryana	3.10	4.41	3.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.30	4.94	3.00
9.	Karnataka	45.78	23.67	15.00
10.	Kerala	1.00	14.00	7.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	563.29	590.95	622.76
12.	Odisha	15.00	26.60	13.00
13.	Punjab	3.50	5.00	3.00
14.	Rajasthan	5.00	9.75	3.75
15.	Tamil Nadu	45.70	20.00	8.00
16.	Telangana	913.00	851.28	1352.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	302.40	331.43	202.00
18.	Uttarakhand	1.00	3.20	3.00
19.	West Bengal	1624.14	13970.22	20097.97

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds sanctioned for various other museums under the Museum Grant Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	24.67	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.98	129.10	99.565
3.	Assam	-	2.40	39.46
4.	Delhi	6.75	43.55	22.00
5.	Gujarat	12.43	21.82	-
6.	Haryana	33.67	166.33	47.64
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	50.80	5.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	313.25	150.00

Sl.No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
9.	Karnataka	-	13.76	-
10.	Kerala	424.96	97.02	90.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	121.167	314.33	218.00
12.	Manipur	-	41.09	-
13.	Maharashtra	-	300.00	46.92
14.	Nagaland	77.64	9.93	36.79
15.	Odisha	50.00	261.48	-
16.	Punjab	-	-	22.00
17.	Rajasthan	164.67	112.50	121.55
18.	Tamil Nadu	16.59	72.57	41.72
19.	Telangana	-	10.00	325.08
20.	Uttar Pradesh	115.00	15.00	345.19
21.	Uttarakhand	-	-	458.38
22.	West Bengal	1190.28	380.925	170.605

Financial irregularities in Asiatic Society, Kolkata

1159. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been complaints regarding financial irregularities in Asiatic Society, Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Asiatic Society, Kolkata has informed that some financial irregularities have been pointed out by the CAG. The Council of the Asiatic Society has constituted a Committee to go into the matter and recommend suggestive steps to be taken by the authorities of the Society.

Survey of ancient buildings by ASI in Puri

1160. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last survey undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) of the ancient buildings, religious sites in the holy city of Puri;

(b) what was the recommendation of the ASI; and

(c) how does the Ministry propose to ensure proper preservation of the heritage sites in the holy city of Puri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not undertaken survey of ancient buildings, religious sites in the holy city of Puri in the recent past.

(c) The ASI conserves the protected monuments of national importance in the country. There are two protected monuments under ASI in Puri. The preservation and conservation work of these monuments is attended regularly as per requirement.

Declaration of Bhubaneshwar as an International Heritage City

1161. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposal of the UNESCO to consider Bhubaneshwar city of Odisha for declaring it as an 'International Heritage City';

(b) whether the Ministry has pursued the matter with the UNESCO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal of UNESCO to consider Bhubaneshwar city of Odisha for declaring it as an 'International Heritage City'. The present Tentative List of India has one proposal on Ekamra Kshetra – The Temple City, Bhubaneswar.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Increase in communal incidents during 2014-15

†1162. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communal incidents have increased during the year 2014-15, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons behind communal incidents during the above said period; and

(c) whether any strategy has been adopted to check such incidents, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Sir. There is actually a decline in the number of communal incidents that took place in the years 2014 and 2015 respectively, as compared to 2013, as follows:

Year	Number of incidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
2012	668	94	2117
2013	823	133	2269
2014	644	95	1921
2015 (upto October)	650	84	1979

(b) and (c) Communal incidents are reported to be attributed to various factors like religious factors, gender related issues, land & property disputes, political rivalry, misuse of social media, etc.

“Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property, including that of minorities, rest primarily with the respective State Governments.

However, 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 and advisories, 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. The Central Government has circulated revised Guidelines to promote Communal Harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008 which *inter-alia*, lay down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with situation arising out of the communal violence. They also delineate preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Steps taken to check activities of Maoists/naxals

1163. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maoist/naxal activities of killing innocent people/para-military forces are on the increase in the country;

(b) how many persons have been killed by Maoists/naxals during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to check the activities of Maoists/naxals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. LWE violence has been declining since 2011. In the current year (upto 20th November), 972 incidents of LWE violence took place resulting in 210 deaths as compared to 977 incidents of LWE violence with 274 deaths during the corresponding period of 2014. The State-wise details of incidents of LWE violence, civilians and security forces personnel killed in the country during the last three years and in the current year (upto 20th November) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Central Government has been pursuing a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - security related measures; development related interventions; ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities and public perception management. While on security front, the Central Government assists the State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police force, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc., on development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, strengthening of communications network, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in LWE areas.

Statement

State-wise details of incidents of LWE violence and civilians and security forces personnel killed in the country during the last three years and in the current year (upto 20th November)

State	2012		2013		2014		2015 (upto 20th November)					
	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed				
			Security Forces Personnel Killed	Security Forces Personnel Killed	Security Forces Personnel Killed	Security Forces Personnel Killed	Security Forces Personnel Killed	Security Forces Personnel Killed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	67	12	1	36	10	1	18	4	0	29 (24)	7 (7)	0 (1)
Assam	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Bihar	166	34	10	177	42	27	163	26	6	97 (151)	14 (24)	2 (6)
Chhattisgarh	370	63	46	355	67	44	328	52	60	411 (291)	44 (48)	45 (45)
Jharkhand	480	134	29	387	122	30	384	94	9	287 (338)	49 (81)	4 (8)
Karnataka	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kerala	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	4 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Madhya Pradesh	11	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	134	27	14	71	13	6	70	16	12	52 (65)	15 (16)	2 (12)
Odisha	171	31	14	101	28	7	103	26	0	81 (99)	23 (25)	3 (0)
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	1	11 (3)	2 (1)	0 (0)
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
West Bengal	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL	1415	301	114	1136	282	115	1091	222	88	972 (977)	154 (202)	56 (72)

Note: Figures in brackets are for corresponding period in 2014.

Constitution of national anti-human trafficking board

†1164. 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 the cases of human trafficking are constantly increasing;

(b) the number of cases of human trafficking that have come to light during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by Government till date on the suggestion of constituting a National Anti-Human Trafficking Board;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there has been a constant increase in the incidents of children going missing in Delhi as compared to other States; and

(e) if so, the details of the children who went missing from Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 3554, 3940, and 5466 cases were reported under human trafficking during 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. State/UT-wise details of cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under total human trafficking during 2012-2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) An inter-Ministerial consultation has been sought on the proposal for setting up of a national level coordination agency to be called 'Organised Crime Investigation Agency (OCIA)' to combat human trafficking and other organized crimes.

(d) and (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 5284, 7235, 7572 and 3876 children went missing in Delhi during 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (upto September), respectively. State/UT-wise details of missing children are given in the Statement-II.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCST) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under total human trafficking during 2012-2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	506	533	221	1399	1431	308
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	154	114	1	175	129	1
4.	Bihar	99	61	20	176	117	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	21	20	40	41	10
6.	Goa	40	9	2	100	26	3
7.	Gujarat	63	43	2	150	120	3
8.	Haryana	69	69	20	303	290	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	7	0	22	17	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	0	13	13	0
11.	Jharkhand	43	40	2	51	42	8
12.	Karnataka	412	290	100	1258	1188	241
13.	Kerala	220	228	105	335	355	146
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	49	10	112	117	43
15.	Maharashtra	403	354	20	1700	1406	44
16.	Manipur	32	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	7	2	0	20	2	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	2	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	4	4	2	26	28	24
20.	Odisha	29	29	1	93	87	3
21.	Punjab	86	68	11	402	311	58
22.	Rajasthan	120	110	20	371	378	47

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
23.	Sikkim	0	2	4	0	5	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	528	333	153	968	720	332
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51	47	13	221	206	74
28.	Uttarakhand	19	12	3	65	48	15
29.	West Bengal	549	391	20	743	613	46
TOTAL STATES		3511	2820	752	8744	7690	1518
30.	A & N Islands	2	6	0	16	27	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	5	0
32.	D & N Haveli	2	3	0	12	12	0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	5	0	24	29	0
34.	Delhi UT	32	25	32	110	88	86
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	0	2	21	0	7
TOTAL UTs		43	40	34	183	161	93
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	531	472	50	1467	1385	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	149	101	4	166	116	4
4.	Bihar	267	139	21	337	252	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	53	33	0	70	67	0
6.	Goa	28	18	0	66	54	0
7.	Gujarat	78	91	4	170	202	13
8.	Haryana	67	72	16	354	416	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	1	29	20	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	0	15	15	0
11.	Jharkhand	37	27	4	48	59	19
12.	Karnataka	412	345	58	1138	971	178
13.	Kerala	195	177	84	349	297	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	45	12	137	129	41
15.	Maharashtra	345	337	21	1052	1103	96
16.	Manipur	22	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	12	4	0	22	12	0
18.	Mizoram	0	6	4	5	5	4
19.	Nagaland	1	0	2	1	0	3
20.	Odisha	106	60	2	149	163	5
21.	Punjab	138	93	13	580	390	50
22.	Rajasthan	130	103	19	321	326	57
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	549	573	317	1055	905	446
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37	37	24	268	251	122
28.	Uttarakhand	14	16	3	72	86	8
29.	West Bengal	669	478	17	854	818	23
TOTAL STATES		3902	3236	676	8727	8044	1600
30.	A & N Islands	4	6	0	18	37	0
31.	Chandigarh	6	2	0	28	13	0
32.	D & N Haveli	2	2	0	14	14	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	5	0	32	24	0
34.	Delhi UT	20	24	24	50	70	78

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	2	2	0	9	10
TOTAL UTs		38	41	26	142	167	88
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3940	3277	702	8869	8211	1688

2014*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	365	383	12	648	726	57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	10	9	0
3.	Assam	407	115	9	412	119	9
4.	Bihar	395	257	13	441	368	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	41	2	112	108	4
6.	Goa	23	19	1	80	95	1
7.	Gujarat	56	53	0	149	143	0
8.	Haryana	356	277	29	646	600	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	0	27	24	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	6	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	184	80	3	153	90	3
12.	Karnataka	472	420	80	1314	1059	243
13.	Kerala	155	148	98	347	315	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74	71	15	267	263	60
15.	Maharashtra	360	323	45	966	949	82
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	17	11	0	18	12	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	2	0	4	2	0
20.	Odisha	152	61	1	138	125	1
21.	Punjab	77	60	16	356	293	41
22.	Rajasthan	180	133	81	506	444	420

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	6	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	509	637	494	935	999	834
25.	Telangana	398	370	74	1119	919	76
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43	37	24	235	216	159
28.	Uttarakhand	24	24	1	91	88	1
29.	West Bengal	1096	907	14	1681	1219	19
TOTAL STATES		5415	4438	1012	10668	9191	2257
30.	A & N Islands	12	8	0	40	23	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	4	0	3	18	0
32.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	7	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	11	0	49	59	0
34.	Delhi UT	27	26	17	40	51	66
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	4	3	0
TOTAL UTs		51	51	17	143	165	66
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5466	4489	1029	10811	9356	2323

Source: Crime in India.

* Also include cases reported under (section 370 and 370A IPC) Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include cases/persons of previous years also.

Statement-II

Total number of children missing during 2012-2015

(As on 24.11.2015)

State/UT	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto Sept.)
1	2	3	4	5
A & N Islands	38	35	28	38
Andhra Pradesh	2100	2131	2281	1743
Arunachal Pradesh	94	35	35	91

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	2209	1547	1575	1248
Bihar	1466	1491	1950	NR
Chandigarh	143	200	164	169
Chhattisgarh	3334	2907	1776	1726
D & N Haveli	12	10	12	1
Daman and Diu	17	9	13	19
Delhi	5284	7235	7572	3876
Goa	204	133	59	20
Gujarat	3556	2356	1732	1164
Haryana	1211	1018	1290	1301
Himachal Pradesh	342	230	160	97
Jammu and Kashmir	405	434	436	123
Jharkhand	605	645	581	NR
Karnataka	4208	3569	3025	2039
Kerala	1067	1219	1221	1214
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	10009	9355	7047	3914
Maharashtra	15443	15334	13094	2943
Manipur	48	38	32	34
Meghalaya	180	149	134	129
Mizoram	13	1	7	7
Nagaland	173	168	185	101
Odisha	3334	2646	1249	1251
Puducherry	49	71	62	57
Punjab	623	612	678	417
Rajasthan	3677	2723	2107	1899
Sikkim	278	124	98	85

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	2831	3063	3373	3291
Telangana	state not created	3633	3561	3493
Tripura	567	486	446	636
Uttar Pradesh	3670	3416	2318	2169
Uttarakhand	552	282	307	323
West Bengal	13089	12800	11617	NR
ALL INDIA	80831	80105	70225	35618

NR : Not Received.

Nil : No case reported missing.

Uniform policy for premature release of prisoners

1165. DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a uniform policy for premature release of prisoners convicted in different cases from time to time across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject and the prison administration is the responsibility of State Governments. The management and administration of Prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments. Accordingly, the matter regarding premature release of the prisoners is to be dealt by the respective States/UTs as per their rules. The Government of India has issued a comprehensive advisory on 17th July 2009 to the States/UTs on "Prison Administration" which may be downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the following links: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/PrisonAdmin17072009.pdf>

Premature release of convicts had been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 09-07-2014 in CrWP 48 of 2014 earlier which has now been relaxed *vide* its order dated 23-7-2015 subject to certain conditions and all States/UTs are aware of the same as they are parties to the case.

Killing of persons involved in fight against superstition

1166. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of many persons involved in the fight against superstitions, retrograde practices etc. being killed wantonly, Central Government has adopted any step to stem this tide;

(b) how many such incidents have occurred in the country during last year and this year so far; and

(c) what steps Government has adopted and intends to adopt to prevent occurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, it is the primary duty of the State Governments to prevent, detect, register and investigate crime and prosecute the criminals. No data in respect of persons involved in the fight against superstitions, retrograde practices etc. being killed wantonly, has been maintained by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as well as National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Illegal trade and seizure of explosives in Jharkhand

1167. SHRIMATI NAZMIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal trade and seizure of explosives in Jharkhand which is mostly used illegally in stone mines and terror activities, especially in Pakur;

(b) if so, the details of quantity of explosives seized in last five years and the action being taken for prevention of illegal trade;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted or pending before the District Authority in last five years in Pakur against the explosives suppliers trading illegally in Pakur and adjoining areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In Pakur district, Jharkhand, explosives are being used by mine lessees for stone mining. In the last five

years, the State Government of Jharkhand has seized major explosives in Pakur such as detonators (approx. 4704 nos.), gelatin (rods-approx. 7192) and ammonium nitrate (approx. 14865 kg.) besides certain other explosive items. The State Government has taken action against the offenders for illegal trade of explosives under Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Explosive Substances Act. Details of such seizures by the State Government are not maintained centrally.

The State Government regularly monitor the situation, conduct raids against persons involved in illegal trade of explosive items, and initiates appropriate action as per law. Besides, the Central Government has prescribed/adopted various steps such as online accounting of possession and use of explosives by the licence holder, online return system to monitor the transaction of Ammonium Nitrate right from manufacturer to the user end, and issuance of guidelines/Standard Operating Procedures/Advisories to State Government concerned on issues related to explosives.

(c) and (d) The State Government has arrested 44 persons in 32 cases under various sections of IPC and Explosive Substances Act due to involvement in illegal trade of explosives etc. in Pakur in the last five years.

Vacancies in police force

1168. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of sanctioned strength and current vacancies in police force in the country, as on date;

(b) whether there is a shortage of police force in the country;

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to develop and improve the overall standards of police force in the country;

(d) the year-wise total amount allocated, disbursed and spent on the development of police force in the last five years; and

(e) whether the Committee on Home Affairs had recommended to explore the possibility of special recruitment drives to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2014 against total sanctioned strength of 2,283,646 Police personnel in all the States and Union Territories, 1,722,786 personnel were in position leading to a shortfall of 560,860 personnel. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Government had constituted a Committee to draft a new Model Police Act, which was published in 2006. A copy of the draft Model Police Act, 2006 as framed by the Committee was sent to States for consideration and appropriate action *vide* Home Secretary's D.O. letter dated 31st October, 2006. So far, 17 States have enacted new Police Act or amended their existing Act. Further, a revised Model Police Bill, 2015 has been prepared and uploaded on BPR&D website for public comments.

The Model Police Act, 2006 was studied again and reviewed it in line with the changing realities and making 'Police' more responsive, efficient and citizen friendly. Ten attributes of 'SMART' Policing on line of concept introduced by Hon'ble PM during 49th Annual Conference of DGs/IGs on 28.11.2014 was incorporated in draft Model Police Bill, 2015.

Steps taken by Government to develop and improve the overall standards of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are listed in the given Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The details of funds released to the States under MPF Scheme were ₹ 800.00 crore, ₹ 300 crore, ₹ 1338.35 crore, ₹ 1397.22 crore and ₹ 437.65 crore for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year 2015-16 (Upto November, 2015) respectively under MPF fund to strengthen the police infrastructure. The total amount allocated, disbursed and spent on CAPFs is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) The Committee on Home Affairs recommends measures to address recruitment & other relevant issues to improve efficiency of police forces from time to time. The Central Government has been advising the States to fill up the vacancies and to initiate a time bound action plan. As 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, falling in List II (Entry 1 and 2) of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure adequate provision of police personnel in respective States and improve police-population ratio.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise sanctioned, actual and vacancy position in police force

(As on 1.4.2014)

Sl.No	State/UT	Total		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129585	106,635	22950

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12764	11,247	1517
3.	Assam	64386	55,033	9353
4.	Bihar	104387	68,819	35568
5.	Chhattisgarh	67821	54,693	13128
6.	Goa	7118	5,924	1194
7.	Gujarat	116893	74,023	42870
8.	Haryana	61681	41,112	20569
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16209	14,024	2185
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78351	72,196	6155
11.	Jharkhand	73707	56,439	17268
12.	Karnataka	106785	72,011	34774
13.	Kerala	51701	47,782	3919
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101638	86,946	14692
15.	Maharashtra	184856	171,359	13497
16.	Manipur	32071	24,832	7239
17.	Meghalaya	13287	11,453	1834
18.	Mizoram	11265	9,895	1370
19.	Nagaland	24284	24,030	254
20.	Odisha	58413	51,396	7017
21.	Punjab	80064	73,872	6192
22.	Rajasthan	118833	92,330	26503
23.	Sikkim	5390	4,281	1109
24.	Tamil Nadu	135683	111,448	24235
25.	Tripura	27433	23,619	3814
26.	Uttar Pradesh	368271	168,851	199420
27.	Uttarakhand	21030	18,187	2843
28.	West Bengal	110107	79,476	30631

1	2	3	4	5
29.	A & N Islands	4468	3,947	521
30.	Chandigarh	7873	7,181	692
31.	D & N Haveli	328	261	67
32.	Daman and Diu	422	373	49
33.	Delhi	82242	75,704	6538
34.	Lakshadweep	349	264	85
35.	Puducherry	3951	3,143	808
ALL INDIA TOTAL		2283646	1722786	560860

Source: BPRD

Statement-II

Housing of CAPFs:

- As against the authorization of 263605 Houses, 98688 Houses are available. Thus there is a shortfall of 164917 Houses (as on 01.08.2015).
- In Twelfth Five Year Plan, out of targeted 24206 houses, 10084 houses have been constructed till 31.10.2015.
- In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, approval has been conveyed for infrastructure proposals worth of ₹ 16455.05 crore.
- A proposal for construction of additional 13072 houses and 113 barracks at 68 sites for CRPF, CISF and ITBP with an estimated cost of ₹ 3090.98 crore has been approved in CCEA meeting held on 14.10.2015 and sanction order has been issued by the Ministry on 10.11.2015.

Physical targets fixed and achievement for housing during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as given below:

Object Head	2014-15		2015-16	
	Physical Target	Achievement	Physical Target	Achievement*
Houses	4109	3531	4240	705

*As on 31.10.2015.

Note: The achievement of target will depend on the fund allocation which has to be as per the demand projected.

Budget Allocation for Housing [under head Residential Building (Plan) and office Building (Plan)] during 2014-15 and 2015-16:

(₹ in crore)

Object Head	2014-15		2015-16
	BE	RE	BE
RB (Plan)	1016.88	628.72	650.02
OB (Plan)	2231.39	1300.61	2014.90

Effective Steps taken: MHA has initiated a number of steps as detailed under:-

- Regular review meetings are being held in MHA at senior level to monitor the progress of the works assigned to CPWD, where the representatives of the CPWD from all the Zonal Offices as well as from Hqr. remain present.
- CAPFs have been advised to hold meeting with CPWD at least once in a month.
- CAPFs have been directed that instructions may be issued to the field officers to regularly review the progress of works.
- CPWD has been requested to update the status on their web-site with the current progress so that the status of works could be obtained from the website.
- Home Secretary has reviewed the issue on Housing/HRA on 26.06.2015 and as directed a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of DG CISF to examine the Housing/HRA related issues including admissibility of HRA for personnel staying in Barracks.

Statement-III

CAPF Budget (Plan and Non-Plan) and its utilization

Updated on 19.11.2015 (₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Revised estimates			Actual estimates		
		Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1.	2011-12	0.75	28424.59	28425.34	0.82	28304.83	28305.65
2.	2012-13	3423.83	31897.77	35321.60	3470.90	32026.09	35496.99
3.	2013-14	2480.78	37353.87	39834.65	2492.82	36458.86	38951.68
4.	2014-15	2217.55	41554.93	43772.48	2263.11	41339.07	43582.82
5.	2015-16	3040.42	45175.26	48215.68	1924.19	30671.70	32595.89

Cases of sexual assault against women

1169. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of cases of sexual assault against women and children in the country are increasing;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of cases registered in last one year in all over the country; and

(c) the details of action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 33707 and 36735 cases of rape (under section 376 IPC) were reported under sexual assault against women during 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend. A total of 12363 and 13766 cases of rape (under section 376 IPC) were reported under rape of children during 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend. State/UT-wise cases reported under sexual assaults against women [which includes cases reported under rape (section 376 IPC), attempt to rape (section 376/511 IPC) and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC)] and sexual assault against children [which include cases reported under rape (section 376 IPC), assault on women (girls children) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and section 4 and 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act] during 2014 is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 12th May, 2015 on 'Comprehensive approach towards crimes against women' and dated 14th July, 2010 on 'Crime against children' which are available at: http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf and http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases reported under rape (section 376 IPC), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and attempt to commit rape (section 376/511 IPC) during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		
		Rape	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty	Rape	Attempt to commit Rape*	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1635	6930	961	165	4547
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	93	83	10	121
3.	Assam	1937	2409	1980	227	3099
4.	Bihar	1128	331	1127	484	572
5.	Chhattisgarh	1380	2261	1436	21	2122
6.	Goa	86	162	95	2	202
7.	Gujarat	732	1243	841	6	1352
8.	Haryana	971	1560	1174	136	1688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250	493	283	5	538
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	1389	331	20	1421
11.	Jharkhand	1204	524	1050	208	440
12.	Karnataka	1030	3913	1324	22	5263
13.	Kerala	1221	4362	1347	36	4367
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4335	8252	5076	56	9609
15.	Maharashtra	3063	8132	3438	15	10001
16.	Manipur	72	59	75	1	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	183	98	118	26	105
18.	Mizoram	89	81	120	1	97
19.	Nagaland	31	18	30	3	16
20.	Odisha	1832	4618	1978	33	5543
21.	Punjab	888	1045	981	154	1113
22.	Rajasthan	3285	4829	3759	373	5999
23.	Sikkim	43	29	47	9	34
24.	Tamil Nadu	923	1271	455	16	1102
25.	Telangana	-	-	979	73	3188
26.	Tripura	233	407	239	35	492
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3050	7303	3467	324	8605
28.	Uttarakhand	228	295	270	41	343
29.	West Bengal	1685	4913	1466	1656	5670
TOTAL STATES		31967	67020	34530	4158	77747
30.	A & N Islands	27	45	32	0	41
31.	Chandigarh	45	143	59	6	87
32.	D & N Haveli	5	1	5	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	8	2	2	0	3
34.	Delhi UT	1636	3515	2096	70	4322
35.	Lakshadweep	2	1	1	0	1
36.	Puducherry	17	12	10	0	32
TOTAL UTs		1740	3719	2205	76	4488
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33707	70739	36735	4234	82235

* Started collecting since 2014.

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise cases reported under rape (section 376 IPC), assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and section of 4 and 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013			2014		
		Rape (section 376 IPC)	Assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC)	Section 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	Rape (section 376 IPC)	Assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC)	Section 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	770	-	-	477	274	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	-	-	43	8	2
3.	Assam	230	-	-	125	70	140
4.	Bihar	86	-	-	103	31	48
5.	Chhattisgarh	595	-	-	806	447	211
6.	Goa	59	-	-	57	40	0
7.	Gujarat	263	-	-	291	202	92
8.	Haryana	388	-	-	416	286	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	-	-	135	51	19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	-	-	37	7	0
11.	Jharkhand	23	-	-	78	3	5
12.	Karnataka	270	-	-	694	66	298
13.	Kerala	637	-	-	754	196	105
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2112	-	-	2352	2449	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	1546	-	-	1714	1927	123
16.	Manipur	40	-	-	38	5	4
17.	Meghalaya	112	-	-	61	7	36
18.	Mizoram	57	-	-	91	32	16
19.	Nagaland	3	-	-	11	6	0
20.	Odisha	509	-	-	753	225	93
21.	Punjab	490	-	-	476	151	12
22.	Rajasthan	892	-	-	825	310	81
23.	Sikkim	25	-	-	40	7	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	419	-	-	0	4	655
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	583	261	6
26.	Tripura	43	-	-	122	91	29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1381	-	-	1538	2831	1942
28.	Uttarakhand	32	-	-	84	31	24
29.	West Bengal	377	-	-	0	220	813
TOTAL STATES		11549	-	-	12704	10238	4861
30.	A & N Islands	21	-	-	20	9	0
31.	Chandigarh	19	-	-	32	17	0
32.	D&N Haveli	4	-	-	2	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	-	-	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	757	-	-	1004	1071	18
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	9	-	-	3	0	16
TOTAL UTs		814	-	-	1062	1097	34
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		12363	-	-	13766	11335	4895

Dedicated agency to tackle trafficking of women and girls

1170. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up a dedicated agency to tackle organized crime relating to trafficking of women and girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) whether Government has consulted the States with regard to implementation of the proposal and if so, the response of States thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have a comprehensive law to tackle all aspects of human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) An inter-Ministerial consultation has been sought on the proposal for setting up of a national level coordination agency to be called 'Organised Crime Investigation Agency (OCIA)' with the objective to investigate, collect intelligence of the cases of human trafficking and other organized crimes, train the law enforcement officers and coordinate in rescue and rehabilitation of the victims.

(d) An inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development has been constituted for preparing a comprehensive legislation on various aspects of human trafficking.

Rehabilitation plan for youth returning from foreign terrorist camps

1171. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rehabilitation plan for the youth who are returning to India from terrorist camps in other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Law Enforcement Agencies concerned conduct an evaluation of such youth upon their return and do undertake counseling of such returnees in some cases.

However, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has a surrender policy applicable

in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to facilitate the return of ex-militants, who belong to Jammu and Kashmir State and had crossed over to the PoK/Pakistan for training in insurgency but have given up insurgent activities due to a change of heart and are willing to return to the State. This policy aims to rehabilitate the surrendered militants and to encourage them to lead a normal life and contribute towards the prosperity and the progress of the State as well as of the nation.

Extra work hours of Delhi Police personnel

1172. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the duty hours of Delhi Police personnel are not fixed and they have to work extra for hours almost daily;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to give allowances/compensation/compensatory leave etc. to Delhi Police personnel to keep them motivated and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of Delhi Police personnel who committed suicide during the last two years along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Delhi Police personnel have to work for long hours due to a variety of factors. However, rotational off is given to all staff as far as possible.

(b) Non-gazetted personnel of Delhi Police are entitled for grant of 30 days compensatory pay in a calendar year in lieu of their long hours of work and their inability to avail all the holidays and weekly off days.

(c) The details of cases of suicides by Delhi Police personnel during the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to 30.06.2015) are as under:-

2013	2014	2015 (up to 30.06.2015)
09	07	02

No such specific reasons have been noticed by Delhi Police in connection with suicides by police personnel. While the exact cause of suicide could not be ascertained in all the cases, the cause of suicide in some cases was found to be personal problem, illness and family circumstances.

Sanctioned/filled posts in Delhi Police

1173. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of sanctioned posts and filled posts at each rank/level in the Delhi Police since 2010;

(b) the year-wise total number of posts vacant at each level since 2010;

(c) if present strength at any rank is more than sanctioned strength, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the reasons why vacant positions have not been filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Year-wise number of sanctioned/present posts and vacancy at each rank/level from 2010 to 2014 and 2015 (till date) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Delhi Police has reported that the present strength in some ranks exceeds the sanctioned strength due to administrative reasons.

(d) Delhi police is constantly striving to fill the vacant posts by the way of direct recruitment and promotion. The reasons for not filling up the vacancies include litigations, non-availability of suitable candidates especially in non-executive cadres such as wireless etc.

Statement

Year-wise Number of Sanctioned Posts and vacancy at each rank/level in Delhi Police from 2011 to 2014 and 2015 (till date)

Rank	2010			2011		
	Sanctioned	Present	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Present	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.P.	01	01	00	01	01	00
Spl. C.P.	10	10	00	10	10	00
Joint C.P.	20	13	07	20	18	02
Addl. C.P.	19	14	05	19	13	06
DCP/Addl. DCP	52	26	26	53	24	29
Addl. DCP (JAG)	54	48	06	54	49	05
ACP	348	244	104	348	228	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inspectors	1319	1290	29	1319	1295	24
Sub-Inspectors	5305	4384	921	5305	4969	336
Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	6783	6453	330	6783	6587	196
Head Constable	20817	19389	1428	20817	18320	2497
Constable	46739	43897	2842	46739	43675	3064
	2012			2013		
	Sanctioned	Present	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Present	Vacancy
C.P.	01	01	00	01	01	00
Spl. C.P.	10	10	00	10	07	03
Joint C.P.	20	16	04	20	18	02
Addl. C.P.	19	15	04	19	14	05
DCP/Addl. DCP	53	25	28	53	32	21
Addl. DCP (JAG)	54	43	11	54	36	18
ACP	348	244	104	348	195	153
Inspectors	1350	1313	37	1350	1303	47
Sub-Inspectors	5805	4500	1305	6111	4880	1231
Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	6752	6324	428	6752	6244	508
Head Constable	20817	19336	1481	20817	18762	2055
Constable	45929	44570	1359	46707	43738	2969
	2014			2015		
	Sanctioned	Present	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Present	Vacancy
C.P.	01	01	00	01	01	00
Spl. C.P.	10	14	+4	10	16	+6
Joint C.P.	20	21	+1	20	19	01
Addl. C.P.	19	13	06	19	10	09
DCP/Addl. DCP	53	45	08	53	56	+3
Addl. DCP (JAG)	54	32	22	54	30	24
ACP	348	235	113	348	273	75
Inspectors	1350	1271	79	1350	1330	20
Sub-Inspectors	6111	5252	859	6111	5659	452
Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	6752	6571	181	6752	6698	54
Head Constable	20817	18994	1823	20817	18653	2164
Constable	46707	44258	2449	46707	43514	3193

Centre's approval on the salary and allowances of Delhi MLAs

1174. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received recommendations by the Delhi Government for according necessary approval on the Salary and Allowances of Delhi MLAs; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Strategy to deal with terror financing and money laundering

1175. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to devise any strategy to deal effectively with terror financing and money laundering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had presented a status report in this regard to the Financial Action Task Force when they visited India in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the said Task Force thereto; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government already has a well established strategy and institutional mechanism to effectively deal with terrorist financing and money laundering problem. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967(UAPA) and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) are effective instrumentalities to combat offences relating to Terrorist Financing and Money laundering. A special Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2011, to coordinate with the Central Intelligence/Enforcement Agencies and the State Law Enforcement Agencies for an integrated approach to tackle the problem of terror funding. Also a Terror Funding

and Fake Currency Cell has been set up in the National Investigation Agency to investigate Terror Funding cases.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been strengthened by amendments in 2013 which *inter-alia* includes enlarging the scope of proceeds of terrorism to include any property intended to be used for terrorism, enlarging the scope of Section 17 relating to punishment for raising funds for terrorist act by including within its scope, raising of funds both from legitimate or illegitimate sources by a terrorist organization, terrorist gang or by an individual terrorist, and includes within its scope offences by companies, societies or trusts.

The PMLA has also been strengthened in 2013 by incorporating the provisions relating to removing the monetary threshold for schedule offences, strengthening confiscation and provisional attachment powers with regard to money laundering investigation, covering new financial institutions and designated non-financial business and professions within the scope of PMLA, enhancing the powers of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to access information from banks and financial institutions and introduction of broad range of sanctions under PMLA including sanctions against designated Directors and employees of reporting entities. Thus, both PMLA and UAPA have sufficiently stringent provisions to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

The central and State Law Enforcement Agencies have registered a total of 217 FIRs and 132 charge sheets have been filed in various Courts in terror financing cases since 2006 till date. These also include 11 cases investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

(c) to (e) The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) team from Paris, France had visited India in 2011 to monitor compliance of India's Action Plan with FATF standards and since then India has complied with all FATF requirements and Action Plan items. It has been accepted and approved by the FATF in its Plenary Meeting held in June, 2013.

Implementation of SMART Police Station scheme

†1176. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to implement SMART Police Station scheme;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allotted for its implementation;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any discussion has been held with States because we are having federal structure and police and law and order are subject of State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and efforts made to make police administration more transparent and accountable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has developed a concept paper on SMART/ Modern Police Stations and circulated it for obtaining views of all State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations.

“Public Order” and “Police” are “State Subjects” falling in Entry 1&2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The State Governments/ UT Administrations implement various police reform measures.

Peace agreement signed with extremist outfits in North-East

†1177. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agreements regarding peace have been signed with the extremist outfits active in the North-East;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when the North-East will be free from the clutches of extremism; and

(d) the details of the extremist outfits still active in the North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government has always shown its willingness to enter into peace dialogue with any insurgent group which abjures violence. In North-Eastern States, peace talks with various insurgent groups are continuing. In Assam, United Liberation Front of Assam [ULFA/Pro-talk], National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Progressive [NDFB/P], NDFB/Ranjan Diamary [NDFB/RD], Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front [KLNLFF] have signed Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreements. In Nagaland, National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Isak Muivah [NSCN/IM] has signed a framework agreement and NSCN/ Khole Kitovi and NSCN/Reformation of Nagaland have signed ceasefire agreement

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with the Government. In Manipur, a total of 25 UG outfits, under two conglomerates (United Progressive Front [UPF – 8], Kuki National Organisation [KNO – 17]) have also signed Suspension of Operation with the Government. Pursuant to the policy of talks, various insurgent outfits viz. United People's Democratic Solidarity [UPDS], Dima Haram Daogah [DHD] of Assam and Achik National Volunteer Council [ANVC] and ANVC/B of Meghalaya have signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) with the Government and dissolved themselves. As a result, a number of cadres of insurgent outfits have surrendered after laying down arms and joined the mainstream of society. Other insurgent groups who are still indulging in violent/unlawful activities are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations.

(d) The details of major militant/insurgent outfits operating in the North-Eastern Region are given in the Statement.

Statement

Major militant/insurgent groups active in the North-Eastern States

Assam

- (i) United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
- (ii) National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
- (iii) Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)

Manipur

- (i) People's Liberation Army (PLA)
- (ii) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- (iii) People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
- (iv) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
- (v) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- (vi) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
- (vii) Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)
- (viii) Coordination Committee Cor-Com (conglomerate of six valley-based UG outfits)

Meghalaya

- (i) Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
- (ii) Garo National Liberations Army (GNLA)

Tripura

- (i) All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- (ii) National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

Nagaland

- (i) National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) [NSCN(I/M)]
- (ii) National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khplang) [NSCN(K)]
- (iii) National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khole-kitovi) [NSCN(KK)]
- (iv) National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Reformation) [NSCN(R)]

Cancellation of registration of a global environment group

1178. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration of a global environment group has been withdrawn by the competent authority;

(b) whether the cancellation of the registration follows findings of violations of Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) and alleged activities against national interest;

(c) whether the group was given an opportunity for placing its version on Government's allegations as ordered by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution is regulated under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA) and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rule, 2011 (FCRR) framed thereunder. FCRA and FCRR came into force with effect from 01.05.2011. They provide for procedure to grant registration and prior permission for receipt of foreign contribution and its utilization, maintenance of accounts, inspection of accounts of the association etc. They also prescribe various offences and penalties that may be imposed, including suspension and cancellation of registration in case of violation of the provisions of FCRA and FCRR.

Expeditious action is taken as and when adverse inputs of violations of provisions of the Act are received against any association. Recently, during the course of the

inspection following major violations were noticed against an Association, called Green Peace India Society:

- (i) Transferred Foreign contribution to other than FCRA designated bank accounts in violation of Section 17 of FCRA, 2010.
- (ii) Under reported and repeatedly mentioned incorrect amount of Foreign Contribution received in violation of Section 33 of FCRA, 2010.
- (iii) Incurring more than of 50% the Foreign Contribution on administrative expenditure in violation of section 8(1)(b) of FCRA, 2010.
- (iv) Replacement of 50% or more of the executive committee members without obtaining prior approval of Ministry of Home Affairs which is a violation of the undertaking and declaration given by the association in its application for registration under Rule 9(1)(a) of FCR Rules, 2011.
- (v) Foreign NGO funding legal costs not only of bail, but also of writ petitions etc. of Indian NGO's and their activists', thereby violating Section 8(1)(a) of FCRA, 2010
- (vi) Shifting of office and activities from one city to other city without approval/intimation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, violation of Rule 9(1)(a) of FCR Rules, 2011.
- (vii) Transferred foreign contribution to a non-FCRA registered NGO by payment of salary of its employees which amounts to violation of Section 7 of FCRA, 2010.
- (viii) suppressed and not disclosed payment of salary by foreign NGO to a foreign activists who worked on secondment which is a violation of Section 33 of FCRA, 2010.

The above violations were communicated to the association for their comments. After receipt of the comments from the association, the matter was examined in the Ministry and subsequently, the registration granted to the association under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 was suspended on 09th April, 2015 for 180 days and a show cause notice was issued to the association as to why its registration should not be cancelled. The enquiry was conducted following due process of law and giving multiple opportunities to the delinquent Association to present their case. After detailed examination of all material evidence on record, it was established that the said Association had violated the provisions of FCRA, 2010 and as per Section 14 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, the FCRA registration of Green

Peace India Society FCRA Registration No. 075901052(R), Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600086 was cancelled on 2.09.2015. Green Peace India Society filed Writ Petition no. 29320/2015 on 16.09.2015 in Madras High Court against the cancellation order and Hon'ble Court *vide* order dated 01.10.2015 directed that Writ Petition may be converted into an Appeal before the appropriate court under section 31 of FCRA, 2010.

PAN India Criminal Data

1179. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish a National fingerprint database as PAN India Criminal Data; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) under National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been maintaining a National database of more than 10 lakh ten-digit finger print records of specified categories of criminals.

SMART police stations in the country

1180. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many SMART police stations have been established in the country till date and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether due diligence is adopted for private companies who wish to donate in setting up of SMART police stations in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has developed a concept paper on SMART/Modern Police Station and circulated it for obtaining views of all State Governments/Union Territories Administrations.

(b) No offer from the private companies has been received as on date in this regard.

Grant of MFN status to India by Pakistan

1181. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has granted India the status of Most Favoured Nation (MFN), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of bilateral trade done between India and Pakistan during each of the last three years and current year; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to get Pakistan grant India the status of Most Favoured Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir. During the 7th round of talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on September 20-21, 2012 it was agreed, *inter-alia* that Pakistan would transition fully to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by December, 2012. Pakistan, however, did not adhere to the timelines.

(b) The details of bilateral trade between India and Pakistan during last 3 years and the current year, are given below:

(In US\$ million)			
Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
2012-13	2064.79	541.87	2606.66
2013-14	2274.26	426.88	2701.15
2014-15	1857.18	497.31	2354.49
2015-16* (April-Oct.)	883.96	265.53	1149.49

* Provisional.

Source: Export Import Data Bank of D/o Commerce and DGCIS, Kolkata.

(c) Government of Pakistan has not been able to adhere to its commitments of removing the trade restrictions on the land route, as well as the granting of MFN status to India as agreed during the 7th Commerce Secretary level talks held in September, 2012. During the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May, 2014, it was stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of the September, 2012 roadmap.

Crimes against weaker sections of society

1182. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes against the weaker sections of society, *i.e.* minority, women, dalits and tribals are on the rise;

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details for such crimes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to sensitize the people (particularly the high and mighty) against such crimes?

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), a total of 2,44,270, 3,09,546 and 3,37,922 cases were reported under crimes committed against women, a total of 33,655, 39,408 and 47,064 cases were reported under crimes committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (Dalits) and a total of 5,922, 6,793 and 11,451 cases were reported under crimes committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Tribals) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend. Data on crime against minorities is not maintained separately. State/UT wise cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under crimes committed against women, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes during 2012-2014 is given in the Statements-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 12th May, 2015 on 'Comprehensive approach towards crimes against women' and dated 1st April, 2010 on 'Measures needed to curb crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes' which are available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf and http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST_010610.pdf

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons Charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under total crime committed against women during 2012-2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28171	22524	2086	39288	39191	3527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	127	24	202	130	24
3.	Assam	13544	7524	430	12346	7694	637
4.	Bihar	11229	8970	682	20147	19282	1317
5.	Chhattisgarh	4228	4108	1050	6594	6566	1605
6.	Goa	200	82	6	286	127	7
7.	Gujarat	9561	9017	199	23965	23525	434
8.	Haryana	6002	4314	852	7264	7429	1266
9.	Himachal Pradesh	912	745	72	1325	1317	107
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3328	2639	219	5204	5203	338
11.	Jharkhand	4536	3234	764	6549	5720	1152
12.	Karnataka	10366	8174	378	16680	15849	859
13.	Kerala	10930	10377	610	13517	13187	862
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16832	16687	3181	29247	29234	5529
15.	Maharashtra	16353	14746	598	41048	39535	1047
16.	Manipur	304	25	0	202	28	0
17.	Meghalaya	255	147	9	271	160	9
18.	Mizoram	199	187	118	215	185	118
19.	Nagaland	51	41	22	75	69	58
20.	Odisha	11988	10628	653	17183	17142	974
21.	Punjab	3238	1842	388	5048	3439	904
22.	Rajasthan	21106	11388	2761	17095	17087	4582

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	68	51	11	69	47	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	7192	4967	1060	10913	9393	2046
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	1559	1415	279	1946	2088	349
27.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	15262	5757	77745	43775	12971
28.	Uttarakhand	1067	794	607	1420	1343	813
29.	West Bengal	30942	30627	607	34023	33694	915
TOTAL STATES		237931	190642	23423	389867	342439	42485
30.	A & N Islands	49	42	5	73	73	5
31.	Chandigarh	241	190	23	268	265	38
32.	D&N Haveli	16	20	3	30	38	4
33.	Daman and Diu	11	14	1	45	54	1
34.	Delhi UT	5959	3061	1176	3981	3397	1771
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	61	52	9	110	103	26
TOTAL UTs		6339	3379	1217	4508	3930	1845
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		244270	194021	24640	394375	346369	44330

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	32809	26002	2228	43232	40499	3791
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	288	186	15	333	210	14
3.	Assam	17449	9317	394	16035	10542	451
4.	Bihar	13609	9448	812	21404	21743	1515
5.	Chhattisgarh	7012	5453	1170	8205	8023	2066
6.	Goa	440	243	11	496	365	14
7.	Gujarat	12283	11263	217	30684	30256	474
8.	Haryana	9089	6374	1190	10652	11078	1896

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1478	1049	111	1908	1868	178
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3509	2522	252	5262	5239	360
11.	Jharkhand	6506	4543	982	8513	7395	1424
12.	Karnataka	12027	9733	369	19628	18440	722
13.	Kerala	11216	9927	690	13153	12825	897
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22061	19729	4220	34005	33897	6950
15.	Maharashtra	24895	20301	768	53640	49142	1401
16.	Manipur	285	28	3	221	29	8
17.	Meghalaya	343	296	9	382	328	11
18.	Mizoram	177	159	102	195	167	114
19.	Nagaland	67	48	42	86	40	33
20.	Odisha	14173	12094	428	19126	19043	780
21.	Punjab	4994	2953	800	6875	4785	1388
22.	Rajasthan	27933	14473	3192	21261	21243	4712
23.	Sikkim	93	100	106	102	106	116
24.	Tamil Nadu	7475	6091	1512	11161	10505	2248
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	1628	1546	140	2593	2127	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32546	21868	5672	100021	59248	13653
28.	Uttarakhand	1719	1022	435	1688	1652	912
29.	West Bengal	29826	30112	609	36248	33842	718
TOTAL STATES		295930	226880	26479	467109	404637	47015
30.	A & N Islands	106	111	8	134	167	16
31.	Chandigarh	488	256	54	481	397	70
32.	D&N Haveli	21	12	0	29	28	0
33.	Daman and Diu	24	18	0	49	43	0
34.	Delhi UT	12888	6429	923	9106	7841	1528

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
35.	Lakshadweep	3	1	0	5	1	0
36.	Puducherry	86	64	12	96	117	22
TOTAL UTs		13616	6891	997	9900	8594	1636
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		309546	233771	27476	477009	413231	48651

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16512	13389	835	21676	20100	1459
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	9	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19139	10035	516	27637	11939	554
4.	Bihar	15383	10131	525	19791	15718	862
				152			
5.	Chhattisgarh	6255	5596	8	8823	9148	2044
6.	Goa	488	321	14	436	433	16
7.	Gujarat	10837	10148	174	25769	26061	355
8.	Haryana	8974	5721	690	9850	9249	1006
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1517	1117	69	1996	1889	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3321	2355	105	4956	4819	138
11.	Jharkhand	5972	4544	785	6965	6761	1009
12.	Karnataka	13914	11264	354	22974	20640	891
13.	Kerala	11380	10118	549	13893	13277	656
				577			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28678	25455	1	42201	42061	9292
15.	Maharashtra	26693	22775	923	48878	47797	1425
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	388	312	13	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	67	46	22	81	58	30
20.	Odisha	14606	12172	429	20262	19442	763

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	5425	3158	637	6988	5349	1062
				365			
22.	Rajasthan	31151	16422	9	23742	23377	5841
23.	Sikkim	110	103	46	182	167	44
				118			
24.	Tamil Nadu	6325	4750	5	9268	8614	1956
25.	Telangana	14136	11363	504	19963	17758	644
26.	Tripura	1615	1341	107	2068	2722	133
				527			
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38467	26384	9	112462	69546	13942
28.	Uttarakhand	1395	979	283	1667	1559	633
29.	West Bengal	38299	35287	422	50231	45715	517
	TOTAL STATES	321993	245838	25576	504015	425191	45565
30.	A & N Islands	115	97	12	126	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	432	262	65	390	371	88
32.	D&N Haveli	21	16	0	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	15	14	1	5	6	1
				100			
34.	Delhi UT	15265	6395	5	8336	7218	1477
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	1	88	78	1
	TOTAL UTs	15929	6844	1084	8965	7826	1580
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	337922	252682	26660	512980	433017	47145

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may also includes cases/persons of previous years also.
Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons chargesheeted (PCS), Persons convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes against SCs during 2012-2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3057	1491	179	4655	4398	174
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	16	2	4	22	3
4.	Bihar	4821	4211	221	8711	8855	381
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	216	73	467	487	147
6.	Goa	10	6	0	7	7	0
7.	Gujarat	1028	996	70	2790	2788	113
8.	Haryana	252	214	24	423	432	41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	93	4	189	242	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	7	7	0
11.	Jharkhand	696	273	58	724	672	104
12.	Karnataka	2605	1962	72	5165	4605	238
13.	Kerala	810	374	7	665	566	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2875	2833	911	6200	6262	2181
15.	Maharashtra	1091	932	39	3287	3319	105
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2265	1452	85	2260	2067	159
21.	Punjab	71	43	6	127	114	15
22.	Rajasthan	5559	2173	325	5036	4570	494

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	5	8	6	6	6	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1647	1179	119	2927	2706	275
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	76	76	6	78	81	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6202	4675	1855	2033	1389	4563
28.	Uttarakhand	33	14	24	23	22	46
29.	West Bengal	85	105	1	147	167	1
TOTAL STATES		33585	2334	4087	64233	56286	9080
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	4	0	2	4	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	2	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	44	23	5	35	31	5
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	24	24	1	85	87	1
TOTAL UTs		70	52	6	124	124	6
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33655	23396	4093	64357	56410	9086

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270	1652	138	4251	3919	347
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	2	0	5	2	0
4.	Bihar	6721	4608	204	10173	9650	300
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	297	75	587	542	132
6.	Goa	12	15	0	19	12	0
7.	Gujarat	1190	1110	29	3061	2983	57
8.	Haryana	493	353	48	724	747	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	108	9	208	224	13

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	438	105	624	649	154
12.	Karnataka	2566	2162	71	5400	4668	177
13.	Kerala	756	387	22	557	597	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	2760	767	5781	5733	1757
15.	Maharashtra	1678	1303	44	4965	4517	112
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	1741	51	2996	3044	70
21.	Punjab	126	66	13	210	122	30
22.	Rajasthan	6475	2434	844	4497	4492	966
23.	Sikkim	6	6	13	7	7	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1845	1265	106	3726	3073	329
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	48	48	0	57	56	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	5336	1772	21836	15188	4113
28.	Uttarakhand	34	22	22	57	59	35
29.	West Bengal	115	88	0	200	141	0
TOTAL STATES		39327	26201	4333	69941	60425	8718
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	2	0	2	2	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	55	55	0	71	70	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	21	12	1	36	30	1
TOTAL UTs		81	69	1	109	102	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		39408	26270	4334	70050	60527	8719

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4114	2225	147	4199	3426	271
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	7893	6152	101	8934	8306	221
5.	Chhattisgarh	1066	893	143	1368	1383	183
6.	Goa	17	13	2	16	20	2
7.	Gujarat	1130	1046	26	2818	2774	33
8.	Haryana	830	615	64	1146	1071	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	122	69	9	159	132	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	942	577	62
12.	Karnataka	2138	1807	46	4575	4325	85
13.	Kerala	816	442	34	784	691	41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4151	4187	1586	7972	7934	2784
15.	Maharashtra	1768	1464	59	4286	4332	95
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2266	2342	23	3527	3507	34
21.	Punjab	123	49	6	152	93	19
22.	Rajasthan	8028	3600	806	6429	6619	1781

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	10	7	2	10	9	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1546	1307	88	3578	3595	181
25.	Telangana	1694	1046	40	2653	2202	59
26.	Tripura	49	32	0	57	46	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8075	6132	1846	24980	17951	4557
28.	Uttarakhand	61	40	8	79	73	8
29.	West Bengal	159	127	1	249	192	1
TOTAL STATES		46962	34077	5097	78915	69258	10553
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	3	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	87	75	5	107	104	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	14	9	0	5	9	0
TOTAL UTs		102	86	5	116	116	9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		47064	34163	5102	79031	69374	10562

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may also includes cases/persons of previous years also.
Source: Crime in India.

'not existed Total crimes also includes Protection of Civil Right Act & cases reported under various sections of IPC.

Statement-III

State/UT wise Cases reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons charge sheeted (PCS), Persons convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes against STs during 2012-2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	666	347	19	1069	993	88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	15	4	8	13	4
3.	Assam	0	10	1	0	16	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
4.	Bihar	119	140	13	249	278	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	344	333	184	522	526	215
6.	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	221	208	6	518	512	11
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	0	5	7	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	287	157	40	314	269	68
12.	Karnataka	374	287	7	968	998	61
13.	Kerala	124	96	6	139	116	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1218	1217	409	2219	2267	787
15.	Maharashtra	308	269	18	943	951	31
16.	Manipur	2	1	0	7	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	688	495	41	824	754	52
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1351	526	37	947	939	63
23.	Sikkim	4	4	2	4	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	27	34	0	41	66	0
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	29	26	0	23	27	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	44	42	2	196	178	3
28.	Uttarakhand	3	1	0	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	91	83	0	131	130	0
TOTAL STATES		5914	4296	789	9129	9050	1413

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	A & N Islands	4	0	0	3	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D&N Haveli	4	1	0	7	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		8	1	0	10	1	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5922	4297	789	9139	9051	1413

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	672	421	18	909	874	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	91	62	0	123	152	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	331	340	69	525	481	199
6.	Goa	10	1	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	224	220	8	467	462	23
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	396	186	52	282	324	83
12.	Karnataka	535	407	4	1160	1004	17
13.	Kerala	135	94	7	142	153	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1296	1231	310	2146	2122	629
15.	Maharashtra	415	311	11	887	819	21
16.	Manipur	2	2	1	1	2	4
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	18	4	0	14	7	0
20.	Odisha	791	680	28	1047	1100	36
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1651	613	10	1168	1168	20
23.	Sikkim	17	17	7	20	20	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	23	12	1	59	27	2
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	24	33	0	34	34	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	22	4	59	52	16
28.	Uttarakhand	2	2	0	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	122	70	1	222	149	1
TOTAL STATES		6783	4730	531	9270	8954	1097
30.	A & N Islands	2	5	3	4	6	3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D&N Haveli	7	1	0	1	4	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		10	6	3	5	10	3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6793	4736	534	9275	8964	1100

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	627	336	12	798	547	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	77	48	4	188	161	18

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
5.	Chhattisgarh	721	700	82	1009	1050	109
6.	Goa	6	7	0	5	7	0
7.	Gujarat	229	210	3	514	529	5
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	16	10	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	432	282	36	470	416	39
12.	Karnataka	487	456	11	1205	1122	13
13.	Kerala	135	96	6	143	119	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2279	2222	774	3743	3752	1229
15.	Maharashtra	443	400	12	941	883	15
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	3	3	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1259	1035	18	1472	1431	26
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3952	2219	716	4261	4260	1527
23.	Sikkim	10	9	1	27	26	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	20	0	24	45	0
25.	Telangana	569	369	13	1161	961	26
26.	Tripura	18	19	2	30	30	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	18	6	35	36	23
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	141	133	3	193	181	4
TOTAL STATES		11437	8583	1699	16241	15572	3076

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	A & N Islands	7	3	0	22	10	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D&N Haveli	3	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	1	0	2	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	1	1	0
TOTAL UTs		14	6	0	26	12	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		11451	8589	1699	16267	15584	3076

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include cases/persons of previous years also. ' not existed Total crimes also includes Protection of Civil Right Act & various sections of IPC.

Source: Crime in India.

National leaders of India

1183. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- who Government considers as national leaders of India;
- whether there are any prescribed benchmarks/parameters to consider a leader as a national leader;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether there is any change in the policy of Government of India with regard to national leaders; and
- what is the definition of national leader?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) to (e) Government has not framed any policy in regard to the definition of the term 'National Leader'. As a corollary to it, Government has not prescribed any benchmarks/ parameters for considering any leader as a 'National Leader'.

Custodial deaths

1184. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of custodial deaths;
- (b) the State-wise compensation paid to the victims of families, if any; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to sensitise the police force on this aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Statements mentioning the number of cases registered on the basis of intimations in respect of deaths in judicial custody and police custody State-wise during the last three years and current year upto 30.11.2015 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) During the above period, in 257 cases of deaths in judicial custody and 61 cases of deaths in police custody, the National Human Rights Commission has received compliance report regarding payment of compensation to the victims and details are given in the Statement-III and IV respectively (*See* below).

(c) Pursuant to the guidelines framed by the National Human Rights Commission, every death in custody, judicial or police custody, is to be reported to the Commission within 24 hours of occurrence. During various workshops and seminars the Commission makes efforts to sensitize public servants including police personnel for better protection of human rights.

Statement-I

State-wise Total No. of custodial death (Judicial) cases registered during the last three years and current year as on 30.11.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	1.04.2012 to 31.03.2013		1.04.2013 to 31.03.2014		1.04.2014 to 31.03.2015		1.04.2015 to 30.11.2015					
		No. of Cases Registered	No. of Cases Disposed Pending	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Cases Disposed Pending	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Cases Disposed Pending	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Cases Disposed Pending				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	42	14	71	18	53	45	6	39	29	2	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	0	2	5	0	5	3	0	3
3.	Assam	21	17	4	14	8	6	22	8	14	18	0	18
4.	Bihar	112	62	50	93	31	62	117	2	115	80	1	79
5.	Goa	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2
6.	Gujarat	51	39	12	47	19	28	41	10	31	23	7	16
7.	Haryana	62	45	17	48	26	22	40	5	35	44	0	44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	4	0	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	2	6	0	6	4	1	3	2	0	2
10.	Karnataka	5	4	1	2	2	0	8	8	0	9	4	5
11.	Kerala	45	23	22	50	37	13	23	6	17	32	0	32

29. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Delhi	20	16	4	36	15	21	42	1	41	33	0	33	0	33	
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Puducherry	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Chhattisgarh	76	51	25	56	18	38	49	4	45	46	0	46	0	46	
34. Jharkhand	52	32	20	51	20	31	44	4	40	36	0	36	0	36	
35. Uttarakhand	15	10	5	15	3	12	21	0	21	13	0	13	0	13	
36. Telangana	30	19	11	51	11	40	49	0	49	28	1	27	1	27	
GRAND TOTAL	1557	1070	487	1577	714	863	1588	469	1119	1109	217	892	217	892	

Statement-II

State-wise total no. of custodial death (Police) cases registered during the last three years and current year as on 30.11.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	1.04.2012 to 31.03.2013		1.04.2013 to 31.03.2014		1.04.2014 to 31.03.2015		1.04.2015 to 30.11.2015						
		No. of Cases Registered	No. of Pending Cases	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Pending Cases	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Pending Cases	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Pending Cases					
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	6	3	2	0	2	5	2	3	5	3	2	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	9	5	4	13	5	8	7	0	7	6	0	6
4.	Bihar	2	0	2	9	2	7	6	0	6	6	0	6
5.	Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	22	11	11	10	2	8	13	4	9	8	0	8
7.	Haryana	2	0	2	6	0	6	4	1	3	3	0	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	3	0	3
11.	Kerala	6	4	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	2	0	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	2	6	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	1
13.	Maharashtra	20	9	11	20	2	18	26	5	21	18	11	7
14.	Manipur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	4	0	4	3	1	2	3	0	3
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	5	2	3	4	1	3	2	0	2	6	2	4
19.	Punjab	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2
20.	Rajasthan	4	3	1	3	2	1	4	0	4	4	0	4

Statement-III

No. of cases closed regarding death in Judicial Custody on receipt of compliance where NHRC recommended monetary relief during the period from 01.04.2012 to 30.11.2015

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Cases	Amount (In ₹)
1.	Puducherry	1	300,000
2.	Gujarat	7	1,900,000
3.	Karnataka	5	800,000
4.	Chhattisgarh	14	3,200,000
5.	Kerala	7	1,300,000
6.	Rajasthan	9	2,200,000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	300,000
8.	Daman and Diu	1	100,000
9.	Uttar Pradesh	60	11,294,999
10.	West Bengal	9	1,600,000
11.	Telangana	7	1,700,000
12.	Punjab	5	700,000
13.	Jharkhand	9	2,050,000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	4,500,000
15.	Maharashtra	22	3,600,000
16.	Assam	5	900,000
17.	Tamil Nadu	11	2,500,000
18.	Haryana	12	2,100,000
19.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2,400,000
20.	Bihar	24	4,600,000
21.	Odisha	2	200,000
22.	Delhi	17	2,700,000
TOTAL		257	509,44,999

Statement-IV

No. of cases closed regarding death in Police Custody on receipt of compliance where NHRC recommended monetary relief during the period from 01.04.2012 to 30.11.2015

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Cases	Amount (In ₹)
1.	Gujarat	11	1,500,000
2.	Karnataka	3	700,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	500,000
4.	Kerala	1	100,000
5.	Rajasthan	3	300,000
6.	Uttarakhand	1	100,000
7.	Uttar Pradesh	10	3,500,000
8.	Telangana	3	400,000
9.	Jharkhand	4	800,000
10.	Mizoram	1	100,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1,100,000
12.	Maharashtra	4	800,000
13.	Assam	2	800,000
14.	Tamil Nadu	4	1,400,000
15.	Haryana	2	600,000
16.	Andhra Pradesh	5	860,000
17.	Delhi	1	100,000
TOTAL		61	136,60,000

Plan to extradite persons committed crimes on the nation

1185. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is trying to extradite many persons who were involved in many crimes committed on the nation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that requests in this behalf have already been sent to NIA by the Home Department;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Home Department is trying to get all those who committed crime on the nation and make them to face trial in Indian courts in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, The Government of India continues to make efforts to get extradited fugitive criminals from foreign countries and for this purpose India has signed extradition treaties and extradition arrangements with several countries.

(b) and (c) The Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) send the extradition proposals to the Ministry of Home Affairs, which after due examination forward them to the Ministry of External Affairs for taking up the matter with the concerned foreign countries as the Ministry of External Affairs is the nodal Ministry for Extradition.

The National Investigation Agency [NIA] has made extradition request for extraditing (1) David Coleman Headley @ Daood Gilani (2) Tahawwur Hussain Rana from USA; Willy Naruenartwanich @ Willy Narue from Thailand; Abdulla Haji @ Haji Abdulla @ Amitab Bachan Haji from Saudi Arabia; and (1) Moideen @ Moideenabba Ummar Byari (2) Abdul Salam @ Podi Salem from UAE.

(d) and (e) As a result of efforts made by the Government of India, 59 fugitive criminals have been brought back to India since 2002, to face trial in India.

In addition, Interpol Wing of Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] has got published 664 Red Notices on the basis of requests from CBI Branches as well as from other Law Enforcement Agencies.

Non-payment of pension to old age and widows by MCS of Delhi

1186. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reasons for not giving pension to old age people and widows by all three MCs of Delhi for each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the time by when order will be issued in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The details of pension paid to old age people and widows by all the three Delhi Municipal Corporations are as under:

1. South Delhi Municipal Corporation

Year	Amount
2012-2013	₹ 79.71 Cr.
2013-2014	₹ 103.16 Cr.
2014-2015	₹ 45.66 Cr.
2015-2016	₹ 39.04 Cr. (approx.) for the period up to December, 2014.

2. North Delhi Municipal Corporation

Year	Amount
2012-2013	₹ 7739.71 lakh
2013-2014	₹ 10682.24 lakh
2014-2015	₹ 5073.19 lakh
2015-2016	Nil (no amount has been disbursed due to financial crunch.)

3. East Delhi Municipal Corporation

A total amount of ₹ 69.94 crore was disbursed on account of pension for poor, old age, widows, and handicapped and mentally retarded till March 2013. Thereafter in 2013-2014, 2014-2015. During current financial year, till November 2015, no amount has been disbursed due to financial crunch.

Increase in rape cases in NCT of Delhi

1187. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of rape cases have increased in NCT of Delhi;

(b) whether Government is also aware that number of rape cases of minor girls have gone up;

(c) if so, the total numbers of rape cases in Delhi during year 2013-14 and 2014-15 till Oct., 2015;

(d) the steps taken by Government for protection and awareness programmes to catch these type of criminals; and

(e) whether Government is having any self defence training programmes for girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Delhi Police as a conscious policy of "Truthful Reporting", is registering complaints in the recent years with an objective that no crime, specially crime against the vulnerable groups, including women, goes unreported. The details of rape cases and rape cases of minor girls registered by Delhi Police, during the last two years 2013, 2014 and current year, 2015 (Upto 31.10.2015) is as under:

Year	Total rape cases	Number of rape cases of minor girls
2013	1636	757
2014	2166	1004
2015	1856	824

(upto 31.10.15)

(d) Crimes like rape are handled with great sensitivity and various measures have been taken by Delhi Police for the safety of Women in the City. Emphasis is given to ensure that all cases of crime against women are investigated by women officers. Delhi Police has achieved a better rate of conviction in cases of crime against women. Special care is taken regarding investigation of rape cases and emphasis is given on collecting scientific evidence. All out efforts are made to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to book. During the year 2014, the work-out percentage of rape cases in Delhi was as high as 80.79%. Similarly during the current year 2015 (Upto 31.10.2015) it is 77.16%. In addition to this, with a view to look in to the safety issues for women in Delhi a Special Task Force (STF) was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary on 1st January, 2013. The Task Force has met regularly and issued instructions and directions to agencies sensitizing them on women safety issues.

(e) Delhi Police has organized Self-Defence Training programmes in which 17,699 girls/women were imparted self defence training during the year 2014. During the

year 2015 (upto 31.10.15) 1,39,943 girls/women were imparted self-defence training. During this year upto 31.10.2015, 35 gender sensitization programmes have also been organized by Delhi Police for 8744 school boys.

Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991

1188. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the provisions of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 the site of a place of worship cannot be changed;

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

(c) whether this provision also applies to a place of worship in village Atali, Ballabhgarh, Haryana; and

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Section 3 of The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 provides that no person shall convert any place of worship of any religious denomination or any section thereof into a place of worship of a different section of the same religious denomination or of a different religious denomination or any section thereof.

The said Act extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and also provides for punishment for contravention of the said provisions.

Review of security scenario in aftermath of Paris attack

1189. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the security scenario in the aftermath of Paris attack by terrorist;

(b) whether intelligence has been strengthened in view of terrorists activities abroad and also blowing up of Russian plane in Egypt; and

(c) whether exchange of information and cooperation among intelligence agencies abroad and Indian agencies have intensified and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government

has issued advisory to all State Governments/UTs to take suitable preventive measures in and around foreign missions, tourist spots and community facilities frequented by foreigners to avoid any untoward incident. The States/UTs have also been advised to review intelligence about ISIS activities to identify plans, targets, areas vulnerable to attack by terrorist organizations and to take appropriate action to neutralize potential threats, if any.

National authority to combat trafficking

1190. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the countries in South Asia serve as prominent origin, transit and destination for women and children being trafficked;

(b) whether Government proposes to establish a national authority to combat trafficking along the lines of the Narcotics Control Bureau and to establish anti-human trafficking units in all districts in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals and time-frame for the implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Incidents have been reported wherein Nepali women and children have been trafficked to Middle East and other destinations through India.

(b) and (c) An inter-Ministerial consultation has been sought on the proposal for setting up of a national level coordination agency to be called 'Organised Crime Investigation Agency (OCIA)' to combat human trafficking and other organized crimes.

Government of India has released funds for setting up of Anti Human Trafficking Units in 270 districts of the country and guidelines are being revised to cover the remaining districts of the country.

Human trafficking in South Asia

1191. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that human trafficking in South Asia is often referred to as one of the fastest growing transnational organized crime;

(b) whether India among South Asian countries acts both as a source and destination with women and children coerced from Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to land up in middle-east and Africa; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to combat trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) An estimated 150,000 persons are trafficked within and from South Asia every year for sex work, labour, forced marriages, organ trade. As an organized crime, globally, human trafficking is pegged after illegal drugs and arms smuggling.

(b) Incidents have been reported wherein Nepali women and children have been trafficked to Middle East and other destinations through India.

(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 following advisories on Human Trafficking to all States/UTs:
 - Advisory for preventing crime of human trafficking dated 9.9.2009.
 - Advisory on preventing and combating Human Trafficking during Commonwealth Games dated 10.9.2010.
 - Advisory on enrollment of police officials in IGNOU certificate course on Anti Human Trafficking dated 12.1.2011.
 - Advisory on missing children - measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children - dated 31.1.2012
 - Advisory on Human Trafficking as Organised Crime dated 30.4. 2012.
 - Advisory on Preventing and combating human trafficking in India-dealing with foreign nationals dated 1.5.2012
 - Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) to handle trafficking of children for child labour dated 12.8.2013

- Advisory on MHA Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking - dated 5.5.2014
- Advisory for associating SSB and BSF in crime meetings dated 23.7.2015

These advisories are available at MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking (www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in).

(iv) The SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children was signed on January 5, 2002, which entered into force on November 15, 2005 after ratification by all the Member States. The SAARC Convention calls for cooperation among Member States in dealing with various aspects of prevention, interdiction, and suppression of trafficking in women and children for prostitution, repatriation and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

(v) In May 2011, the Indian Government ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

(vi) India has entered into a bilateral mechanism with Bangladesh to prevent and combat human trafficking and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Bangladesh has also been signed in June, 2015.

Security to persons of political and judicial field

†1192. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for providing security to persons of political and judicial field;
- (b) the category of persons of both fields for whom there is a provision for providing security guard;
- (c) whether there is a provision to provide security to Members of Parliament, if so, the number of Member of Parliament to whom security guards have been provided so far in the country along with details thereof; and
- (d) the names of persons and families in the country to whom security has been provided, the category-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Security arrangements for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

President of India, Vice President of India and Prime Minister of India are made in accordance with the guidelines contained in their respective Blue Books issued by Ministry of Home Affairs and the SPG Act.

Security arrangements for other political personalities are made as per the guidelines laid down in the 'Yellow Book' titled 'Security arrangement for the protection of individuals'. The security arrangements for such individuals are made after careful assessment of their threat perception emanating from terrorists /militant/fundamentalist outfits and organized criminal gangs. The degree of threat varies from individual to individual, depending on factors, such as nature of activities, status, and likely gains for the terrorists, etc. Accordingly, categorized security cover (Z+, Z, Y & X) is provided to them on the basis of gravity of the threat.

The security so provided is periodically reviewed by Committee specially constituted for this purpose.

Certain categories of individuals, such as Union Ministers, State CMs and Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, are provided positional/statutory security cover to facilitate bold and impartial decision making.

(b) The protectees falling under Z+, Z, Y (threat) and Y category are entitled for getting the deployment of Static Armed Guard at their residence. Besides, Static Armed Guard are also provided to the protectee of any category based on the threat assessment.

(c) Security cover to individuals, including MPs is provided only on the basis of individual threat perception. State Governments have their own criteria to provide security to MPs. The list of MPs provided security under various categories is not maintained centrally.

(d) The details of individuals, who are being provided security cover, by Central Government cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

Economic assistance to National Foundation for Communal Harmony

†1193. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to provide economic assistance to National Foundation of Communal Harmony keeping in view the increasing communal tension;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of cases of communal violence came to light in last one year and the action taken against those involved in them; and

(c) whether Government is planning to start National Communal Harmony Award again for better social atmosphere and whether Ministry has any blue print to make this institution strong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is an Autonomous Organisation which is self reliant and manages its activities from its own sources, including donations. No grant/budgetary support is allocated to NFCH on annual/regular basis for carrying out its projects/activities. The Foundation has reported that they have no proposal to request for economic assistance from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) “Public Order” and “Police” appear at entry no. 1 and 2 of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and the primary responsibility to maintain Public Order and Peace including registration, investigation and prosecution of cases of communal violence rests with State Governments. Communal incidents in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite action is taken, wherever necessary. The responsibility of maintaining relevant data in this regard rest primarily with the respective State Governments.

(c) The National Communal Harmony Awards, instituted by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony under The National Communal harmony Award Rules, 1995, have been continuing since their inception. The Awards are given for outstanding contribution towards promotion of communal harmony and/or national integration over a sufficiently long period of time.

The NFCH has been carrying out its activities in an efficient manner and no changes in its constitution are being considered at present.

Implementation of Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013

1194. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the implementation of the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of cases registered since its enactment under the new IPC offences created therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

(b) The State /Union Territory-wise break up of cases reported under the newly enacted sections of Indian Penal Code during years 2014 and 2015, as available with the National Crime Records Bureau, are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases reported under Acid attack (section 326 A IPC), Attempt to Acid Attack (Section 326 B IPC), Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty (Section 354 IPC), Sexual Harassment (Section 354 A IPC), Assault on women with intent to

Disrobe (Section 354B IPC), Voyeurism (Section 354C IPC), Stalking (Section 354D IPC) and Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370A IPC) during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Acid attack (section 326 A IPC)	Attempt to Acid Attack (Section 326 B IPC)	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty (Section 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Section 354 A IPC)	Assault on women with intent to Disrobe (Section 354B IPC)	Voyeurism (Section 354C IPC)	Stalking (Section 354D IPC)	Others	Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370 A IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	4547	1072	334	71	504	2566	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	121	21	0	6	1	93	0
3.	Assam	0	0	3099	458	399	0	0	2242	68
4.	Bihar	4	0	572	271	61	4	7	229	44
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	2122	649	76	9	72	1316	43

6.	Goa	0	0	202	50	7	11	25	109	14
7.	Gujarat	6	4	1352	405	51	7	62	827	3
8.	Haryana	12	3	1688	599	229	26	284	550	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	538	159	18	3	62	296	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	1421	242	123	0	1	1055	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	3	440	114	65	0	5	256	150
12.	Karnataka	3	2	5263	253	163	8	64	4775	18
13.	Kerala	4	0	4367	980	398	18	37	2934	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	2	9609	3163	132	86	401	5827	50
15.	Maharashtra	5	2	10001	4052	309	105	797	4738	108
16.	Manipur	0	0	98	5	4	0	2	87	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	105	0	10	1	4	90	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	97	53	12	2	6	24	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	16	5	5	0	1	5	3
20.	Odisha	9	3	5543	802	1142	28	134	3437	42
21.	Punjab	15	2	1113	344	41	48	48	632	1
22.	Rajasthan	6	0	5999	727	235	23	88	4926	14
23.	Sikkim	2	0	34	14	1	0	2	17	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	0	1102	46	71	1	1	983	0
25.	Telangana	1	0	3188	620	176	45	426	1921	60
26.	Tripura	4	0	492	82	184	1	8	217	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42	13	8605	4435	1066	75	835	2194	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	343	22	24	1	7	289	4
29.	West Bengal	39	4	5670	1045	687	57	259	3622	55
TOTAL STATES		183	41	77747	20688	6023	636	4143	46257	707
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	41	18	1	1	4	17	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	87	31	3	2	10	41	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	20	11	4322	1186	379	34	541	2182	13
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	32	12	6	1	1	12	0
TOTAL UTs		20	11	4488	1250	389	38	556	2255	13
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		203	52	82235	21938	6412	674	4699	48512	720

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise cases registered under assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and acid attack (section 326A IPC) during 2015 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC)	Acid Attack (section 326A IPC)	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3469	12	September
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	0	September
3.	Assam	1409	0	June
4.	Bihar	792	2	August
5.	Chhattisgarh	846	0	June
6.	Goa	143	0	October
7.	Gujarat	961	7	September
8.	Haryana	1315	3	August
9.	Himachal Pradesh	359	1	September
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	749	0	upto August except Jan to March
11.	Jharkhand	265	0	August except July
12.	Karnataka	3583	0	September
13.	Kerala	2739	2	August
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5898	3	August
15.	Maharashtra	8906	1	September
16.	Manipur	68	0	September
17.	Meghalaya	67	0	August
18.	Mizoram	57	0	September
19.	Nagaland	0	0	September

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	2901	2	July except May
21.	Punjab	468	0	May
22.	Rajasthan	1964	1	May
23.	Sikkim	27	0	September
24.	Tamil Nadu	840	2	September
25.	Telangana	2851	0	September
26.	Tripura	218	0	August
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5183	18	August
28.	Uttarakhand	242	0	September
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	
TOTAL STATES		46398	54	
30.	A & N Islands	41	0	September
31.	Chandigarh	62	0	October
32.	D&N Haveli	4	0	September
33.	Daman and Diu	3	0	July
34.	Delhi UT	3161	11	August
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	September
36.	Puducherry	9	0	September except August
TOTAL UTs		3284	11	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		49682	65	

NR : Implies data not received.

Note: Data is provisional.

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Special fund to help victims of rape, acid attack and human trafficking

†1195. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a special fund in order to help the victims of rape, acid attack and human trafficking;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus fund of ₹ 200 crore from the Nirbhaya fund. As per the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme, the State Governments are to modify the State Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) suitably in view of the implementation of the CVCS guidelines, which is also available on www.mha.nic.in.

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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 20th April, 2015 on 'Expediting cases of acid attack on women', dated 30th August, 2013 on 'Measures to be taken to prevent acid attack on women and dated 12th May, 2015 on 'Comprehensive approach towards crimes against women which are available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryAcidAttackWomen_220415.pdf, http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryAfterSupremeCourtOrderInLaxmCase_Short.pdf and http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf

Controversy regarding three Bills passed by the Manipur Assembly

1196. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the controversy surrounding the three Bills passed by the Manipur Assembly on the 31st August, 2015 and the resultant agitation by the tribal people against these Bills and the long felt demand of the hill tribal for separate political administration from the valley people;

(b) what action Government has taken to expedite the tripartite talks involving the Zomi, Kuki and Hmar armed groups of United People Front (UPF) and Kuki National Organisation (KNO) with the Central and State Governments for permanent political solution in Manipur; and

(c) whether interlocutor for the tripartite talks has been appointed and if so, the details thereof and by when the talks would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Yes Sir. The Govt. of India has received three Bills passed by the State Legislature on 31.08.2015 and reserved by the Governor of Manipur for President's assent namely (i) Protection of Manipur People Bill, 2015 (ii) Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2015 and (iii) The Manipur Shops and Establishments (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015. The Govt. of India is examining the proposed State legislations, in consultation with the concerned Union Ministries/Departments.

(b) The Government of India is ready to talk to all the Groups who lay down arms and abjure violence to consider their demands within the framework of the Constitution of India in consultation with all the stake holders.

(c) No Sir.

Terrorist groups active in cyber media

1197. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Islamic State or any other terrorist groups are active in cyber media in India;

(b) whether any such groups are having physical presence in any of the Indian territory;

(c) whether any of such groups are campaigning their literature in any of the Indian languages;

(d) whether State Governments are directed to take additional security measures in the wake of the Paris attack; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Central Government has so far included thirty nine (39) organisations as Terrorist Organisations in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Islamic State (IS) and some other terrorist groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) are active in the cyber space and social media platforms. As per available intelligence inputs, pro-IS elements have posted messages in the social media in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Gujarati and English.

(d) and (e) The Government has issued advisory to all State Governments/UTs to take suitable preventive measures in and around foreign missions, tourist spots and community facilities frequented by foreigners to avoid any untoward incident. The States/UTs have also been advised to review intelligence about ISIS activities to identify plans, targets, areas vulnerable to attack by terrorist organizations and appropriate action be taken to neutralize potential threats, if any.

Three Bills passed by Manipur Assembly and its consequences

1198. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine innocent tribals were killed due to police firing on protestors against the passage of three controversial anti-tribal Bills by the Manipur Legislative Assembly on 31st August, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether president of India has given his assent to the three bills; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to resolve the issue and the steps taken to protect the rights, especially land rights of the tribals of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per information available, 9 persons were killed in police firing on protestors against the three Bills passed by the State Legislature on 31.8.2015 and reserved by the Governor of Manipur for President's assent namely (i) The Protection of Manipur People Bill, 2015 (ii) The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2015 and (iii) The Manipur Shops and Establishments (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015. The Government of India is examining the proposed State Legislations, in consultation with the concerned Union Ministries/Departments.

Complaints of harassment of women in Delhi

1199. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints relating to harassment of women in Delhi has gone up unabatedly, as per complaints reported at help lines;

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

(c) whether Government has worked out an action plan to help control this menace, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of the various calls/complaints received on the following Women Help Lines of Delhi Police during 2014 and year 2015 (Upto 31.10.2015) are as under:-

Help Line	2014	2015
		Upto 31.10.15
PA-100	11577	9243
1091	1466	850
1096 (Anti-obscene)	51732	43561
181 Helpline	8155	5302
TOTAL	74944	58956

(c) Delhi Police has adopted a multi pronged strategy for the safety and security of women in Delhi. Some of the major initiatives are as under:-

1. No jurisdictional dispute is allowed to delay police response (Zero FIR).
2. Beat Officers are sensitized regularly to take prompt action against eve-teasers, and to follow a zero-tolerance policy.
3. Local police and PCR vans are deployed outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time.
4. Additional and integrated police pickets have been increased.
5. Thana level women safety committee having representatives of NGOs.
6. Self-Defence Training for women/girls.
7. Gender Sensitization Courses are conducted regularly for police personnel.
8. Mobile Application 'Himmat' to help women in distress.
9. Operation Nirbheek to empower girl students.
10. Operation Shishtachar: Women police officers in civil clothes keep a watch on the miscreants.

Theft and deaths under rail track in Delhi Metro

1200. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of theft and deaths under rail track in Delhi Metro rail system has been going up unabated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total number of such cases that have been reported during the last three years and how many of such cases have since been solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Details of cases of theft and deaths under rail track in Delhi Metro registered and worked out by Delhi Police during the last three years and the year 2015 (upto 15.11.2015) are as under:-

Year	Death cases	Theft Cases	
		Case Reported	Worked out
2012	13	246	93
2013	12	874	123
2014	08	2197	133
2015	18	2731	131

(upto 15.11.15)

Details of cases of theft and deaths under rail track in Delhi Metro registered and worked out by Gurgaon Police during 2012-2015 are as under:-

Year	Death cases	Theft Cases	
		Case Reported	Worked out
2012	-	1	-
2013	1	5	1
2014	3	8	2
2015	1	14	1

Faridabad Police, Gautambudh Nagar Police and Ghaziabad Police have reported that no case of theft and death under rail track in Delhi Metro has been reported to them during the last three years.

Violence in Tihar Jail

1201. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent violence in Tihar jail shows how our prisons ruin inmates rather than rehabilitate them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether at the end of 2014, Indian jails can accommodate 356,000 people but there are 418,000 prisoners; and

(d) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to reform the criminal justice system sooner than later?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Every possible step is being taken by Tihar Jails to reform, rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners in the society after their release, notwithstanding isolated incidents of violence.

(c) 'Prisons' is a State Subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and, therefor, prison administration is the responsibility of the State Governments. At the end of 2014 a total of 4,18,536 jail inmates were accommodated against a total capacity of 3,56,561 inmates. As regards Delhi Jails, against the sanctioned capacity of 6250 prisoners, there were 14316 prisoners lodged as on 01.12.2015.

(d) Amendments in the Criminal Justice System is a continuous process in order to make the laws in sync with the social changes.

Allocation of funds under SDRF

1202. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated ₹ 61,220 crores as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to all States;

(b) if not, how much has been allocated by the Finance Ministry;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has been allocated only ₹ 2430 crores as SDRF by Fourteenth Finance Commission; and

(d) if so, how much Ministry has finally allocated for the award period of Fourteenth Finance Commission, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) In this context, it is mentioned that the successive Finance commission (set-up under the Article 280 of constitution time-to-time),

determines the amount size of annual allocation to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of each State for each of the financial years for entire Award period. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 61,220 crore in SDRF to all States for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-2020) against ₹ 33,580.93 crore recommended by the 13th Finance Commission for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15.

For the instant case, Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 2,430 crore in SDRF of Andhra Pradesh for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-2020), the year-wise details of allocation of SDRF is given as under:-

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1.	2015-2016	440.00
2.	2016-2017	462.00
3.	2017-2018	485.00
4.	2018-2019	509.00
5.	2019-2020	534.00
TOTAL		2430.00

Spurt in crimes against dalits

1203. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of spurt in crimes against dalits during the last two years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such crimes and the number of persons chargesheeted/ convicted; and

(c) whether there appears laxity in the enforcement of laws intended to ensure safety and security of dalits, if so, the details in this regard?

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), an increase of 19.4% (from 39,408 cases in 2013 to 47,064 cases in 2014) were reported under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (Dalits) during 2014 over 2013. State/UT wise cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons

charge sheeted and persons convicted under crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (Dalits) during 2013-2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 1st April, 2010 on 'Measures need to curb crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes' which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory- SCST_010610.pdf

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons charge sheeted (PCS), Persons convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes against SCs during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270	1652	138	4251	3919	347
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	2	0	5	2	0
4.	Bihar	6721	4608	204	10173	9650	300
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	297	75	587	542	132
6.	Goa	12	15	0	19	12	0
7.	Gujarat	1190	1110	29	3061	2983	57
8.	Haryana	493	353	48	724	747	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	108	9	208	224	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	438	105	624	649	154
12.	Karnataka	2566	2162	71	5400	4668	177
13.	Kerala	756	387	22	557	597	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	2760	767	5781	5733	1757
15.	Maharashtra	1678	1303	44	4965	4517	112
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	1741	51	2996	3044	70
21.	Punjab	126	66	13	210	122	30
22.	Rajasthan	6475	2434	844	4497	4492	966
23.	Sikkim	6	6	13	7	7	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1845	1265	106	3726	3073	329
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	48	48	0	57	56	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	5336	1772	21836	15188	4113
28.	Uttarakhand	34	22	22	57	59	35
29.	West Bengal	115	88	0	200	141	0
TOTAL STATES		39327	26201	4333	69941	60425	8718
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	2	0	2	2	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	55	55	0	71	70	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	21	12	1	36	30	1
TOTAL UTs		81	69	1	109	102	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		39408	26270	4334	70050	60527	8719

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4114	2225	147	4199	3426	271
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	7893	6152	101	8934	8306	221
5.	Chhattisgarh	1066	893	143	1368	1383	183

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
6.	Goa	17	13	2	16	20	2
7.	Gujarat	1130	1046	26	2818	2774	33
8.	Haryana	830	615	64	1146	1071	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	122	69	9	159	132	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	942	577	62
12.	Karnataka	2138	1807	46	4575	4325	85
13.	Kerala	816	442	34	784	691	41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4151	4187	1586	7972	7934	2784
15.	Maharashtra	1768	1464	59	4286	4332	95
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2266	2342	23	3527	3507	34
21.	Punjab	123	49	6	152	93	19
22.	Rajasthan	8028	3600	806	6429	6619	1781
23.	Sikkim	10	7	2	10	9	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1546	1307	88	3578	3595	181
25.	Telangana	1694	1046	40	2653	2202	59
26.	Tripura	49	32	0	57	46	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8075	6132	1846	24980	17951	4557
28.	Uttarakhand	61	40	8	79	73	8
29.	West Bengal	159	127	1	249	192	1
TOTAL STATES		46962	34077	5097	78915	69258	10553
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	3	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
34.	Delhi UT	87	75	5	107	104	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	14	9	0	5	9	0
TOTAL UTs		102	86	5	116	116	9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		47064	34163	5102	79031	69374	10562

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.Total crimes against SCs include cases reported under Protection of Civil Right Act, SC/ST (POA Act and IPC without the SC/ST (POA) Act.

Source: Crime in India.

Report from U.P. Government on Dadri incident

1204. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any report from the Uttar Pradesh Government on the communal incident involving murder of a person of Dadri in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what preventive measures have been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per report received on 5.10.2015 from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, some members of a particular community entered the house of a person on the intervening night of 28-29 September,2015 and beat him and his son on the allegation of slaughtering a banned animal. One of the persons later succumbed to his injuries. The State Government had informed that cases were registered in the Police Station Jarcha, Dadri, under Case Crime No. 241/15–Articles 147, 148,149, 323, 504, 506, 307, 427 and 458 against 10 persons.

(c) ‘Public Order’ and ‘Police’ are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, investigation, registration/prosecution of crimes, protection of life and property including that of minorities, rest 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 intelligence, sending alert messages, sending advisories, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with the communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. The Central Government has circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the State and Union Territories in 2008, which inter-alia, lay down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with situation arising out of the communal violence. They also delineate preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Inconvenience to public during PM/VIP movement in Delhi

1205. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that during Prime Minister/VIP movement in Delhi, the people of Delhi have to face a lot of inconvenience;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any efforts to do away with the inconveniences to the public during the movement of the Prime Minister/VIP;

(c) whether any arrangement of airways has been made by Government at the arrival of the Prime Minister/VIP in Delhi, so that the public of Delhi do not face inconvenience, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the public of Delhi will always face problems and inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported that during the VVIP movements, Delhi Traffic Police makes necessary arrangements to ensure that minimum inconvenience is caused to the general public and overall uninterrupted flow of traffic is broadly maintained. Diversions are kept to the minimum and efforts are made to avoid any hardships to the road users and to meet emergent situation. Due to the grave security threat, information related to movements/routes of VVIPs is kept secret. However, some of steps undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police to ensure smooth movement/flow of traffic for general public during movement of VVIPs are as follows:-

- Traffic staff deployed for VVIP route duties are regularly briefed and sensitized to ensure that common people do not suffer in such traffic situations.

- Traffic staff is also briefed/ instructed to stop the general traffic for minimum period and cross traffic is allowed whenever possible.
- Proper facilitation for emergency vehicles such as ambulances, fire tenders etc. is done so that no patient should suffer.

Cases of human trafficking

1206. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases have been registered against the human trafficking in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) how many cases have been registered during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) how many cases have been solved by Government during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the year-wise details of number of cases reported and charge-sheeted (cases solved) under Human Trafficking during 2012-2014 is as under:

Year	Cases reported	Cases charge-sheeted (cases solved)
2012	3554	2860
2013	3940	3277
2014	5466	4489

State-UT wise details of cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under total human trafficking during 2012-2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

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 following advisories on Human Trafficking to all States/UTs:
- Advisory for preventing crime of human trafficking dated 9.9.2009.
 - Advisory on enrollment of police officials in IGNOU certificate course on Anti Human Trafficking dated 12.1.2011.
 - Advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-dated 31.1.2012.
 - Advisory on Human Trafficking as Organized Crime dated 30.4.2012.
 - Advisory on Preventing and combating human trafficking in India-dealing with foreign nationals dated 1.5. 2012.
 - Standard Operation Procedure(SOP) to handle trafficking of children for child labour dated 12.8.2013.
 - Advisory on MHA Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking-dated 5.5.2014.
 - Advisory for associating SSB and BSF in crime meetings dated 23.7.2015.

These advisories are available at MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking (www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in).

- (iv) Organization of 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 in 2007 launched the scheme 'Ujjawala' – A comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking.
- (vi) Ministry of Railways has issued a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection Act) 2000 and the related rules, to ensure care and protection of children in contact with railways.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCST) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under Total Human Trafficking during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	506	533	221	1399	1431	308
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	154	114	1	175	129	1
4.	Bihar	99	61	20	176	117	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	21	20	40	41	10
6.	Goa	40	9	2	100	26	3
7.	Gujarat	63	43	2	150	120	3
8.	Haryana	69	69	20	303	290	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	7	0	22	17	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	0	13	13	0
11.	Jharkhand	43	40	2	51	42	8
12.	Karnataka	412	290	100	1258	1188	241
13.	Kerala	220	228	105	335	355	146
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	49	10	112	117	43
15.	Maharashtra	403	354	20	1700	1406	44
16.	Manipur	32	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	7	2	0	20	2	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	2	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	4	4	2	26	28	24
20.	Odisha	29	29	1	93	87	3
21.	Punjab	86	68	11	402	311	58
22.	Rajasthan	120	110	20	371	378	47
23.	Sikkim	0	2	4	0	5	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	528	333	153	968	720	332

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51	47	13	221	206	74
28.	Uttarakhand	19	12	3	65	48	15
29.	West Bengal	549	391	20	743	613	46
TOTAL STATES		3511	2820	752	8744	7690	1518
30.	A & N Islands	2	6	0	16	27	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	5	0
32.	D&N Haveli	2	3	0	12	12	0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	5	0	24	29	0
34.	Delhi UT	32	25	32	110	88	86
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	0	2	21	0	7
TOTAL UTs		43	40	34	183	161	93
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	531	472	50	1467	1385	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	149	101	4	166	116	4
4.	Bihar	267	139	21	337	252	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	53	33	0	70	67	0
6.	Goa	28	18	0	66	54	0
7.	Gujarat	78	91	4	170	202	13
8.	Haryana	67	72	16	354	416	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	1	29	20	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	0	15	15	0
11.	Jharkhand	37	27	4	48	59	19
12.	Karnataka	412	345	58	1138	971	178
13.	Kerala	195	177	84	349	297	107

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	45	12	137	129	41
15.	Maharashtra	345	337	21	1052	1103	96
16.	Manipur	22	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	12	4	0	22	12	0
18.	Mizoram	0	6	4	5	5	4
19.	Nagaland	1	0	2	1	0	3
20.	Odisha	106	60	2	149	163	5
21.	Punjab	138	93	13	580	390	50
22.	Rajasthan	130	103	19	321	326	57
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	549	573	317	1055	905	446
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37	37	24	268	251	122
28.	Uttarakhand	14	16	3	72	86	8
29.	West Bengal	669	478	17	854	818	23
TOTAL STATES		3902	3236	676	8727	8044	1600
30.	A & N Islands	4	6	0	18	37	0
31.	Chandigarh	6	2	0	28	13	0
32.	D&N Haveli	2	2	0	14	14	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	5	0	32	24	0
34.	Delhi UT	20	24	24	50	70	78
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	2	2	0	9	10
TOTAL UTs		38	41	26	142	167	88
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3940	3277	702	8869	8211	1688

2014*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	365	383	12	648	726	57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	10	9	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
3.	Assam	407	115	9	412	119	9
4.	Bihar	395	257	13	441	368	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	41	2	112	108	4
6.	Goa	23	19	1	80	95	1
7.	Gujarat	56	53	0	149	143	0
8.	Haryana	356	277	29	646	600	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	0	27	24	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	6	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	184	80	3	153	90	3
12.	Karnataka	472	420	80	1314	1059	243
13.	Kerala	155	148	98	347	315	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74	71	15	267	263	60
15.	Maharashtra	360	323	45	966	949	82
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	17	11	0	18	12	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	2	0	4	2	0
20.	Odisha	152	61	1	138	125	1
21.	Punjab	77	60	16	356	293	41
22.	Rajasthan	180	133	81	506	444	420
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	6	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	509	637	494	935	999	834
25.	Telangana	398	370	74	1119	919	76
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43	37	24	235	216	159
28.	Uttarakhand	24	24	1	91	88	1
29.	West Bengal	1096	907	14	1681	1219	19
TOTAL STATES		5415	4438	1012	10668	9191	2257
30.	A & N Islands	12	8	0	40	23	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
31.	Chandigarh	1	4	0	3	18	0
32.	D&N Haveli	1	1	0	7	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	11	0	49	59	0
34.	Delhi UT	27	26	17	40	51	66
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	4	3	0
TOTAL UTs		51	51	17	143	165	66
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5466	4489	1029	10811	9356	2323

*Also include cases reported under (section 370 & 370A IPC) Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Source: Crime in India.

Violation of privacy laws *vis-a-vis* Google's 3d pictures of India

†1207. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grant of initial permission by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the American Company Google to take 3D pictures of India from Google Earth is a violation of the privacy law of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the guidelines given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, ISRO, Indian Army and IT experts have claimed that there is a risk to the security and privacy of the country if permission is accorded to Google to take 3D view, if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No permission has been granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the American Company Google to take 3D pictures of India.

(b) Not applicable, in view of the above.

(c) No such information is available.

Tardy implementation of CCTNS project

1208. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to streamline police stations, prisons, prosecution directorates and forensic labs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has set an ambitious March, 2017 deadline for networking the country's 15,000 police stations as part of the Ministry's Crime and Criminals Tracking Networking and System (CCTNS) project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether aforesaid project is facing tardy implementation;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to achieve the deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to implement Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) by integrating the Software Applications of Courts, prisons, police, forensics and prosecution by March, 2017.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 18th November 2015 has approved the proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for extension and revamping of the Crime and Criminals Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project for implementation by March ,2017 which includes networking of all police stations.

(e) to (g) CCTNS is a complex project with the project activities being undertaken by a number of stakeholders. All States/UTs went through a complex tendering process to engage System Integrators - involving all the clearances and approvals from the State/UT level governance structure of CCTNS project, which took time. Also frequent changes of officers responsible for CCTNS at State/UT level led to delays. Such large program was being carried out for the first time, but now enough experience has been gained and the project is in advanced stage of implementation. Further this Ministry has revamped the governance structure for monitoring the Project implementation.

Signals of Pakistani network companies working in Dharamshala

1209. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that signals of three Pakistani network companies are working in Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh) causing threat to security of Dharamshala and life of Dalai Lama;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons how the Pakistani network has got access into the Indian territory; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Some spurious signals were found while carrying out testing in the area of Mcleodganj in Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh) by the Department of Telecommunications. The source of signals could not be established and the matter is under the examination of the Department of Telecommunications.

Incidents of insurgencies and communal clashes during election time

1210. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment with regard to the incidents of insurgencies and communal clashes in the country during election time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any specific communal riots preparedness for riot sensitive areas especially during pre and post election phase;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to curb such cases in coordination with the States including setting up of Riot Control Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Yes Sir, taking into account the prevailing overall law and order situation, assessments are made for the area(s) where elections are held, and extra State and CAPF forces are deployed accordingly.

Although “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India and the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, including communal clashes, rest primarily with the respective State Governments, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of information, sending alert messages and advisories, 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 request.

Political leaders and associations indulging in hate speeches

1211. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the prominent political leaders including associations and outfits in the country indulging in hate speeches during the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether the existing criminal justice system has not stood the test of time in tackling the growing instances of religious intolerance;

(c) if so, the details and the response of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop people in freely attempting to commit acts promoting feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of citizens of India, leading to public disorder and riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) ‘Public Order’ and ‘Police’ are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibility of registration and prosecution of crime including those involving hate speeches, primarily rests with the respective State Governments. Details of data in this regard are not maintained centrally.

There are adequate provisions under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which empower State Governments to deal with the offences relating to hate speeches.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending advisories, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with the communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests

and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. The Central Government has circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the State and Union Territories in 2008, which *inter-alia*, lay down standing operating procedures to be put in place to deal with situation arising out of the communal violence. They also delineate preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Increasing wages of agricultural labourers

1212. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to increase the wages of labourers including agricultural labourers in view of the rising prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure the payment of minimum wages fixed by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) In order to protect the minimum wages against the rising prices, the Central Government introduced the idea of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA). Accordingly, the appropriate Governments (State/Central) normally revise the minimum rates of wages from time to time to include V.D.A. In the Central sphere, the minimum rates of wages are revised for scheduled employments including agriculture and are effective from 1st April and 1st October every year. A details showing rates of minimum wages in Central Sphere *w.e.f.* 1.10.2015 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 are carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery.

Statement

*Area-wise rates of minimum wages for scheduled employments
in the central sphere*

(As on 1.10.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in ₹)		
			Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	Unskilled	226.00	206.00	204.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	247.00	228.00	209.00
		Skilled/Clerical	269.00	247.00	227.00
		Highly Skilled	298.00	276.00	247.00
2.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
		(a) Soft Soil	236.00		
		(b) Soft Soil with Rock	357.00		
		(c) Rock	473.00		
		2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift	190.00		
		Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
		(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches	1465.00		
		(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches	1253.00		
		(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches	733.00		
		(d) Above 5.0 Inches	602.00		
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	353.00	294.00	236.00
4.	Watch and Ward	Without Arms	390.00	333.00	276.00
		With Arms	430.00	390.00	333.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	353.00	294.00	236.00
6.	Construction	Unskilled	353.00	294.00	236.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	390.00	333.00	276.00
		Skilled/Clerical	430.00	390.00	333.00
		Highly Skilled	467.00	430.00	390.00
7.	Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
		Unskilled	236.00	294.00	
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	294.00	353.00	
		Skilled/Clerical	353.00	411.00	
		Highly Skilled	411.00	467.00	

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature
1. Agriculture	Agriculture
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goods sheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports

6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines

Classification of area

AREA – “A”

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex
Bengaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				

AREA – “B”

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur	Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA) Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA) Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA) Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota	Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana	Jalandhar-Cantt.	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA) Dhanbad	(UA)

Bhavnagar	Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner	Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal	Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar	Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA) Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA) Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA) Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA) Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur	Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur	Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City	Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur	Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA) Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA) Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad	Varanasi	(UA)		

Note: Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Labour law benefits to migrant workers

1213. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 50 million inter-state migrant labourers are moving inside the country and are not getting the benefits of any labour laws including the benefit of construction welfare board and schemes; and

(b) whether Government would issue instructions to all State Governments to extend all protection to Inter-State migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per census 2001 report, the total number of migrant workers in the country is 14,26,82,456 (fourteen crore twenty six lakhs eighty two thousand four hundred fifty six).

In order to safeguard the interest of the migrant workers, the Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and

Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, *inter-alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. The provisions of various labour laws like The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 are also applicable on migrant workers.

The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers.

The Government has enacted 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 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures. The Acts have to be implemented by Central and States Government in their respective spheres. Every building worker including migrant worker who is eligible for registration as a beneficiary as per the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 may avail the benefit provided by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards as stipulated in Section 22 of the Act.

Enforcement agency for both Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 is the Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). Whenever any violation of the provisions of the labour laws comes to notice, punitive action is taken against the defaulters.

Revision of Industrial Relations Code Bill

1214. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will soon revise the draft Industrial Relations Code Bill to allow Constitution of a joint bargaining council to negotiate with the management in the event of a conflict;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the representatives of all unions having 15 per cent or 18 per cent of votes may get to negotiate with management; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the original draft had proposed to allow a single trade union with 51 per cent or more votes to be the sole negotiating agent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Ministry has initiated steps for drafting a Labour Code on Industrial Relations, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the following three Labour Laws:

- (i) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,
- (ii) The Trade Unions Act, 1926,
- (iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The provisions of the Code are under consideration.

Reforming the archaic labour laws

1215. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched major reforms of the archaic labour laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, how does Government plan to attract industry to 'Make in India', the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) 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. The Second National Commission on Labour has 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. Ministry has also initiated process of drafting a Small Factories Bill for regulating the working and service conditions of small manufacturing units employing less than 40 workers. These reforms will help in catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities in the country, without diluting basic aspects of safety, security and health of workers and thus support 'Make in India' Programme.

Job seekers registered in Tamil Nadu

1216. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1052 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29 July, 2015 and to state the action being taken by Government to clear the number of job seekers registered in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): In reply to the Unstarred Question 1052 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29th July, 2015, number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered in Employment exchanges of Tamil Nadu as on 31st December 2012, 2013 and 2014 was 77.43 lakh, 84.85 lakh and 79.91 lakh persons respectively and out of these job seekers 0.11 lakh, 0.21 lakh and 0.09 lakh were provided employment through these employment exchanges during the same period. In addition, job creation is a consequence of economic growth and the Government has several public employment generation programme like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which can be availed of by job seekers.

Job-less growth in recent years

1217. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has witnessed a job-less growth spectacle in recent years;

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise figure for employment generation in previous five years; and

(c) the action Government has taken to give impetus to employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are 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,

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from 46.6 to 47.4 crore persons.

Further, to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far twenty five such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.10 lakh (persons) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 25th Survey (January, 2015 to March, 2015).

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The physical progress of these schemes are given in the Statements-I to IV (*See below*).

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

New schemes have also been launched which includes Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Swatchh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Seekho aur Kamao scheme was launched for the skill development of minority communities.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Statement-I

*State-wise number of estimated employment generated under Prime Minister's
Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	15360	17452	11818	11025	1209
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4248	4508	5307	6352	214
3.	Punjab	4622	5109	7536	6438	937
4.	Chandigarh	144	239	385	160	63
5.	Uttarakhand	6942	8367	7335	7889	869
6.	Haryana	7418	7416	6352	7024	1042
7.	Delhi	906	1288	1136	1584	152
8.	Rajasthan	14955	19127	13280	15002	2661
9.	Uttar Pradesh	59901	45678	43449	48604	6930
10.	Bihar	35193	19106	20043	9240	0
11.	Sikkim	253	256	255	54	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1516	2660	6570	2871	0
13.	Nagaland	6545	5601	4365	2407	579
14.	Manipur	3142	3541	5277	829	0
15.	Mizoram	3404	4128	5050	6736	0
16.	Tripura	16079	12172	9175	6333	0
17.	Meghalaya	3273	1936	1037	3680	0
18.	Assam	44205	26161	24555	15535	0
19.	West Bengal	61092	52624	24189	24646	2674
20.	Jharkhand	7116	11485	13060	8495	2624
21.	Odisha	20905	37390	20482	10211	2481
22.	Chhattisgarh	10345	13734	4435	5821	416

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Madhya Pradesh	16256	26605	19449	21896	1325
24.	Gujarat*	18662	11095	13420	18107	2912
25.	Maharashtra **	24661	18112	14869	28311	3336
26.	Andhra Pradesh	37336	17982	18170	12220	1280
27.	Telangana				6604	606
28.	Karnataka	14971	7797	25261	21825	3173
29.	Goa	2467	300	214	406	0
30.	Lakshadweep	25	0	0	93	0
31.	Kerala	9195	12396	11507	9738	2261
32.	Tamil Nadu	43473	32723	29496	36190	3014
33.	Puducherry	361	294	181	386	0
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	552	939	887	790	157
TOTAL		495523	428221	368545	357502	40915

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement-II**MGNREGA**

Sl. No.	States	Household demanded employment (In lakhs)					Household provided employment (In lakhs)					Household completed 100 days (In nos.)					
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 30.11.2015	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 30.11.2015	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 30.11.2015	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 30.11.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.54	65.97	36.93	37.00	58.54	60.40	32.97	32.77	1014092	752617	380660	217168				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.55	1.57	1.45	1.33	1.29	1.40	1.36	0.85	3728	57	13	0				
3.	Assam	12.47	13.21	10.83	11.24	12.35	12.62	9.67	9.11	9807	15505	10449	9169				
4.	Bihar	21.79	23.78	14.74	10.00	20.88	20.59	10.36	7.31	180613	123485	30884	17430				
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.32	27.49	20.43	16.19	26.38	25.12	17.48	11.00	244431	346292	48032	20379				
6.	Gujarat	7.50	6.43	5.96	2.70	6.81	5.79	5.13	2.05	52316	29323	16473	3545				
7.	Haryana	3.02	3.62	2.63	1.54	2.94	3.25	2.18	1.18	19924	14103	5407	1728				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.46	5.72	4.99	4.20	5.15	5.39	4.53	3.57	40416	55439	21562	9798				
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.59	7.12	3.82	2.72	6.47	6.58	3.32	1.37	69381	66762	7858	1042				
10.	Jharkhand	14.35	12.16	12.32	10.09	14.19	11.39	11.11	8.87	86656	68861	82390	45929				
11.	Karnataka	14.70	19.09	15.14	10.15	13.32	14.50	10.95	5.27	104364	117725	41372	13034				

12. Kerala	16.94	16.79	15.65	15.06	15.26	15.24	13.80	13.06	340483	406614	98650	7319
13. Madhya Pradesh	35.41	31.56	31.02	19.59	35.19	29.09	27.89	14.99	196329	175651	157961	23704
14. Maharashtra	16.44	12.59	12.82	10.16	16.25	11.44	11.60	8.74	231211	122629	165381	89749
15. Manipur	4.58	4.55	4.72	4.20	4.57	4.55	4.69	4.00	2422	2	44	0
16. Meghalaya	3.34	3.68	3.57	2.58	3.32	3.64	3.51	1.95	53410	55896	32506	2184
17. Mizoram	1.76	1.78	1.94	1.91	1.75	1.78	1.94	1.91	34146	0	0	0
18. Nagaland	3.87	4.08	4.07	4.17	3.87	4.08	4.05	4.15	53864	983	7	0
19. Odisha	17.66	18.90	16.93	16.03	15.99	17.10	14.68	12.83	75085	156781	81959	25702
20. Punjab	2.47	4.54	3.41	3.87	2.40	4.12	2.89	3.18	3831	12365	2037	1740
21. Rajasthan	45.36	39.47	41.17	38.01	42.17	36.15	36.85	31.94	421836	446095	281234	94336
22. Sikkim	0.57	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.63	0.57	0.51	11869	14005	3293	199
23. Tamil Nadu	71.05	63.09	56.82	54.48	70.61	62.68	56.58	54.07	1348723	920784	333005	154935
24. Telangana			29.10	26.65			24.63	21.49			161926	75774
25. Tripura	5.97	5.97	5.93	5.74	5.97	5.91	5.82	5.61	226293	285695	251444	26855
26. Uttar Pradesh	52.33	55.02	45.36	41.54	49.47	49.95	39.16	33.61	70545	160598	110180	51134
27. Uttarakhand	4.44	4.05	4.92	4.04	4.40	3.97	4.56	3.01	22690	28007	7675	3737
28. West Bengal	58.45	64.42	57.19	44.20	58.17	61.33	51.20	36.02	253088	280627	158261	35562
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.03	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.03	2199	2471	880	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0	52	104	12
33.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	40	11	4	0
34.	Puducherry	0.41	0.44	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.39	0.30	0.31	4	12	0	2
TOTAL		514.59	517.97	465.03	400.39	498.88	479.30	413.97	334.81	5173796	4659447	2491651	932167

Statement-III

State-wise number of beneficiaries under SJSRY/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22505	26753	12946	67664	11737	50567	9275	47171	2159	429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	28	143	213	156	252	98	229	20	823
3.	Assam	126	470	206	1006	190	3903	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	17134	1449	412	35	58663	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2773	3701	4582	10505	4407	16908	4737	14890	933	4090
6.	Goa	0	0	14	50	45	40	164	680	0	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Gujarat	11302	31517	9848	43179	3085	40778	2734	42762	0	0
8.	Haryana	2424	4724	2269	2440	2752	4217	1907	21334	181	433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26	112	69	262	169	485	266	1236	316	1126
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	2356	88	1380	573	1904	771	4579	3	5089
11.	Jharkhand	784	2874	116	438	2690	8733	170	1803	0	0
12.	Karnataka	7557	13397	12343	26644	8333	45562	13536	40338	3839	5502
13.	Kerala	2895	3190	3920	5040	8003	20011	6907	9402	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17822	31439	13580	27586	17603	51269	13147	59109	3555	30104
15.	Maharashtra	42148	38669	13472	56168	33037	60821	31656	86223	812	0
16.	Manipur	8	131	0	1283	0	669	517	683	0	422
17.	Meghalaya	52	154	0	0	34	150	6	32	21	465
18.	Mizoram	546	3145	759	2755	554	4913	288	2620	376	5287
19.	Nagaland	326	154	905	864	321	1350	440	1845	310	4780
20.	Odisha	9506	3356	5939	7341	8594	30389	4496	32237	571	0
21.	Punjab	66	0	59	995	13	2502	76	9603	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	7353	3355	5947	9131	5629	26485	4910	30598	87	316
23.	Sikkim	150	320	106	908	73	112	27	1744	0	0

24. Tamil Nadu	8585	7198	11141	24589	11282	27570	19213	121378	19569	94894
25. Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	389	2378
26. Tripura	382	1586	433	1688	458	1659	150	503	0	0
27. Uttarakhand	914	2168	725	1890	694	1520	1124	4277	256	0
28. Uttar Pradesh	9943	52419	5509	31846	10724	11393	8542	100491	2026	0
29. West Bengal	5019	5878	13411	24870	10750	58116	8434	49160	0	24054
30. A & N Islands	43	0	65	0	45	0	49	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	114	124	444	616	324	816	294	1382	26	771
32. D & N Haveli	0	0	5	60	12	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi	2511	548	316	1230	415	3807	132	19198	0	983
35. Puducherry	1423	276	534	741	254	215	94	0	0	0
TOTAL	157537	257176	121343	353794	142991	535779	134160	705507	35449	182037

Statement-IV

*Details of placement provided to rural youth under Aajeevika Skills in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till May 2014)
State/UT-wise achievement during FY 2012-15*

Sl. No.	State	Total Candidates Placed During FY-2012-13	Total Candidates Placed During FY-2013-14	Total Candidates Placed During FY-14- 15 (till 31st May, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12119	56,177	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6,932	1,515	11
4.	Bihar	8,718	7,496	581
5.	Chandigarh	24	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	10,986	5,129	11
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	7,112	2,875	736
11.	Haryana	3,254	394	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3,084	2,872	0
13.	Jharkhand	7,491	4,326	58
14.	Karnataka	9,428	1,508	0
15.	Kerala	1,172	443	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	20,077	8,784	198
17.	Maharashtra	8,071	2,866	0
18.	Manipur	16	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	1,259	1,140	0
20.	Mizoram	697	0	0
21.	Nagaland	463	266	0
22.	Odisha	12,768	14,213	453

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Puducherry	453	0	0
24.	Punjab	1034	1,366	0
25.	Rajasthan	6,607	1,729	8
26.	Tamil Nadu	12,687	2,089	521
27.	Tripura	309	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18,584	9,647	735
29.	Uttarakhand	3,998	404	0
30.	West Bengal	5,209	2,085	0
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,950	10,093	0
TOTAL		162,552	137,417	3420

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.
(Source: www.nrlmskills.in)

Investment of EPFO funds in stock market

1218. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) funds are allowed to be invest in stock markets, what are the guidelines in place to ensure corpus funds are not affected by market fluctuations; and

(b) what is the projected investments by EPFO for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) has not permitted Investment in individual stocks. It has allowed investment only in the Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) of Nifty and Sensex-based Index. ETF as an instrument is affected by market fluctuations.

(b) The CBT in its 207th meeting held on 31.03.2015 decided to invest up to 5 per cent of its total corpus in ETFs for this financial year, *i.e.*, 2015-2016. Approximately, a sum of ₹ 5,000 crore per year is likely to be invested in ETFs in the next three years till 2017-18.

Rehabilitation of bonded workers

1219. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in proposing to increase the limit of bonded workers rehabilitation scheme amount upto ₹ 1 lakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Originally the scheme provided for rehabilitation assistance upto a ceiling limit of ₹ 4,000/- per bonded labour. The rehabilitation assistance was raised to ₹ 6,250/- *w.e.f.* 1.2.1986; it was subsequently enhanced to ₹ 10,000/- per Bonded Labourer *w.e.f.* 1.4.1995. In the year 2000 it was further enhanced to ₹ 20,000/- per freed bonded labourer.

Presently, Ministry of Labour and Employment is working for revision of the scheme. The process of consultation is yet to reach finality.

Unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges

1220. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges in the country; and

(b) the employment provided to them in the last one and half year (May, 2014 to October, 2015)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per information received from the States, State-wise details of number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2014 and employment provided to them through these employment exchanges during (January-December), 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise details of number of job seekers registered with employment exchanges and employment provided through them

(In thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of jobseekers as on 31.12.2014	No. of jobseekers provided employment during 2014
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1872.5	0.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.2	0.0
3.	Assam	1826.9	1.1
4.	Bihar	825.6	0.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1849.8	0.9
6.	Delhi	1198.2	0.2
7.	Goa	139.4	2.1
8.	Gujarat	739.6	290.8
9.	Haryana	779.8	0.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	996.4	2.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	283.9	0.4
12.	Jharkhand	491.9	1.1
13.	Karnataka	369.8	2.1
14.	Kerala	3732.3	8.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010.9	0.2
16.	Maharashtra	3821.4	9.5
17.	Manipur	712.1	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	37.6	0.0
19.	Mizoram	29.6	0.1
20.	Nagaland	64.1	0.0
21.	Odisha	1083.0	0.7
22.	Punjab	362.3	2.4
23.	Rajasthan	680.9	0.4
24.	Sikkim *		

1	2	3	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	7991.0	8.8
26.	Tripura	595.6	2.4
27.	Uttarakhand	861.1	0.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6856.3	1.3
29.	West Bengal	7671.7	1.5
30.	A&N Islands	41.6	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	34.3	0.1
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.4	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	10.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	18.8	0.0
35.	Puducherry	207.2	0.3
TOTAL		48261.1	338.5

Note: Totals May not Tally due to rounding off.

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

EPFO investment in exchange traded funds

1221. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) to invest part of its corpus in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs);

(b) if so, whether stakeholders consultation was held before the decision was made; and

(c) the response of the organizations and major trade unions to Government proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal was discussed and approved by the Central Board of Trustees, (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), a tripartite body of employees', employers' and Government representatives.

Some of the organisations and trade unions have expressed their reservations in the decision to invest in equity. However, their concerns have been replied suitably.

Medical benefits for construction workers under ESIS

1222. SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labourers working on construction sites can avail medical benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 45 crore of the total workforce in the unorganized sector do not get adequate labour protection in terms of job security, wages, working conditions, social security and welfare; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, the covered labourers of establishments covered under ESI Act, 1948, working on the construction sites in ESI notified areas can avail medical benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

They and their family members are eligible for primary, secondary and Super Speciality treatment subject to fulfilling the contributory conditions.

(c) and (d) Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 (UWSS Act) has been enacted to cover workers in the unorganised sector including a worker in the organised sector who is not covered by any of the Acts mentioned in Schedule II to this Act, namely (i) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923), (ii) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), (iii) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), (v) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (53 of 1961) and The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (39 of 1972). The UWSS Act, 2008 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 and Fisheries)
- (viii) Janshree Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services)
- (ix) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Ministry of Labour and Employment)
- (x) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Exploitation of labourers of backward regions

†1223. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the labourers of backward regions of the country are being harassed;

(b) the local contractors and zamindars take work from them arbitrarily and they don't pay their due wages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) There are various legislations to protect the interest of labourers including labourers of the backward regions of the country and also to redress the grievances including harassment of the labourers.

The salaries/wages of employees are covered under various provisions of Acts like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, both the Central Government and the State Governments are the appropriate Government to fix, revise, review and enforce the payment of minimum wages to workers in respect of scheduled employments under their jurisdictions.

The employment of contract labour is mainly governed by provisions of Contract

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and rules of 1971. Further, worker also get benefits under various social welfare legislation like Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Employees Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996.

The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is ensured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is done through the inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Factories Act, 1948 and The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006 also has provisions for safety of workers in the factories.

In order to ensure social security to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

The number of prosecution launched for violation of labour laws by the officers of the organization of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) for all regions including backward regions for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below:

Activity	2013-14	2014-15
No. of prosecution launched	10621	11860

Collection of cess

1224. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that cess is being collected under Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Rules;

(b) if so, how much has been collected during the last two years; and

(c) how is this fund being spent, and who monitors this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes. For the welfare of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Cess is being levied and collected as

prescribed under Section 3of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996.

(b) The State/UT-wise cumulative figure of Cess collected, as furnished by the States/UTs so far, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the State/UT Governments have constituted a State Welfare Board for the Welfare of BOC Workers. In terms of Section 22 of the Act, the Cess fund is to be utilized by the State Welfare Boards for providing immediate assistance in case of accident, pension after age of 60 years, loans/advances for the purpose of construction of house, premia for Group Insurance Scheme, financial assistance for education of children, medical expenses, maternity benefits, etc. Section 27 of the Act makes it mandatory for the State Welfare Boards to maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual Statement of accounts in prescribed form and the accounts of the Boards are to be annually audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Further, Cess Collection and its utilization for welfare activities and the monitoring thereof is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. The Central Government also issues directions to the States/UTs for proper utilization of cess fund in terms of the Section 22 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996.

Statement

State/UT-wise position of cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996

As on 30.09.2015 (Provisional)
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1070.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.96
3.	Assam	205.09
4.	Bihar	657.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	523.11
6.	Goa	50.68
7.	Gujarat	1090.62

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected
8.	Haryana	1859.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	276.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	370.66
11.	Jharkhand	234.41
12.	Karnataka	3131
13.	Kerala	1168.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62
15.	Maharashtra	3558
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	72.75
18.	Mizoram	22.35
19.	Nagaland	14.6
20.	Odisha	312.32
21.	Punjab	714.42
22.	Rajasthan	1084.06
23.	Sikkim	54.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	1265.12
25.	Telangana	231.02
26.	Tripura	101.92
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2109.8
28.	Uttarakhand	96.87
29.	West Bengal	149.91
30.	Delhi	1796.63
31.	A & N Island	32.79
32.	Chandigarh	64.49
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08
34.	Daman and Diu	18.28
35.	Lakshadweep	3.33
36.	Puducherry	71.72
TOTAL		24014.51

Social security under new child labour law

†1225. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private institutes, factories and the persons who employed people at home are bound to provide facilities of provident fund contribution, insurance, medical to child labour under new child labour law; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider to formulate any law for this purpose and the manner in which Government will secure the future of child labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in certain occupations and processes and regulates the conditions of work of children in occupations and processes where the employment of children is not prohibited. A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012. The Government has 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, linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and making the punishment for employer for contravention of the provisions of the Act more stringent.

Security of women employees during night shifts

1226. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow women employees to work during night shifts; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the States where this has been implemented and is in force;

(c) whether the Centre has directed/issued any guidelines to provide security to women employees during night shifts;

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

(e) the efforts made by Government in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Skilled and unskilled workers

1227. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and percentage of skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled workers in the total unemployed population in the country; and

(b) the details of number of workers out of the above who were provided employment during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the results of labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, estimated employment on usual status basis increased from 45.91 crore during 2004-05 to 47.41 crore during 2011-12. Among persons of age 15-59 years, about 2.2 per cent reported to have received formal vocational training and 8.6 per cent reported to have received non-formal vocational training. The survey of 2011-12 also shows that 52.2% of the workers were self employed, 17.9% were regular wage/salaried employees and 29.9% were casual labour.

Provident funds entering equity market

1228. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether this would be the first time that Provident Funds will enter the equity market and whether Government has considered all the risks attached to this move;

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

(c) whether Government will provide a guarantee for such investment in the stock market;

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

(e) whether this move has faced stiff opposition by trade unions, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has entered the equity market through investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs).

The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) has approved the proposal of investing in ETFs after considering the possible risk associated with the investments.

(c) and (d) The Government has not provided any guarantee for such investments in the stock market as investment in such instruments are subject to market movements.

(e) Some of the trade unions have expressed their reservations over the decision to invest in equity as they are concerned about the risk associated with the investments in stock market.

Financial assistance for undertaking research in labour related matters

1229. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided financial assistance for undertaking research in labour related matters, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise total number of applicants who have received such financial assistance from Government during the last three years and the current year, including in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government is providing financial assistance for undertaking research in approved labour related matters under Grants-in-Aid (GIA) to Research and Academic Institutions and Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The cost of the study is shared between the Ministry and the Research Organization on 75:25 basis. The share of the Government is released in three equal installments.

(c) The State-wise details of applicants who have received such financial assistance from Government during the last three years and the current year, including in Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of applicants who have received financial assistance from Government during the last three years and the current year, including Himachal Pradesh

Year	Name of the Research Organization	State/District where the Research Organization is Located
2012-13	Society for Regional Research and Analysis	Gurgaon (Haryana)
	Noble Social and Educational Society	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
	Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law	Kharagpur (West Bengal)
	P.R. Memorial Foundation	New Delhi
	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, Human Resources, Economic and Social Development	New Delhi
	Birla Institute of Technology	Ranchi (Jharkhand)
2013-14	Manavadhikar Samajik Manch	New Delhi
	Kerala Development Society	New Delhi
	Haryali Centre for Rural Development	New Delhi
	Society for Promotion of Rural Environment and Development	Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)
2014-15	Haryali Centre for Rural Development	New Delhi
2015-16 (Upto 30.11.2015)	Nil	Nil

Children rescued from factories in Delhi

1230. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 51 children have recently been rescued from factories in Delhi and shockingly 20-30 kids were packed in one room and were forced to stay in ill furnished camps, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that children are being smuggled to big cities and being forced to work and are being forced to live in horrible living conditions; and

(c) if so, how many children rescued during this year and the last year and what kind of rehabilitation has been provided to them by the authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the Labour Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, rescue operation was conducted in District South West on 13.10.2015 by District Task Force team in Sagarpur and Naraina, Ph-1 Area. In this rescue operation 50 persons were rescued, out of which 2 were below 14 years of age and rest 48 were above 14 years of age.

(b) and (c) Government has issued a Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of trafficked child labour to State Governments which provides guidelines on issues relating to trafficked child labour. Further, with a view to tackle the menace of human trafficking, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India has taken a number of measures.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme under which 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, health care etc. before being mainstreaming 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 Abhiyaan (SSA). As per the information received from NCLP District Project Societies, the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and main streamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the year 2014-15 and the 2015-16 (as on 30.9.2015) are 1,16,957 and 35,148 respectively.

Child labour

1231. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is having huge child labour despite the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;

(b) if so, State-wise reports thereon; and

(c) the proposals of Government to wipe out child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 2001 Census. The number of main workers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per 2011 Census, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Considering the nature of the problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work through specific scheme and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio-economic development. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and regulates the working condition of children in employment where they are not prohibited. A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012. The Government has 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, linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and making the punishment for employer for contravention of the provisions of the Act more stringent.

Statement

State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2011

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh UT	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu UT	774
10.	Delhi UT	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep UT	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry UT	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

** Including Telangana.

National Mineral Inventory

1232. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is undertaking a project to create a National Mineral Inventory in the country;

(b) if so, the mineral-wise, State-wise and district-wise details of the projects to create the inventory and the current status of progress and expected period of completion of the inventory;

(c) the allocation and utilization of funds for creation of National Mineral Inventory during last three years; and

(d) the mineral-wise and district-wise reserves of all the minerals except coal available in the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Preparation and updation of National Mineral Inventory (NMI) is already being carried out by adopting 'United Nations Framework Classification' and it is being maintained in data base in Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines. The NMI is prepared and updated periodically every five years. Presently, the updation of NMI as on 1.4.2015 for 71 minerals is in progress and would be completed by 2017.

The NMI as on 01.04.2010 giving State-wise and district-wise details of mineral reserves/resources in the country is available on the official website of IBM (<http://ibm.nic.in>).

(c) There is no separate fund allocated for preparation of NMI. Preparation of NMI is being done under the 'Charter of Functions' entrusted to IBM wherein IBM is required to collect, collate and organize into a data base, all information on exploration, prospecting, mines and minerals in the country in the shape of a 'National Mineral Information Repository' and take steps to publish and disseminate the same.

(d) The mineral-wise and district-wise detail of mineral reserves in the State of West Bengal is given in the Statement.

Statement

Mineral-wise and district-wise details of mineral reserves in the State of West Bengal as on 01.04.2010

Mineral	Unit	District	Reserve
China clay	000 tonne	Bankura	375
		Birbhum	1,948

Mineral	Unit	District	Reserve
Feldspar	tonne	Purulia	25,874
		Bankura	442
Fire clay	000 tonne	Birbhum	971
		Purulia	316
Granite	000 tonne	Purulia	3,658
		Bankura	192
Quartz-Silica sand	000 tonne	Burdwan	12
		Purulia	1,598

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

Supply of LPG to all cities of the country

†1233. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated to supply LPG to all cities of the country;

(b) the stage of implementation of these schemes;

(c) the names of the cities of Bihar for which it is planned to install piped gas in view of the fact that the usage of LPG is increasing steadily on a large scale; and

(d) the details of efforts being made by Government in order to bring usage of LPG in Bihar to the National average level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75% with minimum 60% coverage at State level. As on 01.11.2015, OMCs have 19.27 crore LPG customers, out of which, approximately 12 crore are urban customers.

(c) Cities in Bihar are targeted to be covered with piped gas in synchronization with extension of gas pipeline connectivity.

(d) To increase the penetration, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are appointing new LPG distributors regularly and more than 97% of blocks are being catered by at least one LPG distributorship.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Clearance of projects by CCI

1234. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects have been cleared by the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) in the last one year; and

(b) if so, in which sector and how much investment Government is expecting to garner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) has not been constituted during this period.

Blending of ethanol with fuel

†1235. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD :
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided by the Cabinet to use ethanol blending with fuel;

(b) if so, whether any proposal for import of ethanol is under consideration; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to import of ethanol and if so, the details thereof including its rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), has been implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme since 2003. Under this programme, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS specifications to achieve 5% ethanol blending across the country as a whole.

(b) and (c) On 3.7.2013, the Government has decided that ethanol be procured only from domestic sources.

Gas agencies operating connections in fake names

†1236. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are almost 15 crore domestic gas consumers

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the country and they are being provided with the subsidy worth 400 billion rupees every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that gas is being refilled by gas agencies by falsely reporting about many operating connections on fake name, address in Madhya Pradesh and some other States and concerned consumers are not getting subsidies;

(c) the gas companies and agencies found involved in this illegal business;

(d) the steps taken by Government for retrieving the amount illegally recovered by gas companies/agencies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 04.12.2015, there are more than 16 crore active domestic LPG consumers in the country. As per record provided by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, the total subsidy on domestic LPG during 2014-15 was ₹ 40,569/- crore.

(b) to (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that the possibility of supply of LPG refills in the name of registered customers to unintended users by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out. Whenever such complaints are received including from the State of Madhya Pradesh, all such complaints are investigated by OMCs. In all established cases of irregularities by distributors/their staff, action is initiated against the concerned distributors as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines(MDG)/ Distributorship Agreement. Weeding out of fake/bogus connections is a continuous process and action has been taken to identify and block all such connections during regular and surprise inspection.

Various other steps/initiatives taken to eliminate fake/bogus connection are as under :

- (i) Provision of standard centralized software at distributors end with close monitoring of online transactions.
- (ii) IVRS/SMS refill booking system has been introduced across, wherein customer gets SMS on refill booking/generation of cash memo and refill delivery. In case of wrong deliveries/diversion complaints are lodged by the customers to claim their entitlement of subsidized cylinders.
- (iii) Pruning of the existing customer data base – updation of incomplete address.

- (iv) KYC initiative with Proof of identity (POI) and Proof of address (POA) to ascertain the identity of customers.
- (v) Multiple connections are identified on inter/intra company de-duplication in various phases based on Aadhaar, Bank accounts, Name and address and are blocked after serving due notice to the customers for surrender of connection or submission of KYC.
- (vi) Existing of multiple connections is getting checked at the time of entry only by real time de-duplication on the basis of name and address.
- (vii) Blocking and termination of multiple LPG–LPG connections (Same Name–Same Address (SNSA) and Different Name – Same Address (DNSA) and LPG – PNG connections.
- (viii) Display of refill and subsidy transfer data in public domain in www.mylpg.in which acts as a tool for Social Audit of fake/bogus LPG connections.
- (ix) Introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (PAHAL) where subsidy element is passed on to the customers to their linked bank accounts, thereby reducing the incentive for diversion.

Give It Up campaign

1237. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of connections which have given up the subsidy on LPG cylinders and the total savings accrued through it under Give It Up campaign;

(b) the State-wise total expenditure incurred for Give It Up campaign including expenditure on promotion and expenditure of scheme;

(c) the State-wise details of utilization of revenue accrued as savings under Give It Up campaign; and

(d) the State-wise details of beneficiaries who have been allotted LPG connections during last three years separately showing connections given utilizing the savings made under the Give It Up campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a), (c) and (d) As on 07.12.2015, more than 52 lakh consumers have voluntarily given up/surrendered subsidy on LPG. State/UT-wise number of consumers who have surrendered/renounced their subsidy is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Every LPG consumer, who surrenders LPG subsidy, is linked to a BPL household who gets LPG connection in turn. As on 07.12.2015, total 52,58,841 consumers have given up/surrendered their subsidy. Taking into account the quota of 12 cylinders per consumer and the average LPG subsidy of ₹ 184.93 per cylinder (@Delhi market) for the period from April to September, 2015, the approx. annual saving would be approximately ₹ 1167 crore.

State/UT-wise details of CSR connections released using savings under Give It Up since Urja Sangam as on 23.11.2015 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below)

(b) As per available information, the expenditure on Give It Up campaign upto 30th September, 2015 is ₹ 24.52 crore.

Statement-I

State-wise Opt Out status—as on close of 7.12.2015

State	OMCs (Total)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1803
Andhra Pradesh	150798
Arunachal Pradesh	14530
Assam	102495
Bihar	239196
Chandigarh	10244
Chhattisgarh	55547
Daman and Diu	1588
Delhi	303872
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2460
Goa	27188
Gujarat	229866
Himachal Pradesh	45344
Haryana	171021
Jharkhand	47389
Jammu and Kashmir	81103
Kerala	117014
Karnataka	361601

State	OMCs (Total)
Lakshadweep	66
Manipur	27758
Meghalaya	4798
Maharashtra	858004
Mizoram	23742
Madhya Pradesh	215863
Nagaland	17700
Odisha	62768
Puducherry	7660
Punjab	252231
Rajasthan	389618
Sikkim	5312
Telangana	174793
Tamil Nadu	350702
Tripura	9363
Uttar Pradesh	649732
Uttarakhand	87275
West Bengal	158397
TOTAL	5258841

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of CSR connections released using savings under
Give It Up since Urja Sangam*

Data as on 23.11.15

State	CSR connection released using Give It Up Mapping (Since Urja Sangam)			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	77881	113587	94109	285577
Arunachal Pradesh	314	0	0	314
Assam	19140	12921	0	32061
Bihar	21696	13834	18988	54518

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	262	74	629	965
Chhattisgarh	40964	17408	56211	114583
Delhi	73	0	0	73
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	391	391
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	14274	17925	27462	59661
Haryana	34830	46767	23060	104657
Himachal Pradesh	5288	1076	3133	9497
Jammu and Kashmir	8094	14131	16621	38846
Jharkhand	6250	9886	12926	29062
Karnataka	147512	78351	90094	315957
Kerala	2687	2231	9457	14375
Madhya Pradesh	73603	47863	74304	195770
Maharashtra	30465	48557	56637	135659
Manipur	126	0	0	126
Meghalaya	308	0	0	308
Nagaland	1	0	0	1
Odisha	99366	66351	90551	256268
Punjab	5853	7686	9827	23366
Puducherry	29	0	3047	3076
Rajasthan	32706	21251	32386	86343
Sikkim	114	0	0	114
Tamil Nadu	136148	110302	86484	332934
Telangana	71402	78216	52345	201963
Tripura	163	0	0	163
Uttar Pradesh	229516	73480	113946	416942
Uttarakhand	1885	582	1429	3896
West Bengal	10755	10155	5563	26473
TOTAL	1071705	792634	879600	2743939

Fire fighting systems at petrol pumps

1238. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by Ministry in consultation with Directorate of Explosives and State Governments on the fact that, many pumps are not having proper fire fighting system and in case of any fire incidents, there will be huge explosion which may affect precious human life and environment;

(b) how many such fire incidents took place within last three years, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is regularly inspecting petrol pump dealers to ensure fire fighting system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) is the safety regulator for Petroleum Industry who issues the necessary storage licenses for operating Retails Outlets (ROs) of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). ROs are set up by the OMCs after getting necessary approvals from all the Statutory Authorities including PESO. Storage licenses are issued after complying with all the safety regulations regarding layout of facilities, unloading mechanism, earthing and bonding, quantity of fuel stored, safety distances, fire fighting requirements (fire extinguishers and sand buckets) etc. In case of an accident or observed/reported violation of the stipulations, PESO conducts detailed analysis to ascertain the cause and recommends corrective action to prevent recurrence there as well as at other outlets.

PESO has informed that proper fire fighting system was found available in ROs as per Petroleum Rules, 2002 during inspections by their officials. State-wise details of number of fire incidents took place during the last three calendar years is given below :

State	2013	2014	2015 (up to November, 2015)
Delhi	-	1	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-
Rajasthan	-	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	4	2	-
Uttarakhand	-	1	-

State	2013	2014	2015 (up to November, 2015)
Madhya Pradesh	3	-	-
Gujarat	1	2	-
Maharashtra	-	5	1
West Bengal	1	-	-
Jharkhand	1	-	-
Assam	1	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	1
TOTAL	11	13	3

(c) PESO carry out periodic inspections to verify whether ROs are operating as per Petroleum Rules/storage license stipulations. Further, the Oil Industry Safety Directorate has also developed standard OISD 225 for ROs which stipulates all requirements for safe operation of a RO. The officials of OMCs also regularly carry out safety inspections at the ROs as per OISD 225 which is an exhaustive verification of the safety aspects in the RO operation. OMCs take corrective action immediately, if any violation is noted. PESO has informed that they had carried out 5139 number of inspections at ROs during the last three calendar years up to November, 2015 in the country and during inspections, proper fire fighting system was found available at ROs.

Introduction of DBT for kerosene subsidy

1239. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to introduce Direct Benefit Transfer for kerosene subsidy;

(b) if so, what are the expected benefits of the same;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to undertake a fresh exercise to identify beneficiaries of DBT for kerosene subsidy; and

(d) if so, when and how does the Ministry intends to do that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government of India intends to implement Direct Transfer Scheme in kerosene in 25 districts, identified by the State Governments, on pilot basis, to minimize the pilferage/diversion and to ensure that the benefits of subsidy reaches the really deserving kerosene user.

Adjudication of dispute between ONGC and RIL

1240. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of dispute raised by public sector oil major, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) against Reliance India Limited (RIL) on pilferage of natural gas from the D6 block owned by ONGC has now been finally adjudicated by the global consultants DeGolyer and MacNaughton and final report submitted to Government;

(b) whether the report has confirmed reservoir continuity in the absence of any barriers between blocks owned by ONGC and RIL and the output from disputed blocks could belong to ONGC to the extent of 15 per cent; and

(c) whether the ONGC will also stake a claim for similar compensation for earlier years too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Global Consultant M/s. DeGolyer and MacNaughton (D&M), Dallas, USA has carried out an independent third party evaluation study relating to contiguous areas of Godavari PML (Nomination Regime) and KG-DWN-98/2 (PSC Regime) operated by ONGC and KG-DWN-98/3 (PSC Regime) Block operated by RIL as per the terms and conditions of the study. The final report from the Consultant has been received at DGH on November 30, 2015. The report is, presently, under examination by all the stakeholders.

Fall in price of crude oil

1241. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of crude oil bought by Indian refiners has fallen around 39 dollar per barrel during the 2nd and 3rd week of November, 2015 in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether oil companies have decreased the price of petrol and diesel as per the decrease in price of crude oil in international market;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last one year till 15th November, 2015; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The lowest price of Indian basket of crude oil was recorded at \$39.89/bbl on 16th November, 2015. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during November, 2015 is \$ 42.50/bbl.

(c) to (e) The international oil prices started sliding since July, 2014. Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol which was ₹ 73.60 per litre (at Delhi) in July, 2014 has been reduced nineteen times by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and the current RSP at Delhi is ₹ 60.48 per litre. Similarly the RSP of Diesel in August, 2014 was 58.97 per litre (at Delhi) and the current Retail Selling Price is ₹ 46.55 per litre. The price of Diesel has been reduced 15 times since deregulation of the price of Diesel *i.e.* 19.10.2014.

Further, RSP of Petrol and Diesel in the country are not based on the international crude oil prices. These are based on the international prices of Petrol and Diesel and Trade Parity Pricing methodology is applied to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel *viz.* Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. 22 State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel since last year. The details in revision in RSP of Petrol and Diesel since 1.7.2014 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Revision in RSP of Petroleum products since 1.07.2014 at Delhi

Date	Petrol	Diesel	Reason
1.07.2014	73.60	57.84	RSP as on 1.7.2014
1.08.2014	72.51	58.40	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (Petrol) in Price
16.08.2014	70.33		Reduction in price
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (Petrol) in Price
1.10.2014	67.86		Reduction in prices
15.10.2014	66.65		Reduction in prices
19.10.2014		55.60	Reduction in prices
1.11.2014	64.24	53.35	Reduction in prices
1.12.2014	63.33	52.51	Reduction in prices
16.12.2014	61.33	50.51	Reduction in prices
1.01.2015	61.33	50.51	Reduction in prices

Date	Petrol	Diesel	Reason
17.01.2015	58.91	48.26	Reduction in prices
4.02.2015	56.49	46.01	Reduction in prices
16.02.2015	57.31	46.62	Increase in prices
1.03.2015	60.49	49.71	Increase in prices
1.04.2015	60.00	48.50	Reduction (MS and HSD) in prices
16.04.2015	59.20	47.20	Reduction in prices
1.05.2015	63.16	49.57	Increase in MS and HSD prices
16.05.2015	66.29	52.28	Increase in prices
16.06.2015	66.93	50.93	Increase (MS)/Reduction (HSD) in prices
1.07.2015	66.62	50.22	Reduction in prices
16.07.2015	66.90	49.72	Reduction in price and increase in VAT rates at Delhi
1.08.2015	64.47	46.12	Reduction in prices
15.08.2015	63.20	44.95	Reduction in prices
1.09.2015	61.20	44.45	Reduction in prices
1.10.2015		44.95	Increase (Diesel) in price
16.10.2015		45.90	Increase in prices
1.11.2015	60.70	45.93	Decrease (Petrol)/Increase in delivery charges of Petrol and Diesel
16.11.2015	61.06	46.80	Increase in prices
1.12.2015	60.48	46.55	Reduction in prices
	60.48	46.55	Current RSP

Note : Prices of Petrol since 26.6.2010 and Diesel since 19.10.2014 are as per IOCL.

Lowering of investments by ONGC in Africa and Latin America

1242. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State run Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has decided to lower investments for exploration and acquisition of stake in oil and gas fields in Africa and Latin America;

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

(c) the expected cost reduction target set by the corporation and the objectives to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Reduction of PDS kerosene quota to U.P.

1243. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quota of PDS kerosene meant for BPL category to the State of Uttar Pradesh has been reduced drastically over the years;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the PDS kerosene allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh since 2011; and

(c) the reasons for reduction of PDS kerosene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government allocates PDS kerosene to States/UTs including the State of Uttar Pradesh on quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking and illumination only. Further distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network to various categories of ration card holders including BPL category as per their respective criteria, is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs.

Allocation of PDS kerosene is rationalized on various factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs in earlier years and cap on the per capita PDS kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population. The year-wise PDS kerosene allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh since 2011-12 is given below :

Year	Allocation (in KL)
2011-2012	1592700
2012-2013	1592148
2013-2014	1590000
2014-2015	1589388
2015-2016	1557600

Amlekhgunj-Raxaul petroleum pipeline

1244. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inked any agreement for a 41 km. Amlekhgunj-Raxaul petroleum pipeline to be completed in two phases within 30 months;

(b) whether it is a fact that major chunk of the proposed pipeline (39 km.) lies in the Indian territory and a very small part of it (2 km.) lies in Nepal; and

(c) the details of total estimated cost involved for the construction of this pipeline with share of the cost to be borne by the respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Nepal and Government of India have entered into an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 24.8.2015 for the construction of Raxaul (India)-Amlekhgunj (Nepal) petroleum products pipeline. The MOU provides for a 41 km. pipeline (2 km. in India and 39 km. in Nepal), to supply Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene. The pipeline is scheduled to be commissioned within 30 months of the receipt of all statutory approvals and availability of encroachment free corridor for laying the pipeline.

(c) The total cost of the proposed pipeline and associated facilities is ₹ 275 crore, out of which ₹ 200 crore will be provided as grant by Indian Oil Corporation Limited and ₹ 75 crore will be invested by Nepal Oil Corporation.

Investment by IOC to ramp up its capacity

1245. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in line with projected growing demand for energy in the country, Indian Oil Corporation is considering a plan to invest ₹ 1,75,000 crores in the next seven years to ramp up capacity of its refining, exploration, marketing and petrochemical business;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that IOC's refineries will require Brownfield expansion in next five to seven years and they need to undergo quality upgradation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) IOCL is

contemplating investment of about ₹ 1,75,000 crore in next seven years on various projects in refining, exploration, marketing and petrochemical business subject to techno-economic feasibility of the projects. Some of the major projects of IOCL in the above areas are listed below:

- 15 MMTPA grassroots refinery at Para dip;
- Distillate Yield Improvement Project (Coker) at Haldia Refinery;
- Polypropylene project at Para dip;
- Para dip-Raipur-Ranchi product pipeline and associated tap-off points;
- Debottlenecking of Salaya-Mathura crude oil pipeline;
- Augmentation of Paradip-Haldia-Barauni crude oil pipeline;
- Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline;
- Augmentation of Paradip-Haldia-Durgapur LPG pipeline and its extension up to Patna and Muzaffarpur;
- Jaipur-Panipat Naphtha Pipeline, along with augmentation of Koyali-Sanganer pipeline;
- Ennore-Trichy-Madurai LPG pipeline;
- LNG Import terminal at Ennore;
- LPG import terminal at Paradip and Kochi;
- Capacity augmentation Projects of Gujarat Refinery, Mathura Refinery, Barauni Refinery and Panipat Refinery.

(c) Indian Oil plans to invest in Brownfield expansion/upgradation in Refineries in next five years as under:

Location	Project
Gujarat Refinery	Expansion from 13.7 to 18 MMTPA
Mathura Refinery	Expansion in 2 phases: Phase-1: from 8.0 to 9.2 MMTPA Phase-2: from 9.2 to 11.0 MMTPA
Barauni Refinery	Expansion in 2 phases: Phase-1: from 6.0 to 7.0 MMTPA Phase-2: from 7.0 to 9.0 MMTPA
Panipat Refinery	Expansion from present 15 to 20.2 MMTPA

**Termination of dealership by OMCs on account
of dispute between partners**

1246. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) terminate the dealership of petrol pumps and gas agencies in case of dispute between the partners, even if it is not affecting sales and functioning of the Retail Outlets (ROs);

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

(c) the State-wise details of ROs terminated in last five years by the OMCs due to dispute between partners; and

(d) the State-wise details of ROs regularized in last five years by the OMCs involving dispute between partners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that they do not resort to termination of dealership primarily due to dispute amongst the partners. Dealership is terminated on grounds of violation on dealership agreement. In case of disputes, all out efforts are made by them to mitigate the differences arising between partners and normalize the functioning of retail outlet in the interest of customers.

Based on the broad guidelines issued by the Government on reconstitution of Retail Outlet dealerships, OMCs have framed their policy on reconstitution. Accordingly, reconstitution of dealerships is considered on case to case basis in the event of death or resignation of one of the partners and which would involve induction of partners in lieu of partner(s) left.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Agreement by GAIL and A.P. for setting up of LNG terminal

1247. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GAIL and Government of Andhra Pradesh together entered into an agreement with Royal Dutch Shell and GDF for setting up LNG Floating Storage and Re-gasification terminal in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether it is the first of its kind Public Private Partnership (PPP) project in the country;

(d) to what extent the proposed terminal helps in supplying gas to the nearby plants; and

(e) whether gas from KG basin is stored in this terminal or gas imported is going to be stored in this terminal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation (APGDC), an affiliate company of GAIL in collaboration with the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, is promoting setting up of a Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) based LNG terminal in Kakinada. A Joint Venture Agreement has been signed among APGDC, GDF Suez Energy India Private Limited and Shell Gas and Power Development B.V. for development of a Floating LNG Import, storage, re-gasification terminal in Kakinada. As per the Joint Venture Agreement, the equity partners, APGDC, GDF and Shell will hold 48%, 26% and 26% respectively. The JV will set up and operate FSRU based LNG terminal.

(c) No. There have been Joint Ventures among Government and privates Institutions earlier also.

(d) The terminal aims to develop LNG import, re-gasification and send out for an annual capacity of 3.5 MTPA which is approximately equivalent to 12 MMSCMD.

(e) Only imported gas will be stored, re-gasified and send out through the terminal.

Breakthrough for TAPI gas pipeline

1248. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether finally a breakthrough has been found for TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India) pipeline recently;

(b) how TAPI will execute and operate the projects when none of TAPI companies have experience of operating trans-national pipelines;

(c) how India is going to be benefited from the above pipeline and how much gas the country is going to get; and

(d) what precautionary measures are proposed to be taken to protect the pipeline passing through Afghanistan and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Turkmengas has been selected as the Consortium Leader by the TAPI Pipeline Company Limited (TPCL). Turkmen Government is holding a ground breaking ceremony on 13th December, 2015 for commencing laying of the pipeline within Turkmenistan.

(b) The project will be executed by contractors having the relevant experience, who would be selected by TPCL *via* competitive bidding.

(c) GAIL has signed a Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) with Turkmengas for import of 38 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) of natural gas for 30 years. However, with Afghanistan agreeing to take approx. 1.5 – 4 MMSCMD against the original agreed volumes of 14 MMSCMD, the Indian volumes may increase to 43 – 44.25 MMSCMD.

TAPI will provide an alternative supply source of gas with dependable reserves leading to enhanced energy security. It will further diversify the fuel basket to the benefit of Indian economy. The TAPI gas would be utilized mainly in Power, Fertilizer, City gas and Industrial sector.

(d) Asian Development Bank, the Transaction Advisor for the Project has got a report on Security Risk Assessment And Security Plan prepared by the security consultant – M/s. Pacific Strategies and Assessments, Inc. (PSA). PSA has *inter-alia* recommended the following:

- (i) Establishment of an Inter – Government Joint Security Task force (JSTF) to serve as the nucleus of the security program. The JSTF should be authorized by each of Afghanistan and Pakistan at the highest level with clear cut roles and responsibilities.
- (ii) Establishment of a team that enables operational continuity and is capable of rapid repair of critical facilities and equipments.

Extending LPG connections to forest hinterlands

1249. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the details to what extent the households in forest hinterlands have been covered by LPG connections; and

(b) what steps are under consideration for effectively controlling the cutting of trees for fuel and the consequent adverse impact of deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75 % with minimum 60 % coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. To increase the penetration in rural and backward areas including forest areas, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) appoint new LPG distributors and more than 97 % of blocks are being catered by at least one LPG distributorship.

(b) Popularisation of LPG in forest areas/hilly/mountainous/difficult areas will help to people switching over from wood to clean cooking fuel, and reduce cutting of trees for fuel.

New auction policy for hydrocarbon blocks

1250. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering to bring new auction policy for hydrocarbon blocks;

(b) if so, the time by when the aforesaid policy is likely to be finalized;

(c) whether the Central Government has invited suggestions from various quarters to frame new auction policy;

(d) if so, whether the Central Government has released consultation paper, which is open for public comments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP) alongwith Open Acreage Licensing Policy based on Revenue Sharing Model is under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) The Government has hosted a consultation paper on the website of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas inviting comments from stakeholders on new fiscal and contractual regime for award of hydrocarbon acreages. A copy of consultation paper is given in the statement.

Statement

Consultation paper to invite comments from stakeholders on new fiscal and contractual regime for award of hydrocarbon acreages

1. Government of India has been reviewing policies from time to time for exploration activity and investment there in. Over the years, there has been

a shift in the E&P policy, from nomination acreage to competitive bidding. New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy were issued in late '90s as it was considered necessary to step up level of investment in exploration to enhance the pace of reserve accretion which can serve as a base for higher level of domestic production. These policies were formulated within a framework of progressive de-regulation in the hydrocarbon sector. Recently Government has approved policy for auctioning of 69 marginal fields of ONGC/OIL. Government has attempted many reforms in the E&P management through this policy in tune with government's goal of 'ease of doing business'.

2. Now the Government proposes to award future acreages under a new fiscal and contractual regime. Some fundamental changes proposed under future awards are:

(i) **Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP):**

A uniform licensing policy to enable E&P operators to explore and extract all hydrocarbon resources covered under the Oilfields Regulation and Development (ORD) Act, 1948, and Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG) Rules, 1959 under one PEL/PML, and one contractual regime will replace the NELP and CBM regime for the Contracts to be awarded in future. The uniform licence will enable the contractor to explore conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources including CBM, shale gas/oil, tight gas, gas hydrates and any other resource to be identified in future which fall within the definition of "Petroleum" and "Natural Gas" under PNG Rules, 1959.

(ii) **Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP):**

As per this policy on availability of exploration acreages, an offer system is to be put into place which is continuous in nature and allows the companies to submit bids for areas of their choice. Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) has demarcated the entire sedimentary area of 3.14 million sq km into sectors of size 10' (minute) x 10' (minute). Each sector measures approximately 336 sq km and there are 9300 such sectors in India. Upon Receipt of Expression of Interest (EOI) from the interested bidders and while demarcating the proposed blocks, DGH will exercise application of its own available Geological and Geophysical (G & G) data to validate authenticity of the submitted EOI for an area and shall carve out the block. After obtaining the necessary clearances, the Bids from all the interested companies, including those which submitted the EOIs, would be invited as per contractual and fiscal terms under ULP.

(iii) Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC):

Present fiscal system of production sharing based on Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) and cost recovery/production linked payment will be replaced by a revenue sharing model. In this model it is proposed that the bidders will bid the percentage of revenue that they will share with the Government against two revenue scenarios (i) when revenue is less than or equal to the Lower Revenue point and (ii) when revenue is more than or equal to Higher Revenue point. The percentage Government Revenue Share at revenue points falling between the lower and higher Revenue points will be interpolated on a linear scale. Revenue, net of royalty (as applicable) will be shared between the Contractor and the Central Government based on revenue accrued for oil and gas on a monthly basis.

(iv) Pricing and Marketing of Natural Gas Produced from the areas to be awarded under the new contractual and fiscal regime:

In the recently announced marginal field policy mentioned in Para 1 above, the Government has provided pricing and marketing freedom for the natural gas. On the similar lines, it is proposed to provide pricing and marketing freedom for the natural gas to be produced from the areas to be awarded under the new contractual and fiscal regime in order to incentivise production from these areas.

3. Views/comments from the stakeholders are invited for the new contractual and fiscal regime on following issues:
- (i) Operationalising open acreage licensing, modalities and standard procedure thereof.
 - (ii) Work Programme-mandatory or biddable-weightage in bid evaluation.
 - (iii) Pricing and marketing of natural gas produced from the areas to be awarded under the new contractual and fiscal regime.
 - (iv) Technical Qualification- weightage in bid evaluation.
 - (v) Incentivising E&P in the unconventional hydrocarbon.
 - (vi) Role of DGH and Management Committee to align with the Government's goal of 'minimum government-maximum governance'.
 - (vii) Methodology for calculation of cost of unfinished work programme
 - (viii) Timely implementation of Field Development Plans submitted by the operator.
 - (ix) Environmental and social issues in exploration and production of oil and gas.
 - (x) Any other issue.

Consultancy services provided by RDCIS

1251. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS) undertook contract work and provided consultancy services and know how to organisations outside Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earned by RDCIS during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Besides catering preliminary to the needs of SAIL plants and units, RDCIS has also been rendering technological services to various public and private sector organisations in the country.

During the last three financial years and the current year (up to November, 2015), RDCIS has transferred know-how, provided technical consultancy services, rendered specialized testing service and conducted training programmes for non-SAIL organizations on payment basis. The year-wise details are as under:

Year	Major Clients
2012-13	<p>Consultancy : IMMT, Bhubaneswar; UNDP, New Delhi; IDCOL KIW Ltd. Barbil; IIT Kharagpur</p> <p>Specialised Testing : IGCAR Kalpakam; Anatest and Meritime Consultant Vishakhapatnam; Sesagoa Goa; Inspectorate Griffith Kolkata; Ushamartin Tatisilwai; Avitek Energycon Banglore; Gujrat NRE Coke Ltd. Kolkata; CIMFR Dhanbad; JB Boda Vishakhapatnam; Electrosteel Casting Haldia; Intertek India Kolkata; BPSCL Bokaro; Bhushan Power Sambalpur</p> <p>Know-How Transfer/Royalty : IOCL R&D Faridabad; Allied Publisher New Delhi</p> <p>Training: JSPL, TRL Korosaki, OCL Rajgangpur, RINL Vizag, Jayswal Neco Raipur, MECON</p>
2013-14	<p>Consultancy : UNDP, Tata Steel Jamshedpur; CMPDIL Ranchi, PCRA New Delhi</p>

Year	Major Clients
	<p>Specialised Testing : VSSC Thiruvananthapuram; IIT Bombay; ARAI FID Pune; NFC Hyderabad; Yadavpur University Kolkata; BESU Howrah; UML Tatisilwai; CCL Barkakana; CMPDIL Ranchi; Elctro Steel Casting Haldi,, SKG Refractory Nagpur; PI Mineral Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata; JSW Salem, KC Sharama and Co. Vizag; Inspectorate Griffith Kolkata; Intertek India Kolkata; Anatest and Meritime Consultant Vishakhapatnam; JB Boda Vishakhapatnam, Monet Ispat Industry Raigarh; Gujrat NRE Coke Ltd. Dharwar; Suprintendence Co. Kolkata</p> <p>Know-How Transfer/Royalty : Viva Books, New Delhi</p> <p>Training : UNDP, New Delhi</p>
2014-15	<p>Consultancy : PCRA, New Delhi; IIT, Kharagpur; LPSC, Thiruvananthapuram; BARC, Mumbai; IOCL, Faridabad; KEC International Ltd., Mumbai</p> <p>Specialised Testing : Inspectorate Griffith, Kolkata; SGS India Pvt. Ltd., Dhanbad; Intertek India (P) Ltd., Kolkata; K. C. Sharma and Co. Visakhapatnam; Superintendence Co. of India Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata; TATA Steel Ltd., Jamshedpur; Usha Martin Ltd., Tatisilwai; Dr. Amin Controllers Pvt., Ltd., Kolkata; Usha Martin Ltd., Tatisilwai</p> <p>Know-How Transfer/Royalty : Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi;</p> <p>Training : RINL, Visakhapatnam; JSPL, Raigarh; Uttam Value Steel Ltd., Wardha.</p>
2015-16 (up to November, 2015)	<p>Consultancy : CMPDIL, Ranchi</p> <p>Specialised Testing : Inspectorate Griffith, Kolkata; SGS India Pvt. Ltd., Dhanbad; K. C. Sharma and Co. Visakhapatnam; Superintendence Co. of India Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata; Mitra S. K. Pvt. Ltd., Vishakhapatnam; Uttam Galva Metalics Ltd., Maharashtra; VSP, Visakhapatnam; DTS, Ltd., Bangalore; FFP, HEC Ltd., Ranchi; Sri Balajee Enterprises, Patna; VSSC, Thiruvananthapuram; IEST, Shibpur, Howrah; NML, Jamshedpur</p> <p>Know-How Transfer/Royalty : IOCL, Faridabad; Orient Refractories Ltd., Alwar</p>

(c) The earnings of RDCIS during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Services rendered to outside SAIL	Amounts Earned (₹ in Lakhs)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 30.11.2015)
(i) Consultancy and Contract Research	71.65	39.36	45.65	5.58
(ii) Specialised Testing	121.87	97.49	88.75	45.95
(iii) Know how transferred (Royalty)	10.00	0.14	0.07	2.69
(iv) Training (Technology Awareness Programme)	1.80	0.51	1.37	Nil
TOTAL Earning	205.32	137.50	135.84	54.22

Steps to increase steel production

1252. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- the year-wise production of steel during the last three years ending 2014-15;
- how much of this was produced in the public and private sectors; and
- what steps are being planned to increase the steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Crude steel production by public sector, private sector and total during the last three years is given below:

Year	India : Crude Steel Production (million tonnes)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total Production
2012-13	16.48	61.94	78.42
2013-14	16.77	64.92	81.69
2014-15	17.21	71.77	88.98

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

(c) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of Government is limited to be that of a facilitator for the growth of steel industry in the country. Various decisions relating to production of various categories of steel etc. are, therefore, the sole decision of the individual steel manufacturer or other stake holders based on various factors

including demand-supply for various items/grades of steel in the domestic market, fluctuations in value of currency, import regulations etc. However, the Government of India has taken the following steps to protect/promote the domestic steel industry and enhance steel production:-

- (i) Notified Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 and auctioned Coal Mines.
- (ii) Notified Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations Amendment) Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015.
- (iii) Imposed Export Duty at the rate of 30% ad valorem on all varieties of iron ore with effect from 30.12.2011 and 5% ad valorem on iron ore pellets with effect from 27.01.2014. Further Export Duty at the rate of 10% has been levied on iron ore containing less than 58% Fe content with effect from 30.04.2015.
- (iv) To ensure that only quality steel is imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Order dated 12.03.12 as last amended on 04.12.14.
- (v) Raised peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10%.
- (vi) Hiked import duty on ingots & billets, alloy steel (flat & long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products from 5 % to 7.5% and non-alloy and other alloy flat products from 7.5% to 10%. This was further revised in August, 2015 on flat steel from 10% to 12.5%, long steel from 7.5% to 10% and semi-finished steel from 7.5% to 10%.
- (vii) Directed in November, 2014 that import of rebars may be strictly as per Steel Product Quality Control Order 2012 to block influx of cheap imports of boron added rebars.
- (viii) Imposed in June, 2015, an Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (ix) Imposed in September, 2015 provisional Safeguard Duty of 20% on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of a width of 600 mm or more, for a period of 200 days.

Reported loss to SAIL in the first quarter

1253. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has reported ₹ 322 crores loss in the first quarter of this fiscal;

(b) the reasons for losses in spite of reduction in the expenses;

(c) how cheap imports from China, Russia, Korea and Japan contributed this unexpected loss;

(d) whether SAIL asked Government to contain cheap imports from the above countries by imposing additional duties, etc.;

(e) the efforts being made to bring back SAIL on the road of profitability; and

(f) how the fall of Yuan impacted the profits of SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The major reasons for losses are reduction in Net Sales Realisation of saleable steel, increase in royalty on iron ore, volatility in foreign exchange rates and higher incidence of capital related expenses; *i.e.* interest and depreciation, etc.

(c) The prices of steel products, which are market driven, have decreased drastically due to increase in imports at very low prices. The prices of HR coils and re-bars imported from China have declined by 43% and 38%, respectively, in October, 2015 as compared to October, 2014. Low priced imports from other countries like Japan and Korea (FTA countries) and Russia are also arriving into India. Indian market prices have dropped in line with the prices in the international markets, severely affecting profitability of domestic steel companies including SAIL.

(d) Yes, Sir. The domestic steel industry including SAIL has raised the issue of surge in steel imports at low prices from China and other various countries at various forums of the Government. SAIL along with other players in domestic Steel Industry has been pursuing various available trade remedial measures.

(e) Efforts being made to bring back SAIL on road of profitability include production optimization and product-mix improvement, operational efficiency improvement and cost reduction, improvement in techno-economic parameters, rationalizing production from relatively inefficient routes of production and rationalization of manpower. However, the profitability is mainly related to external factors particularly the steel prices in the market.

(f) Due to devaluation of Yuan, the Chinese steel exports have become cheaper as compared to the domestic steel. The domestic producers have had to reduce prices in line with imported products, thereby impacting profitability of domestic steel producers including SAIL to a large extent.

Rise in Steel prices

1254. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that steel prices are continuously rising;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years and current year and the reasons there for;
- (c) whether it is a fact that steel is being exported;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the same period;
- (e) whether Government has banned export of steel to keep prices under check;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the steps taken by Government to keep the steel prices under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The prices of steel items in the domestic market have generally decreased in the recent period due to various reasons like slow growth in the domestic demand and cheap imports etc. A statement indicating average market prices of leading finished steel items during the last two years and current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) to (g) No, Sir. In view of above.

Statement

Average market prices of leading finished steel items during the last two years and current year.

Item	Delhi market (₹/t)												
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Yr. Avg.
Indicative average market prices of leading items of finished steel, 2013-14													
Wire Rod 8mm	45940	46115	46025	45590	44890	45325	45410	45170	45170	45345	46110	45940	45586
Rounds 12mm	45330	45855	45770	45330	44630	45245	45330	45440	45440	45825	46560	46560	45610
TMT 10 mm	47010	47465	47450	47345	46380	47345	47430	47660	47960	48135	48660	48310	47596
Plates 10mm	49395	49445	49420	49370	49320	49470	49545	49470	49370	49705	49820	49920	49521
HR Coils 2.00mm	48745	48795	48710	48720	48670	48875	49070	49020	48995	49120	49290	49320	48944
CR Coils 0.63mm	52980	52780	52580	52580	51900	52400	53180	52780	52840	53540	53780	54980	53027
GP Sheets 0.63mm	53680	54280	53680	53680	53680	54130	54760	55240	54670	55030	55780	58180	54733
Indicative average market prices of leading items of finished steel, 2014-15													
Wire Rod 8mm	42000	40500	42000	44000	43500	43350	45000	42900	43125	41925	40550	39900	42396
Rounds 12mm	43500	42500	44200	44000	43500	43650	44000	40000	39000	40000	39750	40250	42029
TMT 10 mm	44500	43500	47600	46000	45500	45200	47075	44367	42542	42375	41775	41017	44288
Plates 10mm	46000	45000	44000	43000	42500	42500	44500	42738	41500	40750	39500	38950	42578
HR Coils 2.00 mm	46000	45500	45500	44500	43800	43500	44500	43500	42433	41167	40333	39667	43367

Item	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Yr. Avg.
CR Coils 0.63mm	52500	50000	52000	51000	50000	50782	51000	49200	49000	42500	47100	45000	49174
GP Sheets 0.63mm	57500	54550	56000	55500	55500	54550	54275	53000	53167	52925	51350	50275	54049
Indicative average market prices of leading items of finished steel, 2015-16													
Wire Rod 8mm	40650	39500	38750	36000	36600	37000	35750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rounds 12mm	40250	37750	38200	36600	34150	37250	35575	-	-	-	-	-	-
TMT 10 mm	42538	40075	40534	38188	36275	38750	35625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plates 10mm	40100	38267	36375	34850	33550	34725	35000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HR Coils 2.00 mm	39100	40667	37438	36125	34250	34563	35675	-	-	-	-	-	-
CR Coils 0.63mm	44533	44500	42000	40717	39750	40300	40825	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP Sheets 0.63mm	49767	48350	49150	46783	43500	44233	44867	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: JPC

Number of guest houses in Maharashtra

†1255. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of guest houses (yatri niwas) in Maharashtra as on date, location-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal for construction of guest houses (yatri niwas) in Maharashtra and other States during current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 04 (four) guest houses classified/approved by the Ministry of Tourism in Maharashtra. Three of these are located in Lonavala and one in Khandala.

(b) and (c) Construction of guest houses is primarily a private sector activity. The scheme of Ministry of Tourism for providing financial assistance for construction of yatri niwas has been discontinued from the tenth plan onward. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India only approves operational guest houses under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of guest houses.

Strengthening of facilities at tourist destinations

1256. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is focussing on strengthening the facilities at every tourist destination and transit point in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) is focussing on integrated development of tourist circuits and destinations in the country. Following two new schemes have been launched in 2014-15 for this purpose:

(1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

Under Swadesh Darshan, integrated development of theme based circuits is taken up in order to provide engaging and complete tourism experience to both domestic and foreign tourists.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Twelve theme based circuits *i.e.* North-East India 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”.

- (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.

The PRASAD Scheme integrated development of identified pilgrimage destinations is taken up in a planned, prioritized and sustainable manner to provide complete religious tourism experience to the tourists.

Under PRASAD, initially thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 30.11.2015) is given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 30.11.2015)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	69.83
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	50.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	2014-15	33.17
4.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	2015-16	89.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking - Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang - Aritar - Phadamchen - Nathang - Sherathang - Tsongmo - Gangtok - Phodong - Mangan - Lachung - Yumthang - Lachen - Thangu - Gurudongmer - Mangan - Gangtok - Tumin Lingee - Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	2015-16	98.05
6.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	2015-16	80.37
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	2015-16	63.96
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren - Kohima - Wokha, Nagaland	2015-16	97.36
TOTAL					582.40

The State-wise details of the funds sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 02.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State and Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
Bihar			
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.29

Sl.No.	Name of the State and Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
Uttar Pradesh			
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
Odisha			
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
Punjab			
5.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45
Rajasthan			
6.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44
Andhra Pradesh			
7.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36
Assam			
8.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98
TOTAL			187.81

Bed and Breakfast Scheme

1257. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bed and Breakfast Scheme implemented in the country is successful;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Bed and Breakfast Establishments presently existing in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry for further expansion of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The number of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast Establishments approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India as on date are as follows:

Region	Total Number of Units
Northern Region	257
Southern Region	14
Eastern Region	9
Western Region	22
North East Region	3
TOTAL	305

Some State Governments also have their own schemes for approval of Bed and Breakfast Establishments.

(d) With a view to propagate and promote the Incredible India Bed and Breakfast Scheme, the 5 Regional Offices of India Tourism at New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, and Guwahati alongwith the respective State and Union Territory Governments conducted workshops in their region.

Tourism projects for U.P.

1258. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- the district-wise details of tourism projects formulated for Uttar Pradesh;
- the project-wise/district-wise number of those projects which have been completed; and
- the details of future plan for opening different tourist centres in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development of tourism and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

List of sanctioned tourism projects, completed projects and proposed projects as provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement.

Statement

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	District	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
(a) The district-wise details of sanctioned Tourism Projects of Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Tourism Development of Bateshwar in Agra	Agra	456.53
2.	Tourism Development of Namisharanya	Sitapur	2.44
3.	Tourism Development of Unnao Circuit (Janki Kund, Safipur, Chandra Shekhar Azad Janam Sthali Badrika, Pakchhi Vihar Nawabganj, Garhakola & Raja Ram Baksh Qila)	Unnao	411.06
4.	Tourism Development of Kampil	Farrukhabad	488.31
5.	Tourism Development of Theme Park in Kapilvastu	Siddhartha Nagar	366.92
6.	Tourism Development of Palta Devi	Siddhartha Nagar	69.64
7.	Tourism Development of Tameshwar Nath Dham	Sant Kabir Nagar	199.03
8.	Tourism Development of Shiv Mandir Kopia in Maghar	Sant Kabir Nagar	212.96
9.	Tourism Development of Maghar	Sant Kabir Nagar	271.14
10.	Tourism Development of Sidheshwar Nath Dham Phase-2	Sant Kabir Nagar	196.00
11.	Tourism Development and Beautification of Dughdeshwar Nath Mandir in Rudrapur	Deoria	402.61
12.	Tourism Development of Garhwa Ghat	Varanasi	378.63
13.	Tourist Amenities in Bhagwan Avdhut Ram Sthal	Varanasi	64.01
14.	Beautification of Shiv Mandir and Ghats	Varanasi	1777.34
15.	Tourism Development of Ghazipur Circuit (Panchwati, Hanuman Chabutra and Gahmari Park)	Ghazipur	641.16
16.	Tourism Development of different places in Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	635.57

1	2	3	4
17.	Tourism Development of Ghuisarnath Dham Phase-3	Pratapgarh	458.99
18.	Construction of Urban Haat in Ayodhya	Faizabad	311.69
19.	Tourism Development of Ayodhya Circuit	Faizabad	865.40
20.	Tourism Development of Garhmau-Kasuwa Jheel- Pahunj Bandh	Jhansi	626.53
21.	Tourism Development and Beautification of Mahil Talab	Jalaun	161.24
22.	Beautification of Ramghat	Chitrakoot	325.99
23.	Beautification of Kamadgiri Parikarma Marg	Chitrakoot	363.94
(b) The Project-wise/District-wise details of completed projects of Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Tourism Development of Kalikan Dham	Sultanpur	99.99
2.	Tourism Development of Janwari Dham	Sultanpur	122.14
3.	Tourism Development of Bundelkhand Circuit (Jhansi-Baruwa Sagar, Talbehat-Devgarh)	Jhansi/ Lalitpur	559.25
4.	Construction of Tourism Complex in Simoni	Banda	447.59
(c) The details of proposed tourism projects for opening different Tourist centers of Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Integrated Tourism Development of Markandey Mahadev Temple (River front development, approach road, tourist shelter, toilets, drinking water, changing room, parikrama pathway and railing, tourist information and covering of approach gallery for temple)	Varanasi	408.20
2.	LASER Show based on Ganga at Assi Ghat and Dashashwa-medh Ghat	Varanasi	807.70
3.	Story telling river cruise with spot light	Varanasi	503.51
4.	Sound and Light Show in Kushi Nagar	Kushi Nagar	673.99
5.	Tourism Development of Kushinagar	Kushi Nagar	778.95
6.	Tourism Development of Kapilvastu	Kushi Nagar	1726.38
7.	Tourism Development of Shranghi Nari Mandir	Allahabad	88.15

1	2	3	4
8.	Tourism Development of Bharat Bhari	Siddhartha Nagar	99.91
9.	Tourism Development of Makhaura Dham	Basti	125.00
10.	SEL Show at Sarnath	Varanasi	856.00

Arrival of foreign tourists in Goa

1259. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists estimated to arrive in Goa during the present season;

(b) the number of domestic and foreign tourists arrived in the State during the years 2011-12 and 2013-14; and

(c) what are the arrangements made for the security of tourists in general in co-ordination with other State agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Tourism does not make any estimation/projection of Foreign Tourists Visits to States/Union Territories including Goa.

(b) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to the State of Goa during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as below:

Year	DTV's	FTV's
2011	22,25,002	4,45,935
2012	23,37,499	4,50,530
2013	26,29,151	4,92,322
2014	35,44,634	5,13,592

(c) The State Government of Goa have reportedly initiated following actions with regard to security of tourists:

- (i) Deployed India Reserve Battalion (IRB) personnel on the beaches for the safety and security of tourists.
- (ii) Permissions are being issued to erect shacks on the beaches to cater needs of both domestic and international tourists.
- (iii) Lifeguards have been deployed on all the beaches to ensure safety and security of the bathers.

The steps taken by Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists are as below:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism, on a pilot basis, has set up the 'Incredible India Help Line' to guide the tourists.
- (ii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (iii) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.
- (iv) The National Tourism Ministers' Conference was convened on 18th July, 2013 and 21st August 2014 in New Delhi which resolved; that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women. The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (v) Ministry of Tourism is running the Social Awareness Campaign on television to sensitize the masses and the stakeholders on the traditional Indian values and concept 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. The campaign consists of two commercials; one on sensitizing against misbehavior with tourists and the other against cleanliness of tourist sites and streets.
- (vi) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has also posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- (vii) Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September 2014. These guidelines are offered to the State Governments/Union Territories and other relevant authorities to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists. The Guidelines are indicative references that may be useful to the States in sharing or adopting the best practices and design their domestic measures to

better protect tourists. In addition to these guidelines “Tips to Travellers” are also offered to make the visit of tourists to Incredible India, a memorable experience.

Converting islands and light houses into tourist attractions

1260. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to convert certain islands and light houses into tourist attractions across the country and tap their vast untapped potential;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that all the recreation facilities such as water sports, resorts, light and sound shows are available at such tourist attractions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As advised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Tourism has constituted a Sub-Group of Task Force comprising representatives from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change; Ministry of Shipping; Archaeological Survey of India; Coastal India Development Council; Indian Coast Guard and Maritime Board of Government of Gujarat to provide inputs for identifying islands for holistic development, indicate islands with historic places, and with tourism potential for holistic development. An Interim Report on holistic development of islands has been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ministry of Shipping has informed that 78 lighthouses have been identified for tourism development of which 44 are mainland lighthouses and 34 are island lighthouses.

The State-wise details of Lighthouses which are being developed as tourist attractions are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Development and promotion of tourism including recreation facilities such as water sports, resorts, light and sound shows at tourist attractions is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the projects that are complete as per existing scheme guidelines and are sanctioned subject to availability of scheme/funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

Statement*List of Light houses*

Sl.No.	Land Lighthouses	Island Lighthouses
Gujarat		
1.	Dwarka	1. Pirotan N. Point
2.	Veraval	2. Kalubhar
3.	Mandvi	3. Piram
4.	Kachchigarh	4. Savaibet
5.	Gopnath	
6.	Alang	
Maharashtra/Goa		
1.	Uttan	1. Vengurla Rock
2.	Korlai Fort	2. Sao George
3.	Jaigarh	3. Kanhoji Angre
4.	Ratnagiri	4. Sunk Rock
5.	Umergaon	
6.	Devgad	
7.	Tolkeshwar	
8.	Kanai Creek	
9.	Aguada	
Karnataka		
1.	Bhatkal	1. Oyster Rock
2.	Suratkal	
3.	Kaup	
Kerala		
1.	Chetwai	
2.	Vypin	
3.	Mannakodam	
4.	Vizhinjam	
5.	Thangesseri	
6.	Kannur	
7.	Alleppy	

Sl.No.	Land Lighthouses	Island Lighthouses
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8. Kadalur Point

Lakshadweep

1. Kadamat
2. Thinakara
3. Agathi
4. Androth W. End
5. Kavaratti
6. Suhelipar
7. Chetlath
8. Kalpeni
9. Kiltan
10. Minicoy

Tamil Nadu

1. Manappad
2. Kilakkarai
3. Kodikkarai
4. Portonovo
5. Pulicat
6. Mahabalipuram
7. Kanyakumari-Muttam

Puduchery

1. Pondicherry

Andhra Pradesh

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antervedi 2. Sacramento 3. Vakalpudi 4. Santapille 5. Kalingapatnam | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nagayalanka |
|--|--|

Odisha

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gopalpur 2. Puri | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. False point |
|--|--|

Sl.No.	Land Lighthouses	Island Lighthouses
3.	Paradip	
4.	Chandrabhaga	
West Bengal		
1.	Dariyapur	1. Saugor island
Andaman and Nicobar Island		
		1. North point
		2. North Cinque
		3. Port Cornowallis
		4. Sir Huge Rose
		5. Aves
		6. East island
		7. Chidiya Tapu
		8. Little Andaman
		9. Rutland
		10. Keating Point
		11. South Sentinel
		12. Narcondum

Development of Buddhist circuits

1261. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for the integrated development of the Buddhist circuits in the country; and

(b) if so, the project-wise and State-wise details thereof including the implementation framework, funds allocated and projects earmarked under the proposal for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities. The Ministry has

identified Buddhist Circuit as one of the twelve thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including Buddhist circuit in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan scheme till date are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
Year 2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00
3.	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17
Year 2015-16			
1.	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66
2.	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking - Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang - Aritar - Phadamchen - Nathang - Sherathang - Tsongmo - Gangtok - Phodong - Mangan - Lachung - Yumthang - Lachen - Thangu - Gurudongmer - Mangan - Gangtok - Tumin Lingee - Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
3.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related	80.37

1	2	3	4
		Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	
4.	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96
5.	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36

Declaring Giroudpuri a tourist spot

†1262. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Giroudpuri Dham in Chhattisgarh has been declared tourist spot and the funds sanctioned by Centre for its development, are being utilized;

(b) whether an order has been passed to make a trust for Giroudpuri Dham so that the pilgrims do not face inconveniences in the absence of any trust; and

(c) whether it is possible to make security arrangements for thousands of pilgrims visiting the place after establishing Giroudpuri Dham trust?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Declaring a place as a tourist spot is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, Giroudpuri Dham in Chhattisgarh has been declared by the State Government as a religious spot. The State Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that funds sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism have been placed at the disposal of the District Collector Baloda Bazar. As per the State Government, no order has been passed to make a trust at Giroudpuri Dham, and security arrangements can be made for thousands of pilgrims visiting the place with the help of District Police, independent of existence of trust.

Upgradation/beautification of Durga Hatkoti temple

1263. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines fixed by Government to promote tourism in the country particularly hilly and rural areas;

(b) whether Government had received any representation for upgradation/ beautification of Durga Hatkoti temple in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to include Durga Hatkoti temple on national map and arrangement made for telecast of Aarti, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has launched following two new plan schemes in the year 2014-15:

1. Under the new plan scheme Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes, twelve theme based circuits have been identified for development. These circuits *i.e.* North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit which cover among other things tourism promotion of hilly and rural areas.
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. Under PRASAD, initially thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amritsar (Punjab), Amravati (Andhra Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Velankanni (Tamil Nadu).

The guidelines of these schemes are available in the MoT's official website www.tourism.gov.in.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country.

Besides above MoT has undertaken TV Campaigns to promote tourism to the North East Region and to the State of Jammu and Kashmir on Doordarshan and in private television channels across the country.

(b) and (c) At present, the Ministry of Tourism does not have any such proposal.

Setting up of national tourism board

1264. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth registered in tourism sector during the last two years is substantially lower than estimated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Tourism Board to speed up and promote tourism in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The growth registered in the final figures of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during last two years was better than the provisional estimates of FTAs. The provisional estimates and final figures of FTAs in India along with the growth rates over previous year is given below:

Year	2013	2014
Provisional FTAs (in millions)	6.85	7.46
Growth rate (%)	4.1	7.1
Final FTAs (in millions)	6.97	7.68
Growth rate (%)	5.9	10.2

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism is currently in the process of formulating a National Tourism Policy 2015 with the aim of positioning India as a “Must Experience” and “Must Revisit” destination for global travellers, encouraging Indians to explore their own country and realising the potential of tourism as a major engine for economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation in a responsible framework. During the consultation process with stake holders for getting input for the policy, one of the suggestions received for the Policy includes the setting up of a National Tourism Authority/Board.

Funds to develop new tourist spots

†1265. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States provided with funds to develop their respective tourist spots in financial year 2014-15 and 2015- 16, so far;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Ministry has received requests from States to declare new tourist spots as tourist circuit;

(c) if so, the details of States from which requests have been received;

(d) whether Government will accept requests of the States and provide funds to develop tourist spots in future; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The list of projects and amount sanctioned to various States/UTs in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) is focussing on integrated development of tourist circuits and destinations in the country. Following two new schemes have been launched in 2014-15 for this purpose:

(i) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

Under Swadesh Darshan, integrated development of theme based circuits is taken up in order to provide engaging and complete tourism experience to both domestic and foreign tourists.

Twelve theme based circuits *i.e.* North-East India 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”.

(ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under the PRASAD Scheme, integrated development of identified pilgrimage destinations is taken up in a planned, prioritized and sustainable manner to provide complete religious tourism experience to the tourists.

Under PRASAD, initially thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kamakhaya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

(d) and (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.

Statement

*List of Projects and amounts sanctioned to various States/UTs
in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16*

			(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35
3.	Assam	3	3568.11
4.	Bihar	3	4220.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13
6.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54
7.	Goa	1	879.04
8.	Haryana	3	121.66
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50
10.	Karnataka	1	5000.00
11.	Manipur	7	14752.51
12.	Mizoram	3	4879.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54
14.	Nagaland	10	5980.20
15.	Odisha	3	6488.34
16.	Punjab	3	4831.98
17.	Rajasthan	2	149.93
18.	Sikkim	8	5200.00
19.	Telangana	4	504.36
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05
21.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69
GRAND TOTAL		88	84495.62

Notes: Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism 2014-15

*The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan
during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 30.11.2015)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	69.83
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	50.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	2014-15	33.17
4.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	2015-16	89.66
5.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking - Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang - Aritar - Phadamchen - Nathang - Sherathang - Tsongmo - Gangtok - Phodong - Mangan - Lachung - Yumthang - Lachen - Thangu - Gurudongmer - Mangan - Gangtok - Tumin Lingee - Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	2015-16	98.05
6.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	2015-16	80.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	2015-16	63.96
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren - Kohima - Wokha, Nagaland	2015-16	97.36
TOTAL					582.40

The State-wise details of the funds sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 02.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State and Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
Bihar			
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.29
Uttar Pradesh			
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
Odisha			
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
Punjab			
5.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45
Rajasthan			
6.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44

Sl.No.	Name of the State and Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh			
7.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36
Assam			
8.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98
GRAND TOTAL			187.81

Hospitality Development and Promotion Board

1266. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Hospitality Development and Promotion Board (HDPB);

(b) by when Government plans to set up HDPBs in every State;

(c) the states in which the HDPB has been set up so far, along with details thereof regarding the progress thus far; and

(d) the State-wise details of the funds allocated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Hospitality Development and Promotion Board (HDPB) was created in the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India *vide* Notification issued on 21.01.2011.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has no plan to set up HDPB in every State/Union Territories. However, all State Government and Union Territories have been advised to set up similar Boards in their respective State/Union Territories.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not allocated any fund in this regard.

Promotion of remote villages and small and medium towns as tourist spots

1267. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to make remote villages and small and medium towns as spots of tourist attraction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Central and State Governments through Embassies/ Missions to promote tourism in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Under the new Scheme Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes, twelve Thematic Circuits namely North-East India 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, which among other things, cover remote villages and small and medium towns.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets abroad through overseas Indiatourism offices with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. The objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy and a synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions overseas.

These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, 'Know India' seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Losses by ITDC hotels

†1268. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fact, as reported in the newspapers that most of the hotels of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), which is under the Ministry, are running in losses;

(b) if so, the number of hotels running in losses;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons of these losses; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government with a view to take these hotels from loss to profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India runs 08 owned hotels (03 in Delhi, one each in Jammu, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Mysore and Patna), 01 managed property (Bharatpur) and 05 joint venture hotels (one each in Bhopal, Ranchi, Puducherry, Guwahati and Itanagar) located throughout the country. 4 joint venture hotels, one managed property and 05 ITDC owned properties were in losses during 2014-15. However, Delhi hotels namely Ashok, Samrat and Janpath were in profit during 2014-15.

(c) The main reasons for losses in hotels are as under:

(i) Spurt in availability of overall room supply position as compared to demand.

(ii) High wage cost.

(iii) Weakening of global economy have contributed to a room supply *Vs.* demand 'mismatch'.

(iv) Reducing average room recovery due to high competition.

(d) Steps undertaken by ITDC to boost the profitability are as follows:

- Investment in Human Resource Development and brand management.
- Establishing Customer Relationship Management System (CRM) to enhance the customer focus.
- Aggressive marketing in India as well as abroad through participation in major Travel Marts and organizing Food Festivals.
- Carrying out renovation/refurbishment works in ITDC hotels.
- Launching e-marketing and thus laying greater focus on B2C (Business 2 Customer) market.
- Balanced Score Card System (BSC) approach has been adopted for performance management and evolving execution strategy.
- Smart Hotel Initiatives (SHI) have been implemented to get customer experiences and use analytics to improve performance and bring about change in service delivery standards.

Contribution of tourism and hospitality sector to economy

1269. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism and hospitality as a sector is expected to contribute \$ 418.9 billion to the Indian economy by 2022 and provide employment for an additional 8.29 lakh people by 2016;

(b) whether Government is diluting policy initiatives and implementing them in a manner that may hamper this growth and may not have a significant impact on the lives of the millions of people who have a stake in this industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA) - 2009-10 and subsequent estimation for the next three years namely 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 6.77%, 6.76%, 6.76% and 6.88%, respectively. The contribution of tourism to total Employment of the Country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 10.17%, 10.78%, 11.49% and 12.36%, respectively.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Keeping in view this significant contribution of tourism in economy and employment of the country, Ministry makes adequate policies and programmes to attract more tourists. Some of the major initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism to attract more foreign tourists in the country are as below:

(i) **Central Financial Assistance (CFA):** Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/UTs for overall development and promotion of tourism.

Recently, Ministry of Tourism has launched following two new schemes for development of tourism in thematic manner:

Swadesh Darshan: Swadesh Darshan was launched for development of theme based tourist circuits in a way that caters to both mass and niche tourism in a holistic manner. Twelve Circuits namely North-East India 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 this Scheme.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD): This new Scheme has been launched for the development and beautification of pilgrimage sites to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by religious sentiments and to augment tourism infrastructure at places of pilgrimage to facilitate pilgrims/tourists. In the first phase, cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwarka, Amravati, Kanchipuram, Velankanni, Guwahati and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development.

- (ii) **Publicity and Promotion:** The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, promotes India as a holistic destination in the international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the MoT releases campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its cultural heritage.

Moreover, a series of promotional activities are being undertaken in 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 & 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 provides financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

- (iii) **e-Tourist Visa (e-TV):** The Government of India has introduced the facility of e-TV for the citizens of 113 countries at 16 airports. Introduction of e-TV is a Path breaking measure by the Government in easing entry formalities in the country.

Government of India has also revised the e-TV fee in four slabs of 0, US\$25, US\$48 and US\$60 from November 3, 2015. Earlier e-TV application fee was US\$60 and bank charge as US\$2 which was uniform for all the countries. The revision of Visa fee has been done on the principle of reciprocity. Bank charges have also been reduced from US\$2 to 2.5 % of the e-TV fee. During the period January to October, 2015 a total of 2,58,182 e-TV holders visited India indicating the success of the new online process.

Claims rejected and accepted under FRA

1270. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise data from 2008 onwards of number of claims of individual rights under Forest Rights Act (FRA) that have been accepted and rejected till date;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise data from 2008 onwards regarding the number of claims of community forest rights under Forest Rights Act that have been accepted and rejected till date;

(c) the State-wise and year-wise data from 2008 onwards of number of claims of community forest resources rights under Forest Rights Act that have been accepted and rejected till date; and

(d) what are the reasons for rejection of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) State-wise and year-wise cumulative data from 2008 onwards of number of claims accepted/rejected (individual and community including Community Forest Resources) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The major reasons for rejection of claims that have come to the notice of this Ministry are non-occupation of forest land as on 31.12.2005, claims being made on land other than forest land/revenue land, multiple claims and lack of evidence of residing on the forest land for the specified period of time (this is particularly in the case of Other Traditional Forest Dwellers).

Statement

(a) Claims rejected and accepted under FRA Year-wise 2008 to 2010

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year 2008		Year 2009		Year 2010	
		No of Claims Accepted/ Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected (Individual + Community)	No of Claims Accepted/ Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected (Individual + Community)	No of Claims Accepted/ Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected (Individual + Community)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	330	8693	173052	131480	165482	152606
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam				29885		
4.	Bihar						128
5.	Chhattisgarh	85549	9949	192088	201903	214668	271468
6.	Goa						
7.	Gujarat			7584	1688	25771	52061
8.	Himachal Pradesh						
9.	Jharkhand			70	2	6022	4105
10.	Karnataka					6393	142017
11.	Kerala			23	11	14758	2816

12. Madhya Pradesh	8059	4275	47460	227964	112148	258402
13. Maharashtra		2	2453	239	104344	221795
14. Manipur						
15. Meghalaya						
16. Mizoram						
17. Nagaland						
18. Odisha			50190		238912	102974
19. Rajasthan	321	230	6454	21875	30038	30270
20. Sikkim						
21. Tamil Nadu						
22. Telangana						
23. Tripura		85	43836		117404	56020
24. Uttar Pradesh				26	10084	67788
25. Uttarakhand						1
26. West Bengal	5	987	11110	20856	27004	79504
27. A & N Islands						
28. Daman and Diu						
29. Dadar and Nagar Haveli						

(b) Claims rejected and accepted under FRA Year-wise 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year 2011			Year 2012			Year 2013		
		No of Claims Accepted/ Distributed		No. of Claims	No of Claims Accepted/ Distributed		No. of Claims	No of Claims Accepted/ Distributed		No. of Claims
		Individual	Community Rights + Community Forest Resources	Rejected (Individual + Community)	Individual	Community Rights + Community Forest Resources	Rejected (Individual + Community)	Individual	Community Rights + Community Forest Resources	Rejected (Individual + Community)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165691	2106	153438	165691	2106	153438	167263	2107	165466
2.	Arunachal Pradesh									
3.	Assam	35407	860	37669	35407	860	37669	35407	860	37669
4	Bihar	22		1151	28		1644	28		1644
5	Chhattisgarh	214668	775	272664	214668	775	272664	306184		423149
6.	Goa									
7.	Gujarat	38176	1608	17840	40994	1758	18399	40994	1758	18394
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7		1027	7		2144	346		2160
9.	Jharkhand	13357		15143	15296		16958	15296		16958
10	Karnataka	6522	1	143825	6235	53	155417	6519	94	159080
11.	Kerala	20712		4252	23163	4	4252	23163	4	4252

(c) Claims rejected and accepted under FRA Year-wise 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year 2014			Year 2015 (As on 30.09.2015)		
		No of Claims Accepted/Distributed		No. of Claims	No of Claims Accepted/Distributed		No. of Claims
		Individual	Community Rights + Community Forest Resources	Rejected (Individual + Community)	Individual	Community Rights + Community Forest Resources	Rejected (Individual + Community)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167263	2107	165466	167,263	2,107	165,466
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						0
3.	Assam	35407	860	37669	35,407	860	37,669
4.	Bihar	28		1644	222		4,102
5.	Chhattisgarh	336590		460023	347,789		507,907
6.	Goa						0
7.	Gujarat	68562	3856	3556	72,970	3,875	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	346		2160	238	108	2,162
9.	Jharkhand	15296		16958	41,691	1,434	25,446
10.	Karnataka	7604	96	173539	8,159	144	188,050
11.	Kerala	24599		7889	24,599		7,889
12.	Madhya Pradesh	178609	18360	296261	192,929	21,727	364,059

13. Maharashtra	145752	273345	105,856	3,436	229,794
14. Manipur					0
15. Meghalaya					0
16. Mizoram					0
17. Nagaland					0
18. Odisha	340594	145526	347,172	5,000	157,527
19. Rajasthan	34082	33515	34,779	69	33,591
20. Sikkim					0
21. Tamil Nadu			3,723		0
22. Telangana			99,486	744	101,368
23. Tripura	120418	21384	122,528	55	65,900
24. Uttar Pradesh	17654	74583	17,712	843	74,768
25. Uttarakhand		1			1
26. West Bengal	34165		38,691	431	91,262
27. A & N Islands					0
28. Daman and Diu					0
29. Dadar and Nagar Haveli					0

Korva and Birhor tribals in Chhattisgarh

1271. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether condition of tribals specially Korvas and Birhors in Chhattisgarh in Jashpur, Sarguja and Korba districts is bad;

(b) whether previously Government had given special package for Korva tribals which was later discontinued; and

(c) what the Central Government will do for their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) For the development of Pahari Korva, the Government of Chhattisgarh has set up "Pahari Korva Vikas Abhikaran" (Pahari Korba Development Agency). Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group" for overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country, including the PVTGs in Chhattisgarh. Under the Scheme, Ministry provides 100% financial assistance through State Governments for activities including housing, land distribution and land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy or other innovative activities for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

Employment scheme for Scheduled Tribes

†1272. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country including the State of Assam as per the Census 2011;

(b) the names of the employment schemes being run for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the year-wise number of persons of the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Assam, who benefited from these schemes in the last three years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for any special project for the Scheduled Tribe- dominated area of the North-Eastern Region including Assam?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The population of Scheduled Tribes in the country including the State of Assam as per the Census 2011 is 104545716.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two special area programmes, namely, (i) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and (ii) Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution wherein funds are provided to State Governments. Under these programmes this Ministry supplements the State Tribal Sub Plan as an additive for undertaking various tribal development initiatives and for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas with an aim to boost the economic and social status of tribal people. This Ministry has also launched a new Central Sector Scheme 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)' during 2014-15. The VKY has been adopted as a strategic process to ensure effective utilization of available financial resources under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Under SCA to TSP, grants-in-aid are released for Skill Development Programmes, Dairy Development, Poultry, Fisheries and other livelihood activities apart from other activities. The grants-in-aid is released to State Governments, including Assam, based on the proposals received from the respective State Governments. The formulation of proposal for tribal development under the above mentioned three programmes and implementation thereof is the responsibility of concerned State Governments. Data of beneficiaries are also maintained by concerned State Governments.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs also administers a scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to develop the skills of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas in the State of Assam from 2012-13 to 2015-16 are given below:

Year	No. of ST Beneficiaries
2012-13	1000
2013-14	2000
2014-15	1000
2015-16	Nil (As on 07.12.2015)

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two major employment programmes *i.e.* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in the rural areas of the country including Assam. The total person-days worked by Scheduled Tribes for

the last 3 years in the State of Assam are as under:

Year	Total Person-Days worked by Scheduled Tribe in Assam
2012-13	65,36,958 (20.82%)
2013-14	48,29,482 (16.18%)
2014-15	31,96,888 (15.16%)

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

As informed by the Ministry of Rural Development, the Government has decided to set up one Rural Self Employment Training Institute [RSETI] in each District of the country. As on date, 21 RSETIs are functioning in the State of Assam. The number of Scheduled Tribe candidates benefitted, *i.e.* who obtained training through these 21 RSETIs for the last 3 years are as under:

Year	Total Scheduled Tribe candidates trained
2012-13	1485
2013-14	2431
2014-15	3519

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) at all India level covering Scheduled Tribe dominated area of North-Eastern Region (NER) including Assam. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme, etc. Number of persons of STs in the State of Assam who have benefited from PMEGP Scheme in the last three years and current year is given below:

Year	Units belonging to STs assisted in Assam	Estimated employment generated
2012-13	1589	5097
2013-14	1670	5575
2014-15	912	3648
2015-16#	414	1656

Data up to 30th October, 2015.

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

As informed by the Government of Assam, the employment schemes for welfare of STs, funded by the Government of India includes, Family Oriented Income Generation (F.O.I.G.) Schemes under SCA to TSP. The year-wise number of ST beneficiaries in Assam since 2012-13 to 2015-16 under these schemes are as follows:

Year	No. of ST Beneficiaries under F.O.I.G Schemes under SCA to TSP
2012-13	46740
2013-14	2000
2014-15	20000
2015-16	NIL*

*No sanction released so far.

(d) As of now there is no proposal for any special project for the Scheduled Tribe dominated area of the North-Eastern Region including Assam.

Chargesheet in Commonwealth Games

1273. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scams that have been traced by CBI in the Commonwealth Games till date;

(b) whether CBI has been able to file chargesheets against the involved persons in these scams; and

(c) if not, the details of difficulties being faced by the CBI to reach its conclusions in the Commonwealth Games scams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that it has registered 33 cases, (19 Regular Cases and 14 Preliminary Enquiries Cases) in respect of irregularities/corruption in Procurement Contracts, Construction related issues, Recruitment of personnel, Consultancy/Services, Misuse of facilities, Ticketing and acquisition of Disproportionate Assets in the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(b) As per the information furnished by CBI, chargesheets have been filed in 08 Regular Cases against 44 accused (including public servants) and 11 firms.

(c) The difficulties faced by the CBI during investigation of cases related to CWG, 2010 are as under :-

- (i) Delay in obtaining the execution reports of Letter Rogatory from various countries.
- (ii) Common documents of OC, CWG 2010/ Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports were cited in different chargesheets. Accordingly, secondary evidence was led in the Trial Courts to resolve this difficulty.
- (iii) Examination of accused based abroad was a challenge.
- (iv) Obtaining permission u/s 6A of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act delayed the completion of investigation in some cases.

Criteria for identification and development of sportspersons

1274. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for identification and development of athletes and sportspersons in the country;
- (b) the State-wise details of funds allocated for development of sports in the country during last two years ;
- (c) the results achieved thereof; and
- (d) the initiative taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the performance of Indian athletes and sportspersons in International sports events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following Sports Promotional Scheme for identification and grooming of sports persons in the age group ranging from 12 to 25 years in 26 sports disciplines:

- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centres of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (CoX)
- National Sports Academy (NSA)

The criteria of selection of sports persons under the aforesaid mentioned schemes include performance in various competitions, medical fitness, battery of tests, etc.

(b) The Department of Sports releases funds to States mainly under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) which replaced Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in March, 2014.

The State-wise details of funds released under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) during 2013-14 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The State-wise details of funds released under RGKA during 2014-15 for competitions are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Due to non-availability of convergence of funds and State component, funds could not be released during 2014-15 under RGKA for creation of infrastructure.

(c) 57839 Playfields have been developed in village and Block Panchayats as on date. 2021340 and 2908120 number of participants have taken part in the competition during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(d) To improve the performance of Indian athletes in International events, Government is supplementing the efforts of National Sports Federations (NSFs) by providing financial assistance under the Assistance to NSFs Scheme for various activities including training of sportspersons, purchase of equipment, national camps, engagement of foreign coaches, holding of International tournaments, etc. All requisite support is provided in the form of food supplements, equipment, foreign exposure, training, etc to the medal prospects for Rio Olympics under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

Statement-I

The state-wise details of funds released under PYKKA during 2013-14

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14		
		Infrastructure	Competition	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.27		7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		0
3.	Assam	0		0
4.	Bihar	0		0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0		0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	0		0
7.	Gujarat	0		0
8.	Haryana	3.34	1.81	5.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.99	0.83	3.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		0
11.	Jharkhand	0		0
12.	Karnataka	10.2	2.86	13.06
13.	Kerala	0		0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32.55	4.65	37.2
15.	Maharashtra	0		0
16.	Manipur	0		0
17.	Meghalaya	0.44	0.11	0.55
18.	Mizoram	4.1	0.81	4.91
19.	Nagaland	6		6
20.	Odisha	7.53	0.27	7.8
21.	Punjab	0	1.58	1.58
22.	Rajasthan	0		0
23.	Sikkim	0.79		0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.58	8.89	15.47
25.	Tripura	4.3	0.91	5.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.92	1.15	6.07
27.	Uttarakhand	22.84	1.2	24.04
28.	West Bengal	0		0
	UTs			0
29.	A & N Islands	0		0
30.	Chandigarh	0		0
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0
32.	Lakshadweep	0		0

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Puducherry	0		0
	NSDF PYKKA	0		0
	TOTAL	113.85	25.07	138.92
	National Level Competitions released to SAI	0	2.5	2.5
	Grant to NYKS to hold Rural and Inter-School competitions	0	0	0
	TOTAL	113.85	27.57	141.42

Statement-II*The state-wise details of funds released under RGKA during 2014-15 for competitions*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	HRSF	Rural	National	Women	NEG	LWE	Total	(Amount in ₹)
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3,05,61,024					3,05,61,024	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			68,00,000				68,00,000	
3.	Assam	1,27,00,000						1,27,00,000	
4.	Gujarat		4,46,00,000	25,50,000	1,12,20,000			5,83,70,000	
5.	Haryana		2,16,55,227	25,50,000	63,17,091			3,05,22,318	
6.	Himachal Pradesh		1,49,00,000		30,60,000			1,79,60,000	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		79,58,700		33,66,000			1,13,24,700	
8.	Jharkhand			25,50,000				25,50,000	
9.	Karnataka		4,12,56,993	76,50,000	1,01,50,000			5,90,56,993	
10.	Kerala		3,69,09,356		47,60,000			4,16,69,356	
11.	Maharashtra		3,61,47,219	17,00,000	98,89,437		41,00,000	5,18,36,656	
12.	Madhya Pradesh		5,48,30,602	51,00,000	1,60,65,039		1,25,00,000	8,84,95,641	
13.	Manipur		93,20,470		30,60,000		18,00,000	1,41,80,470	
14.	Meghalaya		61,58,875		7,50,000		29,80,000	98,88,875	

15.	Mizoram	99,12,050	18,13,333	16,00,000	1,33,25,383
16.	Odisha	4,69,60,000			4,69,60,000
17.	Punjab	2,74,00,000	74,80,000		3,48,80,000
18.	Sikkim	52,60,000		8,00,000	60,60,000
19.	Telangana	4,97,00,000	34,00,000		2,29,00,000
20.	Tripura	1,01,36,304	27,20,000	16,00,000	1,44,56,304
21.	Uttarakhand	1,45,20,170	24,58,333		1,69,78,503
22.	Uttar Pradesh	12,93,15,574			31,60,000
23.	West Bengal	4,46,35,703	64,60,000		5,10,95,703
	TOTAL	1,27,00,000	2,89,00,000	87,80,000	4,26,60,000
24.	SAI		82,00,000		82,00,000
	TOTAL				83,63,47,500
25.	MD RGKA (A&P)				20,65,130
	TOTAL				83,84,12,630

Acute shortage of coaches

1275. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of coaches for various sports across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive policy to appoint coaches for various sports before Rio Olympics; and

(d) 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, deployment of coaches under State Government-owned sports promotional schemes is under the purview of the concerned State Governments.

As regards Sports Authority of India (SAI), it has a sanctioned strength of 1524 coaches against which at present, 1059 regular and 126 on contract basis are available. SAI is taking comprehensive steps to fill up the vacancies in a phased manner. Accordingly, 170 coaches in the disciplines of Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Hockey, Gymnastics, Judo, Kayaking and Canoeing, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming and Diving, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling, and Wushu have been appointed. Further, recently 101 coaches in various disciplines have also been engaged on contract basis to meet the demand.

(c) Adequate number of Indian and Foreign Coaches are engaged for the training of Indian Elite Sportspersons/teams preparing for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games and other international events in identified sports disciplines. These coaches are deployed in the National Coaching Camps.

(d) Details of coaches are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of coaches deployed*

Sl.No.	Discipline	Indian Coaches	Foreign Coaches
1.	Archery	05	01
2.	Athletics	20	06

Sl.No.	Discipline	Indian Coaches	Foreign Coaches
3.	Badminton	06	05
4.	Boxing	16	00
5.	Hockey	06	02
6.	Shooting	10	04
7.	Tennis	00	00
8.	Weightlifting	06	00
9.	Wrestling	21	03

Crunch of specialised coaches for paralympic athletes

1276. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a crunch of specialized coaches to train Paralympic athletes for several events;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to recruit specialized coaches to train Paralympic athletes; and

(d) the event-wise details of coaches recruited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, although adequate coaches are made available to train Para-athletes, very few possess specialized training. This is because the standard diploma course for coaching does not have adequate content relating to special needs of Para-athletes.

(c) and (d) In order to meet the needs of para-athletes towards their coaching, Government has recently recruited Para-athletes who are medal winners in Paralympics/ Para Asian Games, etc. as Coaches in Sports Authority of India (SAI) for imparting coaching to Para-athletes. Names of Para-athletes recruited recently along with their sports disciplines are furnished below:-

1. Sh. Devendera Jhajharia - Athletics
2. Sh. H.N. Girisha - Athletics
3. Sh. Rajinder Singh Rahelu - Weightlifting
4. Sh. Farman Basha - Weightlifting
5. Ms. Kiran Tak - Swimming

Preparation of sportspersons for Rio Olympics, 2016

†1277. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes being run to prepare the Indian sportspersons for Rio Olympics, 2016;

(b) the difference between these preparations and the preparation for the last Olympics; and

(c) whether the participants for the Olympics, 2016 are being trained according to the climate of Rio so that they can give their best performance in that environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Preparations for improving the performance of the sportspersons and teams of the country in international sports events is an ongoing exercise. Coaching camps, customized training within the country and abroad with scientific back-up, competition exposures and engagement of foreign coaches are planned accordingly.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, all core probables are provided with requisite training and competition exposure.

Annual Calendar for Training and Competitions (ACTC) focusing on preparation of the 2016 Rio Olympic Games for all identified sports disciplines were finalized well in advance and adequate budget provisions have been made to support the sportspersons, as projected by the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF) for training and competition exposure.

Furthermore, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has launched a new scheme called 'Target Olympic Podium Scheme' (TOPS) for medal prospects identified for 2016 Rio Olympic Games. Under the scheme, chosen athletes are provided financial assistance for customized training as per their allocation over and above normal assistance provided from the regular scheme. Pro-active identification of medal prospects through a body of experts has been done for the first time for Rio Olympics, 2016.

(c) Training of all the probable athletes is being carried out by the high performance Indian/Foreign coaches including personal coaches. All the requisite requirement including acclimatization of Indian sportspersons is planned for the Rio Olympics, 2016 as part of approved ACTC plan of different sports disciplines.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increasing number of suicides by women athletes in SAI centres

1278. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is an increasing number of suicides by women athletes in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has strengthened the security systems in the SAI centres apart from other facilities for the athletes specially for women athletes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, in the recent past there has been one incident in which four girls of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Special Area Games (SAG) Centre at Alappuzha (Alleppy) tried to commit suicide by consuming a poisonous fruit on 06.05.2015. As a result, one of them namely Ms. Aparna Ramabhadran died on 07.05.2015.

(c) Action has been taken to strengthen the security of each SAI Training Centre (STC)/SAG in the country and lady wardens have been appointed, especially in the centres having women athletes.

NSDF to develop sports

1279. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) to develop sports and sports related infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, how much money has been contributed by various organisations including Government during the last three years;

(c) whether profit earning PSUs have been contributing towards NSDF regularly;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the activities undertaken through NSDF during the last and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 2012-13 to 2014-15, ₹ 30,13,75,020.00 (Rupees thirty crore thirteen lac seventy five thousand twenty only) has been contributed by various organizations including the Government.

(c) and (d) India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL) has agreed to contribute ₹ 10 crore every year for 3 years for promotion of Badminton and Archery. They have already contributed ₹ 10 crore for the current financial year. Profit making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have contributed occasionally. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provision in Companies Act cover 'Sports training' component and leave out other aspect of sports promotion.

(e) NSDF has provided financial assistance of ₹ 9.25 crore to 79 sportspersons for training, participation in competitions and purchase of equipment during 2014-15 and 2015-16; NSDF has also provided assistance to 24 organizations amounting to ₹ 22.60 crore for development of sports infrastructure and other activities during the period.

Participation in Olympics, 2016

†1280. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the sports-wise details of the Indian participation in Olympics, 2016 and the role of Sports Authority of India (SAI) in above and the status of availability and requirement of resources;

(b) the effective measures taken so far to encourage contribution in National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) constituted for providing financial resources for sports and to promote it; and

(c) the reviewed status of sports policy for participation in global sports events, implementation thereof and target set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The qualification process for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games began in 2014 and will go on up to the first week of July, 2016. Till date, 57 athletes, 25 in individual events and Men and Women Hockey teams (16 members each) have qualified for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games. The List indicating names of qualified sportspersons and disciplines in team games is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sports Authority of India (SAI) is responsible for implementing the Annual Calendar of Training and Competitions (ACTC) in identified sports disciplines which includes holding of National Coaching Camps and participation of National Teams in International Competitions. SAI also assists in the implementation of the newly introduced Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, which meets customized training needs of medal prospect athletes. The allocation under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations during the current Financial Year is ₹ 185 crore.

(b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is regularly interacting with the Corporate Sector for making contribution to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). They are also encouraged to contribute to the NSDF under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility). The contributions to the NSDF are eligible for 100% tax exemption under Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act. The representatives of apex industry bodies namely, FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM are members of the Council of NSDF.

(c) In order to support India's best medal prospects for 2016 and 2020 Olympics and major sporting events up to 2020 Olympics, the Ministry has started a 'Target Olympic Podium Scheme' (TOP Scheme) promoted by the National Sports Development Fund. An Elite Athletes Identification Committee has been set up with Ms. Anju Bobby George, renowned athlete as its chairperson, Shri Rahul Dravid, Shri Pullella Gopichand, Ms. Manisha Malhotra, Ms. M.C. Mary Kom as members among others to evaluate and select potential medal prospects for 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games for support under the TOP Scheme. Focused discipline are Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Wrestling and Shooting.

Statement

2016 Rio Olympic games-quota places attained till date (04.12.2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the Discipline	Quota Places attained till date	Name and event of the qualifiers
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	5
1	2	3	6
1.	Archery	4	(i) Deepika Kumari (ii) Laxmi Rani Majhi (iii) Rimil Biruily (iv) Mangal Singh
			Women's Individual and Team Men Individual
2.	Athletics	12	(i) Gurmeet Singh (ii) Baljinder Singh
			Men's 20 Kms. Walk

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(iii) Chandan Singh		
			(iv) Snadeep Kumar		Men's 50 Kms. Walk
			(v) Manish Rawat		
			(vi) Kushbir Kaur		Women's 20 Kms. Walk
			(vii) Inderjeet Singh		Men's Shot-put
			(viii) Manpreet Kaur		Women's Shot-put
			(ix) Tintu Luka		Women's 800 Mts.
			(x) O.P. Jaisha		Marathon/5000M Steeple Chase
			(xi) Sudha Singh		Women's 5000M Steeple Chase
			(xii) Lalita Babar		Women's 3000M Steeple Chase
3.	Hockey	16 Men	Men Hockey team (16 members)		
		16 Women	Women Hockey team (16 Members)		
4.	Shooting	8	(i) Mr. Jitu Rai		50M Free Pistol
			(ii) Ms. Apurvi Chandela		10M Air Rifle
			(iii) Mr. Gagan Narang		50M Rifle Prone
			(iv) Mr. Abhinav Bindra		10M Air Rifle
			(v) Mr. Gurpreet Singh		10M Air Pistol
			(vi) Mr. P. N. Prakash		50M Free Pistol
			(vii) Mr. Chain Singh		50M Rifle 3 Positions
			(viii) Mr. Miraj Ahmed Khan		Skeet
5.	Wrestling	1	Narsingh Yadav		74 Kg. Free Style
	TOTAL	57			

The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill for further consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, my point of order is under rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, आज इतने important issues हैं, एससी, एसटी से संबंधित इश्यू है, Whistle Blowers से संबंधित इश्यू है, महंगाई से related issue है, यहां पर कोई कोर्ट से related issue नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, rule 255 says, "The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council ...*(Interruptions)*... and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting." ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि non-issue को issue बना करके देश के विकास से जुड़े हुए, लोगों के विकास से जुड़े हुए, देश की तरक्की से जुड़े हुए सवालों को रोका जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस सदन को बंधक बना लिया गया है, इसको हाईजैक कर लिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी को अपनी कोई प्रॉब्लम है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आपको कोर्ट से कोई प्रॉब्लम है, तो आप इस सदन के माध्यम से कोर्ट को मत धमकाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करते हुए सदन की रक्षा कीजिए, सदन के सम्मान की रक्षा कीजिए और उन संवैधानिक अधिकारों की रक्षा कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा का पूरा सदन आज कांग्रेस से अलग-थलग पड़ा हुआ है, पूरा सदन यह चाहता है कि सदन चले। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा सदन यह चाहता है कि देश के हितों से संबंधित विषयों पर सदन में चर्चा हो, लेकिन unfortunately कुछ लोग सदन को बंधक बनाना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि विकास से जुड़े हुए सवालों पर चर्चा न हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एससी, एसटी से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर चर्चा नहीं होने दी, भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे पर चर्चा नहीं होने दी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... Whistle Blowers के मुद्दे पर चर्चा नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने खुद कहा कि हम महंगाई पर चर्चा चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये महंगाई पर भी चर्चा नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, ये क्या चाहते हैं, पहले इनसे यह पूछ लीजिए, क्योंकि कोर्ट का डिसीजन इस हाउस में नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोर्ट को जो डिसीजन करना है, वह कोर्ट में होगा, लेकिन इस हाउस को चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम इनसे हाथ जोड़ कर कहना चाहते हैं कि आप हाउस को चलने दीजिए और देश के विकास को बंधक मत बनाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको देश की जनता ने जनादेश नहीं दिया, तो आप देश की जनता से क्यों बदला ले रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप देश के विकास को क्यों रोकना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Further discussion continued from the 7th December, 2015.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister wants to invoke rule 255. Rule 255 says, "The Chairman may direct any member..." *...(Interruptions)...* When a group of Members is in the Well and shouting, what is the way out? *...(Interruptions)...* That is the problem. *...(Interruptions)...* I would request the Members to cooperate in running the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I would request the Members to say what they want; go to their seats and say what they want. *...(Interruptions)...* That will be better than shouting. *...(Interruptions)...* You are all experienced Members. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Anand Sharma, who do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, we have explained the reason. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, the LoP and today again *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak aloud. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is about the functioning of the Government and agencies of the State to target political opponents. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, the issue is not what Bill is under discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* बुनियादी बात मानसिक टकराव की है विरोधियों को अपमानित करने की, प्रताड़ित करने की और राज्य की जो संस्थाएं हैं, उनका दुरुपयोग करने की है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हम बार-बार यह बात सामने लाए हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* 18 महीनों से निरंतर यह हो रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर मंत्री जी चाहते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी चर्चा चाहते हैं, तो जैसा नेता विरोधी दल ने मांग की *...(व्यवधान)...* राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ, उनकी सरकार के खिलाफ, छत्तीसगढ़ के खिलाफ, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ यहां इस सदन के अंदर बातें उठाई गई हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* दूसरा, ललित गेट है *...(व्यवधान)...* वहां पर एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की जाती। *...(व्यवधान)...* वहां ईडी का कोई केस नहीं बनाया जाता और जहां पर ईडी का कोई मतलब नहीं है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हम चर्चा के लिए अभी तैयार हैं, इसी सदन में तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* We are ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Just start the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* जिन संवैधानिक संस्थाओं का दुरुपयोग हो चुका है, उन पर भी चर्चा के लिए हम तैयार हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आपको चुनौती है कि अगर आपके पास कोई शक है, तो चर्चा शुरू कीजिए, हम आपको जवाब देंगे और सूद-ब्याज के साथ जवाब देंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Anand Sharma, the Government says that it is ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* The Governments says that it is ready for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; first register FIR. First take action. Only then will we have the discussion. There cannot be a discussion without action. This Government does not take action against their own corrupt and guilty. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Action against whom? *...(Interruptions)...* हम ऐक्शन नहीं करेंगे *...(व्यवधान)...* आप किसके खिलाफ ऐक्शन के लिए कहते हैं, अपने नेताओं के खिलाफ? *...(व्यवधान)...* आप किसके खिलाफ ऐक्शन के लिए कहते हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमने नाम दिए हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Action against whom? *...(Interruptions)...* This House is not a court. *...(Interruptions)...* यह हाउस कोर्ट नहीं है। यहां पर कोर्ट की तरह निर्णय नहीं होता। कौन अपराधी है, कौन गुनहगार है *...(व्यवधान)...* वह कोर्ट तय करेगा, हम तय नहीं करेंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमको मालूम है, कोर्ट नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप कुतर्क कर रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? You speak; I would like to listen. *...(Interruptions)...* I would try to listen. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, when the Minister is shouting, how can I speak? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have got the maximum voice. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, protect me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to protect you and everybody. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I want to tell the Minister that we all know our responsibility; we all would want the House to run, but when there is open political vendetta not only here but all across the country, what are we left to do? *...(Interruptions)...* We have left with no other option. So, what do we do? *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the first time that it is happening. This is open... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Where is political vendetta? *...(Interruptions)...* Please explain where political vendetta is. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We all respect the courts and we all know our responsibility, but this is political vindictiveness, political vendetta. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to shout. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप बताते क्यों नहीं हैं? अगर आपने कुछ नहीं किया, आप अगर पाक-साफ हैं, तो डरे हुए क्यों हैं? यह डर बताता है कि दाल में कुछ काला नहीं है, पूरी दाल काली है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at 3.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, I want to take up the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you listen? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill is important. You only wanted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी Parliamentary Affairs Minister ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مانیئے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، ابھی
Parliamentary Affairs Minister نے ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Leader of the Opposition. What do you wish to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... LOP, please help me to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly help me to run the House.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مانیئے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، ابھی مانیئے پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر
صاحب نے ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: LOP, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope the LOP will say something by which I can run the House smoothly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : इन्होंने जो बोला, मैं उसका उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : انہوں نے جو بولا، میں اس کا جواب دے رہا ہوں۔ ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदय, इनके बाद इन्हें हमारी बात भी सुननी पड़ेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन को हम सुनना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर उनके ही मम्बर उन्हें नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मुझे आपको भी सुनना है और उन्हें भी सुनना है। ...(व्यवधान)... दोनों को ही सुनना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: उपसभापति महोदय, यदि इन्हें कुछ सुनाना है, तो पहले वे अपनी बात सुनाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

اُجناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، اگر انہوں نے کچھ سننا ہے، تو پہلے وہ اپنی بات سنائیں۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : पहले आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनोर (राजस्थान): पहले आप उन्हें बैठाइए। ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the LOP. You listen to the LOP and they will listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, you should be happy that he is coming near to you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, इसके बाद जो भी business हो, वह आपको लेना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I want that. ...(Interruptions)... I want to start the Business. ...(Interruptions)... I want to do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : दर्शक दीर्घा में बैठे बच्चे देख रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to do that. You all support me. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, Hon. LOP, please. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, hon. LOP, I hope, you will say something by which I can run the House smoothly. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I can only promise you that whatever I may speak, I will speak the truth. सर, मैं यह request करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से जो statements हम देखते हैं, फिर वे चाहे सदन के अंदर हों या बाहर, उनमें सरकार की तरफ से दो चीजों पर बयान आते हैं। एक तो वह कहती है कि 'नेशनल हेराल्ड' से रिलेटेड जो मामला है, उस पर चर्चा करो और दूसरी बात वह कहती है कि बहुत सारे इश्यूज हैं। दूसरे जो इश्यूज हैं, वे चाहे किसानों से संबंधित हों, प्राइस राइज़ से संबंधित हों, ड्राउट से संबंधित हों या फ्लड से संबंधित हों, उन सभी पर हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी और अन्य विपक्षी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की तरफ से चर्चा करने के प्रस्ताव आए हैं। कांग्रेस को मिलाकर, पूरी अपोजिशन रुचि रखती है कि इन तमाम विषयों पर सदन के अंदर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। देश के करोड़ों लोग जिस प्रकार सूखे, बाढ़ या कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उस पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

इसके साथ-साथ SC और ST से संबंधित रिजर्वेशन का जो बिल है या दूसरे बिल हैं, उनके बारे में हमारी पार्टी एवं विपक्ष के अन्य लोगों ने निर्णय लिया था कि हम सरकार की पूरी मदद करेंगे। हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार की ओर से जो बिल पारित करने के लिए आएंगे, उन पर भी और हम लोगों ने जो मुद्दे देश के लोगों से सम्बंधित उठाए हैं, उन पर भी चर्चा हो, लेकिन अचानक परसों एक घटना हुई। महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि केस अदालत में है, हम कहां कहते हैं कि अदालत इस में शामिल है? मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा judiciary पर कोई आरोप नहीं है—चाहे वह higher judiciary हो, middle judiciary हो या lower judiciary हो, हमारा judiciary के खिलाफ एक शब्द या एक आरोप भी नहीं है। हम judiciary पर, लोकतंत्र पर, डेमोक्रेसी पर पूरा विश्वास रखते हैं। हम यह विश्वास आइंदा भी रखेंगे और पहले भी हमारा उस पर विश्वास था, लेकिन इस सरकार का यह कहना सही नहीं है कि हम इस में कहां involved हैं। शायद आखिरी फैसले के समय जज के लिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आप involve नहीं हो सकते, लेकिन मैं उससे नीचे चला जाता हूँ। माननीय डिप्टी चेरमैन साहब, यही सदन एक महीने नहीं चला, जब हमने राजस्थान में व्याप्त करप्शन की, वहां की चीफ मिनिस्टर के बेटे की और money laundering की बात की, जहां कि ई.डी. का केस बनता था और ललित मोदी के मामले में भी ई.डी. का केस बनता था। दूसरे "व्यापम" व छत्तीसगढ़ के केसेज भी हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि उनमें ई.डी. का केस बनता था या नहीं, लेकिन वह करप्शन का केस था। मैं राजस्थान के मामले में कह सकता हूँ कि यह Enforcement Directorate का केस बनता था, दखल बनता था, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बताइए कि नहीं बनता था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Sir, I can only promise you that whatever I may speak, I will speak : **آجناب غلام نبی آزاد**†

the truth. سر میں یہ request کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کی طرف سے جو statements ہم

دیکھتے ہیں، پھر وہ چاہے سدن کے اندر ہوں یا باہر، ان میں سرکار کی طرف سے دو چیزوں پر بیان آتے ہیں۔ ایک تو وہ کہتی ہے نیشنل پیرالٹ سے متعلق جو معاملہ ہے، اس پر چرچہ کرو اور دوسری بات وہ کہتی ہے کہ بہت سارے ایشوز ہیں۔ دوسرے جو ایشوز ہیں، وہ چاہے کسانوں سے متعلق ہوں، پرائس رائز سے متعلق ہوں، ڈراؤٹ سے متعلق ہوں یا فلٹ سے متعلق ہوں، ان سبھی پر ہماری کانگریس پارٹی اور دوسری وپکشی اپلیٹیکل پارٹیوں کی طرف سے چرچہ کرنے کے پرستاؤ آئے ہیں۔ کانگریس کو ملاکر، پوری اپوزیشن دلچسپی رکھتی ہے کہ ان تمام موضوعات پر سدن کے اندر چرچہ ہونی چاہئے۔ دیش کے کروڑوں لوگ جس طرح سوکھے، باڑھ یا قیمتوں میں بڑھوتری سے پرہاوت ہوئے ہیں، اس پر سدن میں چرچہ ہونی چاہئے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ST اور ST سے متعلق ریزرویشن کا جو بل ہے یا دوسرے بل ہیں، ان کے بارے میں ہماری پارٹی و وپکش کے دوسرے لوگوں نے فیصلہ لیا تھا کہ ہم سرکار کی پوری مدد کریں گے۔

ہم چاہیں گے کہ سرکار کی اور سے جو بل پارت کرنے کے لئے آئیں گے ان پر

بھی اور ہم لوگوں نے جو مدعے دیش کے لوگوں سے سمبندھت اٹھائے ہیں، ان پر بھی

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

چرچا ہو، لیکن اچانک پرسوں ایک گھٹنا ہوئی۔ مہودے، سرکار کی طرف سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ کیس عدالت میں ہے، ہم کہاں کہتے ہیں کہ عدالت اس میں شامل ہے؟ میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا judiciary پر کوئی آروپ نہیں ہے - چاہے وہ higher judiciary ہو، middle judiciary ہو یا lower judiciary ہو، ہمارا judiciary کے خلاف ایک شدید یا ایک آروپ بھی نہیں ہے۔ ہم judiciary پر، لوکتنٹر پر، ڈیموکریسی پر پر پورا وشواس رکھتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ وشواس آئندہ بھی رکھیں گے اور پہلے بھی ہمارا اس پر وشواس تھا، لیکن اس سرکار کا یہ کہنا صحیح نہیں ہے کہ ہم اس میں کہاں involved ہیں؟ شاید آخری فیصلے کے وقت جج کے لئے میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ آپ involve نہیں ہو سکتے، لیکن میں اس سے نیچے چلا جاتا ہوں۔

مائنٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، یہی سدن ایک مہینے نہیں چلا، جب ہم نے راجستھان میں ویاپٹ کرپشن کی، وہاں کی چیف منسٹر کے بیٹے کی اور money laundering کی بات کی، جہاں کہ ای ڈی۔ کا کیس بنتا تھا اور للت مودی کے معاملے میں بھی ای ڈی۔ کا کیس بنتا تھا۔ دوسرے 'ویاپم' اور چھتیس گڑھ کے کیسیز بھی ہیں، لیکن میں نہیں جانتا کہ ان میں ای ڈی۔ کا کیس بنتا تھا یا نہیں، لیکن وہ کرپشن کا کیس تھا۔ میں راجستھان کے معاملے میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ Enforcement Directorate کا کیس بنتا تھا، دخل بنتا تھا، لیکن --- (مداخلت) --- آپ بتائے کہ نہیں بنتا تھا؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, इनके बाद हमें भी मौका दें। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : यह मेरी पार्टी की और मेरी धारणा है। शायद यह आपकी धारणा नहीं हो सकती। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : یہ میری پارٹی کی اور میری دھارنا ہے۔ شاید یہ آپ کی دھارنا نہیں ہو سکتی۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : यह हमारी भी धारणा है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : आपकी धारणा निष्पक्ष नहीं हो सकती। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : लेकिन जो भी विपक्ष है, आप एनसीपी से शुरू कर दीजिए, टीएमसी से शुरू कर दीजिए, बीएसपी, समाजवादी पार्टी, जनता दल, सीपीआई और सीपीएम— जो भी विरोधी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं..

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : لیکن جو بھی وپکش ہے، آپ این-سی-پی۔ سے شروع کر دیجئے، ٹی-ایم-سی۔ سے شروع کر دیجئے، بی-ایس-پی، سماجوادی پارٹی، جنتا دل، سی-پی-آئی اور سی-پی-ایم، جو بھی وروڈھی پلاٹیکل پارٹیز ہیں۔

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : और कांग्रेस पार्टी, इन सब के पीछे ई.डी. छोड़ दी गयी। मैं इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ...(व्यवधान)... नेशनल हैराल्ड केस में Enforcement Directorate ने नोटिस दिया और नेशनल हैराल्ड, जोकि नॉन-प्रॉफिट मेकिंग कंपनी है, जिससे किसी को भी कोई फायदा नहीं मिलता है, न तो उसके चेयरमैन और न ट्रस्टी को एक नए पैसे का फायदा मिलता है, तो जब Enforcement Director ने यह महसूस किया कि इन्हें नोटिस देने का गलत फैसला हुआ है, तो Enforcement Directorate ने इस केस को close करने का निर्णय लिया। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इसी गवर्नमेंट ने, आपकी गवर्नमेंट ने, अगस्त के महीने में जिस दिन Enforcement Director ने यह केस close कर दिया, उस के 15 दिन के अंदर-अंदर उस Enforcement Director को इस सरकार ने हटा दिया और दूसरा Enforcement Director ले आए और उस Enforcement Director ने सरकार के कहने पर और सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी के कहने पर उस केस को दोबारा ओपन किया? अब यह सरकार अगर सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी के कहने से नहीं चलती है, तो किस के कहने से चलती है? इसमें अदालत का दोष नहीं है, इसमें सरकार का दोष है ...(व्यवधान)... जिसने एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टर को चेंज करके, यह केस क्लोज किया था तथा दूसरे एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टर को लाया गया और उसने इस केस को खोला है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मेरा आरोप है कि इस सरकार के कहने पर तमाम विपक्ष के नेताओं के, लीडरों के केस खोले जाते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हम यहां इसकी चर्चा करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए टेम्पल ऑफ डेमोक्रेसी ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اور کانگریس پارٹی اور ان سب پارٹیوں کے پیچھے ای ڈی۔ چھوڑ دی گئی۔ میں اس سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ سچ نہیں ہے کہ --(مداخلت)-- نیشنل ہیرالڈ کیس میں Enforcement Directorate نے نوٹس دیا اور نیشنل ہیرالڈ جو کہ نان-پروفٹ میکنگ کمپنی ہے، جس سے کسی کو بھی کوئی فائدہ نہیں ملتا ہے، نہ تو اس کے چیئرمین اور نہ ٹرسٹی کو ایک نئے پیسے کا فائدہ ملتا ہے تو جب Enforcement Director نے یہ محسوس کیا کہ انہیں نوٹس دینے کا غلط فیصلہ ہوا ہے، تو Enforcement Directorate نے اس کیس کو 'کلوز' کرنے کا فیصلہ لیا۔ کیا یہ سچ نہیں ہے کہ اسی گورنمنٹ نے، آپ کی گورنمنٹ نے اگست کے مہینے میں جس دن Enforcement Director نے یہ کیس کلوز کر دیا، اس کے 15 دن کے اندر اندر اس اُپٹا دیا اور دوسرا Enforcement Director لے آئے اور اس کے کہنے پر اور سبرامنیم سوامی کے کہنے پر اس کیس کو دوبارہ اوپن کیا؟ اب یہ سرکار اگر سبرامنیم سوامی کے کہنے سے نہیں چلتی ہے، تو کس کے کہنے سے چلتی ہے؟ اس میں عدالت کا دوش نہیں ہے، اس میں سرکار کا دوش نہیں ہے --(مداخلت)-- جس نے انفورسمنٹ ڈائریکٹر کو تبدیل کر کے، یہ کیس بند کیا تھا اور دوسرے انفورسمنٹ ڈائریکٹر کو لایا گیا اور اس نے اس کیس کو کھولا ہے --(مداخلت)-- اس لئے میرا ارادہ ہے کہ اس سرکار کے کہنے پر تمام وپکش کے نیتاؤں کے، لیڈروں کے کیس کھولے جاتے ہیں --(مداخلت)-- اس لئے ہم یہاں اس کی چرچہ کرتے ہیں --(مداخلت)-- اس لئے ٹیمپل آف ڈیموکریسی --(مداخلت)--

Sir, where will we go when the democracy is being murdered, slaughtered and threatened? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this is the best forum that where we should raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why we are raising this issue in the temple of democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no other place where we can go and raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you Sir.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order. ... *(Interruptions)*... Under which Rule?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, Rule 238. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, point of order ...*(Interruptions)*... यह हाउस की परम्परा भी है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे सदन को ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम डिस्कशन करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 238. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, you are ... *(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Rule 238 says, 'refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it says, 'refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Rule 238. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is No. 1, नम्बर 2 सर, ये डर नहीं रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये देश को डरा रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि ये सामंती मानसिकता के लोग हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्हें लगता है कि इनके किसी युवराज के खिलाफ जो court of law है, उसमें कोई निर्णय होने वाला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो निर्णय दिया जा रहा है, उन्हें लगता है कि सदन को बाधित करके... *(व्यवधान)*... सदन को और देश के विकास को हाईजैक करके ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस तरह की बात करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरी चीज यह है कि हम ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन को कहना चाहते हैं कि हम डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन हमने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि हम "नेशनल हैराल्ड" के मुद्दे पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने कहा है कि आपने हमारे ऊपर जो पोलिटिकल वेंडेटा का आरोप लगाया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जब चाहें, जिस समय चाहें ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम डिस्कशन करने को तैयार हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन यदि कोई इश्यू कोर्ट में है, तो...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जाकर कोर्ट से लड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आपके दो individual लोगों का मैटर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके लिए वह किसी सामंती परिवार का मैटर होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन वह देश के लिए दो individual लोगों का मैटर है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और उन दो individual लोगों का मैटर कोर्ट में तय होगा, इस सदन के अंतर तय नहीं होगा।...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने जो बात कही है, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या चर्चा को हम रोक रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या चर्चा को हम बाधित कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या हाउस के वैल में हम आ रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कहते हैं एस.सी., एस.टी. पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप न भ्रष्टाचार पर कानून बनने देना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... न आप एस.सी., एस.टी. के हितों पर कानून बनने देना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi]

न आप देश के विकास में कोई काम करने देना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)... न आप महंगाई पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... न आप देश को तरक्की की राह पर आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि आपको देश की जनता ने ठुकरा दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए आप देश की जनता को अपने इस नम्बर के आधार पर सजा देना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... निश्चित तौर से यह बहुत बड़ा पाप है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पाप को देश की जनता कभी भी accept नहीं करेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... कभी भी स्वीकार नहीं करेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हड़बड़ी में चौतरफा गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपने राजनीतिक चक्रव्यूह में बुरी तरह फंस रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको यह समझना चाहिए कि बिना एग्जिट रूट देखे, आप कुएं में कूद पड़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister should stop lecturing us on what we think is important. ...(Interruptions)... Stop lecturing us. ...(Interruptions)... Do not give us lectures. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, point of order. ...(Interruptions)...We are not lecturing you. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is not a family issue, but this is an issue of principles. ...(Interruptions)...Where do we go? We have to come to the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I am not able to hear. ... (Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister is giving us lectures. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्वी : आपको यह एहसास होना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप चर्चा करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th December, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 10th December, 2015.*

