

Vol. 237

No. 15



Wednesday

16 December, 2015

25 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 16th December, 2015/25th Agradhayana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow after Papers laid. ...(*Interruptions*)...

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल उरांव): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3474/16/15]

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

(a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), 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 Federation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3470/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of CBWE, Nagpur and related papers

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

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 417(E), dated the 25th May, 2015 publishing the Industrial Disputes (Central) (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (5) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3976/16/15]

- (ii) A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 27th August, 2015 publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Acts, 1952.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3475/16/15]

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

- (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education, (CBWE), Nagpur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3772/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various oil companies and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 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. 3775/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited (OIL), Assam, 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. 3774/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), 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. 3776/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sahitya Akademi, 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 Akademi.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3491/16/15]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various oil companies and organisation****III. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Spices Board of India, Cochin and related papers****IV. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of MPEDA, Kochi Kerala and related papers****V. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various councils, institutes and board and related papers**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 852 (E), dated the 12th November, 2015 publishing the Director, National Institute of Design (Recruitment, Salary, Allowances and other Condition of Service) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the National Institute of Design Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3805/16/15]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3489/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the STCL Limited, 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) Performance Review of the STCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2014-15.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3487/16/15]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), 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 of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2014-15.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3488/16/15]
 - (iv) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), 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. 3486/16/15]
 - (v) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), 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 Organisation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3485/16/15]
 - (vi) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3787/16/15]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board of India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board of India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3479/16/15]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3481/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, 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. 3790/16/15]

(ii) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL), 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. 3791/16/15]

(iii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), 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. 3484/16/15]

(iv) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3483/16/15]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Haryana, 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.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3482/16/15]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 3789/16/15]

(vii)(a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPC INDIA (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, 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. 3480/16/15]

(viii) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Sixty-first Annual Accounts of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year, 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3799/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of RPL, Punalur Kerala and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of REPCO Chennai and related papers

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

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 830(E), dated the 3rd November, 2015, publishing the Border Security Force, General Duty Cadre (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

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

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 856 (E), dated the 14th November, 2015, publishing Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Director General, Additional Director General, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Commandant posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3558/16/15]

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

(a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, 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. 3559/16/15]

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

(a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3560/16/15]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various companies and corporation and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of JNARDDC and NIMH, Nagpur and related papers

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

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

(i) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bhubaneswar, 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. 3507/16/15]

(ii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), 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 Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3506/16/15]

(iii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), Karnataka, 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. 3508/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3837/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH), Nagpur, 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. 3838/16/15]

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 46/2015-Central Excise, dated the 16th December 2015, seeking to amend Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to increase the Basic Excise Duty (BED) on Unbranded petrol from ₹ 7.06 per litre to ₹ 7.36 per litre, Branded petrol from ₹ 8.24 per litre to ₹ 8.54 per litre, Unbranded diesel from ₹ 4.66 per litre to ₹ 5.83 per litre, and Branded diesel from ₹ 7.02 per litre to ₹ 8.19 per litre, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3261/16/15]

...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, इस समय दुनिया में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमत सबसे कम है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में उस अनुपात में दामों में कमी नहीं की जा रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It cannot be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish the formal items. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Now, Reports of Committees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (i) Seventeenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (ii) Eighteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (iii) Nineteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare);
- (iv) Twentieth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Tenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (v) Twenty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

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

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2015-16):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Coal; and

- (ii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Mines. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2015-16):—

- (i) Twelfth Report of the Committee on Defence on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Defence on Navy and Air Force (Demand Nos. 23 & 24); and
- (ii) Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Defence on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry on Defence on Ordnance Factories and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand Nos. 25 & 26). ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish the formal items. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16):—

- (i) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2014-15) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)'; and
- (ii) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2014-15) on 'National Auto Fuel Policy'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2015-16):—

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report on the subject 'Exemptions to Charitable Trusts and Institutions' relating to Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (ii) Twenty-eight Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Ninety-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2011-12)' relating to various Ministries/Departments; and
- (iii) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Duty Drawback Scheme' relating to Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise and Customs).
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment. Shri Nand Kumar Sai; not here. Shri Prabhat Jha; not here.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

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): I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the observations/recommendations contained in its Two Hundredth Report on the "Development of Tourism, National Highways and Water Transport in Kerala and Cochin Shipyard Limited".

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(CAC) CONSTITUTED UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE BUILDING
AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (REGULATION
OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF
SERVICE) ACT, 1996**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): I move:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 (No. 27 of 1996) read with sub-rule 2 of Rule 11 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1998, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee when it is re-constituted on the expiry of its present term on the 30th January, 2016."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... Do you want to say something?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I want to say something else. My colleague will raise the issue since this is the first item on Papers laid on the Table of the House. So, the entire House has some objection to this particular paper. Since this has been laid just now, after that I will speak. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I have no objection to their raising it. But is the Leader of the Opposition assuring after Mr. Anand Sharma raises it, I have a right to respond. Or, is the House only going to have one way speech and then disturbance? ...(Interruptions)... If that is the case, he will not be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)... You first give a solemn undertaking that you will allow the other side also to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, nobody will speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The House starts functioning only one side will speak and the other is disturbed. ...(Interruptions)... This is a mockery of the parliamentary democracy. ...(Interruptions)... You will go down in history for not allowing Indian Parliament to function. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Now, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down, please. It is my duty, the duty of the Chair to protect the right of every Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): I have to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, you are my sister.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I never interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Please allow her to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you speak? ...(Interruptions)... You see that I am standing and speaking. ...(Interruptions)... You don't recommend for that. I know what to do. Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... It is the duty of the Chair to protect the right of every Member. I have to say..... (Interruptions)... The tradition of this House has been that even if all Members are agitated, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition are heard in silence. That has been the tradition of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Even that has been violated. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the hon. Leader of the House has raised only one point, and I think it is valid. When everybody is listening in silence to what the LOP or Mr. Anand Sharma is saying, he too has the right to reply and that should also be heard. Let us agree. That is democracy. ...(Interruptions)... That is democracy. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, we want an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. It is my assurance. ...(Interruptions)... See, actuall ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... You have to keep your word. ...(Interruptions)... You have to keep your word. Actually, what happened is, the hon. LOP wanted to speak. I called him. Then he said, in place of him, Mr. Anand Sharma would speak. I agreed and allowed that. ...(Interruptions)... But, you should also sit and listen to the reply to that. You have to do that. ...(Interruptions)... You

have to do that. It cannot be a one-way traffic. ...(Interruptions)... It cannot be a one-way traffic. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): That has not been the practice when they were sitting here. Every time he would get up and speak on one thing or the other. ...(Interruptions)... What has been ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even at that time, my stand was the same. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Mr. Satyavrat Chaturvedi, even at that time, my stand was the same. Whether they were here or you were here, my stand has been the same. That is all that I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ये दिन को भी खत्म कराएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर ...(व्यवधान)... ये लोग हमें assurance दें कि ये हमें बोलने देंगे, तब हम इनको बोलने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको assurance देना पड़ेगा कि हम आपकी बात सुनेंगे और आपको अपनी बात सुनाएंगे भी। ...(व्यवधान)... तो यह assurance दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi, allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear him. ...(Interruptions)... Let us hear him. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear him. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं एक अंडरटैकिंग तो जरूर देता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، میں ایک انڈرٹیکنگ تو ضرور دیتا ہوں
---(مداخلت)---

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: बिजनेस एडवायजरी कमेटी में बहुत सारे बिजनेस के एजेंडा आइटम्स थे और पिछले तीन दिन से ...(व्यवधान)... SC और ST Atrocities जो बिल है, वह पहले तीसरे नम्बर पर था, फिर दूसरे नम्बर पर था और आज पहले नम्बर पर पहुंच गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : بزنس ایڈوائزری کمیٹی میں بہت سارے بزنس کے ایجنڈا

آئٹمز تھے اور پچھلے تین دن سے --- (مداخلت) --- SC اور ST Atrocities جو بل

ہے، وہ پہلے تیسرے نمبر پر تھا، پھر دوسرے نمبر پر تھا اور آج پہلے نمبر پر پہنچ گیا ہے
--- (مداخلت) ---

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, मैं आज तीसरी दफा अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015 पर चर्चा होगी, और इसी सत्र में होगी और यह बिल पास होगा, यह तो मैं अंडरटैकिंग देता हूँ। मैं इसीलिए खड़ा हुआ था — लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस चाहे कुछ समझें, लेकिन मैं इस चीज़ के लिए अंडरटैकिंग देना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میں آج تیسری دفعہ اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے سدن کو یہ

وشواس دلاتا ہوں کہ The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

(Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015 پر چرچہ ہوگی، اور اسی

ستر میں ہوگی اور یہ بل پاس ہوگا، یہ تو میں انڈرٹیکنگ دیتا ہوں۔ میں اسی لئے

کھڑا ہوا تھا۔ لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس چاہے کچھ سمجھیں، لیکن میں اس چیز کے لیے

انڈرٹیکنگ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں کوئی شکا نہیں ہونی چاہیئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: लेकिन मैं आपसे यह भी रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि यह बिल din में पास नहीं होना चाहिए। हम लोग सरकार के साथ बैठेंगे। ...(व्यवधान).... अभी छह-सात वर्किंग डेज़ हैं, अगला सप्ताह भी है, लेकिन इस सेशन में, इस सत्र में यह बिल पास होगा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, इसमें किसी को शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान).... लेकिन जहां तक नोटिफिकेशन का सवाल है, यह भी बड़ी गंभीर बात है ...(व्यवधान).... इस पर आनन्द शर्मा जी बोलने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : لیکن میں آپ سے یہ بھی ریکویسٹ کرتا ہوں کہ یہ بل din

میں پاس نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ ہم لوگ سرکار کے ساتھ بیٹھیں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ابھی

چھ سات ورکنگ ڈیز ہیں، اگلا ہفتہ بھی ہے، لیکن اس سیشن میں، اس ستر میں یہ

بل پاس ہوگا، اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے، اس میں کسی کو شکا نہیں ہونا چاہیئے

۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ لیکن جہاں تک نوٹیفیکیشن کا سوال ہے، یہ بھی بڑی گمبھیر بات ہے

۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس پر آند شرمہ جی بولنے والے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप यह बता दीजिए कि आप din कब खत्म करने वाले हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... आप din कब खत्म करने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill के बारे में कहा है कि इस बिल पर इसी सत्र में चर्चा होगी और पास कराएंगे। मेरा यह कहना है कि जिस तरीके से पिछले कई दिनों से हाउस में वातावरण बना हुआ है, मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि इस विधेयक पर डिटेल्ड चर्चा होगी और हर बिंदु पर माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात रखेंगे और यह पास होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में चूंकि यह अति-महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि जब ऐसा वातावरण बना है, तो मैं चाहूंगी कि इस विधेयक को बिना चर्चा किए पास कराया जाए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, हम शुरू से यह बात कह रहे हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिना चर्चा के पास हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती : अगर ऐसा ही वातावरण होगा ...(व्यवधान)... तो अगले सत्र में चला जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं समझ गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : सर, इस बिल पर चर्चा होगी और चर्चा कर के पारित करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इस बिल पर ...(व्यवधान)... होगी।

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد)** : سر، اس بل پر چرچہ ہوگی اور چرچہ کر کے پارت کریں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس بل پر چرچہ ہوگی۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Shri Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anand Sharma. What do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल को बिना चर्चा किए पास करना उचित नहीं होगा। इस पर हम चर्चा करेंगे। मायावती जी जितना बोलना चाहेंगी, बोलेंगी। ...(व्यवधान)... हम सब बोलेंगे और हम भी इस चर्चा में भाग लेंगे।

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد** : اتنے اہم بل کو بغیر چرچہ کیئے پاس کرنا مناسب نہیں ہوگا۔ اس پر ہم چرچہ کریں گے۔ مایاوتی جی جتنا بولنا چاہیں گی، بولیں گی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم سب بولیں گے اور ہم بھی اس چرچہ میں بھاگ لیں گے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now please , Shri Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anand Sharma ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Deputy Chairman, Sir, we need your permission to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, he wants to respond to what he says. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let me make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it clear that I have no doubt in my mind that after Shri Anand Sharma has spoken, they will not allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no doubt in my mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, if that happens ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : If that happens. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going to be a good precedent for the functioning of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, if that happens. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If that happens, that will be very unfortunate, that will be a breach of commitment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN : Sir, I need your permission to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, there are other parties too. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is on this side also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, the House belongs to all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. LOP, after his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Members should listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : ठीक है, बोलें। No problem, let him speak.

No problem, let him speak. اُجناب غلام نبی آزاد : ٹھیک ہے، بولیں۔

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Where are we going? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You agree with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : What is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, you see. You see, hon. LOP has given me an assurance. No, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... After Shri Anand Sharma speaks, hon. Leader of the House will be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* No, I am telling you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will explain. *...(Interruptions)...* I will explain. *...(Interruptions)...* I will explain. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow me to say. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow me to say. *...(Interruptions)...* You allow me to say. *...(Interruptions)...* I will explain. *...(Interruptions)...* Ram Gopal ji. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me explain, I will tell you. *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठिए, I will explain. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, I will explain. *...(Interruptions)...* What happened is. *...(Interruptions)...* See, I will explain it to you. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* See, I have already said. What happened is totally and fully transparent. *...(Interruptions)...* What happened, I will repeat. *(Interruptions)...* Hon. Leader of the House openly asked that after Shri Anand Sharma speaks, what he has to say should also be heard by those shouting Members. *...(Interruptions)...* No, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down,. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, all of you. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, we also want to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN : We must be given a chance. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I am standing. You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You see, I am standing, you please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, if you do want, then I will adjourn the House and go. *...(Interruptions)...* What I am saying is that I am only trying to run the House, nothing more *...(Interruptions)...* See, hon. Leader of the House has asked a very relevant question, when Shri Anand Sharma speaks, if that is heard in silence, then he should also be heard in silence. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, everybody. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, we have every right to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have said it. *...(Interruptions)...* What are you saying? *...(Interruptions)...* I allowed Mayawati ji and Mayawati ji was heard in silence. *...(Interruptions)...* She was heard in silence. What are you saying? *...(Interruptions)...* What is your problem? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, everybody should be heard. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody should be heard in silence. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, that is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the House is not this side and that side. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying what the hon. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am agreeing to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have misunderstood it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only quoting ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My dear sister, I will allow you. Let this be over. ...*(Interruptions)*... My dear sister, I will allow you. Let this issue be over. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have only quoted what the hon. Leader of the House has said. I have only reacted to that. That does not mean that others should not be heard in silence. Km. Mayawati stood up and she was heard. I will give a chance to everybody. I want everybody's version to be heard in silence. Now Shri Anand Sharma ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not allow even my sister. Why should I allow you? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That I will decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will decide. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will decide. Mr. Anand Sharma, whatever you want to say, you say that in five minutes, not more than five minutes. You have only five minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I will respect that. What I want to say with much anguish in this House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, it is very sad. A woman Member is not being allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you. Let this be over. I will allow you time. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I want to speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. How can you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Bachchan, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Bachchan, I will allow you. Please take your seat. Let this be over. Shri Anand Sharma.

RE. HIKE IN CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY ON PETROL AND DIESEL

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to draw your attention and the attention of this House to an issue that has caused anguish to all of us, that is, the tabling of this Supplementary List of Business announcing the seventh hike in the Central Excise Duty on petrol and diesel. Sir, six times earlier, there has been an Excise Duty hike. When this Government assumed office, the price of crude was around 111 dollars per barrel. Yesterday, the price has fallen to 35 dollars per barrel. In the last financial year, 88 billion US dollars has been the saving on the oil import bill. Petrol was selling, in May last year, in Delhi at ₹ 71 and diesel at ₹ 63 per litre, when the international price was 110 dollars. Today, the international price is 35 dollars and you are selling the petrol at ₹ 65. You are profiteering. You have not transferred the benefits to the people. That is our charge. The Government has been profiteering. People have not been given any relief, when it comes to petrol and diesel prices. Please look at any period -- what has been the global price and what is your import price? Even if you add the refining duties, whatever may be the charges, the Government needs to explain why they are burdening the poor people. Are these the 'Ache Din' that your Government and the Prime Minister had promised? This is the question. It is also about the fiscal mismanagement. They are trying to save this money to cover up where they have failed. In this country, despite your tall claims, for 12 months, your exports have fallen. I have to say something more. You come with a Supplementary Demand to the House. We know that Rajya Sabha does not have the power to reject when it comes to the financial Bills. But you have also come with an astonishing supplementary demand to raise ₹ 2,300 crores for the Ministry of External Affairs to be spent for the foreign missions. Whereas, the Annual Budget for Special Diplomatic Expenditure of that Ministry has never been more than ₹ 3,000 crores or around ₹ 3,200-3,300 crores. So, this is profligacy. You need to explain for what purpose you need this extra money to be spent by the foreign missions and that for the visits of the Prime Minister and the profligacy that is taking place. You are burdening the common people. You are not giving relief to the citizens and, at the same time, you are making special dispensations for money to be mis-spent and misused. There has to be a detailed account, which, Mr. Finance Minister, you must give to this House and explain why have you denied relief to the 'Aam Admi', to the common citizens, why you are burdening them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, जब हम सरकार में थे, तो ये हमें excise duty खत्म करने का उपदेश दिया करते थे, आज ये excise duty बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Are you reacting now or will you do it later? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, इस विषय पर हमारी पार्टी के सदस्य भी बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second ...(Interruptions)... On the request of Mr. Tapan and also Mishraji, everybody would be heard on this issue and, after that, the hon. Finance Minister will react. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, ...(Interruptions)... everybody, please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Let this be over so that till then there is order in the House ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, let everybody speak. Then I will respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Tapan, but take only two minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, at the outset, I oppose this hike in petrol and diesel prices, particularly, at a time when the price of crude in the international markets is falling to a very low level and the whole architecture of this petrol and diesel pricing is faulty. On this occasion, I would like to say that even today, anybody can, with the international crude price, calculate our exchange value, add refining value, add the refining cost and it will come to half of the price at which petrol and diesel are being sold in the country's markets, at half the price. Can this extraction to the people go further? Decline in price is totally neutralized by the hike in the taxes; people are not getting any share and this is built upon the faulty mechanism of fixing the petrol and diesel price and fixation on import parity price. Even on this import parity price, the whole misdeed was done. Everybody in the House has to take the responsibility of that misdeed that is continuing. So, on that foundation, I would say, by this way, the prices are being increased, I again say, we are internationally dependent. Take into account crude price, calculate it into total exchange value, add refining cost, add 25 per cent margin on that and then you tell what the price is. That will be less than around half of the present ruling price, which is going to take place. This is an extraction on the people's blood and sweat. Please stop this. My humble request is please stop this. Don't indulge in on this 'loot' on the people.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, अभी कल शाम को ही हम लोगों ने टेलीविजन पर देशा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने या कंपनियों ने डीजल और पेट्रोल का दाम थोड़ा थोड़ा कम किया है, लेकिन मुझे इस बात पर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ, जब अभी यह Supplementary List of Business आई, जिसमें excise duty को डीजल/पेट्रोल, चाहे branded हो या non-branded

सब पर बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है। I think, this is an irony of fate कि 11 साल पहले जो कीमत थी, उस कीमत पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में बाजार भाव पहुंच चुका है। यह इतना सस्ता हो चुका है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे उपभोक्ताओं को कोई राहत नहीं मिल रही है। 5 पैसे 10 पैसे 20 पैसे कीमत कम की गई। दो दिन पहले चर्चा चल रही थी, बात आ रही थी कि पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमत में 4-5 रुपए प्रति लीटर की कमी होने जा रही है, लेकिन कमी करने के बजाय, कमी तो की कम और इस excise duty के माध्यम से इसमें बढ़ा दिया ज्यादा। यह बहुत चिंता की बात है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप देश की जनता को यह बात नहीं समझा सकते हैं। आप यह बात किसी तरीके से, चाहे आप तर्क दें, आप बहुत अच्छे वकील हैं, आप बिढ़या तर्क दे सकते हैं, समझा सकते हैं ...

श्री अरुण जेटली : पहले आप सुन तो लीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : लेकिन आप आम जनता को नहीं समझा सकते कि डीजल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स इतने सस्ते होने के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान में पेट्रोल और डीजल इतना महंगा क्यों है? अब स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि गांवों में भी हर जगह लोगों के पास गाड़ियां हैं, लेकिन जिस तरीके से पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें घटने के बाद भी पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, यह बहुत चिंता की बात है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि आप ये जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी वगैरह बढ़ा रहे हैं, इन सबको विदड़ों कीजिए और डीजल तथा पेट्रोल की कीमत कम से कम दस रुपए प्रति लीटर कम कीजिए ताकि आम आदमी आसानी से अपना गुजर-बसर कर सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Sharad Yadavji.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, what happened to us?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Because we are behaving, you are not calling us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those who raised their hands I am calling them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am seeing who all are raising their hands.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I raised my hand again and again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I didn't see.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Only because we are behaving, we are punished.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't see. You could not catch my eye nor could I catch your hand. May be, I was leaning towards the left. Yes, Sharad Yadavji.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, अभी मेरे दो साथियों ने जो बात रखी है, वह बिल्कुल सही है। आज देश में बहुत महंगाई है और जब यूपीए की सरकारी थी, तब महंगाई के खिलाफ जब हम लोग जंग करते थे, तब यह बात आती थी कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में डीजल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमत बढ़ने के कारण हर चीज के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। अब हालत यह है कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमत इतनी घट गई यानी उसकी कीमत एक तिहाई या एक चौथाई आ गई है और राम गोपाल जी ठीक कह रहे हैं कि आप अपने तरीके से तर्क देंगे, लेकिन पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम इतने नीचे आने के बाद भी आप देश में रोज एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाए जाते हैं। आप अपने सब घाटे को इसी से पूरा करना चाहते हैं यानी तेल के दाम जो इतने घटे हैं, आप इसी से अपने सारे घाटे—फिजिकल से लेकर सब घाटे पूरा करना चाहते हैं। यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। आज महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा है कि दाल दौ सौ रुपये किलो बिक रही है, प्याज, तेल से लेकर हर जो जरूरी चीज है, सबके दाम बढ़ गए हैं।

श्री अरुण जेटली: आप शरद जी से पूछिए कि महाराष्ट्र में किसानों की क्या स्थिति है। प्याज का दाम तो पिछले दो हफ्ते से एकदम नीचे collapse कर गया है। यह आप तीन हफ्ते पुराना भाषण आज दे रहे हैं। प्याज का दाम पिछले दो हफ्ते में गिर गया है।

श्री शरद यादव: आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह सिर्फ प्याज के बारे में कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अरुण जी ने प्याज को पकड़ लिया है, क्योंकि प्याज के दाम घटे हैं। मैं कह रहा हूं कि सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़े हुए हैं, इसलिए इस सदन की राय है कि आप देश की जनता को राहत दीजिए। आस-पास के सब देशों में ऑयल यानी पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम घट गए हैं, अकेले आप ही अपना खजाना ठीक करने के लिए देश की जनता के ऊपर बोझ डाल रहे हैं। आपको यह काम करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, from my party, Shri Vivek Gupta will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is against the rules. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Chair will decide who will speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sorry, the Chair will decide who will speak.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Then, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. This is never done in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Then, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak. I have called you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am on a point of order. First of all, we have learnt that the House is run in accordance with the rules. Please allow me to speak. The House is run in accordance with the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please listen to me.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is not going on record. That is an aspersion on the Chair. That is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. That is an aspersion on the Chair. It is not going on record, I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, please allow him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Shri Badnore, you come to the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry. I only tried to run the House with all sincerity. Shri Badnore, you come and sit here.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I never did that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I never did that. Both Shri Anand Sharma and Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad asked me. So, I allowed them. Both of them asked me. So, I allowed them. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. I said, 'Ask me.' I am not to convince you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, one Member should not decide who should speak. You should have given in writing. You give in writing. Are you the Leader of your party?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir,...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't do that; I am sorry. Shri Badnore, you come and sit here. I sincerely try to run the House, nothing more. In this House, it

is not allowed that one Member is called and he is asking that in my place another Member will speak! That practice cannot be accepted. That is all.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I had allowed, then, you should have questioned it at that time. It is natural for any human being to err. If I have committed such a mistake, you should have raised it at that point of time. One error is not a justification for another error. You understand that. If you had raised it then, I would have immediately withdrawn it. I am telling you. Every Member of this House has the liberty to point out to the Chair if the Chair has violated a rule or committed a mistake. If any one of you point out, I will be very happy to accept it and correct myself, if I had committed a mistake. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is an error, you should have pointed out; I would have accepted it. I have no hesitation.

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, मेरा एक निवेदन है कि आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would have accepted it, but now, you said you want to speak. I called you. Then you say that in my place, somebody else will speak. That is never done in this House. Even if I have done, it is a mistake. It is wrong. Even if I have done, it is wrong; I am telling you. So, please cooperate with me. You speak, please. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, you please speak.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : First of all, I would like to register my protest that in spite of someone, ...*(Interruptions)*... without the permission of the Leader of his party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to speak. I am not blaming anybody. Please allow me to speak. If someone has been allowed to speak on behalf of the Leader of his Party, the same standard should be maintained in respect of all other parties here. That is my first submission. So far as this issue is concerned, all of a sudden, we got the Supplementary List of Business and we were taken aback and Ram Gopal Yadavji said that some news was telecast last evening. So, on the basis of that, the Supplementary List of Business has been circulated. Thereafter, we should get some time to throw light on the subject. And there was no direction from the Chair or from the Government that this would be discussed in the House. But I have found to my surprise that the Chair is seeking assurance from some of the parties to know whether the Leader of the House would be allowed or not! My fundamental objection is that this way the House can't be run. This House should run according to the rules and not on the basis of some assurance or counter-assurances. If I will take the House to ransom, and thereafter I give assurance, 'Okay, I will allow others to speak', then this is not the way.

So, with these words, I refrain myself from making any submission on the subject. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Km. Mayawati or Mr. Misra; who will speak?

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर सभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी की ओर से श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी बोलेंगे। इसलिए मेरी आपसे request है कि आप उन्हें बोलने की अनुमित प्रदान करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. **..(Interruptions)..**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, how do you allow him? **..(Interruptions)..**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said either of them. You did not hear it. **..(Interruptions)..** I said, 'one of you' before that. I said like that. **..(Interruptions)..** I said, 'one of you'. **..(Interruptions)..** I said, 'one of you'. He did raise the hand. Ms. Mayawati was not raising the hand; he was raising the hand. Then, when Ms. Mayawati stood up, then I said, 'one of you'; that is all. He was raising the hand and I noticed it. **..(Interruptions)..** The moment discussion started, Mr. Misra was raising the hand; what you are talking, I don't know.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Mr. Gupta too had raised his hand.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने ही पहले हाथ खड़ा किया था **...(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not raise his hand; I know that. Mr. Vivek Gupta did not raise; I know this.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज Supplementary List of Business पर जो matter आया है, इसे देखकर यह मालूम हुआ है कि पेट्रोल और डीजल के जो दाम घटे हैं, उसका फायदा सीधे-साधे उपभोक्ताओं को पहुंचाने की जगह, जो लोग डीजल का यूज करते हैं और खासतौर से जिसका फायदा सीधे-सीधे किसानों को मिलना चाहिए था, वह उन्हें नहीं मिला। यदि डीजल के दाम कम होते हैं, तो उसका फायदा किसानों को होता है, लेकिन किसानों को उसका फायदा न देकर सरकार ने उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है।

महोदय, आज देश में किसान आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि महंगाई की वजह से उनके पास खाने का सामान खरीदने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। यदि डीजल के दाम कम होते हैं, तो all round महंगाई कम होती है। सरकार ने डीजल के कम हुए दामों का फायदा किसानों और देश की जनता को देने और महंगाई कम करने के बजाय एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाकर अपनी kitty को बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का जो बयान हमें कल टेलिविज़न पर देखने और सुनने को मिला, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हमें रुपया चाहिए। सरकार को रुपया चाहिए, क्योंकि various schemes हैं, उनके लिए रुपया चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)... (समय की घंटी)...**

महोदय, मैंने तो बोलना अभी स्टार्ट किया है। मेरा एक मिनट तो व्यवधान में ही निकल गया। मेरे बोलने के प्रारम्भ में तो शोर मच गया था इसलिए I should get time. ...(व्यवधान)... दो मिनट के बाद तो मैंने बोलना शुरू किया है। I should get two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes are over already.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे कम से कम एक मिनट बोलने के लिए और दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will take one more minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The reply has to come and I have to give time for that too.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि जो भी पैसा आपको अपनी kitty में चाहिए, तो हमारा यह पूछना है कि आपको पैसा क्यों चाहिए? आपके जितने भी social sector के budgets हैं, S.C और S.T. का चैप्टर हो या फिर गरीबों के कल्याण से संबंधित कोई भी सेक्टर हो, उसमें आपने बजट कम कर दिया है जो ओरिजिनल बजट पहले से चला आ रहा है, उसे भी आपने घटा दिया है। इससे क्या फायदा होगा? यह तो आप अपने फायदे के लिए कर रहे हैं। इससे अच्छे दिन नहीं आने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... इससे अच्छे दिन नहीं आएंगे।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट डीजल और पेट्रोल पर बार-बार एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाती है। आपको मालूम होगा कि हर स्टेट ने जो अपना फाइनैशियल बजट बनाया था, वह वैट को लेकर बनाया था और इस प्रकार बार-बार एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ने के कारण वह सभी स्टेट्स को affect कर रहा है। अगर आप इतनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो क्या आप स्टेट्स को सपोर्ट करेंगे, उनका जो वैट कम हो रहा है, क्या आप उसे सपोर्ट करेंगे ?

सर, पेट्रोल और डीजल के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में 19 रुपए बढ़ चुके हैं। हर स्टेट सफर कर रही है। आज यहां श्री रामविलास पासवान जी बैठे हैं, उन्हें मालूम होगा कि पी.डी. एस. सिस्टम में आप जो आइटम्स देते हैं, उनके रेट बढ़ गए हैं, जबकि अभी फाइनैस मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वहां प्याज का रेट कम हो गया है... सर, इसका इफेक्ट किस पर पड़ रहा है? किसान को प्याज का रेट नहीं मिलता — नासिक में हो, महाराष्ट्र में हो, ओडिशा में हो या मध्य प्रदेश में हो — लेकिन बिचौलियों को वह रेट मिल रहा है। आज भी दिल्ली में तीस रुपए से कम कीमत पर प्याज नहीं मिल रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, आज डीजल और पेट्रोल का सारा इफेक्ट आम आदमी पर पड़ रहा है, सारे देश के लोगों पर पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आज यहां पर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)... One minute only. ...(Interruptions)... Take only one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I request the Leader of the House to bring ...(Interruptions)... कि आप कोई बिल लाइए और जितना इंटरनेशनल मार्किट में प्राइस गिरता है, उसी तरीके से ...(व्यवधान)... यहां भी गिरना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam. *...(Interruptions)...* Not more *...(Interruptions)...* That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* No more on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. P. Ramalingam, just one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Sit down *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Bhupinder Singh, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Bhupinder Singh, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Over, over. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take only one minute, one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, while the international crude oil prices come to a very low level, and there is a perception even still it is going to be low, by this time, increase of petrol and diesel excise duty is not advisable. Sir, this will put the State Government in trouble and, simultaneously, they will increase the bus fare also because of this. So, the hon. Finance Minister should reconsider it and withdraw it immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब) : सर, मेरा केवल एक प्वाइंट है कि इस देश में दोनों हाउसेज में किसान की हालत पर बहुत चर्चा हुई है। अगर डीज़ल पर ड्यूटी बढ़ती है तो उसका किसान पर बहुत असर होगा क्योंकि आज किसान की बहुत बुरी हालत है। अगर बढ़ाना है तो कम से कम डीज़ल पर ड्यूटी न बढ़ाएं और इससे जो पैसा आए, उससे किसानों के लिए कोई rejuvenation fund बनाकर उनकी भलाई के लिए उसे दें। दूसरा, मैं भूपिंदर सिंह जी की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इसमें स्टेट्स को जरूर हिस्सा दिया जाए, यह मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one minute... *(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No body spoke from your side? One minute.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute only.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we urge the Central Government to reduce the prices of diesel and petrol because it will affect the poor people. Because at international level, petrol and diesel prices are coming down, the Central Government must take appropriate steps to reduce the prices. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute only. Mr. Raja, only one minute. Only one minute.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while conceding the limitations of Rajya Sabha on financial matters and Money Bills, I would like to ask the Finance Minister this. Is it justified at a time when there is a huge fall in the price of crude in the international market? Sir, in today's List of Business, a Short Duration Discussion on rise in the prices of essential commodities and food grains has been scheduled, and Supplementary List of Business says, Government seeks to increase the excise duty on petrol and diesel. This is the irony, Sir, and you are not having any concern for the sufferings of common people, toiling people, and this will lead to a cascading impact on the price situation. I appeal to the Finance Minister to reconsider this proposal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Finance Minister.

श्री अरुण जेटली : उपसभापति महोदय, पेट्रोल और डीज़ल की पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था कैसे चलती है— मेरे मित्र आनन्द शर्मा जी पिछले दस वर्ष एक फाइनेंशियल विभाग के मंत्री रहे हैं, इसके बारे में वे शायद मुझसे बेहतर जानते हैं। अगर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में दाम कम होता है, तो एक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सब्सिडी थी, जो केंद्र सरकार देती थी। वह सब्सिडी कैसे आती थी? लोगों पर टैक्स लगाकर आती थी। उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए अपना fiscal deficit बनाने के लिए आपको साल के अंत में, विकास कार्यों में जितना पैसा लगता था, वह काटना पड़ता था। Fiscal deficits were being achieved even by cutting amounts such as ₹ 1,20,000 crores in one given year. It is a harsh reality. Now, today what has happened is the international price of crude has fallen. The present Government has a clear policy, and let me just make it clear that that advantage by the present Government has been shared in three ways. In fact, it eventually gets shared more than three ways. One part of the fall in prices goes to the consumer. So, 20 times the price of petrol has been reduced and 16 times the price of diesel has been reduced. ...*(Interruptions)*... एक मिनट, एक मिनट, जब आप सबने परसेंटेंज कैलकुलेट किया और खासतौर से जब शरद जी बोल रहे थे, मेरे बंगाल के साथी बोल रहे थे, केंद्र ने जब कम किया, तो आपकी राज्य सरकारों ने उसी दिन उसको अपने वैंट में कंज्यूम कर लिया। आप लोग भूल गए, मेरे पास हर राज्य ने कितना वैंट बढ़ाया, उसकी भी लिस्ट है। बंगाल ने भी बढ़ाया, बिहार ने भी बढ़ाया। असम और मिजोरम को छोड़कर कांग्रेस के हर राज्य ने बढ़ाया और मैं इसकी शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री अरुण जेटली : हर राज्य ने बढ़ाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं किसी राज्य की शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the hon. Minister.

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: क्या गुजरात ने नहीं बढ़ाया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री अरुण जेटली: मैं किसी की शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... India has to take the utmost advantage of the fall in oil prices. First part of the fall goes to the benefit of consumer. The second part of the fall — the Central Government when it imposes excise — डिंडसा साहब, आपने बड़ी सरलता से कह दिया और बीजू जनता दल की तरफ से भूपिंदर सिंह ने भी कह दिया कि राज्यों को दो — इस एक्साइज का 42 परसेंट राज्यों को जा रहा है। फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिकमंडेशन के बाद जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी सेंटर लगा रहा है, उसका 42 परसेंट राज्यों को जा रहा है। इसके over and above हर राज्य ने वैट लगाया। अब आप पंजाब का जिक्र करते हो। दिल्ली में एक बार हमने तीन रुपये दाम कम कर दिए, जो कटौती हमने की, उसी दिन दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर ने वैट लगा दिया। मैं इसकी शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों को भी, वह पैसा विकास कामों के लिए चाहिए। अगर इसका एक हिस्सा कंज्यूमर पर जाता है, तो इसका दूसरा हिस्सा डेवलपमेंट एक्टिविटी पर जाता है, जिसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा राज्यों को जाता है, तो केंद्र ने जो एक्साइज लगाया, उसका 42 परसेंट राज्यों को गया और राज्यों ने अलग से भी वैट लगाया। जो हमने लगाया, वह सारा का सारा पैसा नेशनल हाइवे और ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत जा रहा है। इस वर्ष के बजट के संबंध में, मैं बतला दूँ कि यह पहली बार होगा कि हम fiscal deficit achieve करेंगे, बिना fiscal cuts के, बिना कटौती किए हुए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तीसरा हिस्सा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, from 112 dollars it has come to 37 dollars. Where has the difference gone? ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the third part... ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, it is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Seelam, sit down. It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you can't understand, I can separately try and explain to you also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yeah, yeah. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the third part... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him explain. Only five minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, only five minutes more; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, one part of the fall in oil prices as a part of proper economic and fiscal planning goes to the consumer; the second part is going to developmental activities, particularly national highways and rural roads because those who consume petrol and diesel drive vehicles on these roads and they must pay for it. The third part is being consumed by the States by way of VAT. Of what the Central Government gets, 42 per cent is being passed on to the States. And the fourth part, let me tell you, goes to the oil companies for the reason that when oil companies make international purchases against future purchases, they suffer a huge loss. They buy at 80 dollars; by the time they sell, the price has become 60 dollars. At one stage, the loss of the oil companies was as high as ₹ 40,000 crores. So, the fourth part of it goes to that. As a part of proper fiscal planning, this reduction in oil prices is being shared for developmental activities by the Centre, by the States, by the oil companies to cover up for their losses of the past, and one part advantage significantly goes to the consumer. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a result of this, this year, we are trying to achieve the fiscal deficit target without making any cuts to the budgets of the States, whatever the grants are to be given to them, and without making any cuts to the grants to be given to various Ministries for social sector programme. Unlike the UPA kind of planning, which will achieve fiscal deficit by making large budgetary cuts in...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Zero Hour Submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour Submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour Submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anubhav Mohanty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anubhav Mohanty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR**Rampant corruption in Bureau of Police Research and Development**

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, for two months...(Interruptions)... the issue that I have submitted to you. It is regarding rampant corruption going on in the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). ...(Interruptions)... For two months, I have been going through the daily newspapers; I have been going through the RTI report of the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I even read three Starred Questions on this particular issues, in this particular session. ...(Interruptions)... But, to my utter dismay, the reply from the Government does not match with the reply received through the RTI. ...(Interruptions)... The Government says that there is no rampant corruption in the BPR&D. ...(Interruptions)... But there continues to be rampant corruption in the BPR&D. ...(Interruptions)... I had written a letter to the Home Minister on 20th of October this year. ...(Interruptions)... But I have not received any acknowledgement till now. ...(Interruptions)... I again sent a reminder on 26th of November this year. ...(Interruptions)... But I again did not receive any acknowledgement. ...(Interruptions)... On 3rd of December, I wrote to the hon. Home Minister and also to the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... But, again, I have not received any response. ...(Interruptions)... I do not know why the Government is not replying. ...(Interruptions)... यह सरकार डेढ़ साल पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to understand your problem. ...(Interruptions)... You speak in the mike. ...(Interruptions)... You speak in the mike. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: The Government is not responding. ...(Interruptions)... I do not know why the Government is silent on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow me. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very, very important issue. ...(Interruptions)... The whole nation is...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I am talking on the issue of corruption in the BPR&D. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I want to raise a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is speaking. ...(Interruptions)... Let it be over first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I have repeatedly been writing to the Home Ministry. ...(Interruptions)... I have also written to the hon. Prime Minister on the issue of corruption going on in the BPR&D. ...(Interruptions)... But the Government has not replied properly. ...(Interruptions)... Also, the Government in the House...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* He is on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your point of order, Mr. Derek O'Brien. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* No point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* This is Zero Hour Submission. *...(Interruptions)...* No point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, my response is very pointed. *...(Interruptions)...* It is on a fact, which the Finance Minister has stated. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the point of order? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he is factually incorrect. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to correct the Finance Minister's stand. *...(Interruptions)...* Bengal has not raised the VAT. *...(Interruptions)...* Bengal has not raised the VAT. *...(Interruptions)...* It is on record that Bengal has not raised the VAT. *...(Interruptions)...* It has been kept *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...* This is not a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Anubhav Mohanty, it is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is a very serious issue. *...(Interruptions)...* Bengal has not raised the VAT on diesel and petrol for the last one year. *...(Interruptions)...* The rate has been kept.... *(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please correct this record. The hon. Finance Minister.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made it. *...(Interruptions)...* That is enough. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it must be corrected. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, it is time for the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* It is time for the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, Bengal has a VAT of 28.52 per cent on petrol and 20.89 per cent on diesel. *...(Interruptions)...* Bengal has a VAT. *...(Interruptions)...*

12.00 NOON

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. O'Brien, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 181. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. That is all over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 181. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Mohanty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शर्मा साहब, आप बोल चुके हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): सर, हमें पहले सुना जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आप बोल चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 181. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will be...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : *

श्री सभापति : यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**National Monitoring Committee to consider demands of
evicted farmers tribals under Polavaram Dam**

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

(a) whether the National Monitoring Committee had met on 24th September, 2015 to consider the long-pending demands of evicted farmers and tribals under Polavaram Dam;

(b) what steps the Ministry is taking to issue orders based on the petition of the President of the Forum on Social and Human Rights; and

(c) what other steps will Government take in the interim to ensure that further delays are avoided?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, the National Monitoring Committee had met on 24th September, 2015 and, *inter alia*, discussed the issues related to displacement of people, payment of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement and the status of land acquisition.

(b) and (c) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal agency for matters relating to land acquisition. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as well as under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is the nodal Ministry for implementing irrigation and water resources projects in the country.

As per information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh through MoWRRD&GR/Department of Land Resources, representations have been received from Forum on Social and Human Rights. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have further informed that land was acquired for construction of power house of Polavaram Project as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Compensation for the land and properties were extended prior to 2012 in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 do not apply to such land acquisitions.

As per information received from the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have further informed that there may be some cases where land owners who after passing of the award and receiving of compensation are still staying, as the project work did not commence in that area, but the same would not give them any vested right over the land as the transaction is completed. Once the award is passed, compensation received and possession is taken over by the requisition authority, there is no provision to reacquire the same land under the LARR Act, 2013.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the purpose? ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... शर्मा साहब, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 181. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you raised the question? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Minister of Tribal Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Supplementary Question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask your supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order in the Question Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not in the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको क्वेश्चन पूछने से रोका जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वे क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको क्वेश्चन पूछने से रोका जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order during the Question Hour.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharma saheb, this is not going on record. You cannot speak at this time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-five minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, my question, Question No. 181, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the elected Governmen ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not going to have Interruptions at this time. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question time, Sharma *saab*. You have had your say in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have had your say in the morning. You got ample

opportunity. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... Do you have any more supplementaries? ...(Interruptions)... No. I go to the next. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have a question on the Polavaram Dam. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I have a supplementary question on Question No. 181. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: सर, भूपिंदर सिंह जी पोलावरम् के बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, पोलावरम् के ऊपर जो सवाल है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो ट्राइबल लोग हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... ओडिशा के ट्राइबल लोग, छत्तीसगढ़ के ट्राइबल लोग, ...(व्यवधान)... उन सबको सुना जाए ...(व्यवधान)... और tribals के interest को देखते हुए जब तक ट्राइबल लोगों की सहमति पूरी नहीं होगी ...(व्यवधान)... ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ के लोगों की चर्चा नहीं होगी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please ask question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: तब तक there will be no Polavaram. ...(Interruptions)... पोलावरम् बंद किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक उनको न सुना जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the question is whether the Government would give a public hearing in Odisha. ...(Interruptions)... Will the Government discuss it with the State Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh? ...(Interruptions)... Will the dam height be kept at 150 feet? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार की information के मुताबिक उस एरिया में ...(व्यवधान)... Land Acquisition Act, 1894 के तहत लोगों को compensation मिल चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... चूंकि अभी वहाँ काम बाकी है, इसलिए कई लोग काबिज में हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... और recent 2013 के एक्ट के हिसाब से वे compensation मांग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह अभी विचाराधीन है ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर विचार हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर नए सिरे से विचार नहीं हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: सर, आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों compensation को लेकर पोलावरम् के बारे में कुछ भावनाएं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति जी, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई दिनों से ओडिशा राज्य में agitation हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक बार वहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर उनके साथ बात करके problem को solve करें, माननीय सरकार से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जुएल उरांव: पोलावरम् के पानी से छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में कोई नुकसान न हो, ...(व्यवधान)... इसके लिए embankment बनाने के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... water resource दोनों मुख्यमंत्रियों को मिल कर आपस में बात करके इसका समाधान करने के लिए सुझाव दे चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, it is causing all the troubles in Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. ...(Interruptions)... Will the Minister and the Government please consider reducing the dam height to 150 metres, from 180 metres? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, यह प्रश्न मेरे विभाग से सम्बंधित नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में अलग से क्वेश्चन पूछेंगे, तो इसके बारे में उत्तर दिया जा सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 182.

Setting up of ESI centres in Maharashtra

*182. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has set up its establishment in Aurangabad in Maharashtra where all medical facilities to working class in the organised sector as well as for the unorganised sector will be available;

(b) whether Government has some plan to provide such centres in some other districts of Maharashtra also; and

(c) if so, the names of the districts so selected for the purpose and the timeframe in which the centres are likely to come up?

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

Statement

(a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has set-up a 100 bedded ESI Hospital and 5 ESI dispensaries including one Model Dispensary cum Diagnostic Centre in Aurangabad, Maharashtra for providing medical facilities to ESI beneficiaries.

ESIC is also considering to provide services to working class under un-organised sector through coverage expansion under ESIC 2.0 reform initiatives.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) ESI Corporation in its 166th Meeting has decided to cover whole of the district wherever ESI Scheme is implemented in that district. In the State of Maharashtra, the ESI Scheme is implemented in 22 districts. List of these districts is given in Statement See below. All such Districts would be covered for medical facilities in phased manner.

Statement-I

*List of Districts in the State of Maharashtra where
ESI Scheme is implemented*

Sl. No.	District
1.	Mumbai City
2.	Mumbai Sub-urban
3.	Thane
4.	Raigad (Only Panvel Tehsil)
5.	Palghar
6.	Pune
7.	Solapur
8.	Kolhapur
9.	Satara
10.	Sangali
11.	Nasik
12.	Nagpur
13.	Amravati
14.	Wardha
15.	Gondia
16.	Akola
17.	Chandrapura
18.	Buldhana
19.	Aurangabad
20.	Nanded
21.	Dhule
22.	Jalgaon

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, my question is: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state (a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has set up its establishment in Aurangabad in Maharashtra, where all medical facilities to working class in the organized sector as well as the unorganized sector will be available; ...*(Interruptions)*... (b) whether Government had some plan to provide such centres in some other districts of Maharashtra also, and (c) the names of the districts so selected for the purpose and the time frame in which the centres are likely to come up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Particularly in Maharashtra, 23,51,860 IPs are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 15 hospitals. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have formed the State Executive Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Executive Committee is executing all the work. ...*(Interruptions)*... Regarding Maharashtra, ESI coverage, we have extended it to 23,51,860. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 15 hospitals. ...*(Interruptions)*... Extension has to be given to many more. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have formed State Executive Committee and the Maharashtra Government also has agreed to implement the State Executive Committee's recommendation and extend the coverage. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have some problems about the takeover. ...*(Interruptions)*... Regarding the present ESI Scheme, we have implemented it in 22 districts and in other districts also we have planned to implement it in a phased manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... That depends on State Executive Committee and where there is no State Executive Committee, then the ESI has to think about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The Minister has given 22 districts where ESI scheme is being implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*... What about the remaining districts in Maharashtra? ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know whether the Government has any proposal for extending the ESI scheme in the remaining districts...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: There are some issues between the Maharashtra Government and the ESI Corporation. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the issues are resolved, wherever it can be extended, all the benefits will be given and IPs will be taken care of. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are planning to extend it to the remaining districts in a phased manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Funds for Chhattisgarh under rehabilitation of bonded labour scheme**

†*183. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government's full share amount under Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme for Chhattisgarh has not been received;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pension amount has been increased for beedi labourers, textile labourers, bonded labourers, peasants and other labourers of Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the details of assistance the Central Government will provide for their accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. During the year 2014-15 the entire claims of Chhattisgarh for Central assistance amounting to ₹ 85.30 lakh has been released *vide* sanction dated 9th September, 2014 for rehabilitation of 853 bonded labour in the State. No new claim has been received from the state during the current financial year.

(b) The beedi workers working in the establishments covered under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, get a minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month. For the workers in the unorganised sector there is no pension scheme specific to beedi labourers, textile labourers, bonded labourers, peasants and other labourers. Unorganised Workers aged 60 years and above are covered by the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. All IGNOAPS beneficiaries aged 60 to 79 are entitled to receive a monthly pension of ₹ 200/- from the Central Government. Similarly, those 80 years and above are entitled to ₹ 500/- per month. However, the State Governments have the freedom to pay more amount in addition to the Central assistance.

(c) Under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2007 for beedi workers, housing subsidy of ₹ 40,000/- is provided in two equal installments to the beedi workers for construction of houses. The scheme is being implemented in the country through 17 Welfare Commissioners of the Labour Welfare Organisation of the Ministry. Further, "Housing for All" Mission has been launched on 25.6.15 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

help facilitate the efforts of the State Governments/Union Territories in providing a pucca house to all the urban poor eligible under the mission.

Extension of incentives under MEIS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended incentives under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has enhanced duty drawback rates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. At the time of introduction of MEIS on April 1, 2015, the scheme covered 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit level. Countries of the globe were grouped into 3 market categories (Country Group A, Country Group B & Country Group C) for grant of incentives under MEIS. Slight changes in lines covered etc. were made on 14.07.2015 and 15.7.2015. Thereafter on 29.10.2015, 110 new Tariff Lines at 8 digit level were added under the scheme. The rates/country coverage for 2228 lines at 8 digit level were amended. As on date, 5012 Tariff Lines at 8 digit level are eligible for rewards under MEIS.

Rewards under MEIS are payable as a percentage (2, 3 or 5%) of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of duty credit scrip. The scrips can be used for payment of customs/excise duty/service tax. Scrips and inputs imported under the scrips are fully transferable.

(c) The All Industry Rates (AIRs) of Duty Drawback have been revised for some lines *w.e.f* 23.11.2015 based on certain broad parameters including, average prevailing prices of inputs, inputs output norms, share of imports in input consumption, the rates of central excise and customs duties, incidence of service tax paid on taxable services which are used as inputs in the manufacturing or processing of export goods, value of export goods etc. The rate of Duty Drawback are varying from 0.4% to 13.5%.

During 2014-15, 2362 Tariff Lines were eligible for Duty Drawback which has been increased to 2434 Tariff Lines in 2015-16. There has been no deletion of any tariff line in 2015-16. The rates for 706 Tariff Lines (including new items) have been enhanced on 23.11.2015.

Return of Sahitya Akademi awards

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

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi has failed to perform its duty as the custodian of literary freedom, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the writers returning their awards;

(b) whether the Akademi has really gone wrong in dealing with the matter, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of writers who have returned awards so far, the action being taken by Government to uphold the autonomy of the Sahitya Akademi and protect the freedom of the writers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The return of awards is stated to be in protest against the recent mis-happenings against the writers, intellectuals and Akademi's silence on these issues. To take into consideration the said issue, the Akademi had called a special meeting of its Executive Board on 23.10.2015, which unanimously passed a Resolution, requesting the writers to re-consider their decision. Sahitya Akademi has also organized a homage meeting in Bengaluru on 30.09.2015 led by Dr. Chandrasekhar Kambar, Vice-President, Sahitya Akademi. The President of Sahitya Akademi in his statement dated 10.10.2015 has also condemned the violence and attack on writers and artists. So far a total of 39 writers have returned their awards. A list is given in the Statement (*See below*). Sahitya Akademi is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture and takes its own decisions.

List of award winners who returned the Awards to the Akademi through official communication

Sl. No.	Name	Year of Award
Hindi		
1.	Uday Prakash	2010
2.	Ashok Vajpeyi	1994
3.	Krishna Sobti	1980

Sl. No.	Name	Year of Award
4.	Mangalesh Dabral	2000
5.	Kashinath Singh	2011
6.	Rajesh Joshi	2002
English		
7.	G.N. Devy	1993
8.	Nayantara Sahgal	1986
9.	Keki Daruwalla	1984
Gujarati		
10.	Anil Joshi	1990
Punjabi		
11.	Waryam Singh Sandhu	2000
12.	Surjit Patar	1993
13.	Jaswinder	2014
14.	Gurbachan Bhullar	2005
15.	Atamjit	2009
16.	Baldev Singh	2011
17.	Darshan Butter	2012
18.	Ajmer Singh Aulakh	2006
19.	Mohan Bhandari	1998
Rajasthani		
20.	Nand Bhardwaj	2004
21.	Ambikadutt	2013
Kannada		
22.	Kum Veerbhadrappa	2007
23.	Rahamat Tarikere	2010
24.	Devanuru Mahadeva	1990
Kashmiri		
25.	Ghulam Nabi Khayal	1976
26.	Margoob Banihali	1979
Urdu		
27.	Munawwar Rana	2014
28.	Khaleel Mamoon	2011

Sl. No.	Name	Year of Award
Malayalam		
29.	Sara Joseph	2003
Assamese		
30.	Homen Borgohain	1978
31.	Nirupama Borgohain	1996
Telugu		
32.	Katyayani Vidmahe	2013
Translation Prize		
Hindi		
33.	Chaman Lal	2001
Kannada		
34.	G.N. Ranganatha Rao	2014
Marathi		
35.	Ibrahim Afghan	2002
Yuva Puraskar		
English		
36.	Aman Sethi	2012
Punjabi		
37.	Pargat Singh Satauj	2012
Bal Sahitya Puraskar		
Telugu		
38.	M. Bhoopal Reddy	2011
Golden Jubilee Award		
39.	Mandakranta Sen	2004

Shortage of fire fighting equipments

*186. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a huge shortage of fire fighting equipments, personnel and fire fighting tenders/vehicles in the country;

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

(c) the State-wise total number of fire stations, in working condition according to national standards; and

(d) the details of various steps which Government has taken/intends to take to ensure safety from fire hazards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Fire Services have been included as a Municipal function in the XII Schedule of the Constitution of India Article 243 (W). It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to allocate sufficient resources for strengthening and equipping Fire Services and to take various steps required for safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction from fire hazards. However, Directorate General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards), Ministry of Home Affairs had engaged M/s. Risk Management Solutions Inc. (RMSI), a consultative firm, to carry out Fire and Risk Hazard Analysis in the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Service in the year 2011. The details of shortage of fire fighting equipments, personnel and fire tender/vehicles as per the report of M/S RMSI are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Total number of fire stations, as per the RMSI report is 2987. The State-wise detail is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Directorate General (Fire Service, Civil Defence & Home Guards) plays an advisory role through the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC). The SFAC have laid down norms for establishment of Fire Stations, Equipment, Manpower and Fire tenders/ Vehicles. These norms recommended by SFAC are advisory in nature. The National Building Code of India, published by Bureau of Indian Standards also covers the detailed guidelines for construction, maintenance and fire safety of the buildings. It is a recommendatory document. The implementation and enforcement of these Standard Codes and guidelines is purely the responsibility of State/UT Governments.

The National Disaster Management Authority has also issued guidelines during April, 2012 with the objective of standardizing scaling/type of equipment and training of man power to modernize and improve fire fighting capabilities in the country.

Funds to the State/UT Governments under the scheme “Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services” to the tune of ₹ 176.56 crore were released during 2009-2013. A sum of ₹ 30 crore to States during 2014-15 and ₹ 4 crore to two Union Territories with legislature during 2015-16 were also released under another scheme “Modernization of Fire Services in the Country (2014-16)”. The scheme has since been subsumed in the State Plan funds *w.e.f.* from 1st April, 2015.

Apart from the above, based on the recommendations of 10th, 11th and 13th Finance Commission, ₹ 80 crore, ₹ 201 crore and ₹ 404 crore respectively were also released to the States by the Government of India.

Statement-I

Details of shortage of fire fighting equipments, personnel and fire tenders/vehicles in various States/UTs in the country.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fire fighting equipments	Personnel (manpower)		Fire tender/ vehicles
			Urban area	Rural area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	784	834	189	68
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17347	23758	14948	892
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	762	1488	1417	71
4.	Assam	7282	10803	5166	439
5.	Bihar	9096	14905	30807	325
6.	Chandigarh	540	660	0	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	2596	1102	2790	158
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	278	238	4
9.	Daman and Diu	250	621	0	17
10.	NCT of Delhi	5134	5766	287	72
11.	Goa	489	619	333	16
12.	Gujarat	13368	21581	12649	359
13.	Haryana	5726	8076	6285	110
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1515	2682	2259	64
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5487	5091	2140	160
16.	Jharkhand	3440	1154	3491	220
17.	Karnataka	12347	19420	10321	591
18.	Kerala	8999	11247	4046	183
19.	Lakshadweep	181	266	157	14
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16849	26668	13659	913
21.	Maharashtra	20048	21478	26601	504
22.	Manipur	1154	1762	595	52
23.	Meghalaya	1403	2028	523	78
24.	Mizoram	857	1318	699	47

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Nagaland	1218	1803	1040	45
26.	Odisha	8701	13621	7549	669
27.	Puducherry	759	876	0	16
28.	Punjab	5063	6677	8989	161
29.	Rajasthan	12797	11087	18849	167
30.	Sikkim	363	740	473	32
31.	Tamil Nadu	19590	24920	6349	1137
32.	Tripura	1433	646	373	69
33.	Uttar Pradesh	21058	35551	48911	1298
34.	Uttarakhand	2648	3148	2453	80
35.	West Bengal	12056	13488	28933	296
TOTAL		2,21,411	2,96,162*	2,63,519*	9,337

*Grand total man power shortage in Urban and Rural=5,59,681

Statement-II

Details of fire stations in various States/UTs in the country.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Fire Stations
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	251
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	110
5.	Bihar	102
6.	Chandigarh	07
7.	Chhattisgarh	33
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	03
10.	NCT of Delhi	53
11.	Goa	15
12.	Gujarat	183
13.	Haryana	82

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Fire Stations
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	163*
16.	Jharkhand	31
17.	Karnataka	182
18.	Kerala	100
19.	Lakshadweep	04
20.	Madhya Pradesh	292
21.	Maharashtra	157
22.	Manipur	16
23.	Meghalaya	32
24.	Mizoram	12
25.	Nagaland	09
26.	Odisha	180
27.	Puducherry	13
28.	Punjab	48
29.	Rajasthan	126
30.	Sikkim	09
31.	Tamil Nadu	303
32.	Tripura	35
33.	Uttar Pradesh	237
34.	Uttarakhand	33
35.	West Bengal	107
TOTAL		2987

* In Jammu and Kashmir, it may be noted that in the past, seven operational Fire Stations were relocated adjacent to other operational Fire Stations as state was facing operational difficulties due to terrorism. For the purpose of ideal jurisdiction and gap analysis based on network analysis (travel distance by first fire vehicle and ideal population served). These Fire Stations are not accounted as separate Fire Stations. Thus total numbers of operating Fire Stations in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are considered 156 stations for analysis point of view against 163 operational as per State records.

Survey of tourism potential of Andhra Pradesh

*187. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government surveyed the tourism potential of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism had conducted a study on identification of tourism circuits in India during 2011-12. The broad objectives of the study were to identify the potential tourist circuits/destinations in the States/Union Territories (UTs), analyse the carrying capacity of the identified tourist circuits/destinations and assess the infrastructural gap—basic and tourism related—for the circuits/destinations. As part of this study, the tourism circuits identified for the State of Andhra Pradesh are as below:

- (i) Vishakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam
- (ii) Chittoor—Anantpur-Kadapa (Tirupati)
- (iii) East Godavari-West Godavari-Krishna-Khammam

The final report of the study was shared with State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Persons detained under NSA

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

(a) the State-wise number of persons detained under the National Security Act (NSA);

(b) the reasons for detaining them; and

(c) since when they are detained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The number of persons detained State-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). The information is based on the number of detention Reports under NSA received from the State Governments in the Ministry.

(b) The National Security Act (NSA), 1980 is a Central Act for detentions by the Central Government or the State Government to prevent a person from acting in

any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, security of the State, maintenance of public order and maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.

(c) The National Security Act, 1980 provides that the maximum period for which any person may be detained in pursuance of any detention order which has been confirmed shall be twelve months from the date of detention.

Statement

*State-wise details of total number of persons detained under the
National Security Act, 1980 as on 30th November, 2015*

States	2015 (as on 30.11.2015)
Andhra Pradesh	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Assam	15
Bihar	-
Chhattisgarh	-
Goa	-
Gujarat	-
Haryana	-
Himachal Pradesh	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-
Jharkhand	01
Kerala	-
Madhya Pradesh	221
Maharashtra	-
Manipur	47
Meghalaya	-
Mizoram	-
Nagaland	69
Odisha	03
Punjab	-
Rajasthan	-
Sikkim	-

States	2015 (as on 30.11.2015)
Tamil Nadu	22
Tripura	-
Uttarakhand	-
Uttar Pradesh	229
West Bengal	-
Andman and Nicobar Islands	-
Chandigarh	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
Daman and diu	-
Delhi	-
Lakshdweep	-
Puducherry	-
TOTAL	607

Status of Ajmer blast investigation

*189. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been dealing with the case relating to a blast in Ajmer in 2007; and

(b) if so, the present status of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A bomb blast occurred in Dargah Sharif, Ajmer on 11.10.2007 in which 3 persons died and 15 others were injured. This case was initially investigated by the ATS Rajasthan. The ATS, Rajasthan filed a charge sheet against three accused persons on 20.10.2010 in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ajmer. Subsequently, the case was transferred to NIA on 01.04.2011. The NIA after conclusion of its investigation filed chargesheet against 10 more accused and a total number of 13 accused are facing trial in this case. The trial Court has framed charges against 9 accused in this case. A total number of 180 prosecution witnesses have been cited in this case, out of which statements of 119 have been recorded till now. The trial continues in the NIA Special Court, Jaipur.

Target for production and export of steel

†*190. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target set and achieved for production, domestic consumption and export of steel during each of the past three years;

(b) the revised target in this regard for the next three years; and

(c) whether Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to augment the production and export of steel in the coming years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector and therefore, targets for steel production, domestic consumption and export are not set by the Government. The decisions related to steel production, domestic consumption and export are taken by the individual steel producers on the basis of market demand and other commercial considerations. However, details of production, consumption and export are under:-

Figures in Million Tonnes

Crude Steel		Finished Steel	
Year	Production	Export	Real consumption
2012-13	78.42	5.37	73.48
2013-14	81.69	5.98	74.09
2014-15	88.98	5.59	76.99

Source: Joint Plant Committee

(c) Steel is a de-regulated sector. However, Government endeavors to facilitate the industry by supportive policies. Government has set an ambitious vision to increase steel making capacity from about 110 MTPA to about 300 MTPA by 2025-26. The Government has also enacted Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 2015 to augment supply of raw material for the anticipated enhancement in production. So far as the export of steel is concerned, Government is trying to provide a level playing ground to domestic industry so that it becomes competitive to export steel to overseas markets. To lend support to domestic steel industry Government has taken the following measures:-

(i) Government has notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Order dated 12.03.2012 as last amended on 04.12.2014 to ensure good quality steel products.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) framework adopted to encourage large capacity green field projects in iron ore rich States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.
- (iii) Public sector units have undertaken expansion plans to increase the steel production capacity. SAIL has undertaken modernization & expansion plan to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 MTPA to 21.4 MTPA. RINL has undertaken expansion of its capacity from 3 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA. NMDC has undertaken setting up of a new steel plant of 3 MTPA.
- (iv) The Union Budget 2015-16 has raised peak rate of basis customs duty on both flat and non flat steel to 15% from 10%.
- (v) Government has 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).
- (vi) In September, 2015, the Government has imposed 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 a period of 200 days.

Rate of employment and unemployment

†*191. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of percentage of increase in the generation of employment and unemployment rate in the country during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps/proposes to take any steps to address the problem of increasing unemployment in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2011-12, estimated employment on

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

usual status basis has increased by 1.50 crore from 45.91 crore during 2004-05 to 47.41 crore during 2011-12, registered an annual growth rate of 0.46 per cent. The estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis has decreased from 1.08 crore during 2004-05 to 1.06 crore during 2011-12 and the unemployment rate for this period has also marginally declined from 2.3 percent to 2.2 percent. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*). According to the result of the Employment and Unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, the workforce on usual status basis for persons 15 years and above increased by 4.37 crore during 2012-13 to 2013-14 and the unemployment marginally declined by 0.09 crore for the same period.

(b) and (c) Government has set up new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to coordinate all aspects of Skill Development through various interventions to bridge the demand-supply gap in skilled workforce. According to the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, a skill gap study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) projecting an additional requirement of 109.73 million skill manpower by 2022 in 24 key sectors. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.12 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 under these schemes. Further, for generating more employment in the country, Government has taken various steps like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & 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, which can be availed of by job seekers.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of employment in rural and urban areas
on usual status basis during 2004-05 to 2011-12*

(in percent)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2004-05		2009-10		2011-12	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.4	39.2	52.1	36.4	52.2	36.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.8	31.9	40.4	30.2	38.3	30.3
3.	Assam	39.1	33.6	36.8	32.2	34.3	32.9
4.	Bihar	31.6	27.2	28.3	25.2	27.5	25.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.9	36.4	44.2	31.3	48.6	37.6
6.	Delhi	31.1	33.4	30.1	33.3	34.2	33.7
7.	Goa	34.2	36.3	33.9	33.2	37.8	33.7
8.	Gujarat	51.3	37.7	45.9	37.0	44.7	38.4
9.	Haryana	42.4	33.9	39.6	36.1	35.6	31.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53.0	45.6	51.2	35.9	53.3	41.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.6	33.1	43.1	34.7	40.5	33.7
12.	Jharkhand	42.7	31.1	33.3	29.4	37.0	28.4
13.	Karnataka	54.2	38.6	49.7	38.2	45.0	37.6
14.	Kerala	40.0	37.1	38.3	36.3	38.2	36.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45.9	34.7	42.6	32.6	40.5	32.5
16.	Maharashtra	52.1	38.4	48.8	38.0	48.6	36.5
17.	Manipur	44.0	33.8	36.1	31.5	38.9	32.2
18.	Meghalaya	52.5	37.3	48.0	33.3	45.9	34.0
19.	Mizoram	52.1	38.3	50.6	40.3	49.6	36.7
20.	Nagaland	52.7	36.4	41.1	29.3	41.0	28.7
21.	Odisha	45.2	33.4	41.0	35.0	41.7	38.1
22.	Punjab	44.0	36.5	39.1	36.5	40.6	36.8
23.	Rajasthan	45.9	34.9	43.6	32.3	42.4	32.6
24.	Sikkim	44.3	36.9	44.2	39.8	53.4	45.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	52.8	41.8	50.1	38.3	48.5	39.2
26.	Tripura	32.3	29.8	39.0	32.7	40.2	31.9
27.	Uttarakhand	47.4	33.2	43.1	33.6	38.1	30.5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37.1	33.1	34.4	30.0	33.8	31.7
29.	West Bengal	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0	39.0	40.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.2	37.9	40.4	39.2	43.2	39.9
31.	Chandigarh	38.8	34.3	30.1	35.2	34.9	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.6	45.2	31.1	33.9	32.5	36.7
33.	Daman and Diu	40.2	41.5	41.6	34.4	42.5	35.5
34.	Lakshadweep	37.9	27.4	45.6	37.8	32.2	34.7
35.	Puducherry	46.1	34.3	48.1	38.1	36.3	35.0
ALL INDIA		43.9	36.5	40.8	35.0	39.9	35.5

Source: NSSO Reports, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12.

Statement-II

*State-wise details of unemployment rate in rural and urban areas
on usual status basis during 2004-05 to 2011-12*

(in percent)

State/UTs	2004-05		2009-10		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1	1.2	4.3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4	1.7	4.8
Assam	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2	4.5	5.6
Bihar	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3	3.2	5.6
Chhattisgarh	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9	0.8	4.3
Delhi	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6	7.8	3.5
Goa	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1	5.1	4.6
Gujarat	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5	2.4	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9	1.0	4.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0	2.5	7.0
Jharkhand	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3	2.1	5.1
Karnataka	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7	0.9	2.9
Kerala	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.6
Maharashtra	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2	0.7	2.3
Manipur	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8	2.6	7.1
Meghalaya	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1	0.4	2.8
Mizoram	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.8	5.0
Nagaland	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2	15.1	23.8
Odisha	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2	2.2	3.5
Punjab	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8	1.9	2.8
Rajasthan	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2	0.7	3.1
Sikkim	2.4	3.7	4.3	0.0	1.0	2.3
Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2	2.0	2.7
Tripura	13.3	28.0	9.2	17.1	10.5	25.2
Uttarakhand	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9	2.5	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9	0.9	4.1
West Bengal	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0	2.7	4.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4	5.4	8.6
Chandigarh	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4	0.0	6.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.5
Lakshadweep	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7	16.0	11.5
Puducherry	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1	0.8	2.9
ALL INDIA	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4	1.7	3.4

Source: NSSO Reports, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12.

Demand for OROP by paramilitary forces

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

(a) whether Government is cognizant of the demand for One Rank One Pension (OROP) by the personnel from Paramilitary forces, if so, the details of the demands;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to address this issue, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) There are demands from the in service and retired Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel for extending One Rank One Pension (OROP) on par with Defence personnel.

(b) and (c) CAPFs and AR personnel retire only on attaining the age of 57/60 years and they are entitled for pension and other pensionary benefits as per Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. These rules are different from the pension rules applicable to Ex-servicemen. Further CAPF & AR personnel, who are appointed on or after 01/01/2004 are covered under New Pension System (NPS).

Certificate programme for exporters by FIEO

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO) has been conducting certificate programme for exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it aims at helping the participants to understand fully the recent changes which have taken place in international trade scenario and how these changes affect export/import activities and how to take the maximum benefit out of it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO) has been conducting certificate programmes for exporters at different centers across the country with the twin objective of:

- (i) Creating awareness amongst the entrepreneurs with regard to international business and equipping them with the knowledge to enter into export business; and
- (ii) Updating the knowledge of those who are already in the export-import trade.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by FIEO these programmes cover a wide range of subjects including, *inter alia*, Introduction to International Trade, Trade Finance, benefits under Foreign Trade Policy, Customs Laws/procedures and associated formalities, Exchange Control Regulations, Export Documentation, Role of Insurance Agencies including ECGC, Export Packaging, Port Management, Export Pricing, Trade Fair Management, WTO etc., to keep entrepreneurs updated on the changing dynamics of international trade and the effect thereof on export import activities. These programmes also cover the promotional support given by the Government.

During the last three years and the current year, 775 participants have attended the programme.

Simplification of rules for issuance and renewal of gun licenses

*194. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of simplification of rules for issuance and renewal of gun licenses has been under consideration of Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, by when Government would take a decision for simplification of rules for issuance and renewal of gun licenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Simplification and amendment in rules are considered from time to time, and appropriate decisions taken.

Decline in exports and imports

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

(a) whether India's exports declined for the eleventh month which is worse than even that during the global slowdown;

(b) whether India's imports have also declined helping the country's trade deficit in check;

(c) whether it is also a fact that export incentive schemes are yet to trickle down; and

(d) if so, what speedy steps the Ministry is taking to provide incentive schemes to the exporters to increase exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Month-wise exports/ imports and trade deficit is given in the table below:—

(US \$ Billion)

Month	Export				Import				Trade Deficit						
	2013-14	2014-15	% Growth	2015-16 (April-Oct)*	% Growth	2013-14	2014-15	% Growth	2015-16 (April-Oct)*	% Growth	2013-14	2014-15	% Growth	2015-16 (April-Oct)*	% Growth
April	24.5	26.0	6.2	22.0	-15.3	41.6	35.8	-13.9	33.1	-7.5	17.1	9.8	-42.7	11.1	13.2
May	24.9	28.0	12.4	22.4	-20.0	44.0	39.1	-11.2	32.9	-15.8	19.1	11.1	-42.0	10.5	-5.2
June	24.0	25.9	8.0	22.5	-13.3	35.3	38.3	8.5	33.0	-13.8	11.3	12.4	9.6	10.5	-14.9
July	25.8	25.8	-0.2	23.2	-10.0	38.3	40.1	4.6	36.1	-9.9	12.5	14.3	14.4	12.9	-9.7
August	26.3	26.8	1.7	21.4	-20.0	37.0	37.5	1.2	33.7	-10.0	10.7	10.7	-0.1	12.3	15.2
Sept.	28.1	28.9	2.6	21.8	-24.5	34.3	43.3	26.5	32.3	-25.4	6.1	14.5	136.4	10.5	-27.3
Oct.	27.5	25.9	-5.8	21.4	-17.3	38.1	39.5	3.7	30.9	-21.7	10.6	13.6	28.1	9.5	-30.1
Nov.	24.2	26.5	9.5			33.8	42.7	26.5			9.6	16.2	69.6		
Dec.	26.4	26.2	-0.9			36.6	35.3	-3.4			10.2	9.2	-10.0		
January	26.9	24.4	-9.3			36.4	32.3	-11.2			9.5	7.9	-16.7		
Feb.	25.3	22.0	-13.2			33.7	28.7	-14.7			8.3	6.7	-19.1		
March	30.3	24.0	-20.8			41.3	35.4	-14.2			11.0	11.4	4.1		
TOTAL	314.4	310.3	-1.3	154.8	-17.4	450.2	448.0	-0.5	232.1	-15.2	135.8	137.7	1.4	77.3	-10.4

*Provisional.

For the period 2015-16 (April–Oct.), the trade deficit has reduced by 10.4% with respect to the comparable period in the previous financial year.

The above position reflects the prevailing global slowdown marked by adverse global growth performance and steep fall in commodity prices.

(c) and (d) Exporters are availing of and benefitting from various Government initiatives to support them. The measures taken by the Government since April, 2015 include the following:

- (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 'Services 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 funds 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 to the prevailing 4902 lines under the scheme. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced. Consequently the envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme was increased from ₹ 18,000/- crore earlier to ₹ 21,000/- crore per annum.
- (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, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3%

per annum. This scheme will facilitate access to export credit at competitive rates of interest, given the lower interest rate levels 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.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Process for obtaining industrial output data

1921. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the manner/process through which the Central Government obtains the figures of industrial output data;

(b) whether such data is accurate or Government is contemplating any changes in the process of obtaining such data, as the GDP figures are also linked to such data/information; and

(c) the action taken/contemplated by Government to get accurate data/figures of industrial output in view of its importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Industrial Output data is captured and monitored, primarily, through two statistical activities (i) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) on an annual basis and (ii) Index of Industrial Production (IIP) on a monthly basis. The ASI is conducted under the Collection of Statistics Act, since 1959, to obtain comprehensive and detailed statistics of industrial sector with the objective of estimating the contribution of registered manufacturing industries as a whole to the national income. The IIP is compiled on the basis of data sourced from 16 ministries/administrative departments. Data for IIP are collected by various source agencies under different Acts/statutes. Data received then undergo scrutiny and validation before finalisation.

(b) and (c) The output figures for compilation of IIP are authenticated by respective line Ministries/departments and the ASI data is based on actual book of accounts and other documents maintained by registered factories. Government is not contemplating any changes in the process for obtaining this data. The improvement in statistics pertaining to industrial output is a dynamic process and quality of data

is reviewed from time to time by expert groups/standing committees to note the change in structure of industrial sector of the country and improvements are made on the basis of recommendations of these committees/expert groups.

Progress of 'Make in India' campaign

1922. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) what is the progress of 'Make in India' campaign launched in the country;
- (b) whether construction equipment industry has come forward to play a role in the campaign; and
- (c) if so, the details of facilitations and assistance to be extended for setting up the industries for export under 'Make in India' campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The 'Make in India' initiative was launched globally in September, 2014 by the Government of India to focus on invigorating the country's manufacturing sector. A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government of India since the launch of 'Make in India' campaign last year. The 'Make in India' initiative is based on the following four pillars, under which various initiatives have been taken, are:

- New Processes
 - Ease of Doing Business
- New Infrastructure
 - Industrial Corridors
 - Industrial Clusters
 - Smart Cities
- New Sectors
- New Mindset

The 'Make in India' initiative of the Government has made a tremendous impact on the investment climate of the country, as shown by significant growth of overall Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 'Make in India' initiative aims at developing India as a global hub for manufacturing, innovation and design for both domestic and foreign markets. Government has made efforts to simplify the regulatory requirements for import and export which includes:

- (i) Making available importer-exporter code online through e-biz portal.
- (ii) Reducing number of documents required from seven to three for exports and ten to three for imports.
- (iii) Establishment of Customs Clearance Facilitation Committees in every port to ensure expeditious clearance of goods.
- (iv) Integration of customs online Single window clearance system with Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and Plant Quarantine thorough message exchange for faster clearance of food and plant products.

Reduction in import of agricultural products

1923. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the import of agricultural products during the last two years has increased;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to reduce the import of agricultural products;
- (d) if so, whether Government has conducted any study regarding its far reaching consequences on our domestic agriculture and horticulture sectors;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Import of most agricultural products is 'free' under Foreign Trade Policy. Consequently, their import is determined by choices exercised by various economic agents and may fluctuate from time to time. Interest of domestic producers/farmers is protected through measures like tariffs within bound rates and measures available under the WTO Agreements. State-wise trade data is not maintained. Import/Export data is available Product/Country/Port/Period (Date/Month/Year) wise. During the last completed fiscal year of 2014-15, there has been an increase in import of agricultural products as compared to 2013-14.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) In view of (d) above, question does not arise.

Import of pulses

1924. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) the country-wise details of pulses imported into the country during the last one year;

(b) whether Government is imposing import duty on pulses; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to reduce import duty on pulses in the near future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of pulses imported into the country last year and the current year are as below. Country-wise details of pulses imported last year and this year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Import of pulses during the last year and current year

Year	Qty (MT)	Value (US \$ in Million)
2014-15	4584843	2786
2015-16 (Apr. to Sep.)	2237089	1612

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

Statement

*Country-wise details of import of pulses last year and the current year
(upto September 2015)*

(Qty. in ton)

(Value in US \$)

Country	2014-15		2015-16 (Apr. to Sep.)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan	4355	4667269	442	404089
Argentina	9056	6500473	15296	12409875
Australia	332655	188412686	223551	157976112

1	2	3	4	5
Benin			37	36582
Brazil	603	567866	3199	1852516
Canada	2195554	1074572673	930638	512202445
China P RP	71106	72343632	41300	33769793
Costa Rica	110	132637		
Cote D' Ivoire	20	22308	115	128912
Djibouti			96	61356
Egypt A RP			327	177256
Ethiopia	31028	26361456	26248	17034719
France			52252	17772501
Indonesia	2661	3260951		
Iran	24	27094	1274	825906
Kazakhstan			3537	1923743
Kenya	18083	17115023	17023	18000236
Kyrghyzstan	284	388798	356	475698
Madagascar	1917	1843912	1752	2049434
Malawi	46015	33423679	14077	13129459
Malaysia	312	313534	24	29252
Mexico	8190	8918891	5079	3356636
Moldova	2317	877073	202	74338
Mozambique	97068	70415213	26782	25487572
Myanmar	931330	802997303	552838	602581031
Nepal	1047	1298891		
Pakistan IR	2689	2406764	144	142308
Poland			66	104265
Russia	236894	103162894	180640	87943702
Singapore	72	76483		
South Africa	48	56185	45	23600
Sri Lanka DSR	738	633828	43	47129
Sudan	17088	12565043	13209	13767142

1	2	3	4	5
Tanzania Rep	179993	138827162	37906	37476576
Thailand	1157	1344921	191	247617
Turkey	2370	1077131	743	469536
U Arab Emts	167	122671	24	25091
USA	312227	168376471	68884	41714086
Uganda	3008	2517315	1467	1214775
Ukraine	62069	25404999	16838	6477043
Uzbekistan	12473	14991358	444	415223
Yemen Republic	115	81597		
GRAND TOTAL	4584843	2786106184	2237089	1611827554

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

**Identification of cities for development
as investment centres**

1925. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sectors identified and the new cities identified/to be developed as investment centres to promote industrial activities and make India a manufacturing hub;

(b) the details of the facilities extended to foreign/domestic investors in this regard and the expected employment likely to be generated thereby; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 25 Sectors namely, (i) Auto components, (ii) Automobiles, (iii) Aviation, (iv) Biotechnology, (v) Chemicals, (vi) Construction, (vii) Defence Manufacturing, (viii) Electrical Machinery, (ix) Electronic Systems, (x) Food Processing, (xi) IT and BPM, (xii) Leather, (xiii) Media and Entertainment, (xiv) Mining, (xv) Oil and Gas, (xvi) Pharmaceuticals, (xvii) Ports and Shipping, (xviii) Railways, (xix) Renewable Energy, (xx) Roads and Highways, (xxi) Space, (xxii) Textiles and Garments, (xxiii) Thermal Power, (xxiv) Tourism and Hospitality and (xxv) Wellness have been identified for focused attention under the 'Make in India' initiative.

8 nodes are being developed as investment centres in first phase of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). These nodes are Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region (Uttar Pradesh), Manesar-Bawal Investment Region (Haryana), Khushkhera-Biwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (Rajasthan), Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region (Madhya Pradesh), Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region (Gujarat), Shendra Bidkin Investment Region (Maharashtra), Dighi Port Industrial Area (Maharashtra), Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (Rajasthan).

In addition twelve National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) outside the DMIC region have also been given in-principle approval (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra, (ii) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh, (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Medak in Telangana, (v) Tumkur in Karnataka, (vi) Kolar in Karnataka, (vii) Bidar in Karnataka, (viii) Gulbarga in Karnataka, (ix) Kalinganagar, Jaipur District in Odisha, (x) Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu, (xi) Auraiya District in Uttar Pradesh and (xii) Jhansi District in Uttar Pradesh. Out of these NIMZs, the NIMZ at Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh has been given final approval.

(b) and (c) Action Plans with a short-term and a medium-term perspective in the identified sectors have been taken up for implementation by the Ministries/Departments concerned. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to improve ease of doing business in India, and to make India an attractive destination for investment. To further boost the entire investment environment and to bring in foreign investments in the country, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalization touching upon major 15 sectors of the economy by putting more and more FDI proposals on automatic route. Details of major initiatives taken in this regard are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The expected employment likely to be generated in the above mentioned 8 nodes of DMIC by 2040 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of initiatives on Improving 'Ease of Doing Business' in India

The Government of India has taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective. The measures taken are:

1. Process of applying for Industrial License (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has been made online and this service is now available to entrepreneurs on 24x7 basis at the eBiz website. This had led to ease of filing applications and online payment of service charges.

2. 20 services are integrated with the eBiz portal which will function as a single window portal for obtaining clearances from various governments and government agencies. These services are given in Statement-I(A).
3. Notification has been issued on 12-03-2015 by DGFT to limit number of documents required for export and import to three.
4. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced an integrated process of incorporation of a company, wherein applicants can apply for Director's Identification Number (DIN) and company name availability simultaneous to incorporation application [Form INC-29].
5. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has been passed to remove requirements of minimum paid-up capital and common seal for companies. It also simplifies a number of other regulatory requirements.
6. A comparative study of practices followed by the States for grant of clearance and ensuring compliances was conducted through M/s Accenture Services (P) Ltd. and six best practices were identified. These were circulated among all the states for peer evaluation and adoption. The study has also identified important bottlenecks faced by industries and important steps required to improve the business environment in States.
7. Application forms for Industrial Licence (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) have been simplified.
8. *Vide* Press Note 3 (2014), Defence products' list for industrial licensing has been issued, wherein large number of parts/components, castings/forgings etc. have been excluded from the purview of industrial licensing. Similarly dual use items, having military as well as civilian application (unless classified as defence item) will also not require Industrial License from defence angle. For these items only an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed.
9. *Vide* Press Note 5 (2014), initial validity period of Industrial License has been increased to three years from two years. This will give enough time to licensees to procure land and obtain the necessary clearances/approvals from authorities.
10. MHA has stipulated that it will grant security clearance on Industrial Licence Applications within 12 weeks. In matters other than Explosives and FIPB cases, security clearances are valid for three years unless there is a change in composition of management or shareholding.
11. Partial commencement of production is being treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the license. This has obviated the

hardship of licensees to get their Industrial License extended even though they have started production.

12. To facilitate investors and to reply to their queries, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) by applicants for grant of industrial license have been developed and uploaded on DIPP website.
13. *Vide* Press Note 4 (2014), the NIC Code NIC 2008 has been adopted, which is the advanced version of industrial classification. This code will allow Indian businesses to be part of globally recognized and accepted classification that facilitate smooth approvals/registration.
14. *Vide* Press Note 6 (2014), the 'Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry' has been issued. This has obviated the requirement of affidavit from applicants. Earlier, an affidavit signed before Judicial Magistrate was required from the applicant to confirm that they will comply with the safety and security guidelines/procedures laid down by the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs in Government of India. The applicants were facing difficulties in obtaining such affidavit and this was severely delaying the issue of License even after approval of Licensing Committee.
15. A checklist with specific time-lines has been developed for processing all applications filed by foreign investors in cases relating to Retail/NRI/EoU foreign investments. This has been placed on the DIPP website.
16. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of the business.
17. SEZ Units allowed removing goods for repair, replacement, testing, calibration, quality testing and research and development on self-attestation.
18. Process of applying for Environment and Forests clearances has been made online through Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change's portals <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/> and <http://forestsclearance.nic.in/>.
19. Requirement for Environment Assessment Report is required for industrial shed, school, college, hostel for education institution above 20,000 square meters of build-up area up to 150,000 square meters of build-up area.
20. The issue of time taken in registration with Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) was taken up with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Director General, ESIC and Central Provident Fund Commissioner. Both the processes have been automated and ESIC registration number is being provided on a real-time basis.

21. An order facilitating revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs through banker's committee has been issued by Ministry of MSME.
22. A unified portal for registration of Units for LIN, reporting of inspection, submission of returns and grievance redressal has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
23. DIPP has requested all Secretaries of Government of India and Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment. In order to improve the regulatory business environment they have been requested to take the following measures on priority: a) All returns should be filed on-line through a unified form; b) A check-list of required compliances should be placed on Department's web portal; c) All registers required to be maintained by the business should be replaced with a single electronic register; d) No inspection should be undertaken without the approval of the Head of the Department; and e) For all non-risk, non-hazardous businesses a system of self-certification should be introduced.
24. Registration process of VAT and Professional tax has been merged into a single process with single ID on 1st January, 2015 by the Government of Maharashtra.
25. Registration for VAT in Delhi has been made online. TIN allotment is done real-time and business can start immediately on receipt of TIN number.
26. The time required for giving a new electric connection in Mumbai has been reduced to 21 days from 67 days. The number of procedures involved has been cut down to 3 from existing 7.
27. Simplified procedure for new electric connection in Delhi with reduced procedures and time.
28. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has launched online application process for grant of construction permits for residential and industrial buildings on 16th March, 2015 and commercial buildings in May, 2015.

Statement-I(A)

List of 20 Central Government Services (Integrated)

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

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Dept. Name	Service Name
4.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Commencement of Business
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
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

Statement-II

As per the master plans prepared for various nodes, the details of expected employment generation by 2040 in the 8 nodes being developed in the phase-I area as under:

Name of the Node	State	Expected Employment Generation (direct and indirect)
Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region	Uttar Pradesh	8 lakhs
Manesar-Bawal Investment Region	Haryana	7.5 lakhs
Khushkhera-Biwadi-Neemrana Investment Region	Rajasthan	16 lakhs
Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region	Madhya Pradesh	5.36 lakhs
Ahmedabad Dholera Investment Region	Gujarat	4.5 lakhs
Shendra Bidkin Investment Region	Maharashtra	12 lakhs
Dighi Port Industrial Area	Maharashtra	3.20 lakhs
Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area	Rajasthan	3.20 lakhs

Finalization of National IPR Policy

1926. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finalizing comprehensive National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy to protect IPRs of all innovators;

(b) if so, by when the policy would be ready along with details thereof; and

(c) whether comments called on the draft IPR policy document have been received, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The all-encompassing IPR Policy will promote a holistic and conducive ecosystem to catalyse the full potential of intellectual property for India's economic growth and socio-cultural development, while protecting public interest. This policy shall weave in the strengths of the Government, research and development

organizations, educational institutions, corporate entities including MSMEs, start-ups and other stakeholders in the creation of an innovation-conducive environment besides complementing the strengths of our substantive laws with transparent, predictable and efficient administrative and procedural mechanisms as also well informed adjudicatory structure. No target date has been fixed for finalizing the IPR policy.

(c) Comments have been received from all Ministries/Departments concerned, which have given suggestions and observations on issues concerning them. These comments have been examined and incorporated suitably.

Export from SEZs

1927. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have helped exports;

(b) what is the exact amount of exports in rupee terms, from the SEZs from across India including Odisha, during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(c) what is the total amount of exemption, in respect of various taxes, duties/levies granted to the SEZs during each of the aforesaid last three years; and

(d) the details of the upcoming SEZs in the country especially in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 411 proposals out of which 328 SEZs have been notified. Presently, a total of 204 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are exporting. Exports from SEZs across India, including Odisha, during the last three years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year(s)	Total SEZ Exports
2012-2013	476159
2013-2014	494077
2014-2015	463770

(c) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in the nature of incentives to achieve the SEZ objectives. The revenue foregone on account of concessions availed by the SEZ Developers and Units under the provisions

of sections 10AA and 80-LA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as well as customs duty and excise duty availed during the last three years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year(s)	Revenue Foregone
1.	2012-2013	23305.40
2.	2013-2014	27855.10
3.	2014-2015 (estimated)	26533.87

(d) Currently, there are two proposals for setting up of Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sector SEZs in Telangana. There is no new proposal for setting up of SEZ in Odisha.

**Enquiry against violation of explosives
rules in Pakur, Jharkhand**

1928. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was initiated/conducted by District Authority, Pakur, Jharkhand against a company located in Deoghar District for carrying out illegal blast of explosives in stone mines;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them for violation of Explosives Rules, 2008;

(c) whether the same company has also been granted P3 License for sale of Ammonium Nitrate by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) as per Ammonium Nitrate (AN) rules, 2012; and

(d) if so, whether Government will suspend or revoke its licence for violating Explosives Rules and take action against it, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No action was taken as no illegal mining and violation of Explosives Rules, 2008 was found in the inquiry against M/s. Nescent Mine Tech Pvt. Corporation Ltd., Deoghar conducted by District Authority, Pakur, Government of Jharkhand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Trade deficit with China

1929. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has huge bilateral trade deficit with China, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what steps have been taken to address this issue;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite such trade deficit, Government is negotiating Regional Free Trade Agreement that may also include China; and

(d) if so, what will be the implications of Free Trade Agreement with China on the bilateral trade deficit?

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

*Bilateral Trade between India and China 2012-13 to 2014-15
and the current year*

(Value in USD Million)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2012-13	52,248.33	13,534.88	65,783.21	38,713.45
2013-14	51,034.62	14,824.36	65,858.98	36,210.26
2014-15	60,409.76	11,935.54	72,345.30	48,474.22
2015-16	31,628.95	4,629.02	36,257.97	26,999.93
(April- Sept.) (P)				

Source: DGCI&S

(P) Figures are Provisional.

(b) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September 2014, the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes “that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve

bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years.”

(c) and (d) India is part of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and is negotiating a proposed free trade agreement with the RCEP participating countries including China. The government is taking into account the concerns of stakeholders. The proposed agreement would also provide opportunities for India to increase its exports to China and reduce the trade deficit.

Expert committee on National Rubber Policy

1930. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee was formed for the National Rubber Policy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the expert committee is yet to come out with its policy;

(c) whether Government would impose safeguard provisions as rubber imports harm the domestic sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India constituted an Expert Committee on 16 June 2014 mandated to examine issues related to rubber production, development, consumption and exports and suggest a National Policy on Rubber in the interest of both the growers as well as consumers. The Expert Committee consisted of experts and stakeholders of rubber industry including representatives of relevant Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, State Governments of Kerala and Tripura, Rubber Board, Associations of NR growers, Associations of rubber based industries including manufacturers of tyres, latex, block rubber, synthetic rubber and academic and research oriented institutions in the government and the non-governmental sector. The Committee has submitted the final draft of the policy.

(c) and (d) Safeguard provisions against imports are invoked when injury to the domestic industry and producers are established as per the relevant statutory provisions. Continued import of natural rubber (NR) is caused by relatively low prices of NR, especially block rubber in the world market; non-availability of the required material in adequate quantity in domestic market and irregular market

arrivals. However, the Government has already raised the basic customs duty on dry forms of NR from “20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower” to “25% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower” from 30th April 2015 in order to protect domestic growers. The Government has also reduced the export obligation period to six months for NR imports from the date of clearance of each consignment under Advance Authorisation Scheme.

**Impact of ban on 700 Indian drugs
on India-EU FTA talks**

1931. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union (EU) has suggested to India to discuss its ban on 700 Indian drugs as a separate issue so that stalled talks on Free Trade Agreement (FTA) can be resumed;

(b) if so, the response of the Ministry to the proposal; and

(c) what speedy steps the Ministry is taking to resolve the issue for mutual benefit to the EU and India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The EU has suspended the market authorizations issued for about 700 generic medicines of various companies including some Indian and overseas countries, for which clinical tests (BA/BE studies) were conducted by an Indian company. The Government had at that time temporarily deferred resumption of the talks on Free Trade Agreement with EU.

(b) and (c) Currently India and EU are constructively engaged to sort out regulatory issues between the two countries and expand and strengthen technical co-operation on Good Manufacturing practices.

Cumulative FDI Inflow

1932. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15; and

(b) the FDI inflow in 2014-15 and the Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) and Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) component in the composite FDI received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of total FDI inflow in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

(Amount in US\$ billion)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount of FDI inflow
1.	2012-13	34.30
2.	2013-14	36.05
3.	2014-15	44.29
Cumulative total (2012-15)		114.64

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

(b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investment (FII)/ Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) are two different routes of foreign investment and FII/FPI is not a component of FDI. FII/FPI investment in 2014-15 was US\$ 40,923 million.

Reform measures by Maharashtra to attract investors

1933. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra has been able to attract long term industrial investors due to relaxed norms, tax sops and labour reforms;

(b) if so, the details of reform measures taken by the State of Maharashtra so far;

(c) the domestic investors and global investor-wise details of investment assurances received by Maharashtra since November 2014, till present;

(d) how much of the total investment is likely to be made in the Konkan region of Maharashtra; and

(e) what percentage of the total investment assurances have been realized so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has launched “Make in Maharashtra” campaign inspired from “Make in India” program wherein various reforms to attract long term Industrial Investments have been undertaken. Efforts are also being made under “Ease of Doing Business” guidelines issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India.

(b) Following measures have been undertaken in “Make in Maharashtra” campaign:

- In MIDC area the number of licenses has been reduced from 66 to 46
- Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation has reduced the construction permission procedures from 27 to 11.
- Number of approvals for electricity connection have been reduced from 7 to 3.
- Labour department has started using randomized risk based inspection for industrial establishments.

(c) Since November, 2014 till date the investment in Maharashtra through 46 Mega/Ultra Mega projects is ₹ 73958.21 crore.

(d) Investment in the Konkan Region through 9 mega projects is ₹ 45213.61 crore.

(e) The percentage of total investment assurances that have been realized is not maintained by the Government of Maharashtra or Government of India.

Safeguarding interests of Indian exporters

1934. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Indian exporters are facing many challenges in the backdrop of global economic slowdown;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to safeguard the interests of Indian exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) India's exports have been impacted adversely by the global slowdown involving a steep decline in commodity prices and an adverse global economic growth scenario. The data related to India's exports in recent period is as follows:—

Year	Export	
	Value (US\$ Billion)	% Growth
2013-14	314.41	4.66
2014-15	310.34	-1.29
2014-15 (April-October)	187.29	
2015-16 (April-October)*	154.77	-17.36

* Provisional

To address the situation the Government has taken various measures which includes the following:-

- (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 'Services 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 funds 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 to the prevailing 4902 lines under the scheme. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced. Consequently the envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme was increased from ₹ 18,000/- crore earlier to ₹ 21,000/- crore per annum.
- (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, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3% per annum. This scheme will facilitate access to export credit at competitive rates of interest, given the lower interest rate levels 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.

**Delay in purchase of tobacco from
farmers by STC**

1935. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crop of tobacco takes four months to grow and pluck in Andhra Pradesh and other tobacco growing States;

(b) whether even after eight months, tobacco has not been purchased by the State Trading Corporation (STC) from the farmers of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for tobacco is very low;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps Government is taking to persuade STC to purchase tobacco from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In Andhra Pradesh, the nursery season for tobacco crop is during the month of July-September and the period of harvest is between November and February. In Karnataka, the nursery season for tobacco is during the month of March-May and the period of harvest is between July and September.

(b) STC had purchased tobacco under Price Support Mechanism in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1983, 1987, 1999 and 2000 as per directives of the Government. However, no such directive has been issued to STC by the Government for purchase of tobacco from the farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) There is no Minimum Support Price declared by Government of India for tobacco since 2008-09.

(e) No decision has been taken for procurement of tobacco by STC by the Government. Instead, decision was taken to compensate the registered growers of Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco in the state of Andhra Pradesh for identified low grade varieties. The auctions for sale of FCV tobacco started in Andhra Pradesh on 11.3.2015, and concluded on 2.11.2015 (186 days). A volume of 190.05 million kg was sold at an average price of ₹ 93.07 per kg. Thus, the entire stock has been procured by buyers in the Auction platform for 2014-15 crop season.

Environmental impact of import of cheap chinese goods

†1936. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the waste due to abundance of cheap Chinese manufactured goods in India is increasingly becoming a menace to the environment in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government will establish any channel to monitor goods coming from China; and

(c) if not, in what manner Government will stop import of cheap and sub-standard goods from China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Economies today across the globe are highly complex and interdependent. No economy can adopt a closed stance without adversely impacting its citizens in terms of meeting their needs. Imports address situations like shortage/non-availability of item, price/quantity preferences of consumers etc. Within this framework, goods are imported into the country subject to all the laws/rules regarding protection of environment, ensuring quality, standards and national security. Further, the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) lays down that whatever domestic Laws/Rules/Orders/Regulations/Technical specifications/environmental/safety and health norms are applicable on domestically produced goods, the same shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to imports.

India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. The BIS standards applicable to domestic goods, are also applicable to imported goods. For imported food and edible items, Food Safety and standards Act (FSSA), 2006 and Rules there under are also applicable.

Concerns of domestic producers regarding unfair imports are addressed through measures like anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

Annual production of spices

1937. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual quantity of production of spices in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what percentage of spices produced is exported and released for domestic consumption;

(c) whether the quantity of spices released for the domestic consumption is sufficient to meet the demand;

(d) if not, how does the Ministry propose to meet the demand of the domestic market for the local consumers; and

(e) what is the procedure adopted by Government to strike a balance between the demand of the local market for domestic consumption and the demand of the foreign markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The annual production of spices in the country is around 6 million tones, out of which about 12 to 14% is exported while the rest is available for domestic consumption.

(c) and (d) India imports selected spices like Clove, Cassia, Cinnamon, Poppy Seed, Star anise to meet domestic consumption as well as fulfilling demand of industry for value addition and re-export. Government implements several programmes for increasing production and availability of spices such as Cardamom through the Spices Board and other spices through the State Horticulture Missions under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The mission programmes are aimed at increasing production, productivity and quality of the produce to meet growing demand in the domestic as well as export market.

(e) While the requirement of domestic market are met by programmes aimed at increasing production and ensuring remunerative prices to farmers through pre and post harvest management and support activities, the industry is assisted through adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification and training of laboratory personnel for producing quality spices and making them available for exports.

Revival of export interest subsidy scheme

1938. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revived the export interest subsidy scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scheme has been made effective prospectively and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the liability of Government under the scheme and whether budget is already allocated thereunder; and

(d) the sectors benefited by the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit *w.e.f.* 01.04.2015 for select product lines under 416 ITC(HS) Codes at 4 digit level and exports made by all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises across all ITC(HS) codes. Operational guidelines have been notified *vide* RBI Circular No. 62 dated 04.12.2015 which is available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

(c) and (d) Financial implication of the scheme is estimated to be in the range of ₹ 2500 to ₹ 2700 crore per year. However, the actual financial implication would depend on the level of exports and the claims filed by exporters with the Banks. ₹ 1625 crore has already been allocated to Department of Commerce for the Financial Year 2015-16 for this scheme.

Strategy to work in WTO system

1939. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a strategy to positively work in World Trade Organization (WTO) system and create larger number of supporters in Nairobi Ministerial level meetings; and

(b) if so, how the plurilateral and bilateral treaties already existing between India and other countries will be protected and revisited keeping in mind specifically the corporate companies dictating to India and creating damaging disputes on the basis of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India works closely with other member countries of the World Trade Organization in order to ensure that the interests of developing countries are protected. India is part of various groups of developing countries in the WTO working on issues of common interest. Apart from this India works in coordination with other groups of developing countries.

(b) The bilateral/plurilateral treaties are also entered into keeping national interests in view. India has concluded 11 Free Trade Agreements and 6 Limited scope Preferential Trade Agreements. Every Free Trade Agreement has a joint review

mechanism which provides for review of the Agreement from time to time, taking into account the interests of our stakeholders.

Under the WTO agreements, there are no provisions for any private sector/corporate action against the Government. India's Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT), in certain circumstances, provide for private investors to file Investor-State-Dispute Settlement cases against the government. Such remedies are equally available for Indian investors in the other party to the BIT. However, the process of revising the Indian model text for Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) has recently been completed. The revised model BIT will be the basis for re-negotiation of existing BITs and negotiation of future BITs and investment chapters in Free Trade Agreement. The new Indian Model BIT text will provide appropriate protection to foreign investors in India and Indian investors in the foreign country, in the light of relevant international precedents and practices, while maintaining a balance between the investor's rights and the Government obligations.

Trade relation with China

1940. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has trade relations with China;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and commodity-wise details of the quantum and value of exports and imports with China, during each of the last three years and this year;
- (c) whether it is a fact that trade deficit with China is increasing continuously in the recent years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and e) the steps taken to reduce trade deficit with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. India has trade relations with China.

(b) The details of commodities of export and import with China for the last three years and the current year (April- September 2015) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Details of trade and trade deficit with China during the last three years and the current year are given below:-

*Bilateral Trade between India and China 2012-13 to 2014-15
and the current year*

(Value in USD Million)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2012-13	52,248.33	13,534.88	65,783.21	38,713.45
2013-14	51,034.62	14,824.36	65,858.98	36,210.26
2014-15	60,409.76	11,935.54	72,345.30	48,474.22
2015-16 (April- Sept.)(P)	31,628.95	4,629.02	36,257.97	26,999.93

Source: DGCI&S

(P): Figures are Provisional

Increasing trade deficit with China can primarily be attributed to the fact that Chinese exports to India are mostly manufactured items which rely on meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power in India. India's exports to China on the other hand, are characterized by primary products, raw material and intermediate products. While manufactured items catering to India's power, telecom and other fast growth sectors contribute a significant proportion towards India's imports from China, other major imports are of products such as computer hardware and peripherals, bulk drugs and drug intermediates, project goods, fertilizers and chemicals, consumer electronics, iron and steel and products thereof etc. These imports feed the growing demand in India for such goods which China, due to variety of reasons, is able to export to India at competitive prices.

(e) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September 2014 the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes "that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) & Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years."

Statement*Details of commodities of export and import with china for the last three years and the current year*

E BROC DESC	2012-13				2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Apr-Sep)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
AC, Refrigeration Machinery etc	30.49	1021.27	25.64	986.14	34.57	1099.55	13.65			496.44
Accumulators and Batteries	1.63	343.07	2.89	441.98	2.06	321.39	0.09			223.18
Agro Chemicals	52.49	243.53	53.03	317.73	47.44	412.22	22.89			236.89
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	9.62	1.27	411.19	16.51	157.75	23.59	6.43			3.10
Alcoholic Beverages	0.52	1.27	0.43	1.14	0.52	0.14	0.30			0.13
Aluminium, Products of Aluminium	15.56	528.56	88.16	569.96	24.12	746.29	2.83			381.08
ATM, Injecting Molding Machinery etc	41.28	253.90	59.08	262.45	59.67	208.00	28.92			102.64
Auto Components/Parts	63.63	633.49	89.97	720.01	89.97	940.90	34.51			454.08
Auto Tyres And Tubes	0.40	89.07	0.61	105.19	1.71	160.63	0.30			122.87
Ayush And Herbal Products	3.55	0.43	5.17	0.38	6.49	0.40	3.15			0.41
Bicycle And Parts	1.12	291.27	0.46	218.80	0.79	173.58	0.14			69.45
Books, Publications And Printing	0.35	23.48	0.41	26.46	0.54	20.94	0.18			29.58
Buffalo Meat	5.14				0.24					

Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	107.45	2009.88	98.77	2000.39	111.37	2088.31	60.12	1145.57
Bulk Minerals And Ores	190.49	4.23	218.56	10.97	244.96	26.62	138.05	1.97
Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	6.32	13.45	7.07	14.27	9.64	20.10	6.26	9.04
Cashew		0.00	0.00		0.47	0.00	0.26	
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	0.39	0.00	1.36	0.30	1.52	1.21	0.02	0.13
Castor Oil	323.11	0.07	280.42	0.15	215.98	0.16	129.38	
Ceramics And Allied Products	7.27	565.62	4.87	481.42	7.64	612.78	0.81	321.13
Cereal Preparations	0.18	8.16	0.39	6.93	0.08	11.54	0.09	4.22
Cmnt, Clinkr and Asbstos CMNT	0.13	19.08	0.10	7.29	0.07	7.37	0.31	3.62
Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc		50.23		581.04	0.00	423.63	0.00	209.09
Cocoa Products	13.12	1.07	28.19	0.92	12.66	2.97	11.64	1.35
Coffee	1.49	0.35	0.89	0.07	1.30	3.50	0.59	0.07
Coir and Coir Manufactures	38.13	15.66	60.05	8.61	78.44	3.81	38.46	1.32
Computer Hardware, Peripherals	33.10	4318.98	28.87	4214.26	18.85	4336.63	13.50	2423.89
Consumer Electronics	14.22	2096.49	19.04	1728.47	13.25	2026.18	4.93	1033.70
Copper and Prdets Made of Copr	2011.12	225.78	1842.12	216.58	1890.91	225.06	579.99	95.12
Cosmetics and Toiletries	62.68	76.04	34.59	78.81	26.20	79.77	10.82	47.99
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.	29.08	254.19	29.93	248.08	39.64	259.50	19.93	132.52
Cotton Raw Incd. Waste	2237.38	0.36	1912.95	0.02	743.28	0.01	54.56	
Cotton Yarn	1155.40	36.16	1905.55	41.07	1516.65	32.37	884.90	22.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cranes, Lifts and Winches	10.54	502.90	4.74	352.81	6.03	425.04	1.51	205.21
Dairy Products	0.01	1.18	0.01	0.33	1.58	0.86	0.74	0.39
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	8.57	87.05	11.99	110.59	19.06	129.67	9.14	70.16
Dye Intermediates	89.59	92.59	52.53	204.12	62.46	219.30	27.28	82.31
Dyes	58.49	168.64	77.00	177.42	76.58	176.32	39.28	88.30
Electric Machinery and Equipme	81.49	1894.79	86.41	1726.40	84.61	1835.01	39.28	1090.00
Electrodes	3.03	20.62	2.51	17.74	1.83	20.07	0.51	8.28
Electronics Components	73.69	1699.79	83.93	1915.25	91.56	1984.27	38.04	1262.56
Electronics Instruments	101.55	1730.43	113.35	1672.95	130.58	1797.62	63.78	925.16
Essential Oils	3.06	11.02	1.21	13.86	0.94	12.89	1.31	7.34
Fertilizers Crude	0.19	3.25	0.06	5.39		6.02	0.07	4.14
Fertilizers Manufactured	0.07	2997.02	0.27	1920.38	0.03	3148.71	0.02	2291.48
Finished Leather	98.88	20.05	122.60	23.13	152.44	32.55	60.97	19.75
Floor Cvrng of Jute	0.18	0.11	0.39	0.24	1.03	0.07	0.47	0.06
Florictlr Products	1.95	1.71	1.57	1.35	1.39	1.63	0.70	0.75
Footwear of Leather	8.05	132.43	14.32	126.93	22.16	129.43	15.27	65.06
Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.	0.09	106.24	0.19	109.99	0.26	136.62	0.06	69.86
Fresh Fruits	3.18	83.69	2.07	100.48	1.63	74.42	0.01	18.52
Fresh Vegetables	0.05	0.03	0.16	0.84		0.04	0.08	

Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	1.77	7.15	1.64	5.39	3.12	4.72	0.43	4.04
Glass and Glassware	58.90	322.30	75.94	306.08	66.50	358.04	36.13	192.82
Gold		9.65		51.30		35.70		9.99
Gold and OTH Precs Metl Jwlery	0.70	2.86	1.25	4.24	3.71	5.52	0.15	2.00
Granit, Natrl Stone and Product	512.45	72.93	559.79	59.35	507.09	71.43	223.55	30.37
Graphite, Explsivs and Accesor	0.06	99.29	0.07	113.27	0.06	87.14	0.03	11.12
Groundnut	6.74		2.61		34.63		1.84	
Guergam Meal	252.64		160.08	0.37	83.56		25.11	
Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade CRPTS)	6.95	266.90	10.13	278.72	37.55	315.14	3.61	193.55
Handloom Products	1.56	1.43	0.66	5.85	0.96	1.12	0.48	1.10
Hnd Tool, Ctng Tool of Metals	8.16	194.74	9.78	175.72	11.59	233.31	3.69	100.08
Human Hair, Products Thereo	205.69	11.08	245.30	7.91	198.29	7.26	88.35	3.65
IC Engines and Parts	66.97	167.07	74.29	151.15	93.44	170.6	57.13	80.73
Indl. Machnry for Dairy etc	107.98	2338.01	145.17	2270.36	143.07	2664.99	58.09	1426.39
Inorganic Chemicals	22.08	574.85	14.81	573.05	19.51	610.5	9.84	293.29
Iron and Steel	300.44	1495.33	321.96	976.29	118.32	2713.35	65.41	1116.16
Iron Ore	1423.23	0.04	1205.66		208.04	1.15	26.5	0
Jute Hessian	0.14		0.20		0.15		0.13	
Jute Yarn	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lead and Products Made of Lead	0.02	3.99	0.43	3.62	0	2.36	0	0.95
Leather Footwear Component	0.01	11.6	0.05	10.58	0.37	13.99	0.34	7.03
Leather Garments	8.22	0.21	4.57	0.27	2.46	0.37	4.47	0.16
Leather Goods	8.52	26.73	10.64	30.06	16.3	35.6	6.55	17.84
Machine Tools	26.79	403.77	23.73	332.28	27.92	412.04	14.88	195.03
Mannmade Staple Fibre	24.86	38.37	27.09	60.5	47.35	99.72	11.88	57.34
Mannmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	35.01	846.19	36.14	868.35	47.07	974.92	14.61	430.16
Marine Products	182.1	1.19	192.96	0.89	131.72	0.62	74.96	0.6
Medical and Scientific Instrum	18.85	318.39	20.18	300.87	20.78	334.47	9.81	166.26
MICA	27	0.11	30.35	0.12	33.71	0.18	18.7	0.03
Milled Products	1.13	1.96	3.35	1.24	9.32	1.13	1.23	0.5
Misc Processed Items	1.24	15.09	0.87	14	0.45	15.87	0.21	8.98
Mollases	1.62		0.05	0.02	0.08			
Motor Vehicle/Cars	25.11	5.56	22.91	26.09	8.4	9.77	1.28	2.22
Moulded and Extruded Goods	42.7	341.3	11.26	354.91	10.86	429.98	5.48	225.85
Natr'l Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	1.95	74.25	1.05	59.83	1.58	43.41	0.94	16.75
Natural Rubber	18.99	0.47	2.21	0.01		0.17		0
Newsprint		0.11		25.41		26.19		

Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	0.14	8.37	7.22	29.23	0.35	188.1	27.07	29.38
Nuclear Reactr, Indl Boilr, Prt	25.41	180.34	6.42	129.85	9.17	110.72	3.21	79.49
Office Equipments	0.1	50.57	0.07	56.95	0.07	78.65	0.05	44.11
Oil Meals	5.35	0.02	4.12	0.04	16.82	0.06	6.45	0.01
Optical Items (Incl. Lens Etc)	53.56	105.91	52.78	113.8	7.54	134.69	6.82	67.82
Organic Chemicals	498.03	1840.39	490.86	1987.68	626.75	2482.98	261.39	1362.69
Oth Non Ferous Metal and Prode	1.49	341.56	0.96	365.6	1.89	428.61	1.38	201.7
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl	2.8	377.86	5.21	393.6	5.38	457.68	2.02	249.89
Other Cereals	13.34		15.75		3.62		0.15	
Other Commodities	143.22	726.2	89.81	631.29	141.39	757.67	38.61	402.14
Other Construction Machinery	10.26	455.87	17.05	391.96	15.15	341.12	7.81	154.5
Other Crude Minerals	136.81	37.44	128.23	31.31	45.65	29.94	8.22	14.28
Other Jute Manufactures	0.20	2.98	0.11	2.72	0.08	2.78	0.03	1.12
Other Misc. Engineering Items	29.33	533.53	57.87	541.36	57.71	677.32	32.31	348.61
Other Miscellaenous Chemicals	47.9	290.84	50.35	375.3	38.68	481.28	8.01	218.95
Other Oil Seeds	0.52		0.41		0.26	0.01	0.00	0.01
Other Plastic Items	8.70	386.56	9.88	433.13	8.20	467.8	2.20	248.53
Other Precious and Base Metals		0.00	0.00	0.09		0.70		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Other Wood and Wood Products	0.04	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.04	0.29	58.91	0.22
Othr Rubber Product Except Footw	27.37	136.32	26.1	126.56	29.44	121.12	17.3	59.59
Packaging Materials	4.81	44.39	4.23	56.8	4.71	62.92	1.28	33.81
Paint, Varnish and Allid Prode	31.21	196.77	21.56	208.24	16.41	235.92	7.49	114.11
Paper, Paper Board and Product	3.9	286.84	4.24	333.07	4.03	380.47	1.81	193.02
Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones	86.23	25.49	123.46	48.82	143.92	31.19	63.95	19.41
Petroleum Products	326.02	194.13	1019.87	237.46	1247	315.82	216.32	147.76
Petroleum: Crude								63.26
Plastic Sht, Film, Plts etc	27.18	220.20	22.77	230.40	23.86	256.54	12.310	148.56
Plastic Raw Materials	551.78	507.66	513.58	657.99	315.95	932.82	157.74	442.75
Plywood And Allied Products	3.24	307.56	4.83	263.04	7.19	299.55	3.41	135.50
Poultry Products	0.00		0.00			0.00		
Prime Mica And Mica Products	0.98	79.66	1.23	74.25	1.26	67.93	0.63	39.91
Processed Fruits And Juices	6.98	12.18	11.61	8.47	12.21	9.74	5.18	4.74
Processed Meat			0.00					
Processed Minerals	118.55	131.57	156.76	123.84	282.18	134.41	122.17	61.44
Processed Vegetables	1.67	9.14	2.19	9.83	4.06	5.29	0.9	3.74
Products of Iron and Steel	59.04	1472.76	80.96	1216.17	78.06	1388.18	33.55	578
Project Goods	9.82	3704.95	1.30	2124.09	2.43	1449.33	0	476.64
Pulp and Waste Paper	0.06	10.59	0.04	12.56		16.42	0.02	6.96

Pulses	0.03	84.39	0.06	72.56	0.11	72.34	0.06	33.77
Pumps of All Types	18.80	151.73	23.59	152.62	25.91	137.24	9.72	67.38
Railway Trnsprt Equipmnts, Prts	0.80	76.96	1.35	69.9	3.38	50.21	0.91	39.71
Raw Hides and Skins	0.32	1.48	0.22	1.75	0.09	3.08	0.02	1.32
Residul Chemicl and Allied Prod	127.80	1058.20	150.63	1226.39	161.11	1522.25	69.64	736.02
Rice-Basmoti	0.00		0.04				0.00	
Rice (Other Than Basmoti)	0.62		0.62		0.35		0.7	
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	40.37	38.79	42.57	47.8	52.61	57.77	22.94	34.67
Rmg Manmade Fibres	6.12	26.07	7.32	44	10.91	61.34	5.46	37.93
Rmg Of Othr Textile Matrl	2.35	33.55	2.66	49.22	4.2	61.9	2.95	31.44
Rmg Silk	0.47	0.75	0.54	1.74	0.37	1.76	0.17	0.84
Rmg Wool	1.39	2	1.17	2.95	1.53	2.76	1.51	1.79
Saddlery And Harness	0.4	0.05	0.29	0.08	0.61	0.17	0.15	0.04
Sesame Seeds	3.63		6.38	0	62.42		3.21	
Shellac	3.98	6.66	6.45	2.5	2.27	2.27	1.14	
Ship, Boat And Floating Struct	11.83	682.81	0.71	941.77	0.07	1122.27		144.81
Silk Carpet	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05		0.00
Silk Waste	6.98	3.18	10.85	4.67	14.7	4.24	5.68	1.36
Silk, Raw		224.53		146.06		152.39		68.38
Silver	0.00	140.19		826.92		1141.02	0.00	198.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Spices	501.19	36.69	384.42	56.62	245.27	54.56	86.34	22.29
Sports Goods	0.59	130.34	0.96	106.99	0.62	127.07	0.40	62.50
Stationery/Office, School Supply	2.79	38.48	5.69	36.91	3.32	45.06	1.16	23.30
Sugar	4.26	0.19	4.99	0.34	0.09	0.27	0.44	0.25
Sulphur, Unroasted Iron Pyrite	53.65	0.02	52.08	0.05	53.72	0.11	23.6	0.06
Surgicals	2.13	57.92	2.61	55.73	2.19	62.19	3.24	32.72
Tea	14.47	1.74	16.44	2.42	11.63	2.19	5.45	1.04
Telecom Instruments	78.29	6390.61	97.16	7064.71	62.98	9240.87	19.02	5724.64
Tin And Products Made Of Tin	0.03	1.44	0.66	1.44	0.01	1.19		0.41
Tobacco Manufactured	0.27	2.36	0.93	2.20	0.67	1.84	0.94	0.77
Tobacco Unmanufactured			1.27		0.57		2.43	
Two And Three Wheelers	0.08	2.03	0.52	3.47	3.61	2.31	1.54	3.01
Vegetable Oils	42.07	1.00	5.00	0.27	27.99	0.25	1.26	0.13
Wheat	1.63		2.08		1.37		0.57	
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics,Madeupsetc	5.56	29.23	3.79	27.81	5.09	29.30	3.12	17.00
Wool, Raw		3.64		6.70		9.66		3.98
Zinc And Products Made Of Zinc	10.55	9.65	98.34	9.20	144.88	14.77	19.58	4.57

Source: DGCI&S.

Growth in investments by other countries

1941. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been substantial growth in investments made by other countries in India;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and country-wise details thereof, during each of the last two years and this year;
- (c) whether the investors from such countries have shown interest to invest in our country, during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to those countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the agreements signed in this regard with those countries; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The year-wise and country-wise details of the FDI equity inflow received from other countries, during the last 2 years and current year, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During these visits Hon'ble Prime Minister held meetings with the CEOs of some of the world's largest multinational companies; briefed them on the government's flagship schemes and the improved business environment in the country; assured them of a stable and predictable policy environment; and encouraged them to strengthen their existing investments and to consider India for future investments. Though there is no mechanism to measure the interest shown by the business community of the host countries, some of the announcements made during visits to major countries are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Data in this regard is not maintained centrally. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is largely a matter of private business decisions. However, some of the MoUs signed during these visits are incorporated in Statement-II.

(f) The Government is constantly pursuing foreign investors who have shown their interest in investing in India during such visits. Government has created mechanisms to get feedback from investors to overcome investment bottlenecks and achieve greater ease of doing business in India. Investment by foreign companies in the country is governed by the FDI Policy as well as the sectoral laws, regulations and policies. However, FDI is made by companies based on their assessment of prevailing market conditions, further prospects and other related factors.

Statement-I

*Details on financial year wise FDI equity inflows
from April 2013 to September 2015*

Sl. No.	Country	2013-14 Apr-Mar	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Sep	Total
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Australia	58.10	57.96	84.13	200.19
2.	Austria	24.54	35.64	5.19	65.37
3.	Bahamas	2.76	4.84	0.42	8.03
4.	Baharain	3.10	16.98	3.60	23.69
5.	Argentina	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
6.	Belgium	270.67	42.03	50.74	363.44
7.	Belarus	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.11
8.	Brazil	1.57	0.63	1.00	3.19
9.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
10.	Bulgaria	0.06	0.99	0.05	1.10
11.	Canada	11.32	91.10	57.80	160.22
12.	Caymen Islands	124.35	72.16	156.98	353.49
13.	Channel Islands	7.88	11.31	1.71	20.90
14.	China	123.99	494.75	344.26	963.00
15.	Czech Republic	1.35	0.41	2.65	4.41
16.	Cyprus	556.72	597.97	283.88	1,438.57
17.	Denmark	42.68	29.25	8.65	80.58
18.	Estonia	0.00	0.18	0.25	0.43
19.	Finland	13.44	59.23	39.07	111.73
20.	Chile	2.90	6.26	0.00	9.17
21.	France	305.39	634.62	253.88	1,193.89
22.	Greece	0.20	2.47	0.13	2.80
23.	Germany	1,038.42	1,124.86	692.95	2,856.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Hong Kong	186.63	325.52	33.76	545.91
25.	Hungary	6.55	0.18	0.42	7.15
26.	Indonesia	1.14	11.53	0.27	12.94
27.	Ireland	163.01	12.77	11.84	187.61
28.	Isle of Man	7.07	0.02	0.00	7.09
29.	Israel	20.08	10.22	5.70	36.00
30.	Italy	196.05	219.92	95.77	511.74
31.	Liechtenstein	2.97	0.09	0.09	3.15
32.	Japan	1,717.75	2,084.23	814.64	4,616.62
33.	Kazakhstan	8.70	0.00	0.00	8.70
34.	Korea (North)	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.32
35.	Lebanon	0.08	1.20	0.08	1.37
36.	South Korea	173.85	146.54	118.34	438.74
37.	Kuwait	4.76	4.19	1.84	10.79
38.	Latvia	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
39.	Luxembourg	542.61	229.50	138.67	910.78
40.	Malaysia	88.28	96.57	26.27	211.12
41.	Mauritius	4,858.73	9,030.15	3,667.37	17,556.25
42.	Mexico	9.39	5.72	0.21	15.32
43.	Maldives	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.34
44.	Nepal	0.07	0.02	0.21	0.30
45.	Netherlands	2,270.47	3,435.55	1,098.35	6,804.37
46.	New Zealand	9.12	5.38	7.73	22.23
47.	Nigeria	0.48	2.18	0.14	2.80
48.	Norway	23.88	26.35	5.68	55.91
49.	Oman	4.71	13.20	44.36	62.27
50.	Panama	0.19	2.54	0.99	3.72
51.	Philippines	1.41	90.17	7.03	98.62
52.	Poland	45.89	4.88	0.00	50.77
53.	Portugal	2.17	4.45	3.07	9.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Qatar	1.80	0.50	0.15	2.45
55.	Romania	1.66	0.75	0.45	2.86
56.	Russia	15.57	570.34	18.20	604.11
57.	Saudi Arabia	1.06	11.38	5.46	17.90
58.	Singapore	5,985.10	6,742.28	6,694.24	19,421.62
59.	Scotland	0.93	8.91	0.00	9.84
60.	South Africa	102.64	66.28	1.37	170.29
61.	Slovakia	0.00	0.14	5.44	5.58
62.	Spain	327.73	262.02	90.77	680.53
63.	Sri Lanka	0.92	4.55	4.14	9.62
64.	Sweden	45.48	64.30	20.46	130.24
65.	Slovenia	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
66.	Switzerland	340.76	336.78	134.75	812.28
67.	Taiwan	0.76	25.25	14.65	40.66
68.	Thailand	60.95	30.88	9.59	101.42
69.	Turkey	27.52	10.22	31.09	68.83
70.	UAE	254.96	367.32	262.38	884.65
71.	United Kingdom	3,215.13	1,446.62	352.68	5,014.43
72.	U.S.A	806.35	1,823.60	854.41	3,484.36
73.	Ukraine	0.00	2.51	0.64	3.14
74.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75.	Uruguay	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.87
76.	British Virginia	9.11	32.79	34.53	76.42
77.	Country Details Awaited	3.85	0.00	0.00	3.85
78.	Malta	1.26	0.60	0.00	1.86
79.	Iran	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.46
80.	Muscat	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
81.	Tanzania	0.19	0.03	0.11	0.33
82.	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
83.	Gibraltar	0.22	0.06	0.00	0.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
84.	Jordan	0.23	0.32	0.25	0.80
85.	Vietnam	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.22
86.	Jamaica	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27
87.	Kenya	0.00	0.67	0.01	0.68
88.	Egypt	1.47	0.35	0.05	1.87
89.	Yemen	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
90.	Monaco	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91.	Costa Rica	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.05
92.	St. Vincent	0.00	1.30	2.59	3.89
93.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94.	Guernsey	0.00	0.09	2.98	3.07
95.	Zambia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03
96.	Morocco	0.00	0.62	0.24	0.85
97.	Colombia	0.01	1.00	0.41	1.42
98.	British Isles	2.08	0.19	0.00	2.27
99.	Virgin Islands (US)	25.13	4.76	0.00	29.89
100.	Peru	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.10
101.	Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88
102.	Seychelles	122.41	40.62	2.54	165.57
103.	Ghana	1.74	1.48	0.00	3.22
104.	Togolese Republic	0.00	0.23	0.03	0.26
105.	Iraq	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
106.	Belize	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.09
107.	Cameroon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109.	Bermuda	2.09	14.13	3.45	19.67
110.	Botswana	0.00	0.00	1.82	1.82
111.	Anguilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112.	St. Lucia	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
113.	Trinidad and Tobago	2.34	0.00	0.00	2.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
114.	San Marino	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
115.	Paraguay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116.	Suriname	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
117.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
118.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119.	Samoa Islands	0.00	7.44	9.50	16.94
120.	Tajikistan	0.00	0.29	0.17	0.46
121.	Lithuania	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.34
122.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
123.	Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
124.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
125.	Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
126.	Fiji Island	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
GRAND TOTAL		24,299.33	30,930.50	16,631.43	71,861.26

Statement-II

*Details of some of the announcements made during visits of
Hon'ble Prime Minister to major countries*

Japan: During the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Japan, Japanese leadership affirmed a broader and stronger economic engagement for accelerating inclusive development in India, particularly by transforming the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors. Japan expressed its intention to invest about 3.5 trillion yen of public and private investment including Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) in India over the next five years. Japan has also pledged ODA loan of 50 billion yen to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) for a public-private partnership infrastructure project in India. Japan also shared its intention to develop 'Japan Industrial Townships' and other industrial townships in India. Most recently, Japan's SoftBank Corporation announced its intention to invest about USD 20 billion to set up solar power projects and a solar manufacturing facility in India in partnership with Bharti Enterprises and Taiwan's Foxconn.

USA: During the first visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to USA in September 2014, PM had a breakfast meeting with CEO's of 11 multi-national companies in New York City. Many of these companies has briefed him of their future investment

plans in India. For example: M/s AES has invested US\$ 3.5 billion in India in a 1300 MW coal plant in Odisha. The company is in process of developing another 1000 MW power capacity and would create nearly 3000 jobs in India, when the entire capacity comes on stream in 2015. M/s Hospira is building its third Pharma manufacturing facility in Vizag which will employ nearly 2000 people at the new facility. M/s Cargill Company started setting up of corn milling plant near Bangalore with an investment of ₹ 600 crores. In 2015, the company announced to set up an animal feed plant in Uttar Pradesh.

During Prime Minister's recent visit to USA (September 2015) various investment announcements were made by US multinationals like Google, Microsoft, Qualcomm, Apple etc.

It has been learnt through open sources that Google will help India set up base for free Wi-Fi at 500 railway stations. Google will also make it possible for people to type in 10 different languages in India, including Gujarati. Microsoft plans to partner with the Indian Government to bring in low-cost broadband connectivity to 500,000 villages in India. Qualcomm announced a \$150 million (approximately ₹ 9.8 billion) venture investment fund for start-ups in India via its Qualcomm Ventures. It has also launched a "Design in India Initiative and Competition" to help India become a hub for design capabilities that drive the manufacturing value chain for 3G/4G smartphones, tablets and Internet of Everything (IoE). Qualcomm announced to also set up an Innovation Lab in Bangalore to provide technical and engineering support to Indian companies, and support for multiple Indian mobile device design companies. Apple announced that with Foxconn it will set up largest manufacturing base in India

Australia: During the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Australia, he had meetings with the Australian business community and invited Australian investors to invest in India. Both sides agreed to establish cooperation in clean coal technologies to further India's commitment towards efficiency in the resource sector and towards Climate Change. PM also sought collaboration with Australian partners for the Indian School of Mining, Dhanbad to upgrade its curriculum and technology. PM welcomed cooperation with Australia for the establishment of a world class Sports University in India.

Canada: During the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Canada, he interacted with a select group of Presidents/CEOs of the largest Pension Funds and Banks of Canada (with assets of over US\$1 trillion) in Toronto. There was across the board appreciation for the measures taken by the government in bringing greater transparency, predictability and ease of doing business in India. PM also invited Canadian entities to link up with new financial sector initiatives like Mudra Bank and GIFT (Gujarat

International Financial Tech-city) city. PM also committed to a tripartite meeting between Pension Funds, Indian government and India's private sector to resolve process and policy challenges to attracting investment expeditiously.

13 MoUs were signed between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Colleges/Institutes of Canada in the fields of automotive, agriculture, hydrocarbon, IT, Telecom, electronics, healthcare, apparels and textiles, sports, construction, aviation, and green economy jobs.

China: During the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to China from 14-16 May 2015, PM interacted with top Chinese business leaders and also addressed the business forum in Shanghai, which was attended by Indian and Chinese top-CEOs and leaders. A total of 26 Business Agreements/MoUs signed with a value of more than US\$ 22 billion were signed. The MoUs span a wide range of industries including renewable energy, power infrastructure, steel and small and medium industries, and are a reflection of the strong interest of Chinese companies to invest in India and contribute towards "Make in India" initiative.

Three Chinese entities - China Film Group Corporation (CFG), Shanghai Film Group Corporation (SFG) and Fudan University Press signed MoUs with India's Eros to promote, co-produce and distribute Sino-Indian films across all platforms in both countries.

The visit generated tremendous interest among the Chinese industry. Several visits of business-persons and delegations from China have taken place. One of China's largest real estate developer – Wanda Group is planning to build an industrial city-cum-entertainment theme park with an investment outlay of US\$ 10 billion. Negotiations are currently on-going with respective departments in the states of Haryana, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

Republic of Korea: During the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Republic of Korea from 18-19 May 2015, the first round of India-Korea CEOs Forum was organized. Lotte group was encouraged by PM to participate in station redevelopment projects in India. In recent months, Lotte delegations visited India to explore opportunities in station development. Samsung Heavy Industry has offered to explore options for building dry-docks and offshore shipyards in India. Hyundai Heavy Industry expressed its interest to expedite engagement with Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., on naval ship building and other technologies. LG offered to provide smart city management system developed for use in Seoul, Colombia and Mexico to India. Samsung would exhibit its digital 911 disaster notification system at the SAARC disaster mitigation event in India in the second-half of 2015.

India-EU to resume FTA talks

1942. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the European Union (EU) will resume talks on the proposed Free Trade Agreement after a gap of about 30 months, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the EU has banned the sale of around 700 pharma products, clinically tested by GVK Biosciences; and

(c) whether India and the 28-nation bloc failed to bridge substantial gaps on crucial issues, including data security status for IT sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Chief Negotiators in India-European Union Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) are to meet in the beginning of the next year.

(b) EU has suspended the market authorisation of around 700 pharma products clinically tested by GVK Biosciences, Hyderabad.

(c) India and European Union are negotiating a Bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) covering various tracks. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosure before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

New agri export plan

1943. 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 come up with a new agri export plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this aims to boost overseas shipment of agricultural products from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Encouraging exports of

agricultural products is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI) and Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme (MEIS), Interest Equalisation Scheme etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports. The Government has already unveiled the new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on 01st April, 2015 which aims at export promotion for all products including agricultural products. At present there is no proposal for a separate agri export plan.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Relaxation in patent protection norms in pharmacy

1944. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the relaxation of norms, allowing for patent protection in pharmacy, in light of the new dialogue with the United States of America, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what impact will this have for the production and supply of cheap and life- saving drugs, for many developing countries in Asia and Africa?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Sectors under 'Make in India' programme

1945. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the month-wise and sector-wise details of exports and imports separately, in all the sectors identified under the 'Make in India' programme in the last two financial years and in the current financial year, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The sectors identified under the Make in India programme include:

1. Automobile

3. Aviation

2. Automobile components

4. Biotechnology

5. Chemicals	16. Pharmaceuticals
6. Construction	17. Ports and Shipping
7. Defence Manufacturing	18. Railways
8. Electrical Machinery	19. Renewable Energy
9. Electronic System	20. Roads and Highways
10. Food Processing	21. Space
11. IT and BPM	22. Textiles and Garments
12. Leather	23. Thermal Power
13. Media and Entertainment	24. Tourism and Hospitality
14. Mining	25. Wellness
15. Oil and Gas	

The data on imports and exports is not classified to be exactly under the same headings as the above sectors, but is according to the International Trade Classification Harmonized System, (ITCHS), across 99 Chapters. The complete data on imports/exports under this classification is available at <http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp> Data related to the some of the salient sectors associated with the 'Make in India' programme is given in the Statement-I.

Statement*Export-Details of some of the salient sectors associated with the 'Make in India' programme*

(A) Month-wise

2013-14 (Value in US \$ Million)

Sector defined through ITCHS Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Auto components and Automobiles													
Auto Components/Parts		278.84	298.98	299.25	311.03	333.69	344.13	346.79	302.80	359.90	339.36	349.44	407.54
Auto Tyres and Tubes		131.16	144.71	138.04	146.35	141.21	133.61	141.59	121.90	156.01	143.64	132.29	157.01
Motor Vehicle/Cars		357.71	445.8	403.61	587.40	571.17	574.36	541.02	497.82	528.07	433.48	562.46	645.05
Two and Three Wheelers		102.35	118.61	109.73	121.23	134.31	133.82	131.00	128.66	151.96	117.79	127.24	144.78
Aviation													
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts		209.66	206.26	123.79	230.23	782.60	227.13	524.64	277.99	436	898.60	211.37	456.69
Electrical Machinery													
Electric Machinery and Equipme		259.86	298.44	319.08	326.64	284.52	315.02	317.57	275.34	334.62	296.75	306.45	349.02
Leather													
Finished Leather		97.25	116.54	111.58	101.00	94.98	105.53	115.30	110.20	114.89	92.36	105.90	119.62

Leather Goods	91.29	101.82	108.88	117.55	111.34	121.24	117.79	106.86	115.21	121.75	109.90	126.42
Leather Garments	24.41	37.69	53.10	60.80	59.96	53.72	46.16	47.03	59.35	65.95	45.23	38.43
Footwear of Leather	110.31	135.87	171.38	195.24	183.67	151.40	146.13	154.25	193.34	212.42	189.89	181.82
Leather Footwear Component	22.72	26.41	30.28	30.13	26.94	25.09	24.11	25.03	25.42	30.24	26.00	27.65
Saddlery and Harness	8.85	10.99	11.73	13.66	12.04	13.01	13.06	10.90	12.21	12.89	12.15	13.57
Textiles												
Mannmade Staple Fibre	44.11	42.79	55.46	48.29	51.32	48.03	58.92	39.81	53.78	51.52	48.96	54.82
Cotton Yarn	303.26	340.57	353.70	390.44	388.70	383.47	423.24	363.81	385.24	437.36	367.71	412.91
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	388.24	384.34	374.99	417.86	433.67	462.01	483.80	388.70	429.34	472.52	418.93	464.25
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artel	29.77	31.52	28.36	33.10	34.98	34.43	40.83	37.63	37.88	37.7	37.17	38.72
Silk,Raw	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Natr'l Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	10.69	11.46	12.49	12.57	11.39	12.94	12.94	11.91	11.58	11.08	10.34	13.55
Mannmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	423.47	393.66	404.20	420.88	425.03	428.74	467.39	382.94	443.85	456.21	443.31	493.96
Wool, Raw	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc	9.88	10.41	10.57	9.09	8.01	10.01	10.27	8.10	9.79	12.81	10.44	17.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	723.76	730.19	753.96	761.93	672.51	637.44	703.14	628.30	796.16	928.15	852.10	919.09
Rmg Silk	17.36	17.57	21.09	14.63	16.67	21.02	18.91	15.03	20.03	21.94	24.94	27.37
Rmg Manmade Fibres	252.98	265.49	245.04	272.40	235.34	248.87	258.61	208.96	223.22	291.43	312.13	334.48
Rmg Wool	15.18	21.04	29.49	33.57	35.56	35.71	27.02	23.03	21.96	22.81	19.21	22.89
Rmg of other Textile Matrl	153.89	160.23	196.13	199.51	163.98	173.42	186.15	150.62	185.08	191.52	207.07	223.16
Coir and Coir Manufactures	14.71	17.73	14.89	15.68	18.69	18.28	24.24	20.26	19.44	20.62	21.64	23.71
Handloom Products	27.40	32.80	48.15	37.94	35.21	27.45	32.80	21.39	29.73	25.90	27.74	26.49
Silk Waste	0.65	0.87	1.22	1.70	1.32	1.82	1.65	1.70	2.56	0.60	1.46	0.68
Pharmaceuticals												
Ayush and Herbal Products	29.88	42.45	40.40	28.01	25.00	30.48	29.58	22.71	26.34	31.71	31.00	29.42
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	301.01	306.66	340.72	278.26	288.17	298.18	310.09	272.44	306.05	292.02	258.27	358.95
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	880.35	862.09	860.46	854.19	846.14	867.98	948.41	798.30	923.93	905.71	848.91	1072.94

2014-15														
Sector defined through ITCHS Code	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15		
Auto components and Automobiles														
Auto Components/Parts	350.49	396.83	361.44	373.32	392.60	378.25	350.93	352.71	372.80	367.02	365.23	376.94		
Auto Tyres and Tubes	144.51	146.87	140.42	149.42	135.09	140.13	129.63	138.66	145.97	122.11	119.25	136.04		
Motor Vehicle/Cars	428.23	526.25	516.17	598.18	625.33	603.47	547.34	590.20	734.95	443.79	475.13	595.00		
Two and Three Wheelers	130.30	156.21	133.51	207.92	175.95	167.69	150.90	165.23	164.03	139.63	128.37	144.61		
Aviation														
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	641.99	511.98	347.96	286.92	465.23	551.26	173.76	1150.61	991.68	585.64	137.06	315.09		
Electrical Machinery														
Electric Machinery and Equipme	304.40	321.83	327.66	335.16	319.06	382.09	331.91	312.47	309.37	350.83	309.79	369.49		
Leather														
Finished Leather	118.93	138.21	122.77	110.63	115.24	113.63	108.76	114.48	101.71	97.98	83.52	105.38		
Leather Goods	104.84	121.72	119.84	135.85	123.85	138.45	111.37	124.21	120.68	128.68	114.16	109.54		
Leather Garments	30.20	43.25	57.66	69.58	63.28	54.67	42.33	48.86	58.55	59.38	42.61	34.20		
Footwear of Leather	163.92	187.22	201.02	223.45	234.15	183.34	156.43	171.23	204.72	212.52	177.98	163.01		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Leather Footwear Component	28.88	32.53	32.70	37.49	39.93	30.30	28.22	29.53	27.78	28.89	23.06	22.64
Saddlery and Harness	11.78	12.39	13.24	14.70	21.84	15.99	14.25	10.00	11.95	12.89	11.79	12.03
Textiles												
Mannmade Staple Fibre	39.64	44.88	39.33	47.46	50.13	48.09	41.69	54.82	49.03	43.59	46.31	46.62
Cotton Yarn	321.17	322.89	265.81	294.54	318.48	319.63	324.50	372.45	366.82	337.00	342.00	352.14
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	423.72	456.25	426.00	483.47	479.94	519.05	464.61	445.46	432.68	488.04	433.99	463.21
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl	29.48	33.57	31.09	33.59	34.71	35.41	33.48	35.10	36.15	35.98	29.65	31.37
Silk, Raw	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.02
Natr'l Silk	9.38	11.26	11.66	13.30	11.34	10.91	9.54	10.64	8.85	9.68	8.56	9.85
Yarn,Fabrics,Madeup												
Mannmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	436.35	439.36	409.46	430.54	458.64	477.65	466.81	422.43	442.51	467.34	407.95	415.99
Wool, Raw	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	18.61	18.93	15.00	15.48	18.65	16.55	14.79	13.30	16.05	17.67	18.27	18.54
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	759.70	844.73	801.04	814.80	741.25	670.45	634.88	663.95	802.72	898.22	816.01	835.09
Rmg Silk	24.57	30.43	24.08	23.97	28.20	27.93	18.68	22.07	16.61	28.64	30.09	28.70

Rmg Manmade Fibres	306.24	347.14	323.26	330.23	320.07	339.24	297.33	273.49	278.93	356.41	415.53	409.25
Rmg Wool	20.62	19.80	27.58	36.65	37.99	32.75	30.21	28.51	22.03	20.08	14.58	16.95
Rmg of other Textile Matrl	210.50	252.82	248.60	246.17	255.41	223.01	212.95	214.91	251.72	283.68	262.42	279.48
Coir and Coir Manufactures	22.86	23.73	22.78	24.98	28.90	25.63	22.48	20.58	21.76	22.93	23.96	24.55
Handloom Products	26.13	30.78	29.64	29.09	48.76	22.67	29.94	28.79	29.26	31.14	37.05	26.31
Silk Waste	1.20	1.07	1.79	1.94	1.70	1.59	1.32	1.90	1.41	1.80	1.15	0.98
Pharmaceuticals												
Ayush and Herbal Products	22.92	29.09	29.94	31.24	30.85	27.92	33.76	31.34	33.94	29.70	24.30	29.67
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	287.33	297.00	277.65	283.91	289.64	289.31	272.63	281.70	292.36	317.82	279.58	392.45
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	952.56	993.34	946.45	982.09	932.89	921.76	892.22	882.22	963.21	894.89	838.61	1015.63
2015-16 (Apr-Oct)												
Sector defined through ITCHS Code												
Apr 2015(P)												
May 2015(P)												
Jun 2015(P)												
Jul 2015(P)												
Aug 2015(P)												
Sep 2015(P)												
Oct 2015(P)												
Auto components and Automobiles												
Auto Components/Parts	348.99											
Auto Tyres and Tubes	120.16											
Motor Vehicle/Cars	483.84											
	348.99											
	120.16											
	483.84											
	362.03											
	344.05											
	360.78											
	337.70											
	329.01											
	343.94											
	120.02											
	123.40											
	127.68											
	107.83											
	106.36											
	102.96											
	511.54											
	470.79											
	602.98											
	610.55											
	658.91											
	577.77											

Sector defined through ITCHS Code	Apr 2015(P)	May 2015(P)	Jun 2015(P)	Jul 2015(P)	Aug 2015(P)	Sep 2015(P)	Oct 2015(P)
Two and Three Wheelers	122.76	156.76	164.66	161.01	171.38	161.80	138.62
Aviation							
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	903.77	304.66	229.31	454.49	234.05	117.18	146.76
Electrical Machinery							
Electric Machinery and Equipme	325.60	307.60	299.45	328.55	291.61	309.46	327.30
Leather							
Finished Leather	111.31	105.75	96.68	87.08	85.91	85.82	84.44
Leather Goods	101.38	115.13	121.05	127.86	121.75	124.31	117.21
Leather Garments	31.07	46.68	59.46	66.92	54.79	43.32	41.62
Footwear of Leather	148.65	178.69	213.44	206.93	201.99	160.24	151.42
Leather Footwear Component	25.31	29.09	26.82	28.50	25.03	22.42	22.98
Saddlery and Harness	11.10	11.65	12.30	15.12	13.06	12.71	12.90
Textiles							
Mannmade Staple Fibre	43.55	34.93	34.86	43.31	49.14	41.60	46.37
Cotton Yarn	299.94	291.64	302.96	341.35	328.03	314.16	292.73
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	443.29	439.52	422.74	439.82	425.04	497.92	458.69
Oth Ttxtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Articl	27.74	28.33	26.81	27.99	27.75	29.76	30.97

Silk, Raw	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.00
Natr'l Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	7.96	8.05	9.50	8.29	7.04	7.30	7.43	
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	395.18	416.12	419.35	393.94	401.31	433.54	424.05	
Wool, Raw	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.11	
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	16.65	18.59	14.50	15.60	16.61	16.58	16.52	
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	747.85	813.63	811.13	790.52	665.70	626.35	642.16	
Rmg Silk	28.51	28.04	25.87	30.51	20.37	15.57	17.05	
Rmg Manmade Fibres	382.17	412.92	408.33	389.60	308.50	254.88	301.84	
Rmg Wool	25.68	20.02	26.87	31.95	29.53	24.48	26.52	
Rmg of Othr Textile Matrl	259.59	293.73	301.27	304.20	257.26	217.54	244.46	
Coir and Coir Manufactures	19.15	16.58	21.34	23.54	21.40	21.18	21.52	
Handloom Products	26.11	32.51	39.10	37.06	34.34	27.41	30.16	
Silk Waste	1.75	1.35	0.85	0.95	1.09	1.16	1.30	
Pharmaceuticals								
Ayush And Herbal Products	24.21	29.99	30.72	31.13	31.38	27.54	28.40	
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	325.95	331.29	277.94	311.99	289.66	316.74	301.04	
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	1013.55	1143.83	1082.63	1103.65	1014.78	1012.32	1128.67	

(B) Month-wise Import

2013-14		Value in US \$ Million											
Sector defined through ITCHS Code	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Auto components and Automobiles													
Auto Components/Parts	296.05	323.01	345.11	335.21	344.91	315.81	312.56	309.53	302.1	343.16	269.58	327.47	
Auto Tyres and Tubes	36.90	44.33	39.00	39.99	47.24	36.74	35.67	30.39	34.40	35.01	29.51	30.65	
Motor Vehicle/Cars	36.39	31.26	25.39	18.18	21.07	27.24	19.01	23.23	29.36	27.69	27.48	21.42	
Two and Three Wheelers	2.27	2.78	2.64	2.31	3.48	2.80	2.84	1.99	2.48	3.88	0.90	3.29	
Aviation													
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	335.66	368.70	341.18	442.85	611.05	204.42	467.53	197.61	378.32	291.62	300.84	365.42	
Electrical Machinery													
Electric Machinery and Equipment	506.29	498.35	449.10	462.54	482.38	435.00	460.74	420.04	474.32	458.82	426.27	418.60	
Leather													
Finished Leather	47.48	44.59	43.44	36.03	39.24	34.26	46.03	40.21	36.46	40.53	44.09	49.47	
Leather Goods	3.72	4.84	6.47	5.19	5.62	5.51	6.4	6.18	6.19	5.97	6.00	5.18	
Leather Garments	0.32	0.09	0.08	0.33	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.33	0.08	0.16	

Footwear of Leather	11.77	16.92	20.20	19.08	23.98	19.53	20.91	22.65	18.93	20.84	23.47	11.64
Leather Footwear Component	1.26	1.65	2.02	1.68	1.87	1.44	2.36	2.74	2.06	2.66	0.98	1.32
Saddlery and Harness	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Textiles												
Mannmade Staple Fibre	27.87	27.96	27.79	27.68	29.34	27.19	30.00	24.50	26.08	26.88	25.11	27.91
Cotton Yarn	1.94	6.74	7.25	4.43	5.14	4.69	4.04	4.18	4.73	3.74	2.22	5.21
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	39.15	40.88	42.79	47.38	44.54	45.16	55.36	48.24	43.44	38.64	28.71	35.14
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl	42.23	48.67	53.28	59.81	49.85	50.72	48.07	53.35	55.97	59.14	51.19	41.92
Silk, Raw	12.03	15.51	12.67	13.83	12.86	13.27	10.83	10.63	11.93	14.77	9.34	10.86
Natr'l Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	5.41	5.93	6	4.8	5.65	5.47	5.68	4.85	5.57	6.77	4.97	4.59
Mannmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	133.54	153.82	147.36	148.23	141.25	136.93	147.61	128.6	135.08	142.83	122.52	121.97
Wool, Raw	30.53	29.61	25.42	30.04	28.68	22.80	28.32	24.97	26.36	23.99	21.40	33.11
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc	3.79	4.56	4.92	3.92	4.67	4.68	4.55	4.31	4.37	4.25	4.02	4.07
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	16.37	13.44	14.83	23.32	25.11	20.54	18.55	12.26	17.22	22.10	17.54	16.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rmg Silk	0.23	0.94	0.28	0.41	0.46	0.28	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.51	0.47	0.33
Rmg Manmade Fibres	4.88	4.42	5.47	8.68	12.71	13.62	12.6	10.07	7.88	8.10	7.40	6.98
Rmg Wool	0.96	0.49	1.15	1.98	2.08	2.13	1.84	1.01	1.31	0.82	0.78	0.64
Rmg of Othr Textle	4.85	5.67	6.05	7.84	8.60	8.32	9.61	7.74	9.66	10.59	8.25	5.85
Matrl												
Coir and Coir Manufactures	0.82	0.66	0.80	0.92	1.03	1.06	1.00	0.75	0.63	1.20	0.48	0.26
Handloom Products	1.34	2.10	1.42	1.67	4.89	1.31	0.19	0.16	0.79	2.87	0.82	1.26
Silk Waste	0.27	0.47	0.43	0.07	0.60	0.17	0.51	0.45	0.83	0.26	0.40	0.31
Pharmaceuticals												
Ayush and Herbal Products	3.37	4.03	3.33	5.29	3.07	4.34	3.95	5.52	4.23	7.25	3.50	4.58
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	256.91	314.00	281.82	255.06	273.15	216.06	253.24	237.71	255.39	287.51	244.01	271.88
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	108.34	167.85	111.17	165.53	105.07	106.31	121.86	131.38	127.13	86.99	119.58	140.51
2014-15												
Sector defined through ITCHS Code	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
Auto components and Automobiles												
Auto Components/Parts	333.70	356.24	328.65	367.30	402.93	372.95	366.21	374.07	341.35	371.32	286.23	324.11
Auto Tyres And Tubes	35.61	36.08	33.17	36.78	40.23	37.73	39.95	41.63	38.51	41.88	30.39	30.86

Motor Vehicle/Cars	15.55	34.49	21.13	15.08	17.19	21.61	23.38	27.70	34.51	33.94	16.08	39.97
Two and Three Wheelers	1.88	1.68	1.38	2.81	2.86	3.10	2.84	2.21	3.01	3.21	2.87	7.06
Aviation												
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	113.77	475.37	649.63	328.00	159.64	517.15	275.72	364.60	600.27	353.18	511.23	358.15
Electrical Machinery												
Electric Machinery and Equipment	428.76	443.28	396.19	461.74	536.36	535.47	557.12	605.56	522.63	466.70	592.04	516.07
Leather												
Finished Leather	51.71	58.93	55.69	53.03	52.07	51.87	56.59	58.36	52.04	51.11	50.19	54.66
Leather Goods	5.17	6.82	6.17	7.24	5.91	5.83	7.07	7.10	6.21	5.98	7.29	5.72
Leather Garments	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.09
Footwear of Leather	12.77	16.54	16.07	18.21	22.29	22.46	20.75	27.20	24.95	25.65	25.57	21.42
Leather Footwear Component	0.84	2.48	2.47	2.38	2.00	2.04	2.57	3.11	2.42	2.21	2.05	1.74
Saddlery and Harness	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.03
Textiles												
Mannmade Staple Fibre	29.37	36.26	32.81	39.74	37.15	42.02	38.63	34.37	26.86	28.55	30.10	30.93
Cotton Yarn	3.01	4.43	3.08	4.72	0.83	1.07	9.83	2.29	3.13	4.38	0.86	3.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.	36.46	43.23	37.98	38.14	38.92	56.20	49.32	49.06	41.47	42.28	34.64	38.39
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artel	51.10	63.60	57.94	66.25	57.85	63.67	64.86	64.29	59.90	69.23	66.78	51.72
Silk, Raw	12.22	15.24	11.76	14.85	15.73	14.69	11.54	14.33	10.72	13.12	11.74	12.98
Natr'l Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	6.28	5.27	4.48	4.20	4.18	5.00	4.57	3.88	4.13	3.39	3.55	2.79
Mannmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	136.81	168.02	154.76	164.93	172.92	182.89	162.42	157.57	151.09	146.92	141.02	146.37
Wool, Raw	35.24	33.23	33.56	37.81	40.45	24.45	26.15	24.68	21.93	28.55	17.07	25.52
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc	6.97	7.10	4.71	6.14	4.78	5.70	5.33	6.85	5.92	4.41	3.81	2.83
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	13.55	13.07	16.74	30.72	23.64	21.89	14.70	15.72	21.57	24.58	21.96	18.27
Rmg Silk	0.47	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.53	0.57	0.43	0.62	0.50	0.68	0.52	0.41
Rmg Manmade Fibres	6.56	7.12	9.34	13.08	14.73	19.44	14.43	17.11	9.22	10.66	10.06	10.76
Rmg Wool	0.56	0.59	1.32	1.59	2.37	2.10	2.11	1.41	1.78	0.88	0.84	0.51
Rmg of Othr Textile Matrl	5.74	8.17	7.45	10.73	11.97	12.14	12.06	10.77	13.03	11.60	11.04	8.08
Coir and Coir Manufactures	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.48	0.51	0.44	0.37	0.33	0.50	0.26	0.56	0.74

Handloom Products	0.33	0.80	0.94	1.21	1.26	0.95	0.65	0.35	0.72	0.30	1.51	1.18
Silk Waste	0.38	0.20	0.07	0.72	0.62	0.42	0.27	0.41	0.33	0.48	0.05	0.29
Pharmaceuticals												
Ayush And Herbal Products	3.30	5.47	3.29	3.28	5.35	5.42	6.01	5.54	6.39	5.24	4.66	3.51
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	265.60	285.28	266.40	310.06	291.47	278.66	240.16	252.82	266.98	256.59	274.05	257.18
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	126.31	136.95	110.26	114.16	141.81	126.08	141.95	151.39	168.33	101.91	99.56	143.82
2015-16 (Apr-Oct)												
Sector defined through ITCHS Code												
Auto components and Automobiles												
Auto Components/Parts		357.76		333.96	373.92	421.10	400.83	390.47	376.57			
Auto Tyres and Tubes		34.31		36.89	44.48	48.38	42.28	44.06	47.87			
Motor Vehicle/Cars		32.97		18.17	16.11	24.26	24.60	28.22	105.06			
Two and Three Wheelers		3.35		3.21	4.10	4.21	2.95	4.01	4.94			
Aviation												
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts		273.03		158.40	233.25	145.29	155.57	163.43	280.48			
Electrical Machinery												
Electric Machinery and Equipment		490.25		517.51	502.14	492.93	554.53	536.38	497.55			

Sector defined through ITCHS Code	Apr 2015(P)	May 2015(P)	Jun 2015(P)	Jul 2015(P)	Aug 2015(P)	Sep 2015(P)	Oct 2015(P)
Leather							
Finished Leather	51.46	57.82	51.12	53.06	48.33	47.33	48.13
Leather Goods	4.79	5.70	7.21	7.24	6.03	7.38	7.67
Leather Garments	0.15	0.19	0.12	0.87	1.99	0.17	0.24
Footwear of Leather	12.20	16.92	21.14	23.7	24.64	23.19	20.70
Leather Footwear Component	2.44	2.77	2.94	1.96	1.58	2.12	2.25
Saddlery and Harness	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Textiles							
Mannmade Staple Fibre	36.12	38.16	33.51	39.11	34.07	36.72	35.27
Cotton Yarn	0.85	7.14	4.09	4.88	4.50	2.95	3.31
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.	33.29	39.71	38.23	39.58	47.03	72.81	51.94
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fbric Mdup Artcl	49.98	61.33	65.12	72.11	66.25	68.12	68.00
Silk,Raw	12.81	11.57	12.64	13.97	13.63	11.26	12.70
Natrl Silk Yarn,Fabrics,Madeup	3.06	4.53	2.73	2.88	4.09	3.17	4.33

Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	141.47	152.88	158.84	159.28	141.89	141.69	153.78
Wool, Raw	27.42	23.69	25.18	30.50	27.25	25.43	30.24
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc	5.56	8.63	5.42	3.99	4.81	4.54	4.86
Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	16.23	14.47	18.91	27.88	25.99	26.38	20.13
Rmg Silk	0.34	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.42	0.53	0.32
Rmg Manmade Fibres	9.10	9.53	9.62	15.61	18.50	23.93	19.39
Rmg Wool	0.48	0.51	1.11	1.37	2.08	2.22	1.55
Rmg of Othr Textile Matrl	6.43	7.35	8.53	12.38	12.61	12.74	9.81
Coir and Coir Manufactures	0.50	0.32	0.50	0.37	0.40	0.47	0.35
Handloom Products	1.32	1.35	1.52	1.25	1.13	0.74	0.60
Silk Waste	0.02	0.08	0.23	0.30	0.31	0.44	0.07
Pharmaceuticals							
Ayush and Herbal Products	5.37	3.73	4.43	4.63	3.98	3.10	4.97
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	296.03	295.38	301.73	316.30	268.37	268.38	250.86
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	124.82	142.8	112.53	136.30	131.48	114.74	144.71

**Freeing tea plantation of mandatory permission
from tea board**

1946. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to free tea plantation of mandatory permission from the Tea Board, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether tea traders have warned that it could have adverse impact on quality of tea, if it is not regulated, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed change contradicts the policy of Tea Board which stresses the need of Trustea logo for tea producers and small growers; 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 the tea sector has undergone several changes since inception of the Tea Act, 1953, the Law Commission, in its 159th Report has recommended, *inter-alia*, 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 amendments have been prepared in order to liberalise the sector and equip the Indian tea industry to face international competition including the challenges of quality of tea manufactured in and exported, by the country. The draft was made available on the website of the Tea Board for comments/views/suggestions from the public. No representation has been received from the tea traders.

(c) and (d) The Tea Board promotes sustainable production and manufacture of quality tea through various measures including exercise of regulatory powers and provisions under the Tea Act, 1953, and the rules thereunder. Trustea is, however, a voluntary certification programme encouraged by the Tea Board and is consistent with the overall objective of promoting production and export of quality tea by the Tea Board.

Identification of non-tariff issues stalling exports

1947. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified certain non-tariff issues which are stalling Indian exports;

(b) if so, what action has Government taken to ensure that non-tariff issues and complications are resolved for the benefit of Indian exports;

(c) whether State Governments have been informed of the need for action to ensure that Indian exports are not banned for non-tariff reasons; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to address such issues affecting our exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A few WTO members have been taking non-tariff measures against imports of products originating from other countries including India.

Proactive and timely action by the Government against such measures are taken bilaterally as well as multilaterally through various WTO Committees and, if required, such measures are addressed through dispute settlement mechanism of WTO.

Government of India have been interacting with the State Governments and other stakeholders and holding industry outreach programmes, capacity building programmes, Standards Conclaves etc. for sensitizing them on those issues.

Revamping Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

1948. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revamp Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in the near future;

(b) whether Government also proposes to bring suitable changes in the institutions under the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Government has no such proposal to revamp Nehru Memorial Museum and Library so as to change its core values and basic structure.

(b) and (c) Suitable changes in institutions under Ministry of Culture are brought about from time to time as per requirement and in accordance with rules, guidelines and procedures.

Preservation and expansion of diverse culture and traditions of NER

†1949. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to preserve and expand the diverse culture, art, customs and traditions of North-East Region;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any official cultural exchange programme has been organised or proposed to be organised between the other States and the North- East States of the Country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan of Government for bringing the art, culture and traditions of the North-East States into the main stream of the nation?

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

(b) As per the mandate of the Ministry of Culture, action to preserve, promote and disseminate the diverse art, culture and traditions of India are taken up by Ministry of Culture through programmes and activities implemented by its organisations.

(c) and (d) The Zonal Cultural Centers organize programmes between their respective participating states and the NE States through schemes – National Cultural Exchange Programme and Octave. Further, OCTAVE – a festival of North East is especially formulated to promote and propagate the rich cultural heritage of North East region comprising of eight States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Manipur and Tripura, to the rest of India. A Mega event is proposed to be organized in February 2016 to showcase the inherent economic, social and cultural strengths of NER.

Government of India, in order to ensure holistic development and to mainstreaming the NER and to preserve and expansion of its diverse culture and traditions. Financial support for the North East festivals, which includes cultural events as well as holding of national integration programmes/seminars/workshops and youth exchange programmes for promotion of art and culture of the region and national integration, has also been extended.

**Funds for celebration of the Golden Jubilee
of United Karnataka**

1950. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request from the State Government of Karnataka for release of ₹ 100 lakhs as a special grant for publication of a comprehensive Directory as a part of celebration of the Golden jubilee of United Karnataka, has been received; and

(b) if so, when will the funds as requested will be provided to the State Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Unsafe historical monuments

1951. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared or is planning to declare any historical monument site unsafe keeping in view its structure and risk of collapsing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps in order to repair these sites?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Financial irregularities in Nav Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda

1952. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of acts of commission of gross financial and administrative irregularities like huge payments without following due procedure, making appointments to administrative and teaching staff, etc. without following due procedure of law by Director, Nav Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda, Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government has investigated/ proposes to investigate the irregularities and take necessary disciplinary action against the Director; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Recommendations of Ranganath Pathare
Committee on Marathi**

1953. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the recommendations of the Ranganath Pathare Committee of expert linguists and historians and is planning to accord the status of classical language to Marathi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra alongwith a report of the Marathi classical language committee headed by Prof. Ranganath Pathare had submitted a proposal for grant of classical status to Marathi language. However, in view of pending writ petitions in the High Court of Madras, further action could not be taken.

Special force to protect monuments

1954. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state: whether there is any special group to protect monuments and art installations in the country and if so, the details thereof and the time by when the special force is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Yes, Sir. A committee of Ministry of Culture has recommended a Special Force along with the help of tools and electronic gadgets for protection of Monuments and art installations as part of a comprehensive security policy.

At present the cultural assets are provided with security by regular watch and ward staff, Home Guards, CISF and private security guards.

Preservation of white marble of Taj Mahal

1955. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the large scale burning of municipal solid waste has resulted in Taj Mahal's white marble losing its sheen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Ministry to preserve the white marble of Taj Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Gaseous pollutants, dust particles and Suspended Particulate Matter, if deposited on any stone surface, the original colour and sheen of the surface is masked to some extent. Gaseous pollutants also contribute to reduce the clear visibility of the original surface. However, local authorities are taking necessary steps to reduce pollution around the Taj Mahal. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is regularly monitoring ambient air quality of Taj Mahal

and attending essential conservation, preservation and environmental development works, using suitable methods to reduce the effect of pollution on marble surface. Due to consistent conservation efforts of ASI the monument is in a good state of preservation.

Conservation of Sree Vadakkunnathan Temple, Kerala

1956. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has won the top UNESCO Award of Excellence, 2015 for the remarkable conservation efforts of the majestic Sree Vadakkunnathan temple in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to preserve the monuments of historical importance, the same way the said conservation work was carried out there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Sree Vadakkunnatha Temple (As per notification-Tenkailasnatha Temple), Thrissur, Kerala has received the UNESCO Asia Pacific Heritage Award for the year 2015.

(b) This award is a recognition of the remarkable conservation effort undertaken at the sacred site which employed age-old rituals and conservation techniques drawn from vastu shastra, an Indian traditional science focusing on architecture and construction. The holistic restoration of the Sree Vadakkunnathan temple represents a milestone achievement in reviving a living religious heritage site using a combination of indigenous knowledge of vernacular building techniques, strict adherence to elaborate ritual protocols and contemporary conservation practice. The winners of the Award were selected by a panel of international conservation experts from 36 entries across the Asia Pacific region.

(c) and (d) Archaeological Survey of India undertakes conservation of all nationally important protected monuments of the country. All monuments are conserved as per its own "National Policy for Conservation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites" and prevalent international charters and guidelines. All monuments are in a good state of conservation.

Cases of dog and monkey bites in Delhi

1957. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than, 3,500 cases of dog and monkey bites have been reported in Delhi/New Delhi during the last one year;

(b) whether Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have taken any action in the matter; and

(c) whether municipal authorities have any plan for free vaccination in case of bites by dogs and monkeys and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of cases of dog and monkey bites reported in all the three Delhi Municipal Corporations(DMCs) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) from 1.1.2014 to till date are as under:

Year	Dog bites	Monkey bites
South DMC		
1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014	4751	429
1.1.2015 to 31.11.2015	1816	766
North DMC		
1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014	45022	628
1.1.2015 to 31.11.2015	37915	536
East DMC		
1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014	24854	483
1.1.2015 to 30.11.2015	24802	519
NDMC		
1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014	123	0
1.1.2015 to 30.11.2015	77	2

363 cases of dog and monkey bites have been reported in Delhi Cantonment General Hospital, Delhi Cantt during the last one year.

(b) The action taken by the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi and NDMC in the matter is as under:

- (i) South DMC provides primary health care facilities and free vaccination.
 - (ii) North DMC organises mass anti-rabies vaccination camps to mobilize public participation in controlling the dreaded rabies infection. North DMC is endeavouring to set up its own three stray dogs sterilisation centres at Udyog Nagar apart from immunisation against rabies and sterilisation of stray dogs in association with six NGOs. The Corporation has deployed private monkey catchers to trap monkeys on public complaints and relocating them to Asola Bhati Mines Sanctuary of Department of Wildlife and Forests, GNCT of Delhi.
 - (iii) East DMC is carrying out the sterilization and immunization of stray dogs under the Animal Birth Control (Dog) Rule, 2001 and about 21671 stray dogs have been sterilized till October, 2015.
 - (iv) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has constituted Palika ABC Society. The Society is doing anti-rabies vaccination for stray dog regularly in NDMC area annually. NDMC has also hired 40 persons through contractor who can mimic their sound as languor for scaring and repelling of monkeys from strategic points.
- (c) South DMC provides free anti-rabies vaccination in its zone. There are eight (08) vaccination centres for vaccination for dog and monkey bites.

North DMC provides free anti-rabies vaccines and rabies-serum is available for the patients attending anti-rabies clinic.

East DMC provides free vaccination facilities at its two Anti-Rabies-Vaccination (ARV) centres.

Patients are referred to the Safdarjung and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals by the NDMC clinics in NDMC area.

Banned substances found in Tihar Jail

†1958. 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 many banned substances including mobiles have been found in the search drive in Delhi's Tihar Jail;

(b) if so, the details of such banned materials found in the last two years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of the persons found involved in bringing such banned materials inside the jail and the details of action taken against them?

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

(b) The prohibited articles recovered were jeans, pant, sports shoes, leather belt, sim card, ear phone, handmade heaters, loose wires, wooden sticks, iron strips, sharp edged iron pattis, improvised knife, rope, currency note, tobacco, Pan Masala, intoxicants, surgical blades and mobile phone etc.

(c) In year 2014, total 929 instances of recovery of prohibited articles were reported from the jails and in year 2015 (upto 14.12.2015), total 894 instances of prohibited articles have been reported. The details of jail staff found involved in bringing such banned materials inside the jail and action taken against them is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of jail staff found involved in bringing banned materials inside the jail and action taken against them:

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Misconduct	Date of contemplation	Date of charge sheet issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Sandeep Dabas, Warder-1215	Recovery of tobacco	28.01.2014	03.09.2014	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
2.	Shri Bhim Singh, Warder-518	Recovery of tobacco	10.03.2014	04.07.2014	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
3.	Shri Ravinder, Warder-636	Recovery of currency note ₹ 7000/-	02.06.2014	04.07.2014	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
4.	Shri Pradeep Ahlawat, Warder-1232	Recovery of currency note ₹ 500/-	04.06.2014	31.12.2014	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
5.	Shri Prakash Singh, Warder-1478	Recovery of currency note ₹ 2000/-	24.06.2014	09.09.2014	Imposed the penalty of reduction of pay to the initial stage of pay in the time scale

1	2	3	4	5	6
					of pay with cumulative effect vide order dated 26.03.2015
6.	Shri Sumit Kumar, Warder-1357	Recovery of tobacco	01.08.2014	17.11.2014	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
7.	Shri Sandeep, Warder-1483	Recovery of tobacco	01.08.2014	11.12.2014	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
8.	Shri Ajeet Singh, Warder-673	Recover of currency note ₹ 3000/-	29.08.2014	24.04.2015	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
9.	Sh. Prashant Kumar, Warder-1338	Recovery of tobacco	08.09.2014	24.04.2015	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
10.	Shri Krishna Prasad, Head Warder-548	Recovery of tobacco	28.11.2014	26.06.2015	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
11.	Shri Kamaljeet, Warder-1356	Recovery of currency note ₹ 8000/-	16.12.2014	16.07.2015	I.O/P.O appointed Inquiry Under Progress
12.	Shri Ramesh Kumar, Warder-1385	Recovery of charas like substances.	12.05.2015	-	Kept in abeyance due to dismissal in another case vide order dated 16.09.2015.
13.	Shri Prakash Kumar, Warder-1478	Recovery of tobacco			Matter under examination in vigilance branch, PHQ

Security forces personnel involved in espionage

†1959. 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 soldiers posted in various security forces including BSF have been arrested on the charges of espionage for Pakistan;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of soldiers arrested in the last three years;
- (c) the number of ISI agents of Pakistan arrested on the charges of espionage during the above period;
- (d) the extent of damage caused by the arrested secret agents and whether any assessment has been made in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) During the current year, one serving personnel of Border Security Force has been arrested on the charges of espionage on behalf of Pakistan's Inter Service Intelligence (ISI). An FIR was registered on 16 November, 2015 against the accused BSF personnel under Section 3/9 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 and he has been placed under arrest. During the course of neutralization of Pak espionage modules between the period 2013-2015 (till date), 34 accused have been arrested under the provisions of Official Secrets Act, 1923. The details of accused are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) According to the assessment of intelligence agencies, no significant information pertaining to core issues of national security was compromised by the above mentioned accused since most of them were low ranking personnel with no access to such information.

Statement

Details of Persons arrested on charges of espionage on behalf of Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence (ISI)

Year	Serving personnel of Police/Central Armed Police Forces	Serving/ retired of Armed Forces	Civilians	Foreigners	Total
2013	—	2	11	—	13
2014	—	4	2	1 (Sri Lankan)	7
2015	1	5	7	1 (Pakistani)	14
TOTAL	1	11	20	02	34

Atrocities against women in Delhi

†1960. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of atrocities against women have increased instead of decreasing after the enactment of a criminal law following the gang rape case that took place in Vasant Vihar area of Delhi in the year 2012;

(b) the details of cases related to sexual violence against women in the last five years;

(c) the details of sexual violence perpetrated in the taxis of NCT Delhi in the last three years; and

(d) the details of the amount spent in NCT of Delhi in the last three years on legal action as well as on creating social awareness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that as a conscious policy of 'truthful reporting', more number of complaints are registered in the recent years with the objective that no crime, especially crime against the vulnerable groups, including women, goes unreported. The details of cases related to sexual violence against women during 2010 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.10.2015) are as under:-

Crime Head	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto 31.10.15)
Rape	507	572	706	1636	2166	1856
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)	601	657	727	3515	4322	4626
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	126	162	214	916	1361	1320

(c) Details of sexual violence perpetrated in the taxis of NCT of Delhi during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (Upto 31.10.2015) are as under:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Crime Head	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto 31.10.15)
Rape	-	-	1	-
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)	-	1	5	1
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	-	-	-	1

(d) As per Delhi Police, the expenditure incurred on the advertisement on electronic and print media regarding safety of women during the last three financial years and current financial year are as under:—

Financial Year	Spent amount in ₹
2012-13	2.63 crore
2013-14	3.87 crore
2014-15	1.80 crore
2015-16 (31.10.2015)	2.10 crore

However, no separate head is maintained by Delhi Police in respect of the amount spent on legal action in cases relating to the crime against women.

GAG order on media by Assam Rifles

1961. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent gag order on the media in Nagaland by the Assam Rifles, against reporting on certain insurgent group was ordered by the Central Government; and

(b) if not, whether necessary disciplinary action has been taken against the Assam Rifles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Sir, information is being collected.

Regulation of private detective agencies

†1962. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the illegal activities of private detective agencies in different parts of the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to regulate the activities of private detective agencies and to bring them under the purview of the law;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when it is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs does not have any specific information regarding the illegal activities of the private detective agencies in the different parts of the country.

(c) to (e) In order to regulate the working of private detective agencies, the Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 13th August, 2007. The main purpose of the Bill is to ensure that the private detective agencies work within the ambit of law and are accountable to a regulatory mechanism. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on 17.8.2007. The Committee presented its report in both the Houses of Parliament on 13.2.2009. The Committee desired that the Ministry may have a re-look at the provisions of the Bill in the light of its report. The matter is being re-looked into in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with State Governments/Union Territories Administration.

Foreign tourists

1963. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who arrived in India during the last three years;

(b) the foreign exchange earnings generated through them during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost inflow of foreign tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of foreign tourist arrivals in India during 2012, 2013 and 2014 were 6.58 million, 6.97 million and 7.68 million, respectively.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings through tourism in India during 2012, 2013 and 2014 were ₹ 94,487 crore, ₹ 1,07,671 crore and ₹ 1,23,320 crore, respectively.

(c) Various 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 (MoT) operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/UTs for overall development and promotion of tourism.

Recently, MoT 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, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, 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.

**Enabling people of A.P. in Telangana to avail
local status in A.P.**

1964. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal to amend the orders of President of India for Para (4) (Regulation of Admission) of 1974 and Para (7) (Organisation of local cadres and regulation of direct recruitment) Order of 1975 to enable the people of Andhra Pradesh who opt and shift to Andhra Pradesh from Telangana for educational and employment purpose before 2nd June 2017, to avail the local status in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to amend the orders of President of India for Para (4) (Regulation of Admission) of 1974 and Para (7) (Organisation of local cadres and regulation of direct recruitment) Order of 1975 has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The proposal is under examination.

Cadre review in BSF

1965. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether average age of an officer commanding a BSF battalion on Indo-Pak Border is close to 50 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for which no cadre review has been done for the last 25 years; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to create more posts at senior levels so that younger officers can take charge of battalions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The average age of an officer commanding a BSF battalion on Indo-Pak Border is approx. 50 years.

Since inception of BSF, two Cadre Review of Group 'A' Officers were approved on 23.02.1981 and 26.06.1990 respectively. Though, no formal Cadre Review was carried out in BSF since 1990, two major restructuring proposals were approved in 2004 and 2009. The sanctioned strength of Group 'A' Officers after 2nd Cadre Review (1990) in BSF was 2546, whereas, as on date the sanctioned strength is 4109, which includes new creation of 181 senior level posts from Commandant to Special Director General. Thus, there is an increase of approx. 62% in Group 'A' posts in BSF since 2nd Cadre Review in 1990

Pension for freedom fighters

†1966. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details along with Rajasthan of total number of freedom fighters and the amount of pension being received by them; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide pension to such guardians of democracy who went to jail under MISA Act and DIR Act to protect democracy during the emergency in the year 1975, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The total number of the freedom fighters, their widows and eligible dependents receiving Central Samman Pension through various Banks as on 30th June, 2015 under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, State-wise including Rajasthan is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The amount of pension being received by the freedom fighters/eligible dependents is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide pension to any of the individuals who went to jail under MISA Act and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DIR Act during the emergency in the year 1975 as they do not come under the purview of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 and there is no other policy/scheme to grant pension to any such persons.

Statement-I

*State-wise number of Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners/dependents
who are drawing pension through various Banks as on 30.06.2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners	Number of dependent spouses	Number of dependent daughters	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	11	0	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1460	4257	314	6031
3.	Assam	109	502	0	611
4.	Bihar	1625	1309	38	2972
5.	Chandigarh	12	10	0	22
6.	Chhattisgarh	26	99	2	127
7.	Daman and Diu	5	6	2	13
8.	Delhi	149	219	22	390
9.	Goa	400	269	9	678
10.	Gujarat	210	182	14	406
11.	Haryana	165	488	9	662
12.	Himachal Pradesh	161	389	4	554
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	161	500	68	729
14.	Jharkhand	58	108	3	169
15.	Karnataka	576	1222	91	1889
16.	Kerala	173	1128	84	1385
17.	Madhya Pradesh	109	236	8	353
18.	Maharashtra	888	2925	53	3866
19.	Manipur	10	9	0	19
20.	Meghalaya	1	14	2	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
22.	Odisha	134	404	20	558
23.	Puducherry	11	45	10	66
24.	Punjab	507	749	21	1277
25.	Rajasthan	160	127	5	292
26.	Sikkim	0	1	0	1
27.	Telangana	2626	3519	59	6204
28.	Tamil Nadu	524	1431	50	2005
29.	Tripura	17	156	31	204
30.	Uttar Pradesh	377	1283	50	1710
31.	Uttarakhand	80	265	11	356
32.	West Bengal	946	2929	519	4394
TOTAL		11690	24792	1499	37981

Statement-II*Details of monthly Amount of Central Samman Pension*

Sl. No.	Category of the Freedom Fighter	Basic Pension (in ₹)	Dearness Relief @238% with effect from 01.8.2015 (in ₹)	Total amount of pension (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
1.(a)	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners	7,330/-	17,445/-	24,775/-
(b)	Freedom Fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/-	16,255/-	23,085/-
2.	Other freedom fighters	6,330/-	15,065/-	21,395/-
3.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Amount of Pension is the same as of the respective deceased freedom fighters.		
4.	Unmarried and unemployed daughters (Subject to a maximum of three such daughters at a time)	1500/-each to all the three daughters.	3,570/- each to all the three daughters.	5,070/-

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mother or Father of the Freedom Fighter	1,000/-	2,380/-	3,380/-

Dalit children stoned in Haryana

1967. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two dalit children have been stoned in Haryana recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the report given by the Haryana Government, no incident of stoning of two dalit children have been reported in Haryana state. However, 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 1st April, 2010 on 'Measures need to curb crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes' and dated 14th July, 2010 on 'Crime against children' which are available at

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST_010610.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf

Study to assess damages in Tamil Nadu

1968. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any study conducted by Government to assess the extent of damage in Tamil Nadu due to the North-East monsoon rains that occurred during November, 2015;

(b) whether Government has considered to declare the floods in Chennai and Cuddalore caused by heavy rains, a national disaster; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the State

Government, based on their preliminary assessment, 354 humans and 4,383 cattle have been lost and 1.17 lakh huts have been reported damaged due to floods during November-December 2015.

With regard to declaring a national disaster, it is informed that there is no provision to declare a natural calamity as a 'national disaster/calamity' in the guidelines. However, the Government of India adjudges a disaster/calamity of 'severe nature' on case-to-case basis taking into account *inter alia* the intensity and magnitude of the calamity, level of relief assistance, cope capacity of the State Government to tackle the problem, the alternatives and flexibility available within the Plan to provide succor and relief etc. The priority is immediate relief and response assistance in the context of a natural calamity. As such there is no fixed prescribed norms. However, for calamity of a 'severe nature', additional assistance is also considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), after following the established procedure. Keeping in view of the intensity and magnitude of floods of November 2015 in Tamil Nadu, it has been adjudged a calamity of a 'severe nature' for all practical purposes.

Granting powers to BTC to form armed security force

1969. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) which is under 6th Schedule of Constitution of India has not been provided Home (Police) powers, as a result many bad elements like terrorists, extremists and jihadists are using this area for their networking centre;

(b) whether local people of Assam are always in threat but Government of Assam does not provide security personnel to this area as prayed by the BTC; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to provide powers to BTC to form/establish/open an Armed Security Force under the supervision of MHA for the purpose of security only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Public order and Police are State subjects as enshrined in Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India which have not been entrusted to Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) set up under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Adequate Security Forces have been deployed in the BTC area to maintain the law and order and also to deal with the unlawful elements.

(c) In view of the (a) and (b) above, there is no such proposal.

Non-release of prisoners who have completed their sentence

1970. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners lodged in various jails, who have completed their jail terms but have not been released so far;

(b) what are the reasons for their nonrelease despite the fact that they have already completed their sentence;

(c) whether Government is planning to review the status of all Sikh prisoners who have completed their jail term to ensure their early release;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of Sikh prisoners lodged in various jails from 1980 to 1990 are languishing in various jails for no fault of theirs; and

(e) why Government has not ensured that they can also avail the facility of Parole and other benefits as per the Jail Manual and Law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2014, there were 1326 convicts in the jails of the country due to non-payment of fine amount after completion of their sentence.

(c) to (e) “Prisons” is a State subject as per Entry 4 of list II the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Accordingly, the matter regarding premature release and parole of the prisoners are 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>

Conviction rate in child abuse cases

1971. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the conviction rate in child abuse cases in National Capital and other Metropolitan cities in the country during the last three years, year-wise and city-wise; and

(b) what action Government proposes to take to substantially improve the conviction rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau has reported that as per available information, a conviction rate of 41.3, 33.4 and 36.5 was reported in offences of rape against children in Delhi city during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The conviction rate in crimes against children (including child abuse), crime head-wise, in metro cities namely, Bengaluru, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Pune and Jaipur during the year 2012 to 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against Children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 14th July, 2010 on 'Crime against Children' which is available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf.

The details of remedial measures implemented by Delhi Police to improve the conviction rate in Delhi are as under:—

- (i) Delhi Police has set up a Legal Cell headed by an officer of the rank of Special Commissioner of Police to monitor the cases and to analyze the orders passed by various courts on day to day basis to achieve better rate of conviction.
- (ii) Appointment of legal advisers for better guidance to IOs.
- (iii) Number of IOs has been increased in police stations for more qualitative and professional investigation. Senior Constables are now allowed to handle minor cases of investigation so that senior investigators can focus on heinous offences.
- (iv) Training of IOs in proper investigation through specialized courses on scientific investigation, law of extradition, important case studies, cyber crimes etc.
- (v) The SHO at Police Station level is made responsible for proper follow up of cases under trial.
- (vi) Refresher courses for IOs/Police Witnesses are conducted for presentation of evidence in Courts.

Statement

Details of crime head-wise cases conviction rate under crime against children in metropolitan cities during 2014

Sl. No.	Cities	Murder Infanticide	Rape	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty*	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)*	Kidnaping and Abduction of Girls	Footing and Suicide of child	Abetment of Abandonment	Exposure of minor girls	Procuration of girls	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country*	Buying of minors for prostitution*	Selling of minors for prostitution*	Prohibition of Marriage Act, 2006	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994*	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986*	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956*	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000*	Protection of Sexual Offences Act, 2012*	Attempt to commit Murder*	Unnatural Offences*	Other Crimes committed against children	Total Crimes against children
1.	Ahmedabad	100.0	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
2.	Bengaluru	0.0	-	0.0	-	6.7	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	15.4	-	-	50.0	12.5	
3.	Chennai	50.0	-	63.6	-	53.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	60.0	58.6	
4.	Delhi (City)	70.0	-	36.5	37.5	9.1	29.5	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	20.0	75.0	20.0	-	66.7	65.9	38.0	
5.	Hyderabad	0.0	-	36.4	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	0.0	22.2	
6.	Jaipur	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.7	53.8	
7.	Kolkata	50.0	-	-	25.0	50.0	0.0	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	50.0	-	33.3	25.8	
8.	Mumbai	-	0.0	29.0	40.0	100.0	9.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0.0	-	-	67.5	39.6	
9.	Pune	-	-	0.0	16.7	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	11.1	
10.	Surat	-	-	100.0	0.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	

Source: Crime in India

*collected for the first time in 2014

#in 2014, collected under minor girls while it was collected under girls

Cases Conviction Rate: (Cases convicted/cases in which trials complete)*100

Details of crime head-wise cases conviction rate under crime against children in metropolitan cities during 2013

Sl. No.	Cities	Murder	Infanticide	Rape	Kidnap- ping and Abduction	Foeti- cide	Abet- ment of Suicide of child	Exposure and Aban- donment	Procura- tion of minor girls	Buying of mi- nors for prostitu- tion	Selling of minors for prosti- tution	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	Other Crimes com- mitted against children	Total Crimes against Children
1.	Ahmedabad	0.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	21.9
2.	Bengaluru	5.0	-	0.0	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.9
3.	Chennai	33.3	-	54.2	56.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	51.6
4.	Delhi (City)	25.0	-	33.4	26.6	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	39.4	31.3
5.	Hyderabad	-	-	50.0	25.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	18.2
6.	Jaipur	-	-	0.0	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	9.1
7.	Kolkata	-	-	11.1	7.7	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	10.5	8.9
8.	Mumbai	50.0	-	30.8	11.8	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	32.4	29.0
9.	Pune	100.0	-	9.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	7.4
10.	Surat	-	-	50.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3

Source: Crime in India

Details of crime head-wise cases conviction rate under crime against children in metropolitan cities during 2012

Sl. No.	Cities	Murder	Infanticide	Rape	Kidnap- ping and Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment of Suicide of child	Exposure and Abandon- ment	Procura- tion of minor girls	Buying of minors for prosti- tution	Selling of minors for prosti- tution	Prohibi- tion of Child Marriage Act, 2006	Other Crimes committed against children	Total Crimes against Children
1.	Ahmedabad	100.0	-	44.4	60.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	60.3
2.	Bengaluru	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	4.8
3.	Chennai	66.7	-	23.1	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.0
4.	Delhi (City)	82.4	-	41.3	37.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	50.0	-	39.5	39.5
5.	Hyderabad	-	-	0.0	21.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	13.3	11.6
6.	Jaipur	-	-	25.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.5	31.6
7.	Kolkata	-	-	20.0	6.3	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	26.3	11.1
8.	Mumbai	40.0	100.0	29.7	10.5	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	30.5	27.4
9.	Pune	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	4.8
10.	Surat	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0

Source: Crime in India

Lack of fire stations

1972. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has only two per cent of fire stations of required number, if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the fire fighters have not been provided uniform and necessary equipments, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many buildings in India are not fire safe;

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to make sure the buildings are fire safe; and

(e) whether there are penalty provisions in case fire safety rules are violated, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Fire Services have been included as a Municipal function in the XIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243 (W). As such it is the primary responsibility of the States/Union Territories Governments to ensure safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction by providing adequate number of fire stations, fire tenders/ vehicles, trained manpower and uniform.

M/s Risk Management Solutions Inc. (RMSI), a consultative firm was engaged by Ministry of Home Affairs to carry out fire and risk Hazard Analysis in the country under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Service in the year 2012. As per the M/s RMSI report, there are 35% Fire Stations of required number in the country.

(c) to (e) The Central Government does not maintain any such data. The National Building Code of India, published by Bureau of Indian Standards, covers the detailed guidelines for construction, maintenance and fire safety of the buildings and it is a recommendatory document. Guidelines were issued to the States to incorporate the recommendations of National Building Code into their local building bye-laws for fire and life safety. The implementation and enforcement of these Standard Codes and guidelines besides imposing penalty provision in case of violation of fire safety rules is purely the responsibility of State/UT Governments.

Illegal activities in Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi

1973. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ganja (Cannabis) and liquor are being sold illegally in some residential houses of 121/2 yards, Transit Camp, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi area;

(b) whether satta, gambling and other illegal activities are also running in some residential houses of above-mentioned area;

(c) if so, what actions have been taken to stop these activities;

(d) whether there will be CCTV monitoring and police surveillance over the area; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. No such case has been reported to the Delhi Police.

(b) The details of cases registered by Delhi Police under Gambling Act in the area of 12½ yards, Transit Camp, Raghubir Nagar under the jurisdiction of P.S. Rajouri Garden, Delhi during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 30.11.2015) are as under:-

Year	Reported	Worked Out	Persons Arrested	Persons convicted	Pending Trial
2012	2	2	3	2	1
2013	-	-	-	-	-
2014	2	2	4	4	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Various steps taken by Delhi Police to control and prevent the crime of drug peddling, satta, gambling, boot legging etc., are as under:-

(i) Stringent legal action under appropriate sections of law is taken against persons found involved in such crimes.

(ii) Effective surveillance over activities of suspected persons.

(iii) Integrated Police checking is done to check the movement of suspected person.

(iv) Sensitization of Beat and division staff to keep a sharp vigil in the area.

(v) Public cooperation is elicited through Eyes and Ears scheme to gather information about such activities.

(d) and (e) No CCTV cameras have been installed in the area of 12½ yards, Transit Camp, Raghubir Nagar. However, police surveillance is regularly done over the activities of known criminals and suspected persons to prevent any crime in the area. 61 cameras have been reportedly installed at Rajouri Garden Main Market under the jurisdiction of PS Rajouri Garden, Delhi for surveillance purposes.

Setting up of State Human Rights Commissions in UTs

1974. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed Union Territories to set up State Human Rights Commissions;

(b) if so, how many of them have not set up so far; and

(c) by when the Union Territories would be asked to set up State Human Rights Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) In the Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 539/1986 filed by Shri Dilip K. Basu against State of West Bengal and Ors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 24.07.2015 has not given any direction to set up a State Human Rights Commission in the Union Territories.

Further, there is no provision in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 for setting up of State Human Rights Commission in the Union Territories.

New model police act

1975. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had directed in 2006 that a new Model Police Act be prepared by the Central Government and/or the State Governments and pass the requisite legislation;

(b) whether the above directions covered, in its ambit, setting up of three institutions, namely, State Security Commissions to insulate the State police from extraneous pressures, Police Establishment Board and Police Complaint Redressal Wings;

(c) whether the deadline for compliance of these directions originally set for 31st December, 2006 was later extended to 31st March, 2007; and

(d) the updated status of the implementation of the above directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement on 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996-Prakash Singh and Others on several issues concerning Police Reforms and functioning of Police in the States. The directions are as follows:—

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from 'law and order' police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up Police Establishment Board at State level for *inter alia* deciding all transfers postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) who should also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

“Public Order” and “Police” are “State subjects” falling in Entry 1 & 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and therefore, the responsibility for implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court falls within the domain of the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) Administrations.

The directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court had been forwarded to all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations on 26th September, 2006 for implementation. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is itself monitoring the implementation of its Judgement dated 22nd September, 2006. Out of the above seven directives, the

first six were meant for the State Governments and UTs while the seventh directive related solely to the Central Government.

The details of the implementation by States and UTs in respect of Hon'ble Supreme Court's directives with respect to (b) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of compliance of Supreme Court directions in respect of the States/UTs.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	State Security Commission	Police Establishment Board	Police Complaints Authority
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	No	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	No (core group on security exist in place of SSC)	Yes	No
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes#	Yes*
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes**
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes ***
8.	Haryana			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Working as State Human Rights Commission
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes****
19.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Notified and yet to be implemented

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	No	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	No (to be established)
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Partly Yes*****
23.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Telengana	No	No	No
26.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Uttarakhand	No	Yes	Yes
29.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	A & N Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	D & N Haveli	No	Yes	Yes
33.	Daman and Diu	Yes	Yes	Yes
34.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes
35.	Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes

#Bihar: Section 10 of Bihar Police Act provides for the creation of Transfer Committee (Police Establishment Board) for officers of the rank of Constables to Inspector. A committee at police Head Quarter level has already been constituted to decide all promotions and other service related matter of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The transfer, posting promotions and other services matter of officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police is decided by an establishment committee at department level.

***Bihar:** Section 59 of the Bihar Police Act, 2007 provide the constitution of a “District Accountability Authority” for each District. The goal of the protection of Human Right has also been incorporated in Police Act. Section-26 of the Act provides that the complaint regarding violation of human Rights by Police shall be dealt with as per the procedure prescribed by the protection of Human Rights Acts, 1993 and by the State Human Rights Commission constituted under the Act.

****Goa:** A State Level Police Complaint Authority was constituted under the Chairmanship of Retd. Justice DR. Eurico Santana da Silva.

*****Gujarat (yes, with deviation):** Provision for State Police Complaint Authority has been made in section 32 F of the Bombay Police (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2007 and board has been constituted vide Government resolution.

******Mizoram (yes but partially):** Full compliance of this direction is not possible for want of retired judges in Mizoram. In the State’s Affidavit filed in the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Dec/2006, a request was made for permission to constitute one State-level Police complaints Authority with a retired IAS/IPS Officer of appropriate level as its head since retired High Court judges are not available in the State. In Pursuance of this request, Pu lalhmingthanga Colney, retired Chief Secretary of Nagaland was appointed as chairman of the State Level Authority vide notification No. C18018/12/90-HMP(SC) Vol.III dated 3.12.2009 but could not take up the responsibility as chairman of the Police Complaint Authority.

*******Rajasthan:** As per provision of section 62(1) & 66 of Rajasthan Police Act. The District committee has been constituted for only Udaipur District vide order No. f12(6)H-1/2011-part dated 24.8.2015.

Increasing crimes against senior citizens in Delhi

1976. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes against senior citizens are on the increase in Delhi, if so, the details of serious crimes committed against them during the last three years; and

(b) whether the effectiveness of the already taken steps to prevent such crimes have been judged, if not, the details of the more effective steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that as a conscious policy of 'truthful reporting', more number of complaints are registered in the recent years with the objective that no crime, especially crime against the vulnerable groups, including senior citizens, goes unreported. The details of cases of crime reported against senior citizens along with details of such cases solved and persons arrested during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.10.2015) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Delhi Police has reported that the efforts to detect crimes have resulted in apprehending more criminals. The details of specific steps taken by Delhi Police, apart from the usual security measures, towards securing a safe and secure society for the common citizens and especially for the vulnerable sections like senior citizens are as follows:

- (i) Senior Citizens Security Cell was set up in Police Headquarters and in eleven (11) police districts of Delhi.
- (ii) A total number of 23,982 (upto 31.10.2015) senior citizens are registered with Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ, Delhi Police.
- (iii) Toll Free Senior Citizens Helpline No. 1291 apart from Police Control Room No. 100.
- (iv) 21,413 identity cards have been issued to senior citizens till 31.10.2015.
- (v) Visits and telephonic contacts of senior citizens by the staff of Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ as well as local police.
- (vi) Verification of domestic helps, drivers, watchman, etc.
- (vii) Sensitization of beat patrolling staff and regular meetings of police officers with senior citizens.
- (viii) Security audit of senior citizens.

Statement

The details of cases of crime committed against senior citizens along with details of such cases solved and persons arrested during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.10.2015).

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2012			2013			2014			2015 (upto 31.10.15)		
		Reported	Worked Out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked Out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked Out	Persons Arrested	Reported	Worked Out	Persons Arrested
1.	Murder	19	13	30	17	13	38	22	17	28	10	8	18
2.	Att. to Murder	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	5
3.	Kid./Abduction	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
4.	Eve-Teasing	0	0	0	3	3	6	2	1	2	2	1	1
5.	M.O. Woman	3	3	3	1	1	1	5	4	14	10	3	5
6.	Robbery	9	7	21	13	11	38	79	37	57	93	25	35
7.	Dacoity	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	2	6	0	0	0
8.	Rape	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
TOTAL		34	26	63	41	34	94	112	62	109	122	40	65

Rise in child rape cases

1977. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of child rape cases rose from 5484 in 2009 to 13766 in 2014 according to National Crime Records Bureau which reflect the stark failure on the part of law enforcement agencies to tackle the crime, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the necessary steps taken by Government to get down to address the root cause of the heinous crime to protect the children from sexual offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per data collected from States/UTs, a total of 5,368 cases of child rape (under section 376 IPC) were reported during 2009 which rose to 13,766 cases in 2014. Besides, a total of 4,895 cases under section 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 were reported during 2014. The State/UT wise details of cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge-sheeted and persons convicted under child rape during 2009-2014 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further more, State/UT wise details of cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge-sheeted and persons convicted under section 4 and 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) 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.

An advisory in this regard has been issued on 14th July, 2010, which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf

Statement-I

(A) 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 rape of children (below 18 years) during 2009-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	416	344	25	492	426	36	446	453	25	559	564	30	646	468	37	720	561	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	0	15	16	0	12	15	0	14	13	0	20	19	2	20	19	2
3.	Assam	10	7	1	11	17	1	39	19	1	24	13	4	40	28	1	40	24	1
4.	Bihar	63	67	3	66	75	8	114	75	5	112	98	2	91	84	10	93	99	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	394	396	96	431	426	87	382	361	103	426	430	89	477	446	63	555	552	78
6.	Goa	30	18	6	38	33	6	23	33	2	35	51	2	20	24	4	21	29	4
7.	Gujarat	91	88	4	118	114	5	102	100	5	137	141	6	130	121	5	166	164	5
8.	Haryana	116	107	32	115	116	57	107	93	24	121	117	27	66	62	27	73	78	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83	80	11	90	83	12	72	76	8	107	115	11	72	70	11	83	81	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	6	0	6	6	0	8	5	0	5	5	0	9	7	0	8	8	0
11.	Jharkhand	8	8	3	23	11	14	0	4	0	0	15	0	16	14	1	16	14	2
12.	Karnataka	104	105	7	135	141	5	108	98	14	104	112	9	97	96	13	147	147	16
13.	Kerala	235	243	16	315	305	19	208	276	18	240	323	18	423	265	16	570	281	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1071	1040	223	1331	1324	304	1182	1168	228	1410	1390	291	1262	1248	245	1524	1520	324

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15.	Maharashtra	612	617	44	797	819	49	747	614	40	936	873	55	818	720	48	1053	971	61
16.	Manipur	12	1	0	6	0	0	11	1	0	6	1	0	19	0	0	5	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	60	22	0	48	25	0	91	36	2	64	47	1	66	32	0	48	21	0
18.	Mizoram	11	9	0	11	9	0	42	39	20	42	39	30	40	36	18	41	37	18
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	15	0	1	15	0	1
20.	Odisha	87	78	3	88	90	3	74	80	7	91	92	7	165	150	11	150	150	13
21.	Punjab	210	135	47	259	207	56	144	124	47	184	167	59	166	148	40	172	182	52
22.	Rajasthan	371	279	60	318	316	44	369	219	46	277	282	63	394	272	61	328	326	68
23.	Sikkim	14	18	2	14	20	2	14	39	0	11	39	0	11	12	12	12	12	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	182	182	10	199	193	16	203	177	30	208	188	31	271	175	22	263	192	26
25.	Telangana																		
26.	Tripura	83	51	11	52	38	1	107	95	12	93	96	10	45	85	14	144	96	18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	625	506	242	817	724	369	451	390	266	678	598	404	1088	934	405	1573	1328	548
28.	Uttarakhand	7	6	5	5	7	17	10	10	8	11	11	30	23	21	7	25	25	5
29.	West Bengal	109	44	3	68	61	6	73	57	4	94	69	5	252	108	7	182	115	6
TOTAL STATES		5024	4473	854	5868	5602	1117	5142	4659	916	5992	5891	1185	6742	5645	1081	8047	7032	1377
30.	A&N Islands	12	10	1	28	21	1	15	8	0	23	8	0	9	19	0	15	43	0
31.	Chandigarh	21	8	5	20	9	7	16	21	6	27	26	8	15	11	7	17	22	8

32.	D&N Haveli	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	307	263	80	387	385	104	304	277	92	349	419	172	339	322	108	402	349	127
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	5	3	1	4	6	3	2	1	5	2	1	6	4	0	17	16	0
TOTAL UT(S)		344	290	90	440	424	119	342	312	101	406	457	183	370	357	115	452	431	135
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5368	4763	944	6308	6026	1236	5484	4971	1017	6398	6348	1368	7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	1512

(B) 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 rape of children (below 18 years) during 2009-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012					2013					2014							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	613	624	46	604	705	56	770	616	42	820	616	58	477	295	13	638	404	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	11	1	18	10	1	35	23	0	33	24	0	43	39	1	42	48	1
3.	Assam	156	93	0	155	93	0	230	134	4	223	139	4	125	60	2	111	60	2
4.	Bihar	137	113	17	148	141	17	86	117	20	96	116	21	103	117	13	121	142	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	519	524	96	531	540	78	595	593	66	682	682	130	806	799	88	890	909	111
6.	Goa	38	23	1	49	29	1	59	38	1	63	45	1	57	49	2	70	63	2
7.	Gujarat	150	143	12	210	201	13	263	243	11	314	302	19	291	275	5	397	382	5
8.	Haryana	276	245	15	379	379	15	388	335	49	477	468	58	416	385	90	502	486	102

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	73	16	129	118	23	130	124	32	205	198	28	135	114	24	162	155	32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	13	1	21	21	1	25	17	2	25	25	2	37	27	1	37	35	1
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	0	4	2	0	23	9	1	10	12	4	78	74	9	100	87	11
12.	Karnataka	142	130	17	178	156	19	270	203	17	330	293	14	694	553	20	807	666	22
13.	Kerala	455	387	22	604	476	25	637	457	34	703	554	25	754	657	35	848	841	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1632	1638	232	1970	1983	279	2112	2033	457	2538	2518	574	2352	2327	552	2915	2918	658
15.	Maharashtra	917	825	43	1257	1212	47	1546	1309	44	1932	1762	58	1714	1527	57	2018	1907	65
16.	Manipur	17	1	0	7	1	0	40	4	0	3	2	1	38	13	0	22	7	0
17.	Meghalaya	81	20	2	84	25	2	112	90	4	99	91	5	61	77	7	69	82	7
18.	Mizoram	73	64	29	74	64	27	57	42	11	56	44	11	91	66	23	90	64	23
19.	Nagaland	7	14	10	8	24	24	3	3	7	3	3	3	11	5	2	9	5	1
20.	Odisha	192	174	7	242	232	11	509	377	20	479	469	21	753	609	13	715	678	15
21.	Punjab	295	190	54	282	234	68	490	369	182	520	402	191	476	388	97	553	461	104
22.	Rajasthan	572	408	111	491	488	142	892	689	99	902	903	232	825	625	126	775	764	140
23.	Sikkim	21	30	10	19	12	30	25	25	48	43	50	45	40	32	18	36	32	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	292	242	33	333	285	44	419	378	32	505	423	33	0	188	68	6	242	60
25.	Telangana													583	445	32	883	719	32
26.	Tripura	17	36	2	12	45	12	43	51	4	68	54	10	122	76	6	119	106	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1040	930	250	1581	1349	333	1381	1166	264	2143	1701	334	1538	1452	273	2346	2156	372
28.	Uttarakhand	34	31	15	33	30	13	32	28	20	39	38	29	84	79	10	96	99	13

29. West Bengal	285	186	8	178	138	8	377	335	9	354	377	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES	8087	7170	1050	9601	8993	1289	11549	9808	1480	13665	12311	1924	12704	11353	1587	15377	14518	1856
30. A&N Islands	10	5	1	17	8	1	21	29	2	29	41	2	20	16	1	24	21	1
31. Chandigarh	17	21	7	18	18	8	19	13	15	27	14	16	32	31	12	34	42	13
32. D&N Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
33. Daman and Diu	4	4	1	9	9	1	4	4	0	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
34. Delhi UT	415	368	97	516	507	145	757	657	114	804	830	120	1004	895	116	933	912	144
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	7	10	1	9	13	1	9	3	0	14	7	0	3	2	0	3	3	0
TOTAL UT(s)	454	409	108	570	556	158	814	708	131	882	898	138	1062	947	130	998	982	159
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8541	7579	1158	10171	9549	1447	12363	10516	1611	14547	13209	2062	13766	12300	1717	16375	15500	2015

Source: Crime in India

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

Statement-II

State/UT wise Section wise cases registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under section 4 and 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (offences related to penetration/agravated penetration under sexual offences during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Under Section 4						Under Section 6						Total under Section 4 & 6					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	9	0	29	14	0	21	5	0	22	6	0	45	14	0	51	20	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	Assam	124	68	5	122	68	5	16	12	0	16	12	0	140	80	5	138	80	5
4.	Bihar	44	36	3	52	42	3	4	3	0	6	5	0	48	39	3	58	47	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	190	176	15	202	200	15	21	17	1	20	20	1	211	193	16	222	220	16
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	55	28	0	53	29	0	37	14	0	39	16	0	92	42	0	92	45	0
8.	Haryana	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	8	0	13	8	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	19	11	0	16	11	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	2	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	5	3	0	5	3	0
12.	Karnataka	227	188	2	259	239	2	71	61	1	78	70	1	298	249	3	337	309	3
13.	Kerala	101	88	0	102	91	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	105	90	0	106	93	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	39	2	45	45	2	14	14	0	20	20	0	54	53	2	65	65	2
15.	Maharashtra	85	69	0	81	75	0	38	35	0	34	35	0	123	104	0	115	110	0
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	26	23	0	26	23	0	10	8	0	6	8	0	36	31	0	32	31	0
18.	Mizoram	9	4	0	9	4	0	7	5	0	4	2	0	16	9	0	13	6	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	54	34	0	53	36	0	39	25	0	33	28	0	93	59	0	86	64	0

21. Punjab	12	10	1	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	1	10	10	1
22. Rajasthan	60	47	0	49	49	0	21	15	0	19	19	0	81	62	0	68	68	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	6	3	1	6	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	4	1	7	5	1	1	1
24. Tamil Nadu	487	257	1	538	281	1	168	108	2	175	115	2	655	365	3	713	396	3	3	3
25. Telangana	5	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	0	0
26. Tripura	14	10	3	13	10	3	15	13	0	15	13	0	29	23	3	28	23	3	3	3
27. Uttar Pradesh	1734	1487	5	2828	2312	8	208	194	1	372	314	1	1942	1681	6	3200	2626	9	9	9
28. Uttarakhand	22	19	2	19	19	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	24	21	2	21	21	2	2	2
29. West Bengal	768	452	11	629	604	11	45	28	1	31	28	1	813	480	12	660	632	12	12	12
TOTAL STATES	4112	3060	51	5153	4168	54	749	567	6	904	721	6	4861	3627	57	6057	4889	60	60	60
30. A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	9	4	0	8	4	0	9	5	0	8	5	0	18	9	0	16	9	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	10	8	0	8	8	0	6	6	0	3	6	0	16	14	0	11	14	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)	19	12	0	16	12	0	15	11	0	11	11	0	34	23	0	27	23	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	4131	3072	51	5169	4180	54	764	578	6	915	732	6	4895	3650	57	6084	4912	60	60	60

Source: Crime in India

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

Construction of barracks and infrastructure at BOPs

1978. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has met target for construction of barracks at Border Out Posts (BoPs) manned by CRPF, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and corrective action taken by Government and timeline for completion of the same;

(b) whether all BoPs across the country have sufficient infrastructural connectivity, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure the provision of basic amenities at BoPs across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is not a Border Guarding Force and therefore do not have Border Outposts (BOPs).

(b) As per the policy, all BOPs are provided with infrastructural connectivity such as telecommunication connectivity and road connectivity subject to technical feasibility and availability of resources. BOPs which are not connected by pucca road are provided connectivity through tracks and kucha roads.

(c) Provision of basic amenities such as shelter, drinking water supply, etc. in BoPs is a continuous process. Government has taken adequate measures to develop infrastructure for the BOPs. Some of the steps taken in the past include the following:-

- (i) Establishment of 35 new BOPs of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP) at an estimated cost of ₹ 615.96 crore was approved by Government in 2011. Subsequently in 2013, ₹ 82.80 crore was sanctioned for upgradation of 150 existing BOPs of ITBP.
- (ii) In 2013, approval was conveyed for acquisition of land and construction of infrastructure at 1373 BOPs of Border Security Force (BSF) at an estimated cost of ₹ 472.80 crore.
- (iii) In 2013, approval was also conveyed for acquisition of land and construction of infrastructure at 734 BOPs of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) at an estimated cost of ₹ 397.50 crore.
- (iv) In 2014, ₹ 75 crore was sanctioned for establishment of 123 number of mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity to 156 BOPs in border areas where ITBP is deployed.

National policy on Disaster Management

1979. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Policy on Disaster Management;
- (b) how far it has performed so far;
- (c) whether Government proposes to make changes in the policy on the basis of experience gained so far;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the measures taken by Government to ensure promptness of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) was approved by the then Union Cabinet on 22nd October, 2009 with the vision “To build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”. NPDM provides for an integration approach for management with emphasis on building strategic partnerships at various levels. Other highlights of the NPDM are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the centre, state and district levels helps states to manage disasters in an effective manner. Disaster Management is a multidisciplinary activity which is to be performed in cohesive synergy among all stakeholders. The National Policy on disaster management puts in place an enabling environment for all. It is expected by all the stakeholders to put up their best efforts in managing any disaster as per the framework of NPDM. Every disaster teaches us new lessons and the Govt/Society learns to adapt with them accordingly. NPDM has been fruitful in developing a holistic, proactive multi disaster oriented and technology driven approach in the Country.

(c) There is no such proposal at this stage.

(d) In view of reply at (c) above, this does not arise.

(e) Since its raising, NDRF has been responding in various rescue operations in disasters within the country and abroad and saved many precious lives and retrieved dead bodies of victims.

NDRF personnel responded outstandingly and the details of victims rescued and retrieved by NDRF till date is as under:

- Rescued 4,68,971 human lives
- Retrieved 2267 dead bodies
- Trained Community Volunteers 39,20,493
- Besides, NDRF is also imparting training to SDRF Personnel and other stakeholders.

Statement

Details of National Policy on Disaster Management

1. The themes underpinning the NPDM are:

- (i) Community based DM, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution.
- (ii) Capacity development in all spheres.
- (iii) Consolidation of past initiatives and best practices.
- (iv) Cooperation with agencies at National and International levels.
- (v) Multi-sectoral synergy.

2. The objectives of the NPDM are:

- (i) Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
- (ii) Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
- (iii) Mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process.
- (iv) Establishing institutional and technolegal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
- (v) Ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.
- (vi) Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communication with information technology support.
- (vii) Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- (viii) Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living.
- (ix) Promoting a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management.

3. The NPDM talks about the following in detail:

- (i) Institutional and Legal Arrangements;
- (ii) Financial Arrangements;
- (iii) Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness;
- (iv) Techno-Legal Regime;
- (v) Response;
- (vi) Relief and Rehabilitation;
- (vii) Reconstruction and Recovery;
- (viii) Capacity Development;
- (ix) Knowledge Management;
- (x) Research and Development; and
- (xi) The Road Ahead.

Increase in terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir

1980. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir has gone up this year up to October when compared to 2014 with 169 incidents and killing of 35 security personnel with not much significance in killing of the terrorists; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to contain this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of incidents of terrorist violence, Security Forces (SF) Personnel killed and Terrorists killed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the year 2014 and 2015, upto October, are as under:-

	2014 (upto October)	2015 (upto October)
Incidents of Terrorist Violence	173	169
SF personnel killed	31	37
Terrorists killed	86	89

The number of terrorist incidents has decreased and no. of terrorists killed has increased during 2015 (upto October) as compared to corresponding period of 2014.

The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter alia*, includes strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the

International Border/Line of Control, monitoring of infiltration routes, construction of border fencing including plugging the gaps through technological solutions, improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination; and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

The Government has also adopted various counter measures to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. Some of the visible focus areas include:-

- (i) Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy.
- (ii) To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problem facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State, and
- (iii) To ensure sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the people in the State who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

Death of senior citizen in New Delhi

1981. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various complaints have been made in respect of mysterious death of a senior citizen in Old Rajender Nagar, New Delhi;
- (b) whether some VIPs including Member of Parliament have also pointed out the case and requested for impartial enquiry against the suspected behaviour of some officials of Delhi Police;
- (c) whether FIR has not been lodged till date, despite many VIP references;
- (d) whether post mortem report and Viscera reports have not been provided to her complainant son; and
- (e) whether Government contemplates an impartial expeditious enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) A number of references have been received by the Government and Delhi Police from public representatives including Members of Parliament in respect of the death of Smt. Vishan Devi w/o late Sh. Lachman Dass r/o 61/7, Old Rajinder Nagar, aged 89 years who was residing

with her son Shri Surender Kathpal. Since, the complainant could not be contacted, a copy of the post mortem report was delivered at his shop to his employee Shri Azad Singh s/o late Nanu Ram (M. No. 9466122157) on 10.08.15. A copy of the post mortem report has also been sent to his residence by Post on 07.08.15. Delhi Police has reported that the inquest proceedings u/s 174 Cr PC are underway and final cause of death will be given by the autopsy surgeon after receipt of viscera report from Forensic Science Laboratory.

SC directions to States to set up special juvenile police

†1982. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had directed to put in place a Special Juvenile Police unit in the States besides filing FIRs in view of continuous rising incidence of children going missing in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the percentage of children going missing in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu has increased from 100 to 211 per cent;

(c) whether Government is aware that most of the children getting kidnapped belongs to the poor families; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government will issue any guidelines to States to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per information received from Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is no such direction.

(b) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of missing children in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu during last 3 years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Data on children getting kidnapped belonging to poor families is not maintained centrally. However, the information on cases reported, charge-sheeted, cases convicted, Persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and convicted under Kidnapping and Abduction Children is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 25th June 2013 on mandatory registration of FIR in case of Missing Children, which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/CSAdviMissingChild-170713.pdf

Statement-I

Details of number of children missing during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State	Missing				
		2012	2013	% increase/ decrease over 2012	2014	% increase/ decrease over 2012
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	(38)94 = 132	(52)35 = 87	-34.09 (decrease)	(68)35 = 103	18.4 (decrease)
2.	Nagaland	(163)173 = 336	(233)168 = 401	19.34	(314)185 = 499	24.4
3.	Tamil Nadu	(1079)2831 = 3910	(1074)3063 = 4137	5.80	(1057)3373 = 4430	4.7

* The figures provided by State Crime Records Bureaux of the States/UTs have been reconciled as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Writ Petition No. 75 of 2012

- Note:*
1. (). The figure in brackets reflects the back log of untraced children from previous years.
 2. The state of Arunachal Pradesh has shown a decrease in number of missing children over 2012
 3. However there is increase seen in year 2014. (18.4%) over 2013
 4. Overall trend is declining in respect of missing children in Arunachal Pradesh
 5. The state of Nagaland has shown an increase in number of missing children over the years 2012-2014
 6. The state of Tamil Nadu has also shown an increase in number of missing children over the years 2012.

Statement-II

Cases Reported(CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted(CV), Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted(PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction (TOTAL) for children during 2012-2014.

Sl. State/UT No.	2012						2013						2014					
	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR
1. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra Pradesh	781	620	26	5.4	826	831	44	1014	732	20	5.0	1012	833	48	600	352	5	2.2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20	14	1	100.0	20	14	1	40	22	0	-	32	23	0	66	26	0	0.0
3. Assam	68	22	0	0.0	68	22	0	80	48	5	16.1	75	50	5	152	44	1	20.0
4. Bihar	2546	1100	27	5.2	1870	1983	46	1180	990	53	17.2	1577	2023	88	1585	865	20	5.8
5. Chhattisgarh	276	256	32	36.4	244	242	37	1634	508	27	27.3	435	428	43	1844	822	84	27.9
6. Goa	15	11	0	0.0	13	11	0	90	13	1	50.0	34	22	3	134	17	0	0.0
7. Gujarat	834	674	17	8.9	938	931	26	1429	1030	20	8.7	1496	1379	24	2101	1290	17	5.8
8. Haryana	535	277	10	13.0	505	493	8	911	377	35	13.9	488	482	37	816	237	45	15.5
9. Himachal Pradesh	97	55	3	13.0	85	69	6	198	70	8	26.7	81	94	8	210	53	1	3.2
10. Jammu and Kashmir	23	13	0	0.0	18	18	0	26	18	0	0.0	40	40	0	139	49	0	0.0
11. Jharkhand	32	27	1	5.6	29	29	1	48	23	2	33.3	34	35	2	94	48	7	63.6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12. Karnataka	471	128	2	4.4	211	157	2	700	234	2	2.1	379	363	2	1177	352	5	6.0	721	485	6		
13. Kerala	147	123	2	7.7	163	161	5	136	102	4	10.8	155	122	5	130	131	0	0.0	160	160	0		
14. Madhya Pradesh	630	594	67	23.1	735	742	108	2262	874	97	22.7	1165	1147	152	6339	2083	204	30.4	2701	2519	260		
15. Maharashtra	893	704	7	3.3	1068	1047	8	1698	922	8	4.7	1495	1359	11	2616	906	12	5.9	1642	1330	17		
16. Manipur	61	1	0	-	26	1	0	56	0	0	-	6	0	0	69	1	0	-	15	0	0		
17. Meghalaya	9	5	0	0.0	5	5	0	35	15	0	0.0	17	16	0	43	13	0	-	22	13	0		
18. Mizoram	1	2	3	100.0	1	2	3	2	2	1	100.0	2	2	1	2	2	0	-	2	2	0		
19. Nagaland	5	4	1	100.0	4	4	4	4	1	4	100.0	8	1	4	7	5	3	100.0	7	5	3		
20. Odisha	96	92	0	0.0	87	83	0	366	179	3	11.5	250	236	3	800	259	3	8.6	392	347	3		
21. Punjab	459	182	26	28.0	356	275	39	690	293	61	32.3	493	348	80	871	247	38	27.9	658	432	47		
22. Rajasthan	847	391	107	30.7	518	492	126	1426	541	91	38.9	709	699	181	1814	660	95	34.4	866	849	133		
23. Sikkim	6	18	6	60.0	8	7	9	14	14	12	42.9	25	26	12	17	7	1	20.0	6	4	0		
24. Tamil Nadu	576	234	12	11.8	560	396	18	499	281	106	38.0	506	411	122	390	177	39	23.1	437	385	63		
25. Telangana				-							-				634	281	10	4.6	751	602	10		
26. Tripura	0	3	1	16.7	7	8	2	21	17	1	50.0	20	17	1	88	34	1	11.1	74	51	3		
27. Uttar Pradesh	4239	2914	507	51.1	8394	5427	949	6002	3708	558	54.8	12978	7389	985	5875	3955	748	49.4	11537	7508	1498		

28. Uttarakhand	53	34	9	60.0	51	49	15	181	73	15	40.5	31	31	21	275	107	15	62.5	118	120	16
29. West Bengal	767	500	3	3.4	558	355	5	1388	444	2	2.1	739	701	3	2351	1410	2	0.8	2432	1491	2
TOTAL STATES	14487	8998	870	23.8	17368	13854	1462	22130	11531	1136	27.7	24282	18277	1841	31239	14433	1356	26.3	28594	21479	2272
30. A & N Islands	8	4	0	0.0	7	7	0	12	9	0	0.0	3	9	0	12	6	0	0.0	8	7	0
31. Chandigarh	59	24	5	33.3	21	18	8	164	51	9	25.0	55	48	9	130	47	7	17.1	48	55	7
32. D & N Haveli	6	8	2	40.0	13	14	2	10	3	1	16.7	2	3	3	8	3	0	-	3	3	0
33. Daman & Diu	2	2	0	0.0	0	3	0	8	1	0	-	1	1	0	4	2	0	-	2	2	0
34. Delhi UT	3686	330	143	36.5	438	372	148	5809	406	86	27.3	603	474	108	6452	586	73	31.3	492	612	78
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	18	12	5	45.5	16	13	5	34	7	0	0.0	5	7	0	9	5	0	-	5	5	0
TOTAL UTs	3779	380	155	36.5	495	427	163	6037	477	96	26.4	669	542	120	6615	649	80	28.3	558	684	85
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	18266	9378	1025	25.1	17863	14281	1625	28167	12008	1232	27.5	24951	18819	1961	37854	15082	1436	26.4	29152	22163	2357

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may Includes cases/persons of previous year also.

* Data started collection since 2014.

Incidents of communal violence

1983. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of communal violence reported from across the country from January 2015 to July 2015; and

(b) the number of deaths and those injured in communal clashes in the country during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, 438 communal incidents were reported in the country during January to July, 2015 in which 66 persons were killed and 1427 persons were injured.

Atrocities on dalits and adivasis in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1984. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the National Crime Records Bureau, (NCRB) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana account for 12.6 per cent of crimes against Dalits in 2014;

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

(c) how Ministry is planning to work with these two States to bring down the atrocities on Dalits and Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data collected from State of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana for 'Crime in India 2014', Telangana (1,694 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (4,114 cases) together accounted for 12.3% of total cases reported under crime against SCs (Dalits) in the country (5,808 cases out of 47,064 cases) during 2014. Furthermore, a total of 627 and 569 cases were reported in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana respectively, both States together accounted for 10.5% of total cases reported under crime against STs (Adivasis) in the country (1,156 cases out of 11,451 cases) during 2014.

(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 01st April 2010 on Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes – Measures needed to curb, which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST_010610.pdf

An advisory has been issued on 10th may, 2013 to ensure registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction, which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryFIR-290513.pdf

Another advisory has been issued on 5th Feb, 2014 for compulsory registration of FIR under Section 154 of Cr. P. C., which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryFIR_060214.pdf

Ministry of Home Affairs has further advised the States/UTs on 12th October 2015 to ensure that no discrimination of any level is done in registration of FIR. Which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompulsoryRegistrationFIRs_141015.pdf

Through the advisories, the State Governments were also requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the issues of SCs/STs and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law enforcement/law and order machinery.

Cases against terrorists and armed gangs

1985. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases against terrorists and armed gangs have been registered or are being processed against by Government during last three years and what is the progress in these cases;

(b) in how many cases culprits have been sentenced and in how many cases they were let off;

(c) in how many of these cases there have been re-investigations leading to letting free the first set of culprits and proceeding against another group; and

(d) whether there are complaints that after formation of present Government there have been intervention in investigation of some of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The cases against terrorists and

armed groups are registered by the State Police and National Investigation Agency (NIA). However, no central data base of cases registered by the State Police is maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The details of cases entrusted to the NIA during the last three years and the current year are at Annexure.

(b) During the period, out of the 76 cases registered and investigated by the NIA, trial has been completed in 2 cases. In these two cases, 19 accused have been convicted and 9 accused have been acquitted.

(c) In one case investigated by the NIA, the FIR named accused was recommended for discharge due to non availability of prosecutable evidence. However, chargesheet has been filed against another accused in this case on the charges of fabricating evidence against the FIR named accused.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Details of cases entrusted to the NIA during the last three years and the current year

Year	Total number of cases registered	Cases under investigation	Cases under trial	Trial completed / Closure report
2012	16	03	09	02
2013	27	05	22	Nil
2014	14	01	13	Nil
2015	19	13	06	Nil
TOTAL	76	22	50	02

Recommendations of committee on missing children

†1986. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Human Rights Commission has set up any committee to inquire into the cases related to missing children in the country;

(b) if so, whether the above committee has submitted its report, if so, the details of recommendations made therein; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the present status of implementation of all these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The National Human Rights Commission had constituted a Committee in 2007 to examine the issue of Missing Children in the country. The Committee had submitted its report. The Recommendations of the Committee were forwarded to MHA, MWCD, NCPCR, NCW as well as to Chief Secretaries and Director General of Police of all States and Union Territories.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee a reporting format was devised seeking ATRs from the States/UTs.

The Commission has also organised a National Conference on Missing Children on 15 January, 2013 at New Delhi.

While the National Human Rights Commission has not appointed any Committee to inquire into the cases related to missing children in the country, a Committee has been appointed by the Commission to examine draft model guidelines pertaining to missing children, in the light of the SOP prepared by NALSA, the guidelines earlier prepared by the Commission in the year 2007 and the judgment by the Supreme Court of India in WP(C) No.75/2012, Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs UOI & Others. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Investigation of terror cases by NIA

1987. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigative Agency (NIA) is investigating cases related to terror; and

(b) if so, the progress of each of the case being investigated by the NIA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Since its inception, the NIA has been entrusted with the investigation of 111 cases. Out of these 111 cases, in 70 cases, charge sheets have been filed in the courts of competent jurisdiction and in 6 cases, closure reports have been filed. A total number of 24 cases are under investigation. In 11 cases, the trial has been completed and 65 accused persons have been convicted. The progress of each case is given in the Statement.

Statement*Progress of each case being investigated by the NIA*

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
1.	RC-01/2009/NIA/DLI dated 05/06/2009 DHD(J) case Guwahati	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
2.	RC-02/2009/NIA/DLI dated 05/06/2009 DHD(J) case N.C.Hills	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
3.	RC-03/2009/NIA/DLI dated 04/06/2009 FICN(Terror Funding) Case Mumbai	Court Disposal
4.	RC-04/2009/NIA/DLI dated 11/11/2009 Headley Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
5.	RC-05/2009/NIA/DLI dated 08/12/2009 KozhikodMoffusil Bus Stand Bomb Blast case	Court Disposal
6.	RC-06/2009/NIA/DLI dated 08/12/2009 Kozhikode KISRTC Bus Stand Bomb Blast case	
7.	RC-07/2009/NIA/DLI dated 11/12/2009 Bomb Blast at Margao, Goa	Court Disposal
8.	RC-08/2009/NIA/DLI dated 11/12/2009 Bomb Blast at Margao, Goa	
9.	RC-01/2010/NIA/DLI dated 13/01/2010 NSCN-IM Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
10.	RC-02/2010/NIA/DLI dated 21/01/2010 LeT in Kerala	Court Disposal
11.	RC-03/2010/NIA/DLI dated 21/01/2010 SIMI Case	Investigation completed. Trial Pending.
12.	RC-04/2010/NIA/DLI dated 21/01/2010 Wagmom Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
13.	RC-05/2010/NIA/DLI dated 22/01/2010 Kalmassery Bus Burning case	Investigation completed. Trial Pending.

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
14.	RC-06/2010/NIA/DLI dated 24/04/2010 KYKL case	Investigation completed. Trial Pending.
15.	RC-07/2010/NIA/DLI dated 29/06/2010 Modasa town Bomb Blast Case	Closure report submitted
16.	RC-08/2010/NIA/DLI dated 22/07/2010 Zia-Ul-Haque Case	Court Disposal
17.	RC-09/2010/NIA/DLI dated 29/07/2010 Samjhauta Exp. case	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
18.	RC-10/2010/NIA/DLI dated 17/09/2010	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
19.	RC-11/2010/NIA/DLI dated 30/11/2010 Activities of IM	Case under investigation
20.	RC-01/2011/NIA/DLI dated 04/04/2011 Prof. Hand Chopping case	Court Disposal
21.	RC-02/2011/NIA/DLI dated 06/04/2011 Mecca Mosque Case	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
22.	RC-03/2011/NIA/DLI dated 06/04/2011 Malegaon-I Bomb Blast Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
23.	RC-04/2011/NIA/DLI dated 06/04/2011 Ajmer Sharif Bomb Blast Case	Trial in progress
24.	RC-05/2011/NIA/DLI dated 13/04/2011 Malegaon-II Bomb Blast Case	Case under investigation
25.	RC-06/2011/NIA/DLI dated 25/04/2011 Terror Funding Lodhi Road	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
26.	RC-07/2011/NIA/DLI dated 19/05/2011 FICN Janipur	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
27.	RC-08/2011/NIA/DLI dated 25/06/2011 Sunil Joshi Murder Case	Investigation completed. Trial in progress

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
28.	RC-09/2011/NIA/DLI dated 07/09/2011 Delhi Bomb Blast Case-II	Investigation completed. Trial in progress
29.	RC-10/2011/NIA/DLI dated 30/09/2011 Delhi Bomb Blast Case-I	Closure report submitted
30.	RC-11/2011/NIA/DLI dated 25/10/2011 JKART-HM Terror Financing case of J&K/Delhi	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
31.	RC-12/2011/NIA/DLI dated 14/11/2011 Terror funding in J&K	Closure report submitted
32.	RC-01/2012/NIA/DLI dated 12/04/2012 Activities of CPI(Maoist)	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
33.	RC-02/2012/NIA/DLI dated 08/06/2012 Death of BSF Officer in ambush by Maoists.	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
34.	RC-03/2012/NIA/DLI dated 08/06/2012 Recovery of war like stores from Maoist.	Closure report submitted.
35.	RC-04/2012/NIA/DLI dated 08/06/2012 LeT (Abu Jundal) case, Beed, Maharashtra.	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
36.	RC-05/2012/NIA/DLI dated 28/08/2012 BKI case	Case under investigation
37.	RC-06/2012/NIA/DLI dated 10/09/2012 Activities of Indian Mujahideen.	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
38.	RC-07/2012/NIA/DLI dated 27/09/2012 FICN Punjab	Court Disposal
39.	RC-08/2012/NIA/DLI dated 17/12/2012 Activities of CPI (Maoist) in Jharkhand.	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
40.	RC-01/2013/NIA/DLI dated 19/03/2013 CPI (Maoist) Aurangabad	Investigation completed. Pending trial

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
41.	RC-02/2013/NIA/DLI dated 23/03/2013 NVD Case	Investigation completed. Pending trial
42.	RC-03/2013/NIA/DLI dated 29/03/2013 Liaqat Ali Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
43.	RC-04/2013/NIA/DLI dated 04/04/2013 Italian Marine Case	Case is under investigation.
44.	RC-05/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/04/2013	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
45.	RC-06/2013/NIA/DLI dated 27/05/2013 CPI(Maoist) attack on Congress workers	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
46.	RC-07/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/07/2013 Bomb Blast at Gaya	Investigation completed. Trial is in progress.
47.	RC-08/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/07/2013 Bomb Blast at Gaya	Case merged with RC-08& 09/2013/NIA/DLI
48.	RC-09/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/07/2013 Bomb Blast at Gaya dated 10/07/2013	
49.	RC-10/2013/NIA/DLI dated 01/11/2013 Patna Serial Bomb Blast case	Investigation completed. Trial is in progress
50.	RC-11/2013/NIA/DLI dated 01/11/2013 Patna Serial Bomb Blast case	Case merged with RC-10 & 11/2013/NIA/DLI
51.	RC-12/2013/NIA/DLI dated 31/12/2013 IM Case Jharkhand	
52.	RC-01/2014/NIA/DLI dated 28/03/2014 CPI(Maoist) case in Chhattisgarh	Case is under investigation
53.	RC-02/2014/NIA/DLI dated 25/06/2014 FICN Case-Delhi	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
54.	RC-03/2014/NIA/DLI Dated 10/10/2014 Bomb Explosion at Distt-Burdwan, West Bengal	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
55.	RC-01/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 30/04/2015 IED Blast at Bijnaur, Uttar Pradesh	Case is under investigation
56.	RC-02/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 30/04/2015 IED Blast at Roorkee District, Uttarakhand	Case is under investigation
57.	RC-03/2015/NIA/DLI Dated/05/2015 Seizure of FICN at Old Delhi Railway Station, New Delhi	Case is under investigation
58.	RC-04/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 18/05/2015 Firing on Assam Rifles personals by NSCN(K) at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima, Nagaland	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
59.	RC-05/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 12/06/2015 Seizure of FICN at Kaliachak, Malda West Bengal	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
60.	RC-06/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 12/06/2015 Seizure of FICN at Baishnab Nagar, Malda West Bengal	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
61.	RC-07/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 03/07/2015 Bomb Blast occurred in Train No. 31811 Up (Sealdah to Krishanagar EMU Local) at Titagarh Railway Station	Investigation completed. Trial Pending.
62.	RC-08/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 06/08/2015 Udampur Terror attack (J&K)	Case is under investigation
63.	RC-09/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 17/08/2015 Murshidabad FICN Case	Case is under investigation
64.	RC-10/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 12/11/2015 ED Blast at Bijnaur-II, Uttar Pradesh	Case is under investigation

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
65.	RC-11/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 12/11/2015 ED Blast at Bijnaur-III, Uttar Pradesh	Case is under investigation
66.	RC-12/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 04/12/2015 Low intensity blasts in railway coaches in Odisha	Case is under investigation
67.	RC-13/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 05/12/2015 Low intensity blasts in railway coaches in Odisha	Case is under investigation
68.	RC-14/2015/NIA/DLI Dated 09/12/2015 ISIL Case	Case is under investigation
69.	RC-01/2011/NIA/GUW dated 11/07/2011 Activities of the People's Liberation Army (PLA)	Investigation completed. Trial in progress.
70.	RC-02/2011/NIA/GUW dated 18/07/2011 Ambush on the convoy of Sri.W.Keishing, MLA, Phungyar, Ukhrul District Manipur	Closure report submitted
71.	RC-03/2011/NIA/GUW dated 24/11/2011 Activities of KCP(MC)	Investigation completed. Trial in progress.
72.	RC-01/2012/NIA/GUW dated 16/04/2012 Murder of Manipuri couple in Ukhrul, Manipur	Case is under investigation
73.	RC-02/2012/NIA/GUW dated 25/06/2012 Activities of PREPAK-UPPK nexus with other Militant Groups	Closure report submitted
74.	RC-03/2012/NIA/GUW dated 28/08/2012 Activities of RPF/PLA	Case is under investigation
75.	RC-04/2012/NIA/GUW dated 07/12/2012 Raising funds by PREPAK-UPPK through extortion and other illegal acts for terrorist activities	Investigation completed. Trial in progress.

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
76.	RC-01/2013/NIA/GUW dated 08/02/2013 Involvement of Nagaland Police Personnel in Siphoning off Arms to NSCN (IM) Cadre	Case is under investigation.
77.	RC-02/2013/NIA/GUW dated 05/06/2013 Aizawal Arms recovery case Mizoram	Case is under investigation.
78.	RC-03/2013/NIA/GUW dated 11/11/2013 Zunheboto Arms case	Case is under investigation.
79.	RC-04/2013/NIA/GUW dated 30/12/2013 ULFA (I) Case	Case is under investigation.
80.	RC-01/2014/NIA/GUW dated 22/07/2014 Terrorist attack of Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD), Assam	Further investigation continuing. Trial in progress.
81.	RC-02/2014/NIA/GUW dated 22/07/2014 Baska BTAD Case-II	Further investigation continuing. Trial in progress.
82.	RC-03/2014/NIA/GUW dated 22/07/2014 Gossaigaon/Kokrajhar Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial in progress.
83.	RC-04/2014/NIA/GUW dated 30/12/2014 Dhekiajuli NDFB(S) Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial in progress.
84.	RC-05/2014/NIA/GUW dated 30/12/2014 BishwanathChariali NDFB(S) Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial in progress.
85.	RC-06/2014/NIA/GUW dated 30/12/2014 Kokrajhar-I NDFB(S) Case	Case is under investigation
86.	RC-07/2014/NIA/GUW dated 30/12/2014 Kokrajhar-II NDFB(S) Case	Case is under investigation

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
87.	RC-01/2015/NIA/GUW dated 20/02/2015 Serfanguri (KJR) NDFB(S) case	Further investigation continuing. Trial in progress.
88.	RC-02/2015/NIA/GUW dated 25/05/2015 Killing of Army personal in an ambush laid by NSCN(IM) on 02/04/2015 near Tupi village West, Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh	Case is under investigation
89.	RC-03/2015/NIA/GUW dated 07/06/2015 Killing of Army personal in an ambush 04/06/2015 02/04/2015 laid by underground groups of N.E.Region at Manipur	Case is under investigation
90.	RC-01/2011/NIA/HYD dated 02/12/2011 FICN Thaliparamaba	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
91.	RC-01/2012/NIA/HYD dated 03/01/2012 FICN Malda	Court Disposal
92.	RC-02/2012/NIA/HYD dated 28/01/2012 FICN Kozhikode Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
93.	RC-03/2012/NIA/HYD dated 28/01/2012 FICN Nadumbassery	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
94.	RC-04/2012/NIA/HYD dated 19/11/2012 LeT Bangalore	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
95.	RC-01/2013/NIA/HYD dated 14/03/2013 Hyderabad Twin Bomb Blast case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
96.	RC-02/2013/NIA/HYD dated 14/03/2013 Hyderabad Twin Bomb Blast case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
97.	RC-03/2013/NIA/HYD dated 01/05/2013 Thameem Ansari Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.

Sl. No.	NIA Case No. and Case Identity	Present Status of the Case
98.	RC-04/2013/NIA/HYD dated 09/07/2013 CPI(Maoist) in Kerala	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
99.	RC-01/2014/NIA/HYD dated 02/02/2014 Recovery of IED	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
100.	RC-02/2014/NIA/HYD dated 20/06/2014 Espionage(Md.)	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
101.	RC-01/2015/NIA/HYD Dated 20/05/2015 IED blast on 28/12/2015 in front of Coconut Groove bar & Restaurant, Church Street, Bangalore, Karnataka	Case is under investigation
102.	RC-01/2013/NIA/KOC dated 09/07/2013 FICN Kasaragod	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
103.	RC-02/2013/NIA/KOC dated 09/07/2013 FICN Kasaragod	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
104.	RC-03/2013/NIA/KOC dated 09/07/2013 FICN Kasaragod	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
105.	RC-04/2013/NIA/KOC dated 05/06/2013 FICN Kasaragod	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
106.	RC-05/2013/NIA/KOC dated 24/07/2013 Activities of PFI/SDPI	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.
107.	RC-06/2013/NIA/KOC dated 07/08/2013 FICN Case	Case is under investigation
108.	RC-01/2014/NIA/KOC dated 13/07/2014 FICN Case	Case is under investigation
109.	RC-01/2015/NIA/KOC dated 31/07/2015 Apprehension of 12 Iranians on boat and recovery of very high suspected items	Case is under investigation
110.	RC-01/2013/NIA/MUM dated 24/06/2013 Nanded case	Case is under investigation
111.	RC-01/2014/NIA/MUM Dated 28/12/2015 ISIL Case	Further investigation continuing. Trial Pending.

Non-implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act

1988. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act have not yet been implemented thus far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any timebound plan to fulfil all the provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Many of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 have already been implemented. The remaining provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, including Schedule XIII projects, are under implementation. Some of these projects have long gestation period.

Resurgence of naxalite activities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1989. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resurgence of naxalite activities in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) if so, what steps are being under taken to check Naxalite menace in these two States and the States bordering them, namely Odisha and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the recent LWE activities in Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Khammam in Telangana.

(b) The Central Government has been pursuing a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency comprising security related measures; development related interventions; ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities and public perception management. The Central Government assists the State Governments in terms of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), training, funds, equipment & arms, sharing of intelligence etc. to check the LWE menace in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and the bordering states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

Central victim compensation fund scheme

1990. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof along with its aims and objectives; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to reduce disparity in quantum of compensation amount notified by different States/UTs for victims of similar crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The key features including aims and objectives of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) are given below:-

- (i) to support and supplement the existing Victim Compensation Schemes notified by States/UT Administrations,
- (ii) to reduce disparity in quantum of compensation amount notified by different States/ UTs for victims of similar crimes, and
- (iii) to encourage States/UTs to effectively implement the Victim Compensation Schemes (VCS) notified by them under the provisions of section 357A of Cr.P.C. and continue financial support to victims of various crimes especially sexual offences including rape, acid attacks, crime against children, human trafficking etc. including women victims of cross border firing.

The guidelines of the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme have been circulated among all the States/UTs and are available at the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz <http://mha.nic.in>. The States/UTs have been requested to modify State Victim Compensation Schemes accordingly.

Women undertrials in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1991. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of women undertrials languishing in jails across the country for more than six months especially in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (b) whether Government has taken any step for immediate release of such women undertrials, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to improve the living conditions of women undertrials in jails across the country and release of women prisoners who have completed half of the period of sentence in lesser offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A State/UT-wise details of women undertrials in the jails of the country for more than six months, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

- (i) A comprehensive advisory dated 17th July 2009, has been issued to the States/UTs on “Prison Administration”, which provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing free legal aid to undertrials, setting up of Lok Adalats/Special courts in prisons for expediting review of cases of undertrials. The same may be downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the following links: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/PrisonAdmin17072009.pdf>
- (ii) An Advisory has been issued by this Ministry on 17.1.2013 to States/UTs regarding use of section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_0.pdf
- (iii) Hon’ble Home Minister has written to Chief Ministers/LG of States/UT on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails of India.
- (iv) Director General (Prisons)/Inspector General (Prisons) of all States/UTs have been requested on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order dated 5.9.2014 of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter.
- (v) Advisory dated 27.9.2014 issued to States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of Undertrial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr. P. C. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/GuidelinesForReckoningHalfLife_161014.pdf

Statement

State/UT-wise details of women under trails in the jails of the country for more than six months including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Women undertrials in jail for more than 6 months
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	25
4.	Bihar	409
5.	Chhattisgarh	206
6.	Goa	13
7.	Gujarat	179
8.	Haryana	213
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	53
11.	Jharkhand	375
12.	Karnataka	118
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	222
15.	Maharashtra	322
16.	Manipur	7
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	4
20.	Odisha	154
21.	Punjab	438
22.	Rajasthan	273
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	39
25.	Telangana	66

1	2	3
26.	Tripura	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1241
28.	Uttarakhand	21
29.	West Bengal	289
30.	A & N Islands	3
31.	Chandigarh	6
32.	D & N Haveli	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0
34.	Delhi	258
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		5013

Courts' direction regarding crimes against women in Delhi

1992. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures of crimes against women in Delhi are shooting up;

(b) whether a Court in Delhi has taken a serious view of this menace and has asked Government to take up this issue with the concerned police authorities to control this; and

(c) if so, the details with action plan of Government to address this menace seriously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that as a conscious policy of "Truthful Reporting", more number of complaints are registered in the recent years with an objective that no crime, especially crime against the vulnerable groups including women, goes unreported. Details of cases of crime against women reported to Delhi Police during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 31/10/2015) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has reported that on 12.03.2014, during the hearing of the Writ Petition (C) No. 3686/2013 titled Nandita Dhar V/s Union of India and Ors, the Hon'ble court had directed Delhi Police to conduct a crime-mapping study, particularly with regard to crime against women. On 16.04.2014 the crime-mapping

study regarding rape, molestation and eve-teasing of women in Delhi during 2013 was submitted in the Hon'ble High Court. On the basis of this study, 44 police stations were identified under whose jurisdiction crime of this nature occurred more frequently than in other areas.

The Hon'ble Court directed to file status report indicating the measures to bring down these crimes. The Hon'ble Court vide orders dated 29/10/2014, observed that most of the incidents of rape, molestation and eve-teasing have occurred within the home and in most cases the accused are near relatives and acquaintances. The Court advised the Delhi Police to highlight these aspects through print and electronic media so that public is made aware of this. Keeping in view the direction passed by the Hon'ble High Court vide order dated 29.10.2014, the Delhi Police got prepared 04 short video clippings related to safety and security of girls/women for the awareness amongst general public and have also obtained their censor certificates from Central board of Film Certification.

In addition, several concrete measures taken by Delhi Police to check the incidents of crime against women include enhanced deployment of police resources in crime-prone areas; women help desks round-the-clock in the Police Stations; deployment of women beat constables in the areas prone to crime against women; imparting self-defence training for women; and launching of smart phone App "Himmat" to know the location of women in distress.

Statement

Details of cases of crime against women reported to Delhi police during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.10.2015)

Crime Head	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Upto 31.10.15)
Rape (376 IPC)	706	1636	2166	1856
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)	727	3515	4322	4626
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	214	916	1361	1320
498-A/406 IPC (cruelty by husband and in laws)	2046	3045	3194	2956
Dowry death (304b)	134	144	153	100
Dowry prohibition act	15	15	13	15

Increasing involvement of juveniles in heinous crimes

1993. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per National Crime Statistics reports, involvement of juveniles in heinous crimes has been steadily increasing in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has worked out a corrective action plan to address this menace; and

(d) how far has this action plan been implemented and what are its positive results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has reported 27,936 cases, 31,725 cases and 33,526 cases during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively against juveniles in conflict with law under IPC cognizable crimes.

(c) and (d) To control the menace of rising juvenile offences, the Ministry of Women Child Development has drafted a new Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015. It is proposed to define offences in three categories - petty offence, serious offence and heinous offence, which is currently lacking in the existing Act. The offences have been classified as per the punishments for adults for similar offences. Petty offences are those offences, where the maximum punishment for adults is up to three years, serious offences are those where punishment for adults is between three years to seven years and heinous offences are those where punishment for adults is seven years or more.

Special provisions have been made to address heinous offences committed by children between the ages of 16 -18 years, which will act as a deterrent for child offenders committing such crimes. This will address the issue of increased lawlessness in the society to some extent and will also protect the rights of victims to justice. In case a child between the ages of 16-18 years commits a heinous offence then the Juvenile Justice Board is required to conduct a preliminary assessment with regard to the child's mental and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability of the child to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which he committed the offence. After conducting a preliminary assessment, the Board has been given the option to transfer the matter to the Children's Court, which is a Court of Session having jurisdiction to try heinous offences. If after trial, a child is found

guilty of committing a heinous offence by the Children's court, then such child is proposed to be sent to a 'place of safety' for reformation and rehabilitation up to the age of twenty one years. After completing the age of twenty one years, an evaluation of the child is to be conducted by the Children's Court after which either the child is released on probation or transferred to an adult jail for the remaining term.

Death of prisoners in police custody

1994. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of deaths of prisoners reported in police custody during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the State-wise action taken against the guilty personnel during the said period;
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government to check such cases in future; and
- (d) the State-wise number of deaths of prisoners in jails on other grounds during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau, details indicating State-wise, total number of persons who died in police custody, cases registered, police personnel charge-sheeted and police personnel convicted during 2012-2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The National Crime Records Bureau further intimated that the latest data pertains to the year 2014.

(c) Pursuant to the guidelines framed by the National Human Rights Commission, every death in judicial or police custody is to be reported to the Commission within 24 hours of occurrence.

The National Human Rights Commission calls for various reports such as inquest, post mortem report, magisterial enquiry report, viscera report etc. for ascertaining foul play as well as negligence, if any, by public escorts, which resulted in the death in custody.

During various workshops, seminars camp sittings the National Human Rights Commission sensitizes public servants for better protection of human rights.

(d) Details mentioning the State-wise total number of deaths of prisoners in jail on other grounds during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given in the Statement-II (A), II (B) and II (C) respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	2	10	0
15.	Maharashtra	24	0	0	0	35	2	0	0	21	4	8	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	3	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	7	0	0	15	15	0	0	7	7	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	12	12	0	0	15	15	0	0	8	8	2	0							
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
29. West Bengal	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	4	1	0	0							
TOTAL STATES	109	56	7	0	118	61	1	0	92	27	20	0							
30. A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
32. D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
33. Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
34. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0							
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
TOTAL UTs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0							
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	109	56	7	0	118	61	1	0	93	28	26	0							

Note: Custodial deaths includes persons remanded to police custody and persons not remanded to police custody.

Statement-II (A)

State/UT-wise incidence of Deaths of Inmates due to various causes in prisons during 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unnatural Deaths								Total	
		Natural Deaths	Suicide	Execution	Murder by Inmates	Deaths due to Assault by Outside Elements	Deaths due to Firing	Deaths due to Negligence/Excess by Jail Personnel	Others	Total Co 1.4 to 10	(Col. 3 + Col. 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	29
4.	Bihar	93	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	13	106
5.	Chhattisgarh	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	67
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	54	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	62
25.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	344	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	356
27.	Uttarakhand	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
28.	West Bengal	81	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	88
TOTAL (STATES)		1327	85	1	4	10	2	0	21	123	1450
29.	A & N Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	18
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		18	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	21
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1345	87	1	4	10	2	0	22	126	1471

Source: Prison Statistics India.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5
11.	Jharkhand	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	51
12.	Karnataka	73	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	77
13.	Kerala	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	102	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	9	111
15.	Maharashtra	85	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	89
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	44	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	46
21.	Punjab	160	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	169
22.	Rajasthan	53	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	64
23.	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	64	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	74

Statement-II (C)*State/UT-wise Incidence of Deaths of Inmates due to various causes in prisons during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unnatural Deaths							Total (Col. 3 + Col. 11)
		Natural Deaths	Suicide	Execution	Murder by Inmates	Deaths due to Assault by Outside Elements	Deaths due to Firing	Deaths due to Negligence/Excess by Jail Personnel	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	2	0	1	0	0	0	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
4.	Bihar	96	2	0	2	0	0	2	102
5.	Chhattisgarh	43	2	0	1	0	0	0	46
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	16	1	0	0	0	0	3	20
8.	Haryana	32	4	0	1	0	0	5	42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	298	18	0	1	1	0	0	3	23	321
28.	Uttarakhand	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	17
29.	West Bengal	82	9	0	0	0	0	0	12	21	103
TOTAL (STATES)		1475	89	0	10	3	2	1	81	186	1661
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	31	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	9	40
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		32	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	9	41
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1507	94	0	12	4	2	1	82	195	1702

Representation of minorities in security forces

1995. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representation of Muslims in security forces is very low; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to undertake a special drive to recruit minorities in security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no reservation fixed on the basis of religion in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles.

Recruitment in CAPFs and Assam Rifles, for various ranks is done regularly through UPSC, SSC and also by the Force concerned. In addition to the above Special Recruitment rallies are also conducted from time to time as per the requirement. In the above said recruitments, candidates from all communities including those belonging to minority communities participate.

Communal violence

1996. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal violence occurred in the country during the last four months, month-wise and location-wise;

(b) the loss of life and property in each case; and

(c) the major causes of the incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, state-wise details of number of communal incidents reported in the country and number of persons killed during July to October, 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

“Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order including communal violence, protection of life and property etc. and maintaining of relevant data rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Details like damage/loss to property etc. are not maintained centrally.

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

Statement

Details Showing number of incidents, reported in the country and number of persons killed during the month of July to October, 2015

Name of State	2015 (July)		2015 (August)		2015 (September)		2015 (October)	
	Incidents	Killed	Incidents	Killed	Incidents	Killed	Incidents	Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bihar	8	0	3	0	4	0	4	1
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	6	0	5	0	7	1	4	0
Haryana	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J & K	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	3	1	0	0	4	1	8	1
Karnataka	11	1	5	1	16	0	12	1
Kerala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	14	0	17	1	13	0	3	1
Maharashtra	16	7	9	2	5	0	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	5	1	6	0	6	0	6	1
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Telangana	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	26	4	10	2	13	1	19	3
West Bengal	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
TOTAL	99	14	60	6	76	3	76	9

Tamil Nadu flood disaster

1997. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government followed the provisions and guidelines of National Disaster Management Authority in the case of Tamil Nadu flood Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Risk assessment and Vulnerability Mapping; and

(b) if so, the details of chronological steps taken by 'Response' role of the Nodal and other Central Ministries and Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary relief and response measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending financial and logistical support, wherever required. In the immediate aftermath of the natural disaster in Tamil Nadu in November, all

the concerned Ministries of Government of India played their supporting roles in rescue and relief efforts. The situation of rescue & relief works in Tamil Nadu is being monitored very closely by Government of India. National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) took review of the situation in the State on day to day basis. NCMC on a continued basis coordinated efforts of all the Central agencies in concert with the State Government, ensuring necessary relief and assistance for immediate rescue operations and restorations of communications in the State. National Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Home Secretary reviewed the position with all central Ministries/ agencies concerned and along with representatives of the State Government on day to day basis. Prime Minister visited the State on 3rd December and reviewed the progress with the Chief Minister.

The Disaster Management is multi-disciplinary subject, which require coordinated and holistic approach from all Ministries/ Departments of Central and State level. There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters. Improvement of disaster management system is a continuous and evolving process of governance. Though the rescue and relief operations are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Government of India extends all the possible logistics and financial assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively.

In order to support the affected people of the State, the Government of India had released assistance of ₹ 388.42 crore (₹ 133.795 crore + ₹ 254.625 crore), in advance, from SDRF and ₹ 552.00 crore from Special Assistance of central plan schemes to Tamil Nadu on 23rd November 2015. In addition, an amount of ₹ 1000 crore (₹ 133.69 crore + ₹ 866.31 crore), to the State Government on 3rd December 2015 for immediate relief operations.

The Government of India had extended all possible assistance through deployment of the resources of Army, Indian Air Force, Navy, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for search and rescue operations, and provision of relief and rescue material including food, water, medicines etc. to the Tamil Nadu Government during the disaster response phase.

Pending mercy petitions

1998. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of mercy petitions received by Government during the last one year;
 - (b) how many petitions have been disposed off and how many are still pending;
- and

(c) the present status of the pending mercy petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per available records, the number of mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution of India pending as on 1-1-2014 was 8 (eight) During the period 2014 to till date, 9 more cases were received, 11 were disposed off. Pending 06 cases are at various stages of examination.

Maoist activists in Chhattisgarh

1999. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many districts of Chhattisgarh have witnessed intensified Maoist activity as the rebels killed two civilian and torched 30 vehicles at different locations recently;

(b) whether it is a also a fact that in spite of taking much measures, the Maoist activities are continuing in this part of India without any relief;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering deploying, more CRPF personnel to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 8 districts of Chhattisgarh namely Sukma, Dantewada, Bijapur, Bastar, Kanker, Rajnandgaon, Narayanpur and Kondagaon are worst LWE affected districts. LWE cadres killed two civilians at Khairkata under the Manpur police station of Rajnandgaon district on October 30, 2015 and set ablaze 27 mine vehicles at Hahaladdi under the Durgkondal police station of Rajnandgaon district on November 30, 2015.

435 incidents of LWE related violence took place till November 30, 2015, as compared to 304 incidents in the corresponding period of 2014. This violence by the LWE cadres is due to the focused operations by security forces in Chhattisgarh leading to increased encounters and exchanges of fire, attacks on infrastructure, violence during panchayat elections, etc. by the LWE and also resulting in killing of 45 LWE cadres in this year till November 30.

(d) At present, there is no proposal for deploying more CRPF personnel in these areas.

Financial assistance for CCTNS

†2000. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assured to provide complete financial assistance to the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS);

(b) the number of police stations in the country with internet facility and the extent to which this scheme will help in the modernization of police stations; and

(c) the amount allocated for this scheme so far and the amount spent by each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 18th November 2015 has approved the extension of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project for its implementation by March 2017 within an outlay of ₹ 2000 crore.

(b) As on date, 11833 police stations have been provided with the network connectivity under the project. The following benefits to the police station are envisaged to be provided by the CCTNS to the Police Stations:

1. Ability to register FIR and other crime records in their regional language and generate reports and print formats.
2. Validate identification and demographics details of the accused in other databases. E.g. National Population Register (NPR) and Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).
3. Ability to record biometrics for all arrested persons and to use it to add and search the existing criminal database to identify repeat offender.
4. Getting alerts, dashboards and other selected CCTNS features through mobile Apps.
5. Performing Pan-India search to match criminal/accused name in the national database.
6. Reduction in paperwork for Police in its interactions with other stakeholders of justice, allowing Police to submit samples anonymously to forensic labs and also receive reports online.
7. Sharing of documents with prosecution using the electronic interface.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

8. Provide direct access to police station staff to search national Vaahan database maintained by Transport department to get details for a recovered vehicle or a vehicle used-in-crime.

(c) The amount allocated, released and spent by each State/UT is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of amount allocated, released and spent by each State/UT under CCTNS

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total amount allocated to States/UTs	Total Fund Released to States/UTs	Fund utilized by States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.388	6.71	4.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	116.795	61.06	67.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.494	12.43	8.54
4.	Assam	32.675	30.98	24.98
5.	Bihar	59.665	25.85	9.04
6.	Chandigarh	7.558	1.63	1.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.470	12.97	12.97
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.435	1.51	5.94
9.	Daman and Diu	6.712	5.44	
10.	Delhi	31.112	30.99	8.66
11.	Goa	7.345	7.04	3.57
12.	Gujarat	62.950	48.41	22.17
13.	Haryana	33.069	10.75	8.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.187	6.98	4.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.537	24.62	15.12
16.	Jharkhand	42.922	50.65	50.76
17.	Karnataka	76.151	46.69	41.03
18.	Kerala	47.301	25.52	21.88
19.	Lakshadweep	5.314	2.06	1.09
20.	Madhya Pradesh	78.541	67.13	30.40

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	93.253	26.39	30.87
22.	Manipur	11.271	5.78	3.08
23.	Meghalaya	9.439	5.62	3.92
24.	Mizoram	8.938	7.47	7.11
25.	Nagaland	14.487	7.74	6.65
26.	Odisha	50.726	35.36	30.12
27.	Puducherry	10.177	9.91	2.45
28.	Punjab	38.302	8.64	9.32
29.	Rajasthan	57.366	20.46	13.13
30.	Sikkim	8.668	7.14	5.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	104.846	88.93	92.86
32.	Tripura	13.540	10.38	7.90
33.	Uttar Pradesh	117.449	84.86	76.05
34.	Uttarakhand	20.216	11.20	11.25
35.	West Bengal	54.228	15.76	18.07
TOTAL		1330.528	825.11	662.10

Increase in cases of domestic violence

2001. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is rampant increase in the cases of domestic violence;

(b) how many cases of domestic violence have been reported in metropolitan cities during the last two years;

(c) what steps Government has taken or is taking to check this malpractice and bring the culprits to book;

(d) whether Government proposes to bring some more stringent measures to make the existing measures more strong; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposed measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the information

received from National Crime Records Bureau (NRCB), a decrease of 9.6% (from 10,370 cases in 2013 to 9,378 cases in 2014) was registered under cruelty by husband or his relatives (section 498A IPC) (domestic violence) in metropolitan cities during 2014 over 2013. Cases reported and persons arrested under cruelty by husband or his relatives (section 498A IPC) (domestic violence) in metropolitan cities during 2013-2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) 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.

Advisories in this regard has also been issued on 04th Sep 2009, which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdCrime-Agnst-Women170909.pdf

Statement

Cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under cruelty by husband or his relatives (section 498A IPC) (domestic violence) during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	Cities	2013						2014					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Bengaluru	482	503	4	879	790	8	490	403	1	797	900	1
2.	Delhi (City)	2879	1167	135	1060	1046	336	2840	845	140	507	900	174
3.	Kolkata	1005	1147	2	2162	1785	4	1141	925	5	2314	2079	19
4.	Mumbai	602	382	15	1478	1418	24	563	396	15	1224	1064	33
5.	Chennai	221	122	19	230	176	72	302	259	25	452	300	95
6.	Hyderabad	1480	660	16	495	323	69	1289	604	9	886	1106	10
7.	Ahmedabad	1756	1775	13	5107	5115	57	802	834	21	2700	2611	71
8.	Surat	491	484	0	1500	1487	0	405	391	0	1448	1443	0
9.	Pune	344	263	1	1141	975	3	391	359	3	1078	1096	9
10.	Jaipur	1110	516	22	839	839	30	1155	540	46	715	710	87
TOTAL		10370	7019	227	14891	13954	603	9378	5556	265	12121	12209	499
(Metropolitan Cities)													

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include cases/persons of previous years also.

Cross-border firing by Pakistani rangers

2002. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidence of crossborder firing by the Pakistani Rangers on western borders with Pakistan in one and half year;

(b) the number of casualties of BSF Jawans/Officers, army personnel, and civilians during the last one and half year during the period of May 2014 to October 2015; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the cross-border firing by the Pakistani Rangers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) During the period May, 2014 to October, 2015, 677 cases of cross-border firing incidents by Pakistan Rangers have been reported along the Indo-Pakistan Border.

(b) Due to cross border firing, the number of casualties of civilians during the period May, 2014 to October, 2015 in the State of Jammu & Kashmir was 27. During this period 3 Border Security Force (BSF) Jawans died and 19 were injured due to cross border firing.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government to stop the cross-border firing by the Pakistani Rangers on International Border:-

- (i) Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasized, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LC) and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the International Border and LC.
- (ii) Director General(DG) level talks were held between DG, BSF and DG, Pakistan Rangers at BSF Headquarters, New Delhi from 09 to 12 September, 2015 in which issue of cross border firing was raised strongly and Pakistan Rangers agreed to maintain peace on this border.
- (iii) Proper defence preparedness is being ensured and troops have been briefed to give appropriate response to adversary in case of violation of cease fire without causing any collateral damage to civilians, their property and to our jawans.

Crimes against foreign tourists

2003. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crimes against foreign tourists are increasing day by day in all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of women tourists raped in the last one year in the country; and
- (d) what 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) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on crime against foreign tourists since 2014 and a total of 384 cases were registered during 2014.

(c) and (d) A total of 17 cases and 21 victims were reported under rape (section 376 IPC) category of crime committed against foreign tourists during 2014. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists/foreign tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. The Government of India attaches highest priority to check such crimes particularly those related to women and has taken various steps in this regard. The most salient steps are listed below:

- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which came into force with effect from 3rd Feb, 2013 on crimes against women, has enhanced punishment for rape convicts including life-term and death sentence.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved setting up of 150 Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State on a 50 : 50 cost sharing basis with the States. The objective of these units is to assist the local police in investigation of heinous crimes against women.
- A sum of ₹ 321.69 crore has been sanctioned from the Nirbhaya Fund to implement a national emergency response system to respond to calls from women in distress and provide them immediate police assistance.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories to the States from time to time to take prompt and appropriate actions to curb such crimes. These advisories are available on the Website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at www.mha.nic.in.

The Ministry of Tourism is also taking appropriate steps in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists through setting up of tourist Police at Prominent tourist spots and adopting the code of Conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism. An advisory has been posted on the Ministry of Tourism website www.incredibleindia.org.

Introduction of four labour codes

2004. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified four labour codes;
- (b) if so, the details of these four labour codes identified by Government; and
- (c) whether any targets have been set for their introduction and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Second National Commission on Labour 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:

- Code on Wages
- Code on Industrial Relations
- Code on Social Security and Welfare
- Code on Safety and Working Conditions

by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the Central Labour Laws. All these codes are at different stages.

Central assistance to Rajasthan

2005. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of Central assistance given to Rajasthan under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for labour during the last three years;
- (b) the year-wise and scheme-wise number of labourers got benefited from the above schemes during the last three years;
- (c) whether the State Government had requested for supplementing its efforts through financial help for schemes/programmes that it is implementing for the labourers; and

(d) If so, the details of help extended by Central Government for above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Labour and Employment was having two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Skill Development Initiative/Skill Development Mission (SDI/SDM) and Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Under the SDI scheme, training to earlier school leavers and workers specially in unorganised sector are trained for employable skills by Vocational Training Provider. Under Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) BPL households are provided with protection from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. These schemes have since been transferred to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare respectively. The year-wise details of releases are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

A. Skill Development Initiative/Skill Development Mission (SDI/SDM)

(a) Vocational training improvement project (VTIP)

	Allocation including state share	Fund Released (in crore)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All India	1739.55	67.28	242.68	43.72	9.92
Rajasthan	31.58	4.00	2.80	0.17	-

(b) Under upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITIs

	Central Allocation	Fund Released (in crore)	
		2014-15	2015-16
All India	98.93	17.63	7.79
Rajasthan	3.50	1.29	—

(c) Skill Development Initiative scheme (SDI)

	Fund Released (in crore)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All India	294.22	102.62	257.73
Rajasthan	1.31	0.75	—

B. Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

(₹ in crore)

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	No. of enrolled families	Expenditure	No. of enrolled families	Expenditure	No. of enrolled families	Expenditure
All India	3.74	10.57	3.76	885.91	3.19	544.42
Rajasthan	0.07	6.88	0.25	10.72	0.27	32.1

Revamping of labour laws

2006. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on revamping the decades old Labour Laws, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that trade unions are showing their solidarity against any changes to the present labour laws, if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to go ahead with changes and make suitable legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) 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:

- Labour Code on Wages
- Labour Code on Industrial Relations
- Labour Code on Social Security and Welfare
- Labour Code on Safety and Working Conditions

by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the Central Labour Laws. The process of Legislative change includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During recent months, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of Central Trade Unions also participated and gave their suggestions on the legislative proposals.

Social security schemes for unorganised workers

2007. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various social security schemes for the unorganised sector workers in place today;

(b) how much expenditure was incurred on these schemes by the Central Government during the last three years; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries of these schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government has enacted “Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008” for the welfare of unorganised workers. The Act provides for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (iv) Handloom Weavers’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (v) Handicraft Artisans’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
- (viii) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Labour and Employment).
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

(b) and (c) The amount of expenditure and number of beneficiaries of the welfare schemes during the last three years under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of expenditure and number of beneficiaries of the welfare schemes during last three years under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries				Expenditure (in crores)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	2,27,17,749	2,22,02,018	2,29,81,127	7884.35*	9112.46*	4180.98	
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme	3,85,771	2,77,537	2,93,977			557.82	
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana.	1,06,57,091	1,06,48,487	1,04,38,901	1640	1763	—	
4.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme							
	(a) Health Insurance Scheme	17,49,452	17,49,452	16,90,062	123.38	72.83	27.79	
	(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	5,50,246	5,99,236	5,73,763	15.95	17.38	16.64	
5.	Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme							
	(a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana	7,30,994	8,05,391	—	31.97	26.15	—	
6.	Pension to Master craft persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension	43,96,235	48,81,355	52,34,799	38.88	51.89	51.54	
8.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	1,39,242	1,38,048	1,27,681	429.47	439.85	414.23	
9.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	3,74,46,846	3,85,15,411	3,59,28,048	1056.77	885.91	544.43	

* Earlier (upto 2013-14), Funds were released by the Ministry of Finance/Home Affairs to the States/UTs as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in a combined manner for all the schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), *w.e.f.* 1.04.2015 schemes under NSAP has been converted into Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funds are released scheme-wise to the State/UTs by Ministry of Rural Development.

Social security for domestic workers

†2008. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding the number of domestic workers who are working full time living at the employer's home, if so, whether they are given the benefits of labour rights, minimum wages, leave period, weekly off, social security and other benefits;

(b) whether Government is aware that human trafficking of women and children is taking place on a large scale for cheaper domestic workers through placement agencies throughout India; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to control human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of number of domestic workers employed in the country are not maintained at central level. However as per 68th round survey (July, 2011-June, 2012) of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the estimates of domestic workers are given below.

Category of domestic workers	No.
Male	11.56 lakhs
Female	23.23 lakhs
TOTAL	34.79 lakhs

For the welfare and benefit of domestic workers, various Acts have been enacted by the Central Government as well as State Governments. The 1st Act in this regard was passed in 1982 as Tamilnadu Manual Workers (RECS) Act, 1982. Government of Maharashtra passed Bill for domestic workers in 2008. Government of Kerala passed Kerala Domestic Workers Welfare Fund Scheme. The Central Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 (UWSSA) for social security and welfare of the unorganized workers which include domestic workers. also under section 2(n) of the Act. The Central Government and the State Governments are empowered to fix minimum wages for domestic workers. Various labour laws like the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and The Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Act, 1979 and Sexual Harassment at the workplace Act and Rules, 2013 are directly or indirectly applicable to domestic workers.

(b) The details of number of trafficked women and children are not available at the central level.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has set up Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell for control of human trafficking. Anti Trafficking Cell has issued comprehensive advisories to all states/UTs to improve the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking.

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, IPC has been amended to modify Section 370 and introduce 370A which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.

Indian Government ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocol to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

India has also signed the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. For its implementation, a Regional Task Force has been constituted.

Flouting of minimum wages to workers in unorganised sector

2009. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules pertaining to minimum wages to the workers are openly being flouted in the unorganized sector;

(b) whether the Central Government has any monitoring mechanism to ensure that minimum wages are paid to the workers in all the firms, companies and enterprises; and

(c) what steps is the Ministry taking to ensure better co-ordination with various State Governments in this regard to ensure fair and minimum wage to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is 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 Officer 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. The details of enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central Sphere are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In the Central Sphere, the field officers do come across violations either by way of complaints from the workers/ unions or during the inspections. Immediately the Inspecting Officers take cognizance of such violations and give opportunity to the erring employers to rectify the same. If the same is not rectified and compliance is not made within a specified period, the erring employers are liable to be prosecuted as per the penal provisions prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Statement

Details of Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Central Sphere

Sl.No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	15272	15550	13099	6168
2.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	6937	5307	5167	3453
3.	No. of Irregularities	158843	157111	129341	64987
4.	No. of Convictions	6816	4954	5074	1041

Source: Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.

Vacancies of doctors and specialists in ESI Hospitals in Telangana

2010. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 15 vacancies of doctors and specialists in Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the State of Telangana;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such huge vacancies when the sanctioned strength is 18;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are 35 vacancies against the sanctioned strength of 80 in the sub-cadre of General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) and 13 vacancies in sub-cadre of Specialists Gr. II Junior scale; and

(d) if so, the vacancy-wise details of posts lying vacant and the efforts made to recruit doctors and specialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There are twenty five vacancies comprising twelve in Specialists Grade-II Junior scale and thirteen vacancies in Super Specialists Grade in Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals in Telangana.

(b) In the earlier recruitment process, 19 candidates were selected for Andhra Pradesh Region held during 2011-12. Offers of appointment were issued to all the specialists. However, only 12 candidates have joined and 2 specialists have resigned in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) There are 35 vacancies in the grade of General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) as against the sanctioned strength of 80 and there are twelve vacancies in the sub cadre of Specialists Grade II Junior Scale in Employees' State Insurance Corporation Hospitals in Telangana.

Vacancies of ESI Hospital Sanathnagar has not been advertised because ESI Corporation has taken the decision that vacancies of hospitals adjoining with the Medical College/PGIMSRS would be gradually replaced by the teaching faculty.

14 vacancies have already been advertised for ESI Hospital Nacharam for Specialists (09 vacancies) and Super Specialists (05).

Low wages to tea garden workers

2011. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of closed tea gardens in the country;
- (b) whether Government is aware that tea garden workers get very low wages and are deprived of social securities; and
- (c) if so, the action being taken by Government to take remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has informed that eight (08) tea gardens are closed in the country as on 31.10.2015. The details of the State-wise closed tea gardens in the country are as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of closed Tea Gardens
1.	West Bengal	06
2.	Assam	01
3.	Kerala	01

(b) and (c) The tea plantation workers are paid wages as per the negotiated agreement reached through a process of collective bargaining between the producer associations and workers unions.

Various initiatives have been taken by the Government, through Tea Board, during the XII Plan Period, which includes, holding meetings with the State Governments & Tea Boards and emphasizing on including all tea growing areas under the flagship scheme for social welfare; requesting State Governments to cancel the lease of land for closed tea garden and identifying new lessees for managing the garden; request for deputing nodal officers to cooperate in formulating revival package for closed tea garden and payment of ₹ 3000/- to the wards of workers in closed tea estate by the Tea Board under Tea Development and Promotion Scheme.

Women registered in employment exchanges in U.P.

†2012. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed women registered in the Employment Exchanges of Uttar Pradesh and the number of women provided employment so far;

(b) whether the procedure of employment provided to women through the Employment Exchanges is satisfactory and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Employment Exchanges have identified certain areas for providing employment to women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken to create employment opportunities for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) As per information received from the states, the number of women job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges of Uttar Pradesh as on 31st December, 2014 and employment provided to them through these employment exchanges during the said period is given below:

State/UT	No. of women jobseekers (in Lakh)	Placement effected (in number)
Uttar Pradesh	21.55	17
All India	170.78	60796

Employment Exchanges sponsor candidates against the vacancies notified by the employers. This ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counseling, vocational

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free (1800-425-1514) call center/helpdesk and has multi delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all including women.

Government has taken various steps to improve status of women workers, to provide training and employment exclusively to women under Skill Development, one National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) at Noida, Uttar Pradesh and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) have been set up across the Country, the sanctioned seating capacity of these institutes, the targets fixed for providing skill training for the year 2014-15 were fixed at 3260 seats. The Government has approved 8 new Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women in the States where there is no existing RVTI. The Government has also formulated the National policies on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for focusing on skilling of workforce and enhancing their employability.

Procedure for factory visit by labour officers

2013. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has changed the procedure for factory visit by labour officers;
- (b) if so, the details of the new system; and
- (c) how will this new system ensure better condition for labourers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to bringing about greater transparency and accountability, an effective and result oriented inspection scheme has been started with the launch of Shram Suvidha Portal on 16.10.2014. As per the new scheme inspections in respect of Central Labour Laws enforced by Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organisation shall be carried out in alignment with the 'Shram Suvidha Portal'. Under the new inspection scheme, inspections have been structured as (i) emergency inspection, (ii) mandatory inspection, (iii) CAIU (Central Analysis and Intelligence Unit) inspection and (iv) optional inspection. Establishments covered under central sphere which are under the purview of Central Industrial Relation Machinery are being inspected by the inspectors of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organisation.

(c) The new system of inspection seeks to protect the rights and interests of the workers through strict enforcement of labour laws by ensuring the following:

- By bringing about greater transparency and accountability through use of Information Technology enabled systems and mandatory authorization.
- By making inspections more effective and result oriented by targeting instances of default and non-compliance, instead of routine periodic inspections.
- By minimizing personal interface to remove scope for misuse and arbitrariness thus leaving no scope for the interest of the labourer to be compromised.

Poor wages and service conditions of contract workers

2014. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the large scale casualisation of employment in different sectors especially in new generation employment, if so, the details thereof, and

(b) whether Government would seriously intervene into the poor wage structure and service conditions of contract labourers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the results of labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 52.2% of the workers were self-employed, 17.9% were regular wage/salaried employees and 29.9% were casual labour. The sector wise employment during the last two surveys is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2009-10	2011-12
Primary	24.74	23.18
Secondary	10.00	11.50
Tertiary	11.81	12.73
TOTAL	46.55	47.41

(b) The interests of the contract labour in term of wages and other service conditions are safeguarded under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The social security aspects of contract workers are taken care of under

Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act 1948. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 no separate wages are fixed for workers engaged under contractor, besides all the benefits under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 the welfare and social security facilities which are being provided under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Payment of Bonus Act, 1956 are also extended to the Contract Labour.

Promotion of labour-intensive manufacturing

†2015. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government has decided to promote labour-intensive manufacturing strategically and to enhance job opportunities in the agriculture and tourism based industries by promoting these sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plan to set up/promote the industries based on agriculture and tourism in the current year and the coming three years, State-wise and the State-wise number of persons proposed to be employed in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government is strategically promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and expanding employment opportunities in tourism and agro-based industries.

To increase the employability in agriculture sector, non-farm employment opportunities for rural workers have been accelerated. Focus of the Government has been on skilling of rural youth and creating gainful employment opportunities. The Ministry of Agriculture has taken various initiatives like National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Custom Hiring Centres, Establishment of the Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC), Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Development of Women cooperatives and various Skill Programmes.

In addition, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) so as to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Ministry of Rural Development has also undertaken a placement linked skill development scheme, called Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural poor youth

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which primarily targets skilling of unemployed youth to improve their employability. Various Ministries also run skill development schemes across many sectors including in agriculture.

The Ministry of Tourism is leveraging India's rich cultural heritage for development of tourism and inherent job creation.

The total direct and indirect employment generated by the tourism sector in the country is estimated through Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSAI). The TSAI is prepared once in 5 years on the basis of data of International Passenger Survey, Domestic Tourism Survey and National Accounts Statistics.

As per the 2nd TSAI - 2009-10 and subsequent estimation, the total direct and indirect employment through tourism during 2012-13 were 28.8 and 38.2 million, respectively. These estimates are not available State-wise.

Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments/UT Administrations in encouraging the tourism sector by providing various incentives to tourism and hospitality establishments like tax holidays for new hotels and convention centres, facilitating foreign direct investment (FDI) and credit availability for hotels and tourism related industries, etc.

Further, the 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries and enhancing employability across sectors. According to data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), 97,986 and 10,569 persons were skilled during the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till May, 2015) respectively in tourism sector. Similarly, in agriculture sector, 11,43,671 and 1,18,279 persons were skilled during the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till May, 2015) respectively.

Reforms in the labour laws

2016. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring in reforms in the labour laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that trade unions are opposing the amendments in the labour laws;
- (d) if so, the details of their objections in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by Government thereon and the time by when the labour reforms, acceptable to both trade unions and the industry are likely to be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. Government has taken a number of initiatives for governance reforms as well as legislative reforms. 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:

- Code on Wages
- Code on Industrial Relations
- Code on Social Security and Welfare
- Code on Safety and Working Conditions

by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the Central Labour Laws. Ministry of Labour and Employment has also taken steps for drafting a Small Factories Bill for regulating the working and service conditions of small manufacturing units employing less than 40 workers. Apart from this, amendments in individual legislations have also been taken up.

(c) to (e) The process of Legislative reforms involves consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During recent months, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of Central Trade Unions participated and gave their suggestions on the legislative proposals. The suggestions received from the stakeholders are considered by the Government. The legislative proposals are at different stages.

Central Advisory Committee on beedi workers

2017. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Advisory Committee under the Ministry to look after the issues relating to the problems of Beedi workers;

(b) if so, whether any meeting took place during the current year and the recommendations arrived in the meeting; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, there is a Central Advisory Committee in this Ministry to advise the Government on any matters arising out of the administration of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund and issues relating to the problem of Beedi Workers.

(b) No.

(c) Not applicable.

Pitiable condition of plantation workers

2018. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of tea plantations constitute a major portion of the plantation workforce in the country and if so, the details thereof including the number of plantation workers working in tea and other plantation estates;

(b) whether Government is aware of pitiable condition of plantation workers and if so, the details thereof along with various statutes enacted for regulating service conditions and welfare of these workers; and

(c) whether Government proposes to review and amend various provisions of these Acts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes Sir, the workers of Tea plantation constitute a major portion of the plantation work force in the country. The details of the plantations workers covered under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 are as under:

Sl. No.	Plantation	Total No. of Workers (in lakhs)
1.	Tea	11.28
2.	Coffee	06.20
3.	Rubber	04.53
4.	Cardamom	01.23

(b) The regulation of the conditions of work and welfare measures for the workers in Plantation Industry is mainly protected through the Plantation Labour Act, 1951,

which is enforced by the respective State Governments. However, other industrial and social security legislations are also applicable to the Plantation Industry, viz., the Workmen's Compensation Act; the Payment of Gratuity Act; the Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act; (Assam tea Plantation for Assam); the Payment of Bonus Act; the Maternity Benefit Act; the Payment of Wages Act; the Equal Remuneration Act; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Factories Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946. The respective State Governments are the Appropriate Authorities for implementation of the provisions of these Acts through their Labour Department. Further, the Tea Board, the Coffee Board, the Rubber Board and the Spices Board provides further support by implementing general welfare measures.

(c) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 was amended in 2010 and thereafter in 2014 a proposal was received from the Commerce Secretary to amend the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. A meeting of the IMG Members was held on 8th July, 2015 and it was decided that there is no need to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. Further, amendment of Acts/Rules is a continuous process.

Child Labour Welfare Fund

2019. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise and year-wise amount of funds collected in Child Labour Welfare Fund since it was set up; and

(b) the year-wise amount of funds utilised from this fund, since the fund was set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgement on child labour dated 10.12.1996 had recommended constitution of district-wise or area-wise Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare fund out of the compensation collected from the offending employers of children. The fund is managed by the State/District Administration.

Further, a Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2012. The Government has decided to move official amendments to the Amendment Bill. The Official Amendments along with the Amendment Bill, *inter alia*, provides for constitution of Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund for one or more districts for the rehabilitation of the child or adolescent rescued.

Lacunae in amendments proposed in Child Labour Law

2020. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to allow children to work in family enterprises and TV and Entertainment Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are some lacunae that have been left unaddressed defeating the entire purpose of the Bill; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address these lacunae in the proposed amendment Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (CLPR) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2012. The Government has decided to move official amendments to the Amendment Bill.

At present Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in 18 occupations and 65 processes. The Official Amendments along with the Amendment Bill, *inter alia*, covers complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Further, the present provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (CLPR) Act, 1986, permits a child to work in any workshop where any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family and in TV and entertainment industry.

However, the proposed amendment to Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) (CLPR) Act provides for necessary safeguards in cases of these exceptions. The proposed amendment provides for a child to only “help” his family or family enterprises, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule, after his school hours or during vacations; and the child can work as an artist in an audio-visual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to such conditions and safety measures, as may be prescribed, and provided that such work does not affect the school education of the child.

(c) and (d) The proposed amendment to the existing Act, completely prohibits the employment of a child below 14 years with exceptions proposed keeping in mind the country's social fabric and socio-economic conditions, along with safety conditions and schooling of the child not being compromised.

Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

†2021. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government keeps a check on ways of collection and utilization of the amount meant for the help and welfare of workers by the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards in various States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the primary reason due to which building and other construction workers are not getting assistance and facilities; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to make the state commit to solve the problem, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) 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.

Under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, a cess @ 1% of the construction cost is collected for meeting the expenses on welfare of construction workers.

The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare of workers lies with the respective State/UT Governments through State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

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.

The Cess fund is to be utilized by the State Welfare Boards in terms of Section 22 of the Act for the welfare of construction workers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the Central Government has been issuing directions to the State/UT governments from time to time for proper utilization of cess fund in terms of the Section 22 of the Act.

Benefits to unorganised workers under Social Security Act

†2022. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of unorganised workers who have been provided benefits under the social security welfare schemes by the National Social Security Board in the last one year;

(b) the names of the States which have implemented the provisions of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 and the State-wise details of the provisions being implemented; and

(c) whether any fund has been allocated by the Central Government to implement the provisions of the above Act in a proper manner, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (c) The Government has enacted "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008" for the welfare of unorganised workers. 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) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Labour and Employment).
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The number of beneficiaries of the welfare schemes and expenditure incurred by the Central Government Ministries/Departments during the last one year under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The names of the States/UTs which have implemented the provisions of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of number of beneficiaries of the welfare schemes and expenditure incurred by the Central Government during the last one year under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries (2014-15)	Expenditure (2014-15) (in crores)
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	2,08,33,673	4180.98
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme	1,75,592	557.82
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana.	1,04,38,901	—
4.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme		
	(a) Health Insurance Scheme	16,90,062	27.79
	(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	5,73,763	16.64
5.	Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	—	—
	(a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana	8,05,391	—
6.	Pension to Master craft persons	—	—
7.	National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension	52,34,799	51.54
8.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	1,27,681	414.23
9.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	3,59,28,048	544.42

Statement-II

Names of the States/UTs which have implemented the provisions of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Board set up	Rules Framed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Board set up	Rules Framed
2.	A&N Islands	Board set up	Rules Framed

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Board set up	Rules Framed
3.	Punjab	Board set up	Rules Framed
4.	Assam	Board set up	Rules Framed
5.	Chhattisgarh	Board set up	Rules Framed
6.	Jharkhand	Board set up	Rules not framed
7.	Gujarat	Board set up	Rules Framed
8.	Meghalaya	Board set up	Rules Framed
9.	Karnataka	Board set up	Rules Framed
10.	Kerala	Board set up	Rules Framed
11.	Odisha	Board set up	Rules Framed
12.	Rajasthan	Board set up	Rules Framed
13.	Uttarakhand	Board set up	Rules Framed
14.	Tripura	Board set up	Rules Framed
15.	West Bengal	Board set up	Rules Framed

* Madhya Pradesh has an enacted State Legislation 'Madhya Pradesh Unorganized Welfare Act 2008'.

Enactment of law to protect domestic workers

†2023. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the fact that lakhs of girls and women are working as domestic helps but are deprived of their fundamental rights, Government is planning to formulate any national law in this regard;

(b) in what manner Government intends to ensure that the domestic workers get their fundamental rights; and

(c) the mechanism available with Government to resolve the cases of non-payment to domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details of number of domestic workers employed in the country are not maintained at central level. However as per 68th round survey (July, 2011-June, 2012) of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the estimates of domestic workers are given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Category of domestic workers	No.
Male	11.56 lakhs
Female	23.23 lakhs
TOTAL	34.79 lakhs

The Constitution of India guarantees fundamental rights to all the citizens irrespective of caste, race, creed, place of birth, religion or gender. These fundamental rights are equally applicable on domestic workers also.

The National Policy for domestic workers is under consideration of Government of India.

(c) The domestic work falls within the purview of states' sphere. The State Governments fix the minimum wages for them time to time and in case of any violation relating to payment, punitive action is taken against the defaulters by the enforcement agency of the State Government.

Report on Child Labour from an NGO

2024. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received report on child labour in the country from an NGO;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that crores of children are in workforce in our country; and

(c) the State-wise details of the report and the action plan of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Comments/views/report/recommendations on child labour from various stakeholders are considered in the process of action taken for the elimination of child labour. As per the data from Census 2011, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years is 43.53 lakh. The data of Census shows a decline in number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years in 2011 as compared to 2001.

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. Further, a Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 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 and linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

Steps taken to curb child labour

2025. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the number of child labourers working in the textile industry in Surat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of number of child labourers reported by various States; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to curb child labour in the textile industries and agricultural farms?

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 of age in certain occupations and processes and regulates the working condition of children in employment where they are not prohibited. The occupation wise data is not available from Census 2011. 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. Government is 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 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).

Statement

*State-wise details of main workers in the age group of
5-14 years as per Census 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar H.	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	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

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry U.T.	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.

Review of child labour laws

2026. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of the number of child labourers as per the latest data available with Government;

(b) the details of existing provisions of laws in the country to curb and prevent the child labourers from exploitation;

(c) the details about effectiveness of the existing laws with reference to the existing child labour across several parts of the country;

(d) whether Government has reviewed or proposes to review/revamp the present child labour laws to curb labour in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per 2011 Census, State/UT-wise is given at in the Statement [*Refer to the statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2025, para (a) and (b)*].

(b) and (c) 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. 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.

(d) and (e) A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition & 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.

Unemployed youth in the country

2027. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of people are unemployed in the country;
- (b) if so, State/Union Territory-wise number of registered unemployed;
- (c) the State/Union Territory-wise details of the employment opportunities created in the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether Government has carried out any assessment with regard to requirement of skilled labour force for different activities; and
- (e) if so, the various steps taken by Government to provide the necessary skills to the unemployed youths along with the number of such youth benefited through the said schemes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per information received from the states, the number of job seeker, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges was 4.83 crore as on 31st December, 2014. The State- wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) As per the results of labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, estimated employment on usual status basis has increased by 0.86 crore from 46.55 crore during 2009-10 to 47.41 crore during 2011-12. The State-wise details of employment rates during 2009-10 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government has set up a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to coordinate all aspects of Skill Development through various

interventions to bridge the demand-supply gap in skilled workforce. According to the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, a skill gap study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) projecting an additional requirement of 109.73 million skill manpower by 2022 in 24 key sectors.

(e) In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors in the last three years to enhance their employability are given below:

Year	Persons trained (in lakh)
2012-13	51.88
2013-14	76.37
2014-15	76.12
2015-16 (till May, 2015)	4.60

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of job seekers registered with employment exchanges

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Number of jobseekers as on 31-12-2014
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1872.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.2
3.	Assam	1826.9
4.	Bihar	825.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	1849.8
6.	Delhi	1198.2
7.	Goa	139.4
8.	Gujarat	739.6
9.	Haryana	779.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	996.4

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	283.9
12.	Jharkhand	491.9
13.	Karnataka	369.8
14.	Kerala	3732.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010.9
16.	Maharashtra	3821.4
17.	Manipur	712.1
18.	Meghalaya	37.6
19.	Mizoram	29.6
20.	Nagaland	64.1
21.	Odisha	1083.0
22.	Punjab	362.3
23.	Rajasthan	680.9
24.	Sikkim*	
25.	Tamil Nadu	7991.0
26.	Tripura	595.6
27.	Uttarakhand	861.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6856.3
29.	West Bengal	7671.7
30.	A. and N. Islands	41.6
31.	Chandigarh	34.3
32.	D. and N. Haveli	8.4
33.	Daman and Diu	10.0
34.	Lakshadweep	18.8
35.	Puducherry	207.2
TOTAL		48261.1

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Statement-II

State-wise unemployment rate in rural and urban areas on usual status basis during 2004-05 to 2011-12

(in percent)

State/UTs	2004-05		2009-10		2011-2012	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1	1.2	4.3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4	1.7	4.8
Assam	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2	4.5	5.6
Bihar	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3	3.2	5.6
Chhattisgarh	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9	0.8	4.3
Delhi	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6	7.8	3.5
Goa	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1	5.1	4.6
Gujarat	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.8
Haryana	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5	2.4	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9	1.0	4.0
Jammu and Kashmir	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0	2.5	7.0
Jharkhand	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3	2.1	5.1
Karnataka	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7	0.9	2.9
Kerala	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.6
Maharashtra	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2	0.7	2.3
Manipur	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8	2.6	7.1
Meghalaya	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1	0.4	2.8
Mizoram	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.8	5.0
Nagaland	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2	15.1	23.8
Odisha	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2	2.2	3.5
Punjab	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8	1.9	2.8
Rajasthan	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2	0.7	3.1
Sikkim	2.4	3.7	4.3	0.0	1.0	2.3
Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2	2.0	2.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	13.3	28.0	9.2	17.1	10.5	25.2
Uttarakhand	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9	2.5	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9	0.9	4.1
West Bengal	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0	2.7	4.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4	5.4	8.6
Chandigarh	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4	0.0	6.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.5
Lakshadweep	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7	16.0	11.5
Puducherry	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1	0.8	2.9
All-India	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4	1.7	3.4

Source: NSSO Reports, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

Survey to determine bonded labourers

2028. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry intends to undertake a survey to determine the number of bonded labourers in the informal sector in the country at present, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps towards sensitizing the officials regarding the problem of bonded labour, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry has considered working with NGOs in order to investigate this issue and for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) A Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. The scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs @ ₹ 2 Lakhs per district for conducting survey of bonded labourers once in 3 years. An amount of ₹ 618.00 lakh has been released so far for conducting survey of bonded labour.

(b) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Under the Act, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories. District Magistrate has been conferred with the powers of Judicial Magistrate first class for convicting the perpetrators of bonded labour system upto 3 years of imprisonment.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ ₹ 20,000 per bonded labour is provided which is equally borne by the Central and State Governments. In the case of the North Eastern States, 100% central assistance is provided, if they express their inability to provide their share. The scheme also provides financial assistance to the State Governments for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

(c) No, Sir. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories.

Strengthening laws/rules against Bonded Labour

2029. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any steps to strengthen the Rules under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition), Act, 1976, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry plans to take any other steps towards strengthening the laws against bonded labour in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Instances of prevalence of bonded labour system are noticed now and then even after its abolition. The reasons are spelt out exhaustively at Section 2(g) of The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The root of the problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories. Under this Act, the District Magistrate has been conferred with the powers of Judicial Magistrate first class for convicting the perpetrators of bonded labour system upto 3 years of imprisonment.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ ₹ 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally borne by the Central and State Governments. In the case of the North Eastern States, 100% central assistance is provided, if they express their inability to provide their share. The scheme also provides financial assistance to the State Governments for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

Reserves of gold and diamonds

† 2030. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of mines/reserves of gold and diamonds in the country as on date;

(b) the State-wise and place-wise details of the quantity and price of gold and diamonds explored in the last three years and in current year in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that some foreign companies engaged in the mining of gold and diamonds are not complying with the guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the said period and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per National Mineral Inventory prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines the State-wise reserves/resources of Gold and Diamond as on 1.4.2013 are given in Statement-I (A) and I(B) respectively (*See* below).

(b) As per the available information with Indian Bureau of Mines, the quantity and value of Gold and Diamond produced in the country, during last three years and current year State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No such complaint has been received in this regard in the Ministry of Mines.

Statement-I (A)

Details of Reserves/Resources of gold as on 1.4.2013

States	Reserves	Resources	Total Reserves and Resources
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
Ore (Primary)	0	12275347	12275347
Metal (Primary)	0	35.72	35.72
Bihar			
Ore (Primary)	0	222884860	222884860
Metal (Primary)	0	37.6	37.6
Chhattisgarh			
Ore (Primary)	0	4841033	4841033
Metal (Primary)	0	5.51	5.51
Jharkhand			
Ore (Primary)	20900	9350289	9371189
Metal (Primary)	0.07	13.87	13.94
Karnataka			
Ore (Primary)	14595065	89184019	103779084
Metal (Primary)	71.84	238.37	310.21
Kerala			
Ore (Primary)	0	558460	558460
Metal (Primary)	0	0.2	0.2
Ore (Placer)	0	26121000	26121000
Metal (Placer)	0	5.86	5.86
Madhya Pradesh			
Ore (Primary)	0	7788000	7788000
Metal (Primary)	0	8.4	8.4
Maharashtra			
Ore (Primary)	0	1517000	1517000
Metal (Primary)	0	3.55	3.55

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
Ore (Primary)	0	118888720	118888720
Metal (Primary)	0	223.63	223.63
Tamil Nadu			
Ore (Primary)	0	67000	67000
Metal (Primary)	0	1	1
West Bengal			
Ore (Primary)	0	12833333	12833333
Metal (Primary)	0	0.65	0.65

Figures rounded off.

Statement-I (B)

Details of Reserves/Resources of Diamond as on 1.4.2013

Unit Carat

States	Reserves	Resources	Total Reserves and Resources
Andhra Pradesh	0	1822955	1822955
Chhattisgarh	0	1304000	1304000
Madhya Pradesh	984875	27749477	28734352

Figures rounded off.

Statement-II*State-wise Production of Gold and Diamond during 2012-13 to 2014-15(p)*

(Value in ₹ 000)

Mineral	Unit	States	2012-13		2013-14(P)		2014-15(P)	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Gold Ore	tonnes	India	502831	0	420777	0	448671	0
Gold Ore	tonnes	Jharkhand	3770	0	7552	0	4232	0
Gold Ore	tonnes	Karnataka	499061	0	413225	0	444439	0
Gold	kg	India	1588	5172517	1564	4225315	1440	3607600
Gold	kg	Jharkhand	5	14548	8	22728	11	30839
Gold	kg	Karnataka	1583	5157969	1556	4202587	1429	3576761
Diamond	crt	India	31988	366471	37515	614084	35724	613504
Diamond	crt	Madhya Pradesh	31988	366471	37515	614084	35724	613504

(P) Provisional; Source: MCDR returns

Note: In addition to above, Gold is also recovered as by-product from copper concentrate by Hindalco Industries and the production of gold as by product were 6716 kg, 7645 kg and 8547 Kg during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, respectively.

Re-extracting gold from Kolar Gold Mines

2031. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to re-extract gold from Kolar Gold Mines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for abandoning the mines earlier;
- (d) whether there is any proof from Geological Survey of India or from any other agency that gold-bearing veins are still present; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) BGML had been incurring losses due to depletion of resources, poor rate of recovery of gold from the ore with increasing depth and excess manpower which rendered the whole operation unviable. The increasing operating costs and huge losses led the Government to close down the operations.

(d) and (e) Yes, gold bearing veins are still present. The findings of exploration inputs by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited are as follows:

Drilling for oriental lode between South shaft and Golconda shaft gap yielded possible resources of 0.10m.t. with an average grade of 7.5g/t over an average width of 1.50m over a strike length of 305.00m has been established.

Hancocks shaft section indicated the continuity of H/W Red lode with an average grade of 3.0g/t over a strike length of 120.00m with a possible resources of 10000 tonnes.

In Nundydroog Mine area, Oriental lode persists in New Trial Shaft section with varying grades has been recommended for further drilling. Underground drilling in Mysore Mine area in Mc Taggart's Vertical shaft section, H/W lode was not encouraging but F/W continuity has been recommended for further exploration.

The exploration which was initiated by KGMU, was vigorously pursued by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) to discover new areas for gold ore mining. From the inventory of ore maintained by BGML together with mining/production data, it is assessed that a total of 5.35 million tons and 3.09 million tons of gold ore reserves/resources are available in Nundydoorg and Mysore Champion Amalgamated Mines respectively.

Summary of reserves/resources in KGF

Name of the Mine	Tonnes	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal (Kg)
KGF, Karnataka - Nundydroog Mine	5356420	3.99	21372
- MCA Mine	3092516	5.79	17906
TOTAL	8448936		39278

Illegal Mining

2032. SHRI. HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise cases of illegal mining reported since January, 2010 till date;
- (b) how many recovery notices have been issued in cases of illegal mines since January, 2010 till date, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise total amount that is sought to be recovered;
- (d) how much money has been recovered State-wise against these recovery notices since January, 2010 till date; and
- (e) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to implement the recommendations of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) State Governments are empowered, under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) to make rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals; and, therefore, matters relating to illegal mining come under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

However, based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines), State-wise details of instances of illegal mining reported in various parts of the country since January, 2010 till June, 2015 along with the details of action taken by the State Governments thereon including details of realization of fines is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The specific details of number of recovery notices issued and the sum recovered against these notices are not maintained centrally.

(e) Justice M B Shah Commission of Inquiry has submitted three reports on the State of Goa, two reports on the State of Odisha and one report on the State of Jharkhand to the Government. The Ministry of Mines prepared 'Memorandum of

Action Taken' (ATR) on the Commission's reports on the basis of the inputs received from the State Governments concerned and other Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The Ministry has laid the reports of the Commission along with the ATRs in the Parliament. There is no action pending on part of the Ministry of Mines for implementation of the recommendations of the Shah Commission.

Action in this regard is being taken by the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

Statement*Details showing Year-wise State-wise cases of illegal mining for major and minor minerals (combined)*

Illegal mining cases										Action taken from 2009-10 to 2015-16 (Up to Quarter ending June-2015)				
Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Quarter ending June-2015)	FIR	Court Cases	Vehicle	Fine realized by		
									Lodged	Filed	Seized	State Govt.		
									(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(₹ lakh)		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	3	0	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	0	0	0	0.1		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15530	13939	19913	16592	7692	9379	2004	20	538	2	16908.924		
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4.	Chhattisgarh	2606	2017	2946	3238	3996	5040	1746	90	18575	1139	4322.001		
5.	Goa	12	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	137	3.339		
6.	Gujarat	4020	2184	3485	6023	5447	5716	973	425	30	10795	47239.885		
7.	Haryana	1437	3446	2022	3517	3589	5333	1209	928	19	0	3637.056		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1398	1213	1289	0	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	186	1189	0	97.116		
9.	Jharkhand	15	199	364	663	901	1162	441	1941	207	1199	2009.24		
10.	Karnataka	4692	6476	6691	6677	8509	8464	2375	1024	681	47748	11866.536		

11. Kerala	1847	2028	3175	4550	4448	4172	655	0	0	0	2766.697
12. Madhya Pradesh	5782	4245	7147	7169	6725	8173	2911	2801	41776	528	18710.613
13. Maharashtra	26283	34265	40642	42918	36476	32717	6381	12	1	201572	25470.7
14. Mizoram	0	0	2	16	21	26	n. r.	1	0	0	2.342
15. Odisha	487	420	309	314	76	104	22	15	40	1166	5442.713
16. Punjab	131	754	314	19	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	141	0	122	428.325
17. Rajasthan	4690	1833	1201	2861	2953	2945	687	2978	84	3786	5167.269
18. Tamil Nadu	273	277	123	295	1078	205	12	7918	562	58199	16411.518
19. Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	3311	1365	0	0	2	1083.426
20. Uttar Pradesh	-	4641	4708	3266	6777	10402	2020	0	0	0	8826.57
21. West Bengal	113	239	269	479	n.r.	n. r.	270	1467	128	1488	0
GRAND TOTAL	69316	78189	94604	98597	88689	97149	23071	19947	63830	327883	170394.37

n. r. – quarterly return not received.

Identification of mines for auctioning

2033. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 199 mines for auctioning in the next few months;

(b) if so, whether number of mines proposed to be auctioned in the coming days is on higher or lower side from the previous mining leases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) All auctions for mines are to be conducted only by the respective State Governments. The necessary rules for enabling the auction of minerals, *viz.* Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Content) Rules and Mineral (Auction) Rules, have been framed by the Ministry and have been already notified in the official gazette. The Ministry has also formulated a 'Model' tender document (including the models of notice inviting tender and information memorandum) and MDPA (Mine Development and Production Agreement), to facilitate the State Governments to expedite the auction process. The process of auction of mineral blocks has been initiated by some State Governments. Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines have been engaged in exploration of minerals in the country. The Central Government has handed over geological reports of 75 blocks explored by GSI and 62 blocks explored by MECL to the respective State Governments for putting the blocks for auctioning according to their feasibility. The States conduct the auction of minerals as per the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957, and Rules framed there under. The State Government are also examining the possibility of auctioning the blocks explored by them. The State Governments have given information in regard to the blocks to be auctioned by them in various meetings and interactions with them. The latest information about the minerals blocks identified to be put up for auction by the respective States is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Number of mines identified for auction in the first phase, State-wise
(As per information given by the State Government)*

State	Blocks to be auctioned in 1st Phase
Gujarat	5 blocks
Madhya Pradesh	5 blocks
Odisha	10 blocks

State	Blocks to be auctioned in 1st Phase
Jharkhand	3 blocks
Karnataka	15 blocks
Chhattisgarh	5 blocks
Rajasthan	11 blocks
Maharashtra	9 blocks
TOTAL	63 blocks

Targets for production of oil and natural gas

2034. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets of production of oil and natural gas fixed by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies in the Twelfth Plan together with the actual achievements made so far;

(b) whether there is tremendous shortfall in the production of crude oil and natural gas during the Twelfth Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor together with the details of measures taken by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies to achieve the targets fixed for the production of oil and natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Projected crude oil & natural gas production as per 12th Plan estimates and actual achievement by ONGC, OIL and Private/Joint Venture companies in 12th five year plan period is as under:

	ONGC		Oil		Pvt./JV	
	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)
PROJECTION (2012-13 to 2016-17)	133.06	144.30	20.34	19.82	62.94	177.38
PROJECTION (2012-13 to 2014-15)	81.32	77.41	11.98	11.10	39.34	95.49
ACHIEVEMENT (2012-13 to 2014-15)	67.07	68.86	10.54	7.99	35.50	32.90

MMT : Million Metric Tonne

BCM : Billion Cubic Metre

Most of the petroleum productions including petrol and diesel have been de-regulated and Oil Marketing Companies have chalked out their own strategies to market their products in a competitive environment.

(c): Major reasons for shortfall in Crude Oil and Natural Gas production are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of measures taken by Government and Public Sector Companies for enhancing production of oil and natural gas are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Major reasons for shortfall in crude oil and natural gas production

1. More than expected natural decline from mature and aging fields.
2. Delay in completion of development and re-development projects.
3. Frequent bandhs and blockades in the operational areas of Oil India Ltd.
4. Lesser offtake of gas from consumers.
5. Gas production affected due to GAIL pipeline accident near Tatipaka.
6. Water and sand ingress in the wells.
7. Contractual issues.

Statement-II

Initiatives taken by Government and Public Sector Oil Companies for enhancing oil and gas production:

- Development of Marginal Fields.
- Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq. km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.
- Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- Exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources.
- Implementation of Improved Oil Recovery and Enhanced Oil Recovery Schemes.
- Reviving of old and sick wells.
- Technology Induction/adoption/absorption and engaging international experts in the area of drilling, well completion, artificial lifts, well stimulation etc. is being done regularly according to the technical requirement of the wells/ fields and feasibility.
- Monetization of small and marginal discoveries in Onshore through service contract and outsourcing
- Revamping/Replacement/Additional Capacity Projects.

Poor public toilets at petrol pumps

†2035. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petrol pumps across the country are just pretending in the name of 'Swachh Bharat Mission' because a number of petrol pumps either do not have public toilet facilities or toilets available there are very filthy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether Government has any mechanism for monitoring 'Swachh Bharat Mission'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have 51,616 number of petrol pumps in the country out of which toilet facility is available at 50,319 petrol pumps.

In order to provide clean toilet facility under initiative of 'Swachh Bharat Mission' at all the petrol pumps in the country, the Government has advised Public Sector OMCs in December, 2014 to revise the existing provision of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) – 2012 pertaining to provision of facilities including clean toilet (Male & Female) at Retail Outlets (ROs). Accordingly, the revised provision pertaining to availability of clean toilets has been classified under 'Major irregularity' and the penalty provisions have also been suitably amended by the OMCs.

As per the revised provision in MDG for clean toilet facility, the petrol pump dealer should check and ensure daily the following :

- (i) Toilets are cleaned daily.
- (ii) Proper lighting is available.
- (iii) Flush (wherever provided) is working properly.
- (iv) Water is available.
- (v) Working latch is available on the toilet door.
- (vi) Signage is available.

The above protocol is to be prominently displayed near the toilet. Maintenance sheet is to be maintained and displayed. Penalty is applicable in case the upkeep of the toilet is poor as per the above parameters.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

OMCs undertake regular and surprise inspection of petrol pumps and take action under the provisions of the MDG against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices including non-compliance of provision on clean toilet facility. As on 01.11.2015, 260 number of petrol pumps have been penalized for non-compliance of provision of clean toilet facility as per the revised clause of MDG.

Auction of oil fields of ONGC and OIL India to private companies

2036. SHRI A.U SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to auction small and marginal oil fields of ONGC and OIL India to private companies, if so, the details thereof, the terms under which auction will be undertaken and timeline for the same;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that up to date geo-seismic data is available to all competitors;

(c) whether for the auction of these small and marginal oil fields, Government is planning to shift from profit sharing contracts to the revenue sharing model, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to undertake measures to reduce the risk of explorers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes sir. The Government has notified Marginal field Policy (MFP) with the objective to bring un-monetised marginal fields of ONGC and OIL to the production at the earliest. The salient features of MFP are as under:

- (i) Single license for conventional and non-conventional hydrocarbons
- (ii) Bids on a Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC) Model.
- (iii) Freedom to sell the crude oil exclusively in domestic market through a transparent bidding process on arms length basis.
- (iv) Freedom for pricing and allocation of gas produced from a cluster/field/discovery on arms length basis.
- (v) Royalty rates applicable under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime. No cess on crude oil.
- (vi) Exemption from custom duty on all machinery, plants, equipments, materials and supplies related to petroleum operations as applicable in NELP.
- (vii) Up to 100% participation by foreign companies joint ventures will be allowed.

The preparatory work for the Marginal Field bidding round is underway.

(b) For all the bidding rounds technical data rooms are opened at various locations, which can be visited by any party/company for viewing and purchasing geo-scientific data available with it.

(c) Yes sir.

(d) The contractors will be bidding under Marginal Field Policy for proven fields where presence of hydrocarbons has been established already. As such exploratory risk is reduced to a great extent.

Sale of subsidised gas cylinders in black market

2037. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the response from the subscribers for giving up subsidy on gas cylinders in the country for which a campaign is going on;

(b) whether Government is aware that subsidised gas cylinders are being sold in the black market;

(c) if so, the State-wise action taken, including monitoring and vigilance, and cases reported; and

(d) whether with direct benefit transfer facility the incidence of malpractices has come down, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The response from LPG consumers for giving up subsidy is encouraging and as on 13.12.2015, more than 53 lakh consumers have voluntarily given up/surrendered subsidy on LPG.

(b) and (c) The possibility of malpractice/irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use *vis a vis* the market price for commercial LPG.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are on vigil to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders. OMCs also carry out surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc.

State-wise details of established cases of irregularities including diversion is given in the Statement (*See below*). In all established cases, action is taken by the

concerned OMCs as per provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/ distributorship agreements.

(d) OMCs have reported that after implementation of PAHAL scheme, there has been an increase in the sale of commercial cylinders whereas sales of domestic cylinders have fallen down significantly which indicates that diversion of domestic LPG to commercial/auto sectors has reduced.

Statement

Number of established cases of irregularities of LPG distributors of OMCs

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Apr-Oct'15
Chandigarh	3	11	46	20
Delhi	100	60	78	56
Haryana	94	38	93	45
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	5
Jammu and Kashmir	16	25	15	84
Punjab	74	35	82	131
Rajasthan	55	51	121	118
Uttar Pradesh	758	288	405	207
Uttaranchal	69	6	26	132
SUB TOTAL NORTH	1173	516	868	798
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	1
Assam	22	1	72	27
Bihar	81	63	173	24
Jharkhand	34	37	23	16
Manipur	0	1	1	1
Meghalaya	2	0	10	0
Mizoram	0	4	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	47	111	38	105
Sikkim	0	0	0	0

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Apr-Oct'15
Tripura	0	2	1	1
West Bengal	23	25	32	11
SUB TOTAL EAST	211	244	352	186
Chhattisgarh	65	17	32	31
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	2	1	0
Goa	7	9	1	1
Gujarat	110	82	66	109
Madhya Pradesh	104	148	183	138
Maharashtra	157	138	218	60
SUB TOTAL WEST	443	396	501	339
Andhra Pradesh	114	95	150	69
Karnataka	154	65	97	78
Kerala	47	47	114	10
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	2	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	61	32	85	84
Telangana	5	9	55	75
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	383	248	502	317
ALL INDIA	2210	1404	2223	1640

Modernisation of oil refineries

2038. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake modernisation/upgradation of the oil refineries across the country in accordance with the international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked, targets set for expansion of refining capacity and likely achievements in this regard;

(c) whether Government also proposes to take adequate measures to upgrade the fuel quality norms and bring at par with global norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the action plan chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indian refineries have adopted modern technologies for production of petroleum products and continuously upgrade the technologies in line with their requirements and international trends. Apart from primary processing technologies, *viz.*, Crude Oil Fractionation by Atmospheric Distillation and Vacuum Distillation for initial separation, the major modern process technologies employed by Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) refineries for producing petroleum products include:

(i) Secondary/Upgradation Technologies for yield improvement:

- Thermal cracking processes, *viz.*, Visbreaking, Delayed Coking.
- Fluidised Catalytic Cracking, INDMAX Technology.
- Hydrocracking.

(ii) Quality Upgradation Technologies:

- Catalytic Reforming, Isomerisation, Alkylation, Prime G for meeting the quality specifications of Petrol w.r.t. octane number, benzene content, aromatics, olefins, sulphur, distillation etc.
- Diesel Hydro-desulphurisation (DHDS), Diesel Hydro-treating (DHDT) for diesel for reduction of sulphur and PAH (Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons) and cetane number improvement.

Details of projects undertaken by some of the Oil PSUs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued the notification on 19.08.2015 specifying the mass emissions standards for BS-IV Auto Fuels in the country as per details :

- (i) 1st October 2015: The States of Jammu and Kashmir, (except districts of Leh and Kargil), Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Districts of Hanumangarh and Sriganaganagar in the State of Rajasthan and in the District of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnaur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Rampur, Muradabad, Aligarh, Badaun, Bareilly, Mathura, Mahamayanagar, Etah, Agra, Firozabad, Etawah, Mainpuri, Pilbhit, Shamli, Sambhal, Farrukabad, Kannauz, Auriya and Kasganj in state of Uttar Pradesh.

1.4.2016-BS-IV:— States of Goa, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Odisha and Union Territories of Daman and Diu, Dadra-Nagar-Haveli and Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

Districts of Mumbai, Thane and Pune in the state of Maharashtra and Districts of Surat, Valsad, Dangs and Tapi in the state of Gujarat.

1.4.2017-BS-IV:— Rest of the Country

Statement

Details of projects under taken by some of the oil PSUs

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Project	Objective	Approved cost
Indian Oil Corporation Limited		
15 MMTPA Paradip Refinery Project	● Designed for processing 100% High Sulphur Crude	34,555
New Bitumen Biturox Unit, Barauni Refinery, Bihar	● Improving profitability ● Increase in High Sulphur Crude processing from 11 to 16%	71
Coke chamber replacement in Coker-A, Barauni Refinery, Bihar	● Improving the reliability and safety of system ● Yield and Energy saving	480
INDAdeptG Project, Guwahati Refinery, Assam	● To Produce BS-IV MS	163.88
Distillate Yield Improvement Project, Haldia Refinery, West Bengal	● Black Oil Upgradation ● Distillate yield improvement from 67.2 to 71.4% ● Increase in High Sulphur Crude processing from 61.4 to 82.4% ● Increase in Refinery capacity from 7.5 to 8.0 MMTPA through revamp of CDU-I	3,076
Feed Preparation Unit, Haldia Refinery, West Bengal	● To produce 53 TMTA Gr-II LOBS	141
Polypropylene Project, Paradip, Odisha	● To produce 700 TMTA of value added Polypropylene using Propylene generated from INDMAX unit at Paradip	3,150
Installation of Pre-Flash Vessel at Digboi Refinery	● Enhancement of crude processing capacity	24.8

Name of the Project	Objective	Approved cost
Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant, Gujarat Refinery	● To improve water quality and help in water conservation	160
Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant, Barauni Refinery	● To improve water quality and help in water conservation	67.2
BS-IV Auto-Fuel Quality Project, Gujarat Refinery	● Revamps of DHDT, DHDS, VGO-HDT units	1843
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited		
Delayed Coker Unit for Resid Upgradation Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To increase distillate yield by 7% ● Processing capability of High Sulphur Crudes from 72% to 83%. ● Reduction of High Sulphur Fuel Oil production 	3110
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited		
Integrated Refinery Expansion Project(IREP) at Kochi Refinery, Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To produce auto fuels meeting Euro IV quality norms. ● Upgrading fuels oil to value added products through bottoms upgradation. 	16504
Conversion of existing Catalytic Reforming Unit (CRU) to an Isomerisation Unit at BPCL Mumbai Refinery, Maharashtra	● 100% Euro IV MS	725
Diesel Hydrotreater(DHT) at BPCL Mumbai Refinery	● Production of 100% Euro-IV diesel	2443
Numaligarh Refinery Limited		
Diesel Hydrotreater (DHT)	● Installation of Diesel Hydrotreater (DHT) including a stand-by SRU with integrated TGTU.	1031.37
Mounded Bullet	● Installation of Mounded Bullet for storage of LPG	122.10

Name of the Project	Objective	Approved cost
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited		
Revamp of CCR	Increase in feed processing capacity of NHT/Platformer/CCR and Reformate Splitter Unit Capacity.	195

Doubling refinery capacity of BPCL

2039. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has decided to double the capacity of some of its refineries in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the BPCL has made many joint venture companies to carry forward its ambitious plan for increasing its production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) At present, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) is increasing the capacity of its Kochi Refinery from existing 9.5 MMTPA to 15.5 MMTPA under Integrated Refinery Expansion Project (IREP).

(c) and (d) BPCL has set up a Joint Venture Company namely Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL), which has refining capacity of 6 MMTPA presently.

MMTPA = Million Metric Tonne Per Annum

Import of crude oil by OMCs

2040. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise and company-wise details of quantity of crude oil imported by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, so far;

(b) the year-wise and company-wise details of cost incurred on above imports during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(c) the details of fall/increase in crude oil import bill in percentage during 2014-15 and 2015-16 in comparison to respective previous years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The details of crude oil imported by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) alongwith its value both in terms of US Dollar and Indian Rupees during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and percentage decline in import bill during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of import of crude oil by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and percentage decline in import bill

OMCs	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16 (Apr.,-Oct.,) (Provisional)		
	Quan- tity		Value	Quan- tity		Value	Quan- tity		Value
	TMT	Million	₹	TMT	Million	₹	TMT	Million	₹
		US\$	Crore		US\$	Crore		US\$	Crore
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	51398	39864	242415	52435	31849	194608	31905	12537	81060
Bharat petroleum Corporation Ltd.	16938	13712	83301	18153	11660	71130	10374	4353	28165
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	12032	9475	57359	11300	6917	42268	7268	2817	17914
TOTAL	80368	63051	383076	81888	50427	308006	49547	19707	127139
% decline in import bill*					20.0	19.6		45.7	42.2

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

* percentage decline in import bill of OMCs during April- October 2015 calculated based on import bill till April-October 2014.

IPI and Tapi Gas Pipeline Projects

2041. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revived Gas Pipeline projects between Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) and Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) have been started;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

- (c) What is the role of Pakistan in these projects; and
- (d) The details of security aspects to implement the gas projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) TAPI: The current status of the Project is as follows:

Turkmengas has been endorsed as the Consortium Leader of TAPI Pipeline Company Limited (TPCL) by the Steering Committee (SC) in its 22nd meeting held on 6th August 2015.

The Shareholders Agreement (SHA) of TPCL has also been initialed and shareholding percentages have been agreed, with GAIL taking 5% as the initial equity.

Further, a ground breaking ceremony was held on 13th December 2015 for commencing laying of the TAPI pipeline section within Turkmenistan.

IPI: Since 2008, no progress has been made on the Project.

(c) Pakistan would be the off-taker of gas and transiting country in both the project.

(d) Asian Development Bank has got a report on Security Risk Assessment and Security Plan prepared by the Security Consultant – M/s Pacific Strategies and Assessment, Inc. (PSA) has carried out the situational Analysis in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Refining cost of petroleum products

2042. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of per barrel refining cost of different oil products;
- (b) the basis on which per litre production cost of petrol and diesel is estimated;
- (c) whether the production cost with regard to different oil products is higher in the public sector oil refineries in comparison to the private sector oil refineries and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to reduce the cost of production; and
- (d) the rate on which the upstream companies including Oil and Natural Gas Corporation of India Limited (ONGC) sells crude oil to oil refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Refining of crude

oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. As it is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, product-wise costs are not identified separately. Managements of Public Sector Oil refineries take steps to improve efficiency including upgradation of units and benchmarking.

(d) The price of crude oil sold by upstream oil companies to the refineries/ Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) depends upon their Crude Oil Sales Agreement (COSA).

The average price at which ONGC sold crude oil to the PSU OMCs during 2014-15 is as under:

	(\$/bbl.)
Gross sales price	85.80
Discount to PSU OMCs for under-recovery burden sharing	37.12
Net Post Discount Sale Price	48.68

Increase in domestic production of natural gas and crude oil

2043. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic production of natural gas and crude oil have been increased continuously for the last six months;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the extent to which it has been increased;

(c) whether the private sector producers have reported marginal dip in their production levels during the same period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Government has prepared a road map for marketing of petroleum products in a competitive environment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The month-wise details of Crude Oil and Natural Gas production in 2015-16 (upto November 2015) is as under:—

Month	Oil (MMT)				Gas (BCM)			
	ONGC	OIL	PSC	Total	ONGC	OIL	PSC	Total
			Fields				Fields	
Apr.,-15	1.81	0.28	0.93	3.02	1.78	0.20	0.69	2.67
May-15	1.91	0.29	0.99	3.18	1.90	0.22	0.73	2.85
June-15	1.85	0.29	0.98	3.12	1.80	0.23	0.69	2.72
Jul.,-15	1.88	0.28	0.98	3.13	1.69	0.23	0.70	2.62
Aug.,-15	1.93	0.28	0.99	3.19	1.85	0.27	0.74	2.86
Sep.,-15	1.86	0.26	0.92	3.04	1.82	0.23	0.71	2.75
Oct.,-15	1.91	0.27	0.98	3.15	1.84	0.25	0.70	2.79
Nov.,-15	1.84	0.26	0.94	3.04	1.78	0.26	0.68	2.72

MMT : Million Metric Tonne

BCM : Billion Cubic Metre

PSC : Production Sharing Contract

(e) and (f) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined by the Government effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Oil Marketing Companies have chalked out strategies to remain competitive in the changed market scenario.

Temperature for supply of petroleum products

2044. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector oil companies are mandatorily required to supply petrol, diesel and other petroleum products at a particular temperature; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure quality and quantity of petroleum products supplied by the oil companies to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they are not mandatorily required to supply petrol, diesel and other petroleum products at a particular temperature. OMCs supply petrol and diesel to their Retail Outlet dealers at ambient temperature and they in turn sell the product to motoring public at ambient temperature. In order to ensure proper quality of the product at the time of delivery, product density at 15 degree Celsius is mentioned on the invoice to enable the customers to compare the density at a reference temperature of 15 degree Celsius.

Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of MDG and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices like adulteration, under measurement etc. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance for serious malpractices and graded penalties for other malpractices/irregularities. The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action also against malpractices such as adulteration. Several initiatives to prevent irregularities in Retail Outlets have been taken that include Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail Outlets and Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS).

Decline in natural gas production

2045. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the natural gas production in the country declined 1.8 per cent in October, 2015 compared to the same month last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the crude oil production also fell 2.1 per cent in the same month; and

(c) whether the natural gas production increased for the first time in five years in August, 2015 and then grew again in September, but has now again reverted to its normal scenario of contracting year by year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Domestic Natural Gas Production during October, 2015 was 2795 MMSCMD (Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre Per Day) which is 1.8% lower than the production of 2847 MMSCMD during corresponding period of last year.

(b) Domestic crude oil production (including condensate) during October, 2015 was 3.15 MMT which is 2.1 % lower than the production of 3.218 MMT during corresponding period of last year.

(c) The details of production of Natural Gas during the last five years and from the month of April, 2015 to November, 2015 is given in Table 1 and 2 below.

Table-I

Year	Natural Gas Production (in Billion Cubic Metres)
2010-2011	52.221
2011-2012	47.558
2012-2013	40.68
2013-2014	35.41
2014-2015	33.66
2015-2016*	21.96

* Upto November 2015.

Table-II

	ONGC	OIL	PSC Fields	Total
April, 2015	1.78	0.2	0.69	2.67
May, 2015	1.9	0.22	0.73	2.85
June, 2015	1.8	0.23	0.69	2.72
July, 2015	1.69	0.23	0.7	2.62
August, 2015	1.85	0.27	0.74	2.86
Sept., 2015	1.82	0.23	0.71	2.75
Oct., 2015	1.84	0.25	0.7	2.79
Nov., 2015	1.78	0.26	0.68	2.72

Progress of Jagdishpur-Haldia gas pipeline project

2046. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that despite its authorization in 2007, Jagdishpur-Haldia natural gas pipeline project remains incomplete;

(b) the current status of project including progress of cadastral survey due for completion in June, 2015 and expected period of project completion, phase-wise;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise details of estimated and actual investment made in the project till date;

(d) whether any relief shall be given to customers of natural gas from this project in West Bengal due to unfathomable delay in completion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The construction work for Jagdishpur-Haldia natural gas pipeline project (JHPL) has been commenced in September, 2015. The project is being developed by GAIL in three phases. For the Phase-I (755 Km) stretch from Phulpur to Dobhi with Spur lines to Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Patna, Barauni, route survey has been completed. The scheduled date of completion of Phase-I is December, 2018. Cadastral survey for Phase-II and III is under progress.

(c) The State-wise and year wise details are given below:

(₹ cr.)

Sl. No.	State	Total Approved Project Cost	Commitment till Nov' 15	Estimated Capex till end of 2015-16	Actual Expenditure till Nov'15
1.	Bihar	3561	482	281	211
2.	Uttar Pradesh		31	6	2
3.	Jharkhand	3	3	3	3
4.	West Bengal	2	2	2	2
TOTAL		3566	518	292	218

(d) and (e) So far, none of the gas customers have executed Gas Transportation Agreement (GTA) for booking pipeline capacity in JHPL. Hence, the question of relief on account of delay of JHPL project does not arise.

Requirement of gas for power generating stations

2047. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- the capacity of gas based power generating stations in the country;
- the requirement of natural gas to operate these stations at full load;
- quantum of indigenous natural gas available for power generation;
- quantum of long term contracted Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) available for power generation;
- how much gas based generating capacity is lying idle in the country on account of inadequate availability of gas on long term basis;

(f) what steps Government is taking for utilization of idle capacity of gas based stations;

(g) whether Government is considering to allocate more natural gas power generation; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 30.11.2015 the total capacity of gas based generating stations in the country is 24,473.03 MW.

(b) Considering Station Heat Rate of 1800 Kilo Calories (Kcal)/Kilo Watt Hour (Kwh) and Calorific value of natural gas as 9500 Kcal/ Standard Cubic Meter (SCM), the total gas required to run the above power plants at 90% Plant Load Factor (PLF) is 100.16 MMSCMD.

(c) and (d) The quantum of domestic natural gas and Long Term R-LNG supplied to gas based power plants during 2014-15 was 25.33 MMSCMD and 1.97 MMSCMD respectively.

(e) to (h) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting dated 25.03.2015 has approved the policy to revive and improve utilization of the stranded gas based power generation capacity in the country for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 and as per the approval of the CCEA Ministry of Power has notified the scheme for utilization of Gas based power generation capacity on 27.03.2015. The scheme envisages supply of imported spot R-LNG to stranded gas based plants as well as the plants receiving domestic gas, up-to the target PLF selected through a reverse e-bidding process. The scheme also envisages sacrifices to be made collectively by all stake holders and support from Power System Development Fund to make R-LNG based power generation commercially viable.

Auction of small oil and gas fields

2048. SHRI T.K RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to auction small oil and gas fields surrendered by State-run explorers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes sir. The

Government has notified Marginal filed Policy (MFP) with the objective to bring un-monetised marginal fields of ONGC and OIL to the production at the earliest. The salient features of MFP are as under :

- (i) Single license for conventional and non-conventional hydrocarbons
- (ii) Bids on a Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC) Model.
- (iii) Freedom to sell the crude oil exclusively in domestic market through a transparent bidding process on arms length basis.
- (iv) Freedom for pricing and allocation of gas produced from a cluster/field/ discovery on arms length basis.
- (v) Royalty rates applicable under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime. No cess on crude oil.
- (vi) Exemption from custom duty on all machinery, plants, equipments, materials and supplies related to petroleum operations as applicable in NELP.
- (vii) Up to 100% participation by foreign companies joint ventures will be allowed.

Domestic and foreign direct investment in steel

†2049. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new investment in the steel sector has declined, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is taking any step to promote domestic investment and the efforts being made to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the steel sector; and

(c) if so, the details of efforts being made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Investment in the steel sector has not been very forthcoming especially from the private sector due to the prospects not being very encouraging because of factors like the present global excess capacity, particularly in China, which has a huge excess capacity of 250-300 million tonnes leading to significant decline in steel prices and increased imports; and the resultant financial stress on the existing domestic steel companies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has taken the following steps to promote the domestic steel industry and enhance steel production:—

- (i) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) framework adopted to encourage large capacity green field projects in iron ore rich states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.
- (ii) Public sector units have undertaken expansion plans to increase the steel production capacity. SAIL has undertaken modernization and expansion plan to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 MTPA to 21.4 MTPA. RINL has undertaken expansion of its capacity from 3 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA. NMDC has undertaken setting up of a new steel plant of 3 MTPA.
- (iii) Notified the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 to streamline coal block allocations.
- (iv) Notified the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015 to streamline grant of mining leases.
- (v) Notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Order dated 12.03.2012 (as last amended on 04.12.2014) for production and import of quality steel.

Production, import and export of steel

2050. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent rise in prices of steel and steel related products have affected production and supply of steel in India;

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

(c) the total quantity and value of steel produced in the country in the last five years and the domestic demand and supply achieved during the corresponding five years; and

(d) the total quantity and value of steel imported in the last five years and the total quantity and value of steel exported during the corresponding five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The prices of steel items in the domestic market have decreased in the recent period due to various reasons like slow growth in the domestic demand and cheap imports etc.

(c) and (d) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of Government is limited to be that of a facilitator only for the growth of steel industry in the country. Production, sale, fixation of price etc. for various steel products, are, therefore, solely depend on the decision of individual steel manufacturer. The cost of production for various steel

produced by individual manufacturers is commercially sensitive information which is guarded by the concerned manufacturers and is not publicly available. Details on Production, import, value of imports, export, value of exports and real consumption of finished steel during the last five years and current year is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Finished Steel (MT)					
	Production for sale	Import	Imp value	Export	Exp value	Real Consumption
2010-11	68.62	6.66	26996	3.64	17511	66.42
2011-12	75.69	6.86	32888	4.59	19922	71.02
2012-13	81.68	7.93	39290	5.37	26450	73.48
2013-14	87.67	5.45	30416	5.99	29747	74.09
2014-15	92.16	9.32	44893	5.59	29298	76.99
2015-16 (April-Oct)	53.364	6.682	26902	2.28	13120	46.25

Source: JPC

Reduction of import of steel

2051. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on reduction of steel imports from Northern and Eastern Countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steel imports for the last 2 years including semi-finished steel;

(c) whether the imports are increasing year to year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to protect the domestic steel industry and unwanted dumping of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to specifically restrict steel imports from Northern and Eastern Countries.

(b) Details of steel imports including semi-finished steel for the last 2 years and April-October current year are given below:—

Year	Semi Finished Steel	Total Finished Steel	Total Steel
2013-14	0.26	5.45	05.71
2014-15	0.70	9.32	10.02
2015-16 (April-Oct.)	0.52	6.68	07.20

Source: JPC

(c) and (d) Imports of Steel have significantly increased in 2014-15 and in the current financial year as well. This is on account of market dynamics relating to a global steel glut, slow down of steel demand in important steel producing countries like China which has led to slashing of international steel prices making attractive for imports into India. In order to ensure only quality steel is allowed to import into the country and protect domestic steel industry, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) The Union Budget 2015-16 has raised peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10%.
- (iii) Hiked import duty on ingots and 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%.
- (iv) Government 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.
- (v) Government has 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).
- (vi) In September, 2015, the Government has imposed 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.

Reduction in export duty on iron ore fines

2052. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to reduce the export duty on iron ore fines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

Decline in demand for steel

2053. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for steel has declined in the domestic and international market during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to insulate the steel industry from demand slowdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The apparent finished steel use or steel consumption (a proxy variable for steel demand) for world and India as released by World Steel Association during 2013 and 2014 is shown in the table below which does not indicate any decline in the last year for either world or India. The world data is reported on a calendar year basis by global agencies like World Steel Association (WSA).

Year	Apparent finished steel use (million tonnes)	
	World	India
2013	1532	74
2014	1543	76

Source: World Steel Association (WSA)

The consumption of finished steel (alloy+non-alloy) during the year (2014-15) and 2015-16 (April-November) is given in the table below:—

Year	Consumption of total finished steel (alloy+non-alloy) (mt)
2014-15	76.99
2015-16* (April-November)	52.25
2014-15 (April-November)	49.61

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

* Provisional.

It may be observed from the above table that the demand for steel in India has not declined in the last one year or in the current year.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Scheme to boost tourism in areas of religious and cultural importance

†2054. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any special scheme to boost tourism in the areas of religious and cultural importance across the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise areas selected or likely to be selected;

(c) whether it is a fact that the tourists going to religious places often become victims of stampede or accidents, if so, whether the Ministry is formulating any scheme along with concerned local authorities, trusts and State Governments with a view to avoid repetition of such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken to ensure safe journey of tourists visiting these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has launched a new Plan Scheme 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) with an objective of beautifying, developing and improving amenities of important pilgrimage destinations of the country.

State-wise list of 13 pilgrimage sites identified under the scheme is given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Site	Name of the State
1.	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kamakhya	Assam

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Name of the Site	Name of the State
3.	Gaya	Bihar
4.	Patna	-do-
5.	Dwarka	Gujarat
6.	Puri	Odisha
7.	Amritsar	Punjab
8.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
9.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
10.	Vellankanni	-do-
11.	Kedarnath	Uttarakhand
12.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Varanasi	-do-

(c) to (e) In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. The State Governments 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.

In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps:

- (i) The Ministry has, on a pilot basis, set up the 'incredible India Help Line' to guide the tourists.
- (ii) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Government of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 requested 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.

- (v) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has also posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- (vi) Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourist for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers have been formulated in August 2014 and circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories. These guidelines have been issued with an objective to help/provide direction to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in formulating guidelines for tourist's safety and security. The guidelines also includes 'tips for travellers' and includes the following:
 - (a) Providing Travel Information on calamities/situations.
 - (b) Identifying and locating tourists in times of emergency.
 - (c) Government communication and inter-agency coordination.

Besides, under the PRASAD Scheme, components like queue shelters, CCTVs, etc. are sanctioned to facilitate tourists.

Proposals from Himachal Pradesh for promotion of tourism

2055. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh under various schemes for the promotion of tourism in the State during the current year and the said proposals are still pending;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and present status of the said proposal; and
- (c) the time by when these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Promotion and development of tourism infrastructure is 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.

Proposal for 'Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit' has been submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh in the current year under the Himalayan Circuit under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, which is under consideration. Proposals are approved subject to availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

Scheme to promote tourist sites in states

2056. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing development works and maintenance of present tourist sites in the country;

(b) the location-wise details of new tourist sites developed in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any special scheme to promote tourist sites in the country including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and completion status during the 11th Plan, 12th Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Implementation and maintenance of the projects are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

(b) The location-wise details of projects sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) is focussing on integrated development of tourist circuits and destinations in the country. Following two new scheme has been launched in 2014-15 for this purpose:

- (i) **Swadesh Darshan** for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

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 PRASAD, initially thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, 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 02.12.2015) is given in Statement-III (See below).

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and completion status during the 11th Plan, 12th Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)

(A) 11th Plan (2007-08 - 2011-12)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Status	
					Ongoing	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	16431.27	13730.82	6	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	15804.42	15425.75	8	46
3.	Assam	24	7918.17	6297.51	6	18
4.	Bihar	16	4283.66	3755.84	0	16
5.	Chandigarh	19	3099.13	2499.13	3	16
6.	Chhattisgarh	9	4645.46	2604.44	0	9
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88	19.90	1	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50	10.00	1	0
9.	Delhi	27	7830.18	5953.02	3	24
10.	Goa	7	6590.82	3984.67	5	2
11.	Gujarat	12	8530.34	5188.31	5	7
12.	Haryana	33	8778.85	7216.39	0	33
13.	Himachal Pradesh	43	11203.86	8823.20	0	43
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	36766.79	29635.08	46	54
15.	Jharkhand	17	6590.90	3009.67	10	7
16.	Kerala	37	15258.90	12627.90	7	30
17.	Karnataka	29	13779.69	11890.46	15	14
18.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73	626.18	0	1
19.	Maharashtra	21	15279.83	11491.00	12	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Manipur	36	13765.57	10647.28	24	12
21.	Meghalaya	26	5669.41	4558.55	14	12
22.	Mizoram	34	6889.57	6614.09	5	29
23.	Madhya Pradesh	50	17975.19	15243.80	1	49
24.	Nagaland	43	15174.49	13041.26	4	39
25.	Odisha	40	12388.62	10039.87	14	26
26.	Puducherry	18	7412.66	4841.61	6	12
27.	Punjab	11	5147.19	3581.91	0	11
28.	Rajasthan	26	11591.69	9214.27	0	26
29.	Sikkim	68	20688.99	17578.79	24	44
30.	Tamil Nadu	44	16047.33	12784.24	6	38
31.	Telangana	7	3746.38	3550.24	1	6
32.	Tripura	32	7444.54	5991.47	8	24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	41	15274.22	11497.10	0	41
34.	Uttarakhand	27	19339.90	14575.76	0	27
35.	West Bengal	42	14327.13	10894.07	21	21
TOTAL		1031	376495.26	299443.58	256	775

(B) 12th Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Status	
					Ongoing	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	18092.23	5029.83	24	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	17571.49	4888.89	31	3
3.	Assam	3	3568.11	255.12	3	0
4.	Bihar	19	15992.83	4361.28	16	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	990.13	238.02	2	1
6.	Daman & Diu	1	775.54	155.11	1	0
7.	Delhi	4	8230.89	1939.60	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Goa	3	929.04	225.81	1	2
9.	Gujarat	1	486.75	389.40	1	0
10.	Haryana	11	1608.91	464.11	8	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	6401.40	2438.89	12	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	19611.04	6136.28	38	4
13.	Jharkhand	3	5385.71	2242.35	3	0
14.	Kerala	15	11294.16	3316.66	13	2
15.	Karnataka	10	8353.50	1790.53	10	0
16.	Maharashtra	11	14709.97	3450.09	9	2
17.	Manipur	24	32530.51	5010.50	19	5
18.	Meghalaya	16	64.84	64.84	9	7
19.	Mizoram	16	9690.00	1364.85	10	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35	34720.58	12365.69	29	6
21.	Nagaland	32	15758.87	4301.76	25	7
22.	Odisha	16	8092.72	1591.23	11	5
23.	Puducherry	1	4945.54	979.74	1	0
24.	Punjab	6	5915.84	1242.25	3	3
25.	Rajasthan	12	5324.64	1184.78	12	0
26.	Sikkim	35	22749.18	5140.85	28	7
27.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	1116.17	2	0
28.	Telangana	16	8158.01	4259.78	12	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	42	19925.52	4653.71	38	3
30.	Uttarakhand	31	23070.14	7251.08	29	2
31.	West Bengal	3	4694.46	2360.23	1	2
TOTAL		489	331684.52	90209.43	404	84

Statement-II

Location-wise details of projects sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the last three years and the current year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3
2012-13		
Maharashtra		
1.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for organizing Kalidas Festival 2012 at Ramtek and Nagpur in Maharashtra.	25.00
2.	Development of Satara Circuit (Mahabaleshwar-KasPlateu-Aga Shiv Caves-Bamnoli) in Satara District, Maharashtra	800.00
3.	Destination Development at Panshet, Tal, Velha, District Pune in Maharashtra	359.59
4.	Development of Aurangabad as a Mega Circuit in Maharashtra.	2343.20
5.	Development of Solapur Mega Circuit (Akkalkot-Pandharpur-Solapur-Tuljapur)in Maharashtra	4387.00
	TOTAL	7914.79
2013-14		
1.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for celebration of the Elephanta festival in Maharashtra.	25.00
2.	Development of Dhapewada/Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and pilgrimage centre at Dhapewada, District Nagpur	780.17
3.	Development of Grape/Wine Tourism	500.00
4.	Architectural Theme Lighting at ChhatrapatiShivaji Railway Terminus in Mumbai, in the State of Maharashtra	500.00
5.	Infrastructure development of Amravati in Maharashtra as a tourist destination in Maharashtra.	457.35
6.	Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur Eco Tourism as Mega Circuit in Maharashtra	4532.66
	TOTAL	6795.18

1	2	3
2012-13		
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Construction of Garwa Ghat on left bank of the Ganga River, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	401.32
2.	Beautification and Development of Mahil Talab-Orai, District Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh	145.93
3.	Supply and fixing of signages for various historical places and roads in Varanasi in UP	389.35
4.	Development of Maa Chandrika Devi Dham, Distt. Laucknow	302.22
5.	Development of Shiv Temple at Kopia, Sant Kabir Nagar, UP	183.72
6.	Construction and Beautification work and Paryatan Vikas in Ghuisharnath Dham (Phase-III), Distt. Pratapgarh	437.67
7.	Development of Maghar in Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar	268.52
8.	Development of Faizabad-Ayodhya as a special tourist circuit in Uttar Pradesh	656.60
9.	Development of Tourist Circuit Garhmau Lake. Kashua Lake and Pahunj Dam in District Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh under PIIDC. 9	586.23
10.	Development of Ghats and Allied works at Palta Devi Mandir, Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	64.59
11.	Various Fairs and Festivals	35.00
12.	Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi, 2012	15.00
	TOTAL	3486.15
2013-14		
1.	Development of Kampil region in Farrukhabad in Uttar Pradesh.	483.48
2.	Construction of Night Shelter and Toilet Block Mazar Hazrat Nizammudin Najmul Aulia Rahmatullah Aleh in District Rampur in Uttar Pradesh	37.66
3.	Developement of Bareli Ciruit District Badaun and Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh	796.29
4.	Construction of Bathing Ghat on Right Bank of Ganga River at Mandu Ashram in District Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.	334.52

1	2	3
5.	CFA for Mega Destination development of Tajganj around the World Heritage Site Taj Mahal (East gate and West gate), Agra, Uttar Pradesh	2495.51
6.	Development and beautification of Siddeshwar Nath Dham, Sant Kabir Nagar (Phase-II)" in Uttar Pradesh	181.79
7.	Dev. of Unnao Circuit including Janki Kund, Safipur, Chandra sekhar Azads Birth Place in Badarka, Bird Sanctuary in Nawabganj, Gadhakola Village and Raja Ram Baksh Fort in Uttar Pradesh	416.08
8.	Const. of Maharishi Jamdagni Parashuram Rishi Ghat at right back of Ganga river in Zamania, Dist. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	419.73
9.	Const. of Rain Basera and Public Conveniences at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal in Dist. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	59.37
10.	Const. of Main Narwa Ghat at right bank of Ganga River in Gahmar, Dist. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	465.39
11.	Beautification work of Ramghat in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	309.88
12.	Dev. of Night Bazar as an International Tourist Centre, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	244.40
13.	Beautification of Dughheswar Nath Temple, Ruddrapur in District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	402.91
14.	Tourism Dev. of Bateswar, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	420.81
15.	Dev. of Ayodhya as Tourist Destination, District Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh	125.09
16.	Contraction of Panchvati, Hanuman Chabutara and Gahmari Park in District Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	641.29
17.	Toursim Dev. of Various places, District Raebareilly in Uttar Pradesh	642.91
18.	Dev. of Eco-Tourism in Amangarh Forest Range, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	168.36
19.	Provisions of basic tourist facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	1800.23

1	2	3
20.	Dev. of Mathura-Vrindavan, District Mathura as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	790.03
21.	Dev. of Bharat Bhari Tourist Destination near Dumariyaganj, Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	467.48
22.	Beautification works of Kamad Giri Parikrama Path in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	361.61
23.	CFA for Organizing Noida Shopping Festival (Shilpotsav) 2013 during 24th October 2013 to 2nd November 2013	30.00
24.	CFA for Celebration of Fairs, Festivals and events during the year 2013-14 in Uttar Pradesh	28.00
	TOTAL	12122.82

2014-15

1.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit (Phase-II) in Uttar Pradesh under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Schemes	1493.17
2.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Schemes	935.76
3.	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath, Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkhan (Rajghat) in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras)	455.49
4.	SEL at Sarnath-District Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh	483.63
	TOTAL	3368.05

2012-13**WEST BENGAL**

1.	North Bengal Dooars Mega Tourist Circuit in West Bengal	4668.46
2.	Sharadotsav (Durgapuja) 21st October to 24th October, 2012	20.00
3.	Bishnupur Mela 23rd December to 27th December, 2012	6.00
	TOTAL	4694.46

Statement-III

*(A) The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan
in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 02.12.2015)*

(₹ 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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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

(B) 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
1	2	3	4
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

1	2	3	4
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
GRAND TOTAL			187.81

Development of New Tourism spots in Uttarakhand

†2057. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government believes that Uttarakhand is endowed with natural beauty;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider providing special economic package for tapping the natural beauty potentials of the State and development of new tourist spots; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Developing and tapping the tourism potential of the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry has sanctioned in the current year ₹ 80.37 Crore for 'Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surrounding as New Destination-District Tehri, in the Himalayan Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Funding of Nila tourism corridor project in Kerala

2058. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre is planning to fund the Nila tourism corridor project in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any fund has already been sanctioned for the project; and
- (c) what are the other tourism projects in Kerala that the Centre is considering for funding support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) 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 initially identified following twelve thematic circuits for development under the scheme: 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.

The Government of Kerala has submitted Nila Rural Tourism Circuit under Rural Tourism Circuit of the Swadesh Darshan scheme. As on date no funds have been sanctioned for the project.

The Government of Kerala has submitted project proposals for Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady (Eco Tourism Circuit), Sree Padmanabha Swamy-Aranmula-Sabarimala Temples (Spiritual Circuit) and Kerala Coastal Circuit (Coastal Circuit) under the Swadesh Darshan scheme.

Buddhist Circuit

2059. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has identified Amaravathi, Nagarjunakonda and Vizag as one of the three circuits under Buddhist Heritage Trails to be developed as Buddhist Circuit; and

(b) if so, the present status of development of the above circuit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tourism has identified Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda and Vizag under Buddhist Circuit (Buddhist Heritage Trails) for development in the country with the help of Central Government/State Government/Stake Holders.

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.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, project “Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar” has been sanctioned under Buddhist Circuit for ₹ 33.17 crore in 2014-15.

PIDDC Scheme

2060. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes started under Project/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme to improve tourism in the country;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized under this scheme;

(c) the status of Ganga heritage river cruise circuits and funds released to this project;

(d) the approximate date of completion of this project and funds required for the same;

(e) the steps taken by Government to increase tourism potential of Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(f) the details of funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a total number of 789 projects during 11th Plan and 397 projects during 12th Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) under PIDDC.

The funds sanctioned and utilised under various plan schemes including PIDDC during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Presently, the Ministry of Tourism does not have any such proposal.

(e) and (f): 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, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has launched new plan scheme in 2014-15 namely Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

Under Swadesh Darshan 12 thematic circuits have been identified for development in various States/UTs of the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These circuits are 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.

The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 02.12.2015) is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of funds sanctioned and utilised under various plan schemes
including PIDDC during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
2012-2013				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6278.73	2269.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6612.50	2277.71
3.	Bihar	1	500.00	100.00
4.	Delhi	2	2461.91	935.98
5.	Goa	2	50.00	50.00
6.	Gujarat	1	486.75	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88	2433.81
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00	2846.40

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71	555.70
10.	Kerala	6	7826.53	2243.96
11.	Maharashtra	5	7914.79	1129.23
12.	Manipur	7	3595.62	360.86
13.	Meghalaya	1	17.94	17.94
14.	Mizoram	3	49.15	49.15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20989.75	10579.90
16.	Nagaland	11	4556.66	1544.33
17.	Odisha	2	61.30	61.30
18.	Punjab	2	50.00	50.00
19.	Sikkim	13	7020.18	1856.85
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	243.84
21.	Telangana	5	4191.34	2690.41
22.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15	1768.78
23.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47	1057.97
24.	West Bengal	3	4694.46	0.00
TOTAL		158	103358.79	35123.80

2013-14

1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02	0.00
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64	0.00
3.	Bihar	14	11109.85	1585.83
4.	Delhi	2	5768.98	0.00
5.	Haryana	8	1487.25	75.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54	263.65
8.	Jharkhand	1	500.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	10	4065.63	0.00
10.	Karnataka	8	3228.71	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18	372.50

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Manipur	8	7234.84	436.71
13.	Meghalaya	3	46.90	0.00
14.	Mizoram	10	4711.16	40.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29	2629.17
16.	Nagaland	11	5222.01	667.83
17.	Odisha	12	6543.08	0.00
18.	Puducherry	1	4848.16	0.00
19.	Punjab	2	1038.86	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71	90.63
21.	Sikkim	14	10485.00	35.00
22.	Telangana	8	3370.07	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32	1038.55
24.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67	1275.24
TOTAL		234	154080.19	8510.11

2014-15

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35	0.00
3.	Assam	3	3568.11	0.00
4.	Bihar	3	4220.47	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13	50.00
6.	Daman & Diu	1	775.54	0.00
7.	Goa	1	879.04	0.00
8.	Haryana	3	121.66	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50	0.00
10.	Karnataka	1	5000.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	7	14752.51	0.00
12.	Mizoram	3	4879.69	25.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54	0.00
14.	Nagaland	10	5980.20	0.00
15.	Odisha	3	6488.34	0.00
16.	Punjab	3	4831.98	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan	2	149.93	0.00
18.	Sikkim	8	5200.00	0.00
19.	Telangana	4	504.36	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05	0.00
21.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		88	84495.62	105.00

Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

Statement-II

*List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan in
2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 02.12.2015)*

(₹ 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

**Impact of the circular empowering Forest Department to
declare wild life habitat**

†2061. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has issued a circular empowering the Forest Department to declare any region as an important wild life habitat;

(b) if so, the details of the above circular;

(c) whether this is not against the conservation rights of tribals and other forest dwellers; and

(d) if so, the way the Ministry looks at this circular and the efforts being made/ to be made by it to get this circular cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (d) Declaration of National Parks, Sanctuaries, Protected Areas, etc. have been prescribed under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers have been laid down under Section 4(2) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, the Forest Rights Act).

One of the conditions as stipulated under Section 4(2)(b) of the Forest Rights Act that is required to be satisfied for declaring a region as a wildlife habitat requires that –

“it has been established by the concerned agencies of the State Government, in exercise of their powers under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 that the activities or impact of the presence of holders of rights upon wild animals is sufficient to cause irreversible damage and threaten the existence of said species and their habitat;”.

Further, Forest Rights Act provides that the forest rights recognised under the Act in critical wildlife habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries may subsequently be modified or resettled, provided that no rights holders shall be resettled or have their rights affected for the purposes of creating inviolate areas for wildlife conservation by fulfilling certain conditions.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Steps to protect forest villages

2062. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to protect and develop forest villages for tribals; and

(b) the State-wise details of the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for various States including Himachal Pradesh along with the amount spent during each of the last three years and current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations spread over twelve States in the Country. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan'. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz., approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc. and activities related to income generation. Details showing funds released under the said programme given in the Statement (*See below*). No fund has been released during 12th Five Year Plan period i.e. last three years and current year.

Statement

Details showing funds released under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan
(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Assam	0.00	4696.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	1034.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1297.18
3.	Gujarat	593.62	0.00	0.00	1351.96	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2829.00	6502.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	190.00	435.00	0.00	0.00	202.50
8.	Odisha	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	0.00	558.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	30.00	0.00	151.14	0.00
12.	West Bengal	0.00	2550.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		4646.62	14951.55	0.00	3003.10	1499.68

Preservation of rich and age-old tribal cultures

2063. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rich and age-old tribal cultures throughout the country are on wane;

(b) whether any stock-taking study has been conducted by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to preserve and promote these rich tribal cultures of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) The preservation of cultures and traditions, *inter alia*, involves community involvement/participation and with passage of time and various developmental activities in different spheres, gradual change in traditional cultural practices could take place. The Government of India though is committed to preserve and protect the distinctness/uniqueness of tribal culture, habit and language. With this end in view, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has supported research studies and documentation of various aspects of tribal life. The promotion of tribal art and culture is supported and financial assistance is extended to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) established in 18 (Eighteen) States and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The activities of TRIs also include documentation of intangible heritage/ arts and crafts of the tribal communities and organizations of tribal festival. The Ministry has also recognized Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Vadodara and Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan as Centres of Excellence in the field of tribal art and culture and language and literature respectively. The promotion of tribal culture is a thrust area under recently launched strategic approach of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana also. The showcasing of different aspects of tribal life to urban populace had been organized from time to time by the Ministry. During the year 2015, a Tribal Festival named VANAJ was also organized with enthusiastic participation by tribals from across the country. The Festival showcased glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs and other traditional practices and focused on developing sense of appreciation of the cultural diversity of the country amongst the citizens.

Tribal Population

†2064. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the total tribal population in the country;
- (b) whether Government has ever paid attention towards the population of such people who are still cutting and selling woods from jungles for their livelihood;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to connect the children of such people with education who are living in tents on roadsides in the capital city of Delhi; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Based on Census 2011, State-wise details of population of Scheduled Tribes (ST) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two special area programmes namely Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution wherein funds are provided to 23 States and 27 States, respectively. 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. Besides, this Ministry has 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). This process envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country while striking at the critical gaps in the sectors of Housing, Livelihood, Health and Sanitation, Drinking Water, Agriculture & Irrigation, Electricity, Education, Skill Development, etc. in a targeted manner through appropriate institutional mechanism.

Further, this Ministry has introduced from the year 2013-14, a centrally sponsored scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily member of Scheduled Tribes. The scheme has been initially implemented in States having areas under V Schedule of the Indian constitution for non-nationalized and abundantly available items out of 12 MFP namely (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahua Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karang. In order to ensure fair returns to the MFP collectors on a long term basis, MFP market information system has been developed. In this regard an advance information and communication technology based system (MFPNET) have been established for speedy collection and dissemination of market information.

(c) and (d) There are no notified Scheduled Tribes in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. However, as informed by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, Government of NCT of Delhi, that department is examining issues relating to ST population migrated to Delhi so that they may also be extended benefit of welfare schemes implemented by different departments of Government of NCT of Delhi.

Also, non-formal pre-school education is one of the services provided to the children (3-6 years) through the Anganwadi Centres under the Integrated Child Development Programme (ICDS) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, which has Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Component.

Statement

State-wise details of Scheduled Tribe population-Census-2011

Sl.No.	India/State/UT	ST Population
India		104545716
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1493299
2.	Himachal Pradesh	392126
3.	Punjab	NST
4.	Chandigarh	NST
5.	Uttarakhand	291903
6.	Haryana	NST
7.	NCT of Delhi	NST
8.	Rajasthan	9238534
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1134273
10.	Bihar	1336573
11.	Sikkim	206360
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	951821
13.	Nagaland	1710973

Sl.No.	India/State/UT	ST Population
14.	Manipur	1167422
15.	Mizoram	1036115
16.	Tripura	1166813
17.	Meghalaya	2555861
18.	Assam	3884371
19.	West Bengal	5296953
20.	Jharkhand	8645042
21.	Odisha	9590756
22.	Chhattisgarh	7822902
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15316784
24.	Gujarat	8917174
25.	Daman and Diu	15363
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	178564
27.	Maharashtra	10510213
28.	Telangana	3286928
29.	Andhra Pradesh	2631145
30.	Karnataka	4248987
31.	Goa	149275
32.	Lakshadweep	61120
33.	Kerala	484839
34.	Tamil Nadu	794697
35.	Puducherry	NST
36.	A and N Islands	28530

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes (NST) in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT Delhi and Puducherry.

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

Rejection of claims under Forest Rights Act (FRA)

2065. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 per cent of the claims of tribals under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) have been rejected all over the county;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been a demand to enhance the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to 8.6 per cent in the next budget for 2016-17 against the four per cent allocated in 2015-16; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No sir.

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

(c) and (d) The erstwhile Planning Commission has issued revised guidelines for the implementation of TSP by the Central Ministries on February 11, 2014 wherein it is mandatory for various Central Ministries/Departments to earmark certain percentage of funds out of their total outlay under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) which is non-divertible. The guidelines also stipulated that schemes designed under TSP should yield direct and quantifiable benefits to ST individuals, ST households and/or ST habitations. It also stipulated that in the outlays to be earmarked for TSP, the percentages indicated should be considered only the minimum and as a floor.

The erstwhile Planning Commission has also issued revised guidelines for implementation of TSP by State/UTs on June 18, 2014 wherein State Governments are required to allocate funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlay not less than the population proportion of STs in the State as per 2011 census. It also stipulated for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

ST status for assamese tribes

2066. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of granting ST status to six Assamese tribes- the Koch-Rajbongshis, Tea Tribes (Adivasis), Tai Ahoms, Morans, Motoks and Sutiya is under the consideration of Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps/measures taken by Government and what is the current status of these issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Government of India on 15.6.1999, and further amended on 25.6.2002, has approved the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the

Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the State Government/UT Administration concerned, can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation.

The proposal for granting ST status to Koch-Rajbongshis, Tea Tribes (Adivasis), Tai Ahoms, Morans, Motoks and Chutia communities have been processed as per extant modalities. This Ministry has not received any proposal for inclusion of Sutiya community in the Scheduled Tribes list of Assam.

Allocation of funds for tribals

2067. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects and allocation of funds sanctioned towards development of tribal areas in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the state-wise tribal density and the proposal for next five years thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The details of allocation of funds sanctioned under various schemes/programmes/projects of the Ministry towards development of tribal people in the country during last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details showing State-wise total ST population and percentage of ST population with respect to total tribal population in the Country is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country which include support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, electrification, road connectivity, irrigation, livelihood, sports development etc. The major part of infrastructural development activities is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Government has launched a new Scheme 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)', which has been adopted as a strategic process, aiming at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of the tribal people across the country by convergence of resources through appropriate institutional mechanism. As a part of the strategy, the Ministry has prepared a convergence plan wherein it is envisaged to cover issues and targets in collaboration with the Central Line Ministries/Departments during the next five years as given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of allocation of funds sanctioned under various schemes towards development of tribal people during the last three years

(A) BE/RE/Exp. during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	2012-13			2013-14		
		BE*	RE*	EXP	BE*	RE*	EXP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. SG Division							
(a) Special Central Assistance							
1.	SCA to TSP	1200.00	852.54	852.5435	1200.00	1050.00	1050.00
2.	Grants under Article 275 (1)	1317.00	820.00	819.9978	1317.00	1097.14	1097.1398
	SUB TOTAL	2517.00	1672.54	1672.5413	2517.00	2147.14	2147.1398
(b) Central Sector Schemes							
3.	Support to NSTFDC	70.00	68.10	68.10	70.00	70.00	60.50
	Total of A	2587.00	1740.64	1740.6413	2587.00	2217.14	2207.6398
B. NGO Division							
Central Sector Schemes							
4.	Aid to Voluntary Organizations/Exemplary Service	60.00	33.75	18.5394	60.00	41.50	41.1842

(₹ in crore)

5.	Vocational Training Centers (NGOs)	3.00	2.22	1.6812	3.00	2.80	2.7075
6.	Strengthening of Educational among ST Girls	40.00	14.61	7.4149	40.00	42.00	40.3001
7.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG)	244.00	178.50	178.40	244.00	207.00	206.8954
	TOTAL of B	347.00	229.08	206.0355	347.00	293.30	291.0872

C. CP and R Division

Central Sector Schemes

8.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce	22.00	47.24	47.24	34.31	34.31	34.31
9.	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	20.00	13.00	13.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
10.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce(MFP) through Minimum support Price (MSP) and Development of value Chain for MFP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.00	112.49

TOTAL of C

42.00	60.24	60.24	54.31	166.31	156.80
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D. Education Division

(a) Central Sector Schemes

11.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	90.00	45.00	45.00	90.00	10.00	0.00
12.	National Overseas Scholarship	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.6831
	TOTAL of (a)	91.00	46.00	46.00	91.00	10.98	0.6831

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes							
13.	PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit	750.00	749.14	731.0585	750.00	750.00	748.4465
14.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	86.00	111.73	111.40	212.19	211.52	219.4320
15.	Boys & Girls Hostels	78.00	78.00	78.00	125.00	125.00	101.0550
16.	Ashram Schools	75.00	61.00	61.00	75.00	72.17	72.17
17.	Vocational Training Centers	6.00	2.65	2.65	6.00	7.62	6.1092
18.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute	13.00	10.11	10.0958	13.00	9.50	9.50
TOTAL of (b)		1008.00	1012.63	994.2043	1181.19	1175.81	1156.7127
TOTAL of D		1099.00	1058.63	1040.2043	1272.19	1186.79	1157.3958
E. R&M Division							
Central Sector Schemes							
19.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	11.50	8.56	7.0730	11.50	10.47	7.0199
20.	Monitoring and Evaluation	2.00	1.35	1.1310	4.00	1.43	0.6503
21.	World Bank Project-Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00
TOTAL of E		13.50	9.91	8.2040	15.50	13.06	7.6702

F. Administration Division

22	Information Technology-Ministry	1.40	1.40	1.3478	2.80	2.20	1.0356
	Information Technology-NCST	0.10	0.10	0.0079	0.20	0.20	0.0399
	TOTAL of F	1.50	1.50	1.3557	3.00	2.40	1.0755
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F)	4090.00	3100.00	3056.6808	4279.00	3879.00	3821.6685

(B) Budget allocation for the year 2014-15 and Expenditure

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	BE*	RE*	EXP
(a) Special Central Assistance				
1.	Scheme under Tribal Sub Plan	1200.00	1040.03	1039.61
2.	Scheme under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	1317.00	1134.68	1133.15
(b) Central Sector Schemes				
3.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations	70.00	70.00	70.00
4.	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.	Grant-in-aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service	36.50	45.00	44.62
6.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	3.00	2.90	2.70
7.	Strengthening of Educational among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	35.00	35.00

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	BE*	RE*	EXP
8.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTGs)	207.00	180.00	180.00
9.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce	35.00	35.00	30.82
10.	Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	15.00	11.09	11.09
11.	Minimum support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	317.00	100.00	100.00
12.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	50.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Scholarship to the students of Scheduled Tribes for Studies abroad	1.00	1.00	0.99
14.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children (Administrative Exp.)	21.16	0.00	0.00
15.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	18.34	24.09	20.79
16.	Monitoring and Evaluation	4.00	1.99	1.21
17.	World Bank Project-Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	3.86	1.44	0.56
18.	Information Technology-Ministry	2.80	1.70	1.27
	Information Technology-NCST	0.50	0.23	0.26
(c) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes				
19.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children	1036.84	1065.85	1058.53
	GRAND TOTAL (a+b+c)	4479.00	3850.00	3830.60

* including NE allocation

Statement-II

Details showing State-wise total ST population and percentage of ST population with respect to total tribal population in the country

India/States	Tribal Population in the country (as per Census 2011)	Percentage of tribal population w.r. to total tribal population in the country
India	104281034	100
Jammu and Kashmir	1493299	1.43
Himachal Pradesh	392126	0.38
Uttarakhand	291903	0.28
Rajasthan	9238534	8.86
Uttar Pradesh	1134273	1.09
Bihar	1336573	1.28
Sikkim	206360	0.20
Arunachal Pradesh	951821	0.91
Nagaland	1710973	1.64
Manipur	902740	0.87
Mizoram	1036115	0.99
Tripura	1166813	1.12
Meghalaya	2555861	2.45
Assam	3884371	3.72
West Bengal	5296953	5.08
Jharkhand	8645042	8.29
Odisha	9590756	9.20
Chhattisgarh	7822902	7.50
Madhya Pradesh	15316784	14.69
Gujarat	8917174	8.55
Maharashtra	10510213	10.08
Andhra Pradesh	2631145	2.52
Telangana	3286928	3.15
Karnataka	4248987	4.07
Goa	149275	0.14
Kerala	484839	0.46
Tamil Nadu	794697	0.76

Statement-III

Details of convergence plan to cover issues and targets in collaboration with the Central Line Ministries during next five years

Issues/targets envisaged to be covered	Concerned Line Ministry/Department
1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Access to Basic Health Facilities – Health Centres and availability of doctors and other health workers such as ANM, Paramedics, ASHA etc. • Reduction in IMR and MMR by 50% from the existing level. • 100% immunization of mothers and children. • Ensuring 100% delivery through trained birth attendant/ Institutional delivery. • Improvement in pre-natal/ante-natal care. • Effective management of Sickle Cell Anaemia in all the affected States. • Stem Cell Research for Sickle Cell Anaemia. • Reduction in malaria morbidity by 50% from the existing level. • Meeting shortage of total 5638 Sub-Centres, 1086 PHCs and 268 CHCs across the country with complement of staff / health workers. • Provision of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals. • Strengthening institutional capacity at the state level through upgrading AYUSH educational institutions. • Setting up of Drug Testing Laboratories in tribal dominated areas. • Documentation and Validation of Tribal medicines and medicinal practices. • Promotion of cultivation of medicinal plants. • Provision for Yoga in tribal schools/tribal habitations. 	<p>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of AYUSH</p>

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of all ST households with no access to Safe drinking water within 5 years. Coverage of all ST households with partial intervention within 5 years. Construction of community sanitary complexes with running water facilities. Support for construction of toilets with bathroom for every ST household. Repairing/new construction of toilets in tribal schools and toilets. Immunization of 0-6 age group children. Supplementary nutrition to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Iron Folic Acid Supplement/De-worming to all Tribal Students Health checkup of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Nutrition and Health information to women. Sports facilities like mini stadium, sports complex and training in each Block Regular organization of sports competitions. Providing Sports facilities in EMRSSs/Ashram Schools. Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development through Nehru Yuva Kendra Promotion of indigenous games and martial arts from regions/ communities, which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline. Setting up of medical/nursing and paramedic/ engineering/agriculture/Teacher training colleges/ITI/ polytechnic in each of the ITDA/ITDP. Setting up of Virtual Classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) for higher and vocational education in each of the ITDA/ITDP. 	<p>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Ministry of Women and Child Development</p> <p>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</p> <p>Department of Higher Education</p>

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% direct benefit transfer of Scholarships • Setting up of tribal facilitation centres in colleges/universities of tribal dominated areas. • Provision of extra coaching to the tribal students for higher studies. • Provision of opportunities for Apprenticeship Training to ST graduates engineers, diploma holders (Technicians) and 10 plus 2 vocational passouts in industrial establishments/organizations. • To establish Navodaya Vidyalaya/Kendriya Vidyalaya/ Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalya in each ITDA/ITDP. • 100% physical enrolment. • Bridging the gap of dropout rate for STs from the existing 62.4 % (Class I-X)) to at least all categories' level <i>i.e.</i> 47.4% • Administering of Iron and Folic Acid tablets and De-worming to each tribal students. • Training of teacher of the schools in ITDA. • Setting up of medical/nursing and paramedic/engineering/agriculture/Teacher training colleges/ITI/polytechnic in each of the ITDA. • Conversion of EMRSs into 'smart schools' including facilities for virtual classrooms, computer lab, e-libraries etc. • 100% direct benefit transfer of Scholarships. • New Construction/renovation of toilets in Ashram Schools and EMRSs. • Enabling all EMRSs and other schools with virtual/IT enabled classrooms. • 100% e-literacy of the ST students in EMRSs and other Tribal Schools. • Job-oriented skill development of ST students in IT Sector. 	<p>Department of School Education and Literacy</p> <p>Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY)</p>

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and conservation of Tribal culture. 	Ministry of Culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing State level tribal festival, exhibitions, dance and painting events and competitions. • Contemporisation of traditional skill for livelihood. • Documentation of intangible heritage/ arts and crafts, music, folk tales and folk songs of the tribal communities, tribal medicines and medical practices in various modes - Audio-Visuals, written form etc. • Purchasing and preservation of books for tribal libraries and digitization of their collection so as to ensure online availability. • Setting up of Centres of Excellence for promoting and conserving various facets of tribal culture. • Setting up of tribal museum for showcasing and preserving tribal heritage in State headquarters. • Setting up of national tribal museum in New Delhi including e-museum. • Bridging communicational gaps between the tribal people and others. • Setting up of Digital Museum in tribal dominated States. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security in tribals living in remote areas by way of having all eligible covered under various pension / insurance scheme. • 100% coverage of tribal households under Jan Dhan Yojana. • Providing short term credit to tribal farmers for promoting self-employment. 	Department of Financial Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of ST disabled persons and their rehabilitation. • Assistance to ST disabled persons for Aids Appliances. • To offer Skill Development Programmes and vocational training to ST Persons with Disabilities. • Construction of Special Recreation Centres for ST Persons with Disabilities. 	Department of Disability Affairs

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to ST persons with disabilities for self-employment. • Scholarship to ST persons with disabilities. • Pensions for all eligible ST persons with disabilities. • Providing sustainable employment to at least one member in a household in 5 years. • Formation of 2,50,000 SHGs through NRLM in 5 years. • Training and capacity building of all tribal SHGs for self employment. • Providing incubation services to village entrepreneurs under Start Up • Increase in main workers in tribal rural areas by 33%. • Providing job for at least one member of the tribal family round the year under MGNREGA. • 3000 Dairy cooperatives every year. • 50000 beneficiaries in backyard poultry/fisheries every year. • 15 Lakhs ST household with dilapidated houses to be provided with good house by 2016-17. • 5 Lakh PVTGs households with liveable houses by 2016-17. • 1 Crore ST households with liveable house to be assisted to have good houses by 2022. • 35000 ST habitations with population of 250 persons are to provided with all weather roads under PMGSY. • Connecting tribal habitations with the Milk Routes. • Providing link roads to schools, hospitals, markets and other institutions. • Providing road connectivity in Naxalite affected tribal areas. • All Gram Panchayats to be connected with mobile connectivity and optic fibre network by December 2016-17 	Ministry of Rural Development

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support for interactive methods of information dissemination, use of ICT, popularization of modern and appropriate technologies, capacity building and institution strengthening to promote mechanisation, availability of quality seeds, plant protection etc. in all tribal dominated areas. • 100% coverage of tribal farmers under weather based crop insurance. • 100% coverage of tribal dominated areas under PMKSY. • 100% coverage of tribals for extending Backward forward linkages to agricultural products and minor forest produce. • Increase in production of cash crops including oil seeds, oil palm, pulses, minor millet, drumsticks, vegetables, traditional cereal foodgrains and other agricultural extension etc. • Increasing employment opportunities under NHM. • Provision of Soil Health Cards to all tribal farmers. • Credit support to MSMEs for rural industrialization in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas including setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/ micro enterprises under PMEGP. • Revitalizing tribal handicrafts and other artifacts for commercial earnings. • Providing support for the clusters of tribal artisans by equipping them with improved equipments common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. under SFURTI. • Development of non-farming activities for livelihood of tribal women under TREAD. • Development of agro industry in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas. 	<p>Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</p>

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of handloom, handicrafts, wool sector and sericulture with focus on forest growing silk worms like tussar, munga etc. with the target to skill 100000 tribals for self-employment in five years. • Setting up of new ITIs and vocation training centres in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas. • Strengthening of existing ITIs and vocation training centres in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas in terms of infrastructure, equipment and manpower. • Training of 100000 tribal youth in new technologies for self-employment in non-farm sectors in five years. • Insulating tribal children from the menace of Child Labour. • Providing coaching-cum-guidance to tribal youth aspiring for various competitive exams. • Social Security coverage for Un-organized Sector Workers among tribals under RSBY(Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojna). • Ensuring smooth implementation of FRA. • Educating and sensitizing PRIs and other local authorities regarding provision of FRA for ensuring smooth implementation thereof and transmission of benefits to Tribals. • Rehabilitation of displaced tribals alongwith livelihood. • Utilization of CSR for tribal development activities including skill development for self-employment/employment generation. • Providing Telecom/Mobile Connectivity in all ST habitations. • Training in hospitality and tourist guide in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas. • Development of eco-tourism/adventure tourism in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas. 	<p>Ministry of Textiles</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Employment</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change MoTA</p> <p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>Ministry of Coal</p> <p>Department of Telecommunications</p> <p>Ministry of Tourism</p>

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of displaced tribals alongwith livelihood. • Utilization of CSR for tribal development activities including skill development for self-employment / employment generation. • Utilizing District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) for tribal development activities as envisaged under the VKY Strategy. • 1,75,000 ST habitations are yet to be energised with • About 110 Lakh households are yet to energised with electricity. • Street Lighting from alternative sources of energy, especially solar in all ST habitations. • 4 Lakh ST households be provided with solar lantern/ light every year. • All Tribal Residential Schools be energized with solar light facilities to meet the requirement of lighting, computer, and warm water facilities within 5 years. • 100% Satellite mapping of existing and potential water bodies in tribal dominated areas across the country and provision of usable maps to the Tribal Welfare Departments in the States. • Spatial Planning of tribal dominated areas in respect of infrastructural development pertaining to basic amenities, economic growth and rural industrialization. • Training in hospitality and tourist guide in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas. • Development of eco-tourism/adventure tourism in ITDAs and other tribal dominated areas. 	<p>Ministry of Mines</p> <p>Ministry of Power</p> <p>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</p> <p>Department of Science and Technology</p> <p>Ministry of Tourism</p>

Pending application for inclusion in ST

†2068. SHRI HAIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) the State-wise number and details of communities which have applied for being included in the Scheduled Tribes;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) since when these applications are pending and the steps taken by the Ministry on these applications so far; and

(c) whether there is any plan to make any changes in the norms for inclusion among Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA) (a) and (b) The communities as Scheduled Tribes are notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. The Government of India, on 15.6.1999, and further amended on 25.6.2002, has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modification in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government, and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. The State Government/UT Administration have made recommendations for inclusion of communities as Scheduled Tribes. Recommendation of State Governments/UT Administration has been processed in accordance with the extant modalities. Details indicating State/UT-wise proposals received for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State/UT is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes sir.

Statement

Date and State-wise list of pending proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of proposals	Names of communities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	(i) Mandula (March, 2009), (ii) Konda Kummari (August, 2011)
2.	Assam	45	(i) Koch Rajbongshi (1981, 1992, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 and 2013) (ii) Tai Ahom, Moran, Matak, Chutia, (1981, 1992, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 & 2013) (iii) Amri Karbi, Karbi Mikir, (2005 and 2013) (iv) Bodo Kachari, (1981 and 2013) (v) 36 Tea Tribes communities (1978, 1981, 1985, 2005, 2006, 2013)

1	2	3	4
			(vi) Change of name from Miri to Mising (2013)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	(i) Yobin (November, 2013), (ii) Delete the word 'any Naga Tribe' and replace with Wancho, Nocte, Tangsa, Tutsa, Ollo (June 2012)
4.	Bihar	5	(i) Krishi, Vaishya/Chasot as synonym of Kishan, (May 2008, March 2013) (ii) Kamkar (January, 2014) (iii) Lohar (October, 2015)
5.	Chhattisgarh	44	(i) Pathari (January, 2010) (ii) Saura, Sahara, Soura, Saonra, Saunra, Saora (September, 2013) (iii) Mahra (2003) (iv) Bhuinya, Bhuiyan, Bhuyan, Bhuyya and Bhiyan (Draft Note for Cabinet) (Year 2002) (v) Dhanuhar, Dhanuwar (Draft Note for Cabinet) (January 2012) (vi) Binjhia (February, 2011) (vii) Rautia (September, 2011) (viii) Sabria (September, 2011) (ix) Kisan (Draft Note for Cabinet) (February 2012) (x) Banjara, Nayak (2003 and December, 2013) (xi) Parganiha, Pradhan (April 2013) (xii) Dhuri, Dhoori (December, 2013) (xiii) Kherwar, Kharwar (May and July, 2014) (xiv) Dhangad (May, 2014) (xv) Dhimar, Kewat, Kahar and Mallah (August and September, 2008)

1	2	3	4
			(xvi) Majhwar (May, 2014)
			(xvii) Kodaku (May, 2014)
			(xviii) Tanwar Chhatri (May, 2014)
			(xix) Amnit, Amneet (August, 2014)
			(xx) Parhia (July, 2014)
			(xxi) Kondh/Kond (May, 2014)
			(xxii) Bhuihar (April, 2014)
			(xxiii) Pando (April, 2014)
			(xxiv) Nagwanshi and its phonetic variants (April, 2014)
			(xxv) Bharia (April, 2014)
			(xxvi) Gadba (April, 2014)
			(xxvii) Gond (April, 2014)
6.	Goa	2	Dhangar/Gouly (Year, 2002)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Pahari (year 2001), Argon (year 1989)
8.	Jharkhand	17	(i) Biar, Kolh (Teli), Khetauri and Kurmi/Kudmi (Mahato) and Ghatwar/Ghatwal (December, 2004, May and October, 2012, May, 2013)
			(ii) Puran (December, 2001)
			(iii) Bhogta, Deshwari, Ganjhu, Dautalbandi (Dwalbandi), Patbandi, Raut, Maajhia and Khairi (Kheri) (March, 2012)
			(iv) Rautia (December, 2004)
			(v) Tamaria (2001)
			(vi) Khangar (December, 2004)
			(vii) Mundari
9.	Karnataka	53	(i) Gangamatha along with its 37 synonymous communities (Nov., 2001)
			(ii) Talawara and Parivara (August, 2002)

1	2	3	4
			(iii) Kuruba (1997)
			(iv) Removal of area restriction of “Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district) and inclusion of Kani, Kaniya, Kaniyaru, Kaniyar, Kanisan (March, 2014)
			(v) Halakki Vokkalu (Oct., 2009)
			(vi) Kadu Golla, Hatti Golla and Adavi Golla (December, 2014)
10. Kerala	4		(i) Malayali (July, 2013 and February, 2015)
			(ii) Kunduvadiyan (March, 2012)
			(iii) Vetan and Nayadi (Dec., 2009)
11. Madhya Pradesh	14		(i) Kamar (with area restrictions in Shahdol District) (Aug, 2013)
			(ii) Removal of area restriction in respect of “Panika” (2005 and May, 2014)
			(iii) Re-inclusion of Meena, Keer and Pardhi (March, 2003, 2008, February, 2010 and May, 2011)
			(iv) Dhimar, Kewat, Kahar, Bhoi, Mallah, Nishad as synonyms of Majhi and Majhwar (Jan., 2003)
			(v) Removal of area restriction in respect of “Bahelia” (Oct., 2002)
			(vi) Badi as synonym of Gond (December, 2008)
			(vii) Vaadi with area restriction in Jabalpur and Shahdol (August, 2014)
12. Odisha	Revised list in respect of 85 communities		(i) Laban
			(ii) Labana
			(iii) Bhattada
			(iv) Bhottara
			(v) Bodo Bhottada

1	2	3	4
	(in- cluding syn- onyms/ phonetic varia- tions) submit- ted in 2014.	(vi) Sano Bhottada (vii) Bhuinya (viii) Pauri Bhuyan/Paudi Bhuyan (PTG) (ix) Praja Bhuyan/Parja Bhuyan/Paraja Bhuyan/ Paroja Bhuyan/Routali Bhuyan (x) Rajkoli Bhuyan/Rajkuli Bhuyan (xi) Paika Bhuyan/Paik Bhuyan/Khandayat Bhuyan/Khandayat Paik Bhuyan (xii) Bhumija (xiii) Singlal Bhumij/Singlat Bhumij (xiv) Tamodia Bhumij/Tamadia Bhumij/Tamudia Bhumij/Tamulia Bhumij/Tamundia Bhumij (xv) Chuktia Bhunjia (PTG) (xvi) Banda Paraja (xvii) Bonda Paraja (xviii) Durua (xix) Dhurua (xx) Dhurava (xxi) Ollera Gadaba (xxii) Sana Gadaba (xxiii) Meria Gond (Maria Gond) (xxiv) Muria/Muria Gond (xxv) Tanla Gauda (xxvi) Kaur/Kaanr/Koanr/Kuanr/Kunwar/ Kuanwar/Konwar (xxvii) Dudha Kharia (xxviii) Pahadi Kharia (Hill Kharia) (xxix) Delki/Delki Kharia (xxx) Nageswar	

1	2	3	4
		(xxxix) Kolha Lohara	
		(xxxix) Kol Kamar	
		(xxxix) Erenga Kolha	
		(xxxix) Cherenga Kolha	
		(xxxix) Gampa Koya	
		(xxxix) Gumpa Koya	
		(xxxix) Koitor	
		(xxxix) Mussara Koya / Musri Koya	
		(xxxix) Lodha Khadia	
		(xl) Mankidia	
		(xli) Erenga Munda	
		(xlii) Nagabansi Munda	
		(xliii) Amanatia	
		(xliv) Uram	
		(xlv) Dhangara	
		(xlvi) Oram / Uraon	
		(xlvii) Oraon Mudi (Mudi)	
		(xlviii) Bareng Jhodia Paroja	
		(xlix) Penga Paroja	
		(l) Pengu Paroja	
		(li) Porja	
		(lii) Selia Paroja	
		(liii) Jhadua Bindhani	
		(liv) Kuvi Kandha	
		(lv) Kui Kandha	
		(lvi) Budha Kondh/Budha Kandha/Budu Kondh/Dudu Kandha/Buri Kandha	
		(lvii) Desua Kandha/Desi Kandha	
		(lviii) Danguria Kandha/Dongria Kandha	

1	2	3	4
		(lix) Kutia Kondh	
		(lx) Pengu Kandha	
		(lxi) Tikira Kondha/Tikiria Kandha	
		(lxii) Oriya Kandha/Odia Kandha	
		(lxiii) Bhima	
		(lxiv) Bobili Saora	
		(lxv) Gontar Saora	
		(lxvi) Jadu Savar	
		(lxvii) Jathi Savar/Jathi Saora	
		(lxviii) Kampo Saora	
		(lxix) Kapu Saora	
		(lxx) Kuduba Saora	
		(lxxi) Kurumba Saora	
		(lxxii) Kumbi Saora	
		(lxxiii) Laria Saora	
		(lxxiv) Malla Savar	
		(lxxv) Oriya Saora/Odia Saora	
		(lxxvi) Patra Savara	
		(lxxvii) Sudha Savar/Sudha Saora/Sudho Soura	
		(lxxviii) Tankla Savar/Kindal Savar	
		(lxxix) Vasu Saora/Basu Saora	
		(lxxx) Kandha Kumbhar	
		(lxxxi) Paharia	
		(lxxxii) Konda Reddy/Konda Reddi	
		(lxxxiii) Muka Dora/Mooka Dora/Nuka Dora/ Nooka Dora	
		(lxxxiv) Saara	
		(lxxxv) Jodia/Jhodia/Jadia/Jhadia	
		(lxxxvi) Luhura, Lohara, Lohar (February, 2013)	

1	2	3	4
13. Punjab	41	Bauria, Bazigar, Banjara, Bangala, Brara, Ghandhila, Nat and Sansi (including its 33 sub-castes Kuchband, Bhedkut, Manesh, Gadoria, Bachhbans, Kopet, Aheria, Tettlu, Bheria, Arhar, Bhantu, Chattu, Bhattu, Habura, Kikan, Harrar, Khola, Behlowala, Biddu, Langeh, Singiwala, Kanjar, Mishkari, Bhaginarmaur, Kingicut, Dhe, Kalkinar, Chaddi or Chadi, Birtwal, Biharia, Pakhwara, Haddon, Haria) (July, 2012).	
14. Sikkim	11	Thami, Bahun, Chhetri, Sanyasi (Jogi), Newar, Kirat Khambu Rai, Kirat Dewan, Sunuwar, Gurung, Mangar and Bhujel (2004 and 2012)	
15. Tamil Nadu	12	(i) Malayali Gounder (August, 2006) (ii) Narikoravan and Kurivikkaran (Aug., 2006) (iii) Kuruma, Kuruman, Kurumba, Kuruman Gounder, Kurumban and Kurumbar as synonyms of Kurumans (Aug., 2006) (iv) Kuravan, Sidhanar Koravar and 26 other Koravars (Aug., 2006) (v) Badaga (1990 and Sept., 2003) (vi) Yerukala (Dec., 2014) (vii) Valmiki (Dec., 2014) (viii) Change of existing names of STs (20 Scheduled Tribes) (26.12.2007) (ix) Vettaikaran and Vettaikaranayakkan (1991 and 1992)	
16. Tripura	1	Darlong (Dec., 2014)	
17. Uttarakhand	1	Balti (Feb., 2014)	
18. Uttar Pradesh	7	(i) Gihar (Kanjar) (Jan., 2014) (ii) Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond in the newly created districts of Sant Kabirnagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Santravidasnagar. (Dec., 2013)	

1	2	3	4
			(iii) Banjara (1993 and 2013)
19.	West Bengal	12	(i) (i) Dhimal (Feb., 2014) (ii) Kol (April, 2013) (iii) Bhujel, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunuwar, Thami and Yakhha (Dewan) (2014)
20.	Puducherry	7	Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran), Kattunayakan, Malaikuravan, Yerukkula and Kuruman (January, 2012)

Note: Revised list for Odisha State in respect of 85 communities (including synonyms/phonetic variations) submitted in the year 2014.

Requirement of upgradation works in SAI Regional Centre, Kolkata

2069. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of facilities/buildings/equipments need upgradation/renovation/modernisation in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centre in Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the main problems that are being faced in doing these works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The existing Infrastructure facilities/buildings at Sports Authority of India's Kolkata Centre such as multipurpose Indoor Hall, Sports Hostels, Administrative building etc. are renovated/upgraded periodically. Presently, upgradation of multipurpose Indoor Hall is under progress.

(c) Facilities are upgraded keeping in view the availability of budget.

Annual games and sports competitions at block panchayat levels

2070. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is conducting annual games and sports competitions at the village and block panchayat levels; and

(b) if so, the details of the games and sports competitions that were conducted in each village and block panchayats in the State of Uttar Pradesh since 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme for creation of basic sports infrastructure in village and block panchayats and for providing central assistance to States/UTs for holding annual sports competitions viz. Rural, Women and North East Games at block, district, state and national levels from 2008-09 to 2013-14. The PYKKA Scheme was restructured as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014.

The RGKA Scheme provides for grant of funds to States/UTs for construction of a sports complex in each block of the country both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines and also for holding the following annual sports competitions at Games at block, district, state and national levels:

- (i) Rural Sports Competitions
- (ii) Sports Competitions exclusively for Women
- (iii) North East Games
- (iv) Sports Competitions for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas

The RGKA (as erstwhile PYKKA), provides for release of funds to States/UTs, including the State of Uttar Pradesh, for conduct of annual sports competitions as per the norms laid down in the Scheme. However, village and block panchayat-wise details are not maintained in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Separate National School Games for boys and girls

2071. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to conduct National School Games separately for boys and girls;

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

(c) whether some sportspersons particularly from Kerala have opposed this move as it will encourage gender discrimination, if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, organizing various sports

events is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government does not organize such events. National School games are organized by the School Games Federation of India (SGFI).

Ms. P. T. Usha and Ms. Anju Bobby George have opposed holding of National School Athletic Championship 2015 separately for boys and girls. SGFI has informed that holding of this year's National School Athletic Championship was discussed in the AGM of SGFI in June, 2015 and after taking consent of all the member units, the same was allotted to Maharashtra State. Since the number of participants in athletic meet is very large, Maharashtra State unit of SGFI decided to hold the same separately for boys and girls. Regarding Ms. P.T. Usha and Ms. Anju Bobby George suggestion of holding the athletic event for boys and girls together, the SGFI had taken up the matter with their Maharashtra unit which had shown its inability to conduct it together in view of large number of participants.

Government of India is of the view that all efforts should be made to hold such events for boys and girls in such a way that there is no gender discrimination.

Developing activities of Yuva Kendras

2072. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop the activities of Yuva Kendras across the country;

(b) the measures taken by Government to make Yuva Kendras socially vibrant and productive and works for national welfare and integration;

(c) the total amount allocated, disbursed and utilized in the last five years;

(d) whether the posts of Youth Coordinators at Kendra and State levels are adequate; and

(e) if so, the total strength and composition of Yuva Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Government allocates funds under Block Grant to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) to develop activities of Yuva Kendras established in the states across the country. These Yuva Kendras undertake multifarious activities through a large network of Youth Clubs/ Mahila Mandals and Volunteers who work at the grassroots level. The programmes

undertaken by these Yuva Kendras are for youth club development, awareness and education, capacity enhancement, promotion of spirit of sportsmanship, promoting folk art and culture, skill up-gradation and programmes for promotion of national unity. These programmes and activities facilitate to make Yuva Kendras socially vibrant and productive and work for National Welfare and integration. Some of the major Programmes are as under:—

1. Youth Club Development Programme
2. Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development
3. Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme
4. Promotion of Sports (Sports material to Youth Clubs)
5. Cluster and District level Inter Youth Club Sports Meet
6. Skill Up-gradation Training Programme for Young Women and Men
7. Promotion of Folk, Art and Culture
8. Observance of Days of National and International Importance
9. District Youth Convention and Yuva Kriti
10. Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District, State and National levels
11. Organizing National Integration Camps (NICs)
12. Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programmes (YLPDPs)
13. Life Skill Training Programmes and Adventure Camps

In addition to above, these Yuva Kendras are undertaking the following programmes with funding from other Ministries/Organizations:—

1. Tribal Youth Exchange Programme
2. Adolescent Health and Development Project (AHDP)
3. Projects on Awareness and Education for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Punjab, etc.

(c) The details of funds allocated and utilized by NYKS during the last five years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2010-11	16273	16181
2011-12	16790	16505
2012-13	18446	15716
2013-14	20391	19109
2014-15 (Provisional)	23434	21018

(d) and (e) There are 623 Nehru Yuva Kendras in the country and each Kendra is having sanctioned strength of one post each of District Youth Coordinator (DYC), Account Clerk Cum Typist (ACT) and Multi Tasking Staff (MTS). At present there is a sanctioned strength of 623 Youth Coordinators, out of which, 279 are been filled up and remaining 344 posts are lying vacant. In order to ensure that the Government Programmes do not suffer, alternative arrangements have been made. In case of Kendras where full time DYCs are not available, the activities are carried on by assigning additional charge to the DYCs of the other Districts. In addition, the situation is also being managed by taking officers on deputation and re-employment of retired officers on contract basis for limited period, subject to suitability.

Construction of stadiums for national level matches

†2073. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to construct new stadiums for national level matches to promote sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to construct new stadium in Patna, for national level matches and if so, by when, and the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds provided in the country under this head to construct stadiums in this fiscal year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) At present there is no proposal to construct new stadium. There is a Scheme for improvement/creation of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

urban sports infrastructure called Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for which proposals are received from State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments, and Sports Control Boards. These are considered for creating sports infrastructure in urban areas.

Details of funds provided under USIS are annexed at given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 30.11.2015).
(The Scheme was launched in the year 2010-11)*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00 (17.03.2011)	3.50 (17.03.2011)
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00 (24.03.2011)	4.00 (24.03.2011)
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98 (17.03.2011)	2.00 (17.03.2011)
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal returned by Government of West Bengal on 29.08.2014.	6.00 (17.03.2011)	3.00 (17.03.2011)
		TOTAL	19.98	12.50
2011-12				
1	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00 (24.08.2011)	5.000 (24.08.2011)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81 (18.10.2011)	3.620 (18.10.2011)
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00 (20.10.2011)	4.500 (20.10.2011)
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00 (29.08.2011)	3.000 (29.08.2011)
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00 (19.10.2011)	4.500 (19.10.2011)
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50 (01.03.2012)	4.300 (01.03.2012)
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.200 (27.03.2012)
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50 (28.03.2012)	4.465 (28.03.2012)
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00 (23.03.2012)	3.540 (23.03.2012)
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.875 (27.03.2012)
TOTAL			54.81	40.00

2012-13

1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00 (22.06.2012)	3.75 (22.06.2012)
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	5.9999 (22.06.2012)	1.80 (22.06.2012)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri. (Balance installment of the project sanctioned on 24th March, 2011).	—	1.00 (25.07.2012)
4.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50 (03.10.2012)	3.50 (03.10.2012)
5.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	5.9779 (16.10.2012)	1.79 (16.10.2012)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00 (16.10.2012)	1.80 (16.10.2012)
7.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal along with interest returned by Government of Odisha on 30.03.2015.	6.00 (19.11.2012)	1.80 (19.11.2012)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00 (03.01.2013)	1.80 (03.01.2013)
9.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the project could not be completed and hence the principal along with interest returned by Government of Odisha on 01.09.2014.	4.50 (07.01.2013)	3.50 (07.01.2013)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	5.00 (14.02.2013)	1.26 (14.02.2013)
11.	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00 (22.03.2013)	1.00 (22.03.2013)
TOTAL			54.9778	23.00

2013-14

1.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00 (27.06.2013)
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00 (04.07.2013)	1.80 (04.07.2013)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00 (16.07.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Szaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00 (16.07.2013)	1.80 (16.07.2013)
5.	Punjab	Laying of synthetic athletic track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00 (27.09.2013)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00 (04.10.2013)	3.00 (04.10.2013)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80 (07.11.2013)
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	6.00 (13.12.2013)	1.80 (13.12.2013)
11.	Nagaland	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Dimapur, Nagaland	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80 (16.12.2013)
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of football turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25 (27.12.2013)
13.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic football turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00 (31.12.2013)
14.	Mizoram	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Mualpui, District Aizawl. (Balance installment of the project sanctioned on 19.10.2011).	1.50 (16.01.2014)	1.50 (16.01.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani.	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00 (20.01.2014)
16.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima. (Balance installment of the project sanctioned on 29.08.2011).	2.00 (20.01.2014)	2.00 (20.01.2014)
TOTAL			79.50	36.35

2014-15

1.	Maharashtra	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014)
2.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Gauhati University, Guwahati.	6.00 (13.11.2014)	1.80 (13.11.2014)
3.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Belgaum.	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Takshshila Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	5.50 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una. (Balance installment of the project sanctioned on 17.03.2011)	-	1.50 (29.04.2014)
7.	Meghalaya	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Jawaharlal Nehru Complex, Shilong. (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 01st March, 2012)	-	1.20 (06.06.2014)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur District. (2nd Installment of the project sanctioned on 3rd January, 2013)	-	2.40 (21.08.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 16th July, 2013).	-	1.50 (21.10.2014)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 14th February, 2013).	-	3.74 (17.11.2014)
11.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Banarash Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
13.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Calcutta.	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
14.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Mumbai.	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
15.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University.	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
16.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)
17.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second installment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011).	-	1.00 (26.03.2015)
TOTAL			60.49	24.89

2015-16

1.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Senapati Dist. HQs, Manipur (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 22.06.2012)	-	2.40 (05.06.2015)
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala. (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 27.06.2013)	-	2.50 (24.06.2015)
3.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)
4.	Assam	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Govt. Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 5.11.2013)	-	2.40 (22.07.2015)
6.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall (60MX40M) at Szaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 07.08.2015)	-	2.40 (07.08.2015)
7.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)
8.	Kerala	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kottayam, Kerala (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	2.13 (26.08.2015)
9.	Tamil Nadu	construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	1.80 (26.08.2015)
10.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011).	-	0.98 (23.09.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
11. Odisha	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall At Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha.		6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
12. Uttarakhand	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand. (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 4th July, 2013).		—	2.40 (06.10.2015)
13. Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun. (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 7th November, 2013).		—	3.20 (06.10.2015)
TOTAL			22.50	29.81

Development of youth development index

2074. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Youth Development Index has been developed for the assessment of the status of the youth in the country and identification of their needs;

(b) if so, the details of measures included in the index and States' performance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Youth Development Index is a tool for the policy making and programme planning which can be used across the country by the state, academia and other organizations/institutions in civil society to ascertain the status of youth *vis a vis* systemic dimensions which influence their growth and empowerment, obtain perceptions of youth about the factors that facilitate/impinge on their growth and empowerment. The index also provides policy makers with a tool and data to formulate programmes for youth.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) with the technical support of Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) constructed a Youth Development Index (YDI) for India in 2010 "to enable assessment of the status

of the Youth in the country, facilitate comparisons between the States and Union Territories and also be able to identify the gaps which need policy intervention". Five domains of the YDI were finalized which were – Health, Education, Work, Amenities and participation.

The two Youth Development Index constructed were:

- (i) Youth Development Index (based on dimensions health, education, work and amenities) computed for states through Secondary Research. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).
- (ii) Youth Development Index (based on dimensions health, education, work, amenities and participation) computed for 10 states through primary research. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
- (c) Not applicable.

Statement-I

Details of India YDI and Sub-Indices State-wise

State	YHI	YEI	YWI	YAI	YDI	YDI Rank
India	0.580	0.413	0.636	0.295	0.453	
Andhra Pradesh	0.643	0.408	0.747	0.382	0.514	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0.585	0.354	0.711	0.375	0.482	19
Assam	0.518	0.417	0.557	0.319	0.430	25
Bihar	0.523	0.298	0.558	0.272	0.383	29
Chhattisgarh	0.566	0.350	0.754	0.295	0.457	21
Delhi	0.691	0.603	0.526	0.611	0.587	3
Goa	0.728	0.548	0.561	0.580	0.588	2
Gujarat	0.612	0.429	0.667	0.430	0.510	14
Haryana	0.626	0.462	0.574	0.447	0.506	15
Himachal Pradesh	0.628	0.611	0.688	0.475	0.590	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0.653	0.421	0.519	0.446	0.490	17
Jharkhand	0.515	0.315	0.633	0.283	0.410	28
Karnataka	0.643	0.419	0.726	0.421	0.525	12
Kerala	0.749	0.575	0.531	0.547	0.579	4
Madhya Pradesh	0.621	0.363	0.706	0.319	0.467	20
Maharashtra	0.639	0.509	0.695	0.451	0.555	5
Manipur	0.625	0.515	0.539	0.382	0.503	16

State	YHI	YEI	YWI	YAI	YDI	YDI Rank
Meghalaya	0.688	0.402	0.804	0.388	0.532	9
Mizoram	0.638	0.481	0.695	0.463	0.553	6
Nagaland	0.575	0.441	0.585	0.385	0.487	18
Odisha	0.565	0.391	0.617	0.282	0.435	24
Punjab	0.682	0.481	0.549	0.518	0.527	11
Rajasthan	0.564	0.325	0.671	0.361	0.452	22
Sikkim	0.658	0.424	0.666	0.481	0.540	8
Tamil Nadu	0.681	0.496	0.711	0.410	0.549	7
Tripura	0.571	0.399	0.486	0.341	0.428	26
Uttar Pradesh	0.543	0.372	0.571	0.320	0.424	27
Uttarakhand	0.567	0.501	0.625	0.457	0.527	10
West Bengal	0.568	0.399	0.556	0.342	0.441	23

YHI — Youth Health Index.

YEI — Youth Education Index.

YWI — Youth Work Index.

YAI — Youth Amenities Index.

YDI — Youth Development Index.

Statement-II*Details of YDI with Participation Dimension*

States	YDIFP	YDIMP	YDIP	YDIP Rank
Overall	0.4166	0.544	0.482	
Assam	0.408	0.539	0.475	9
Delhi	0.441	0.666	0.566	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0.437	0.601	0.523	5
Kerala	0.552	0.672	0.611	1
Maharashtra	0.537	0.623	0.583	2
Nagaland	0.490	0.546	0.519	6
Rajasthan	0.428	0.554	0.494	7
Tamil Nadu	0.528	0.612	0.570	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.376	0.553	0.471	10
West Bengal	0.402	0.565	0.486	8

Based on data from 10 States.

YDIFD — Youth Development Index including Participation for Female.

YDIMP — Youth Development Index including Participation for Male.

YDIP — Youth Development Index including Participation.

Common pool of funds for uniform growth of sports

2075. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will consider having a common pool of funds generated through sponsors and advertisements to ensure uniform growth of all the sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry considers bringing in legislation to bring into effect the common pool of funds; and

(c) if not, what other measure would the Ministry suggest to ensure uniform funding and growth of all the sports activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since 'Sports' is a State subject, responsibility for growth of all sports activities in their respective states is that of State Governments. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supplement the effort of State Governments in promotion and development of sports including creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure thought its various schemes including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Sports Authority of India (SAI) has also been promoting growth of sports activities in the country through its various schemes.

Delay in modernisation plans for SAI Regional Centre, Bengaluru

2076. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of modernization plans have been delayed in Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centre in Bengaluru;

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

(c) what is being done to expedite these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The projects which have been approved are being executed through Government Agencies like Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC). Progress is regularly monitored at various levels.

Corruption and nepotism in sports arena

2077. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that sports has become an arena of big business and politicking leading to corruption and nepotism where really talented do not often get an entry;

(b) whether Government would see that this field promotes sportspersons and sportsmanship and all other trends are discouraged; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that sports get enough funds from Government and other sources in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, promotion and development of particular sports disciplines rests with the concerned National Sports Federations. Government only supplements the efforts of NSFs by providing financial assistance to the NSFs under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for various activities such as holding coaching camps for national-level sportspersons, national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing international tournaments in India, training and participation of sportspersons/teams in international tournaments abroad, procurement of equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train Indian sportspersons etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans. During the last three years, i.e. from 2012-2015 Government has allocated a budget of ₹ 545 crores, under the Scheme for Assistance to NSFs for promotion and development of sports.

Sports Federations are bodies registered under the Societies Act/Companies Act. The Ministry does not interfere in their day-to-day affairs. However, government has taken various measures for good governance in sports bodies which, *inter alia*, include age and tenure restriction of office bearers, free and transparent elections under independent Returning Officer, inclusion of sportspersons in the management, *suo-moto* disclosure of information, adherence with RTI provisions, etc.

(c) Under their various schemes, Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India have been making funds available to NSFs, sportspersons and State Governments, etc. for promotion of sports. Efforts are also made on a sustained basis to attract funds from the corporate sector for sports promotion under NSDF Scheme.

Non-disbursement of funds for development of sports in West Bengal

2078. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not allotted and disbursed enough funds for the development of sports in West Bengal;

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

(c) the details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres operationalized in the State of West Bengal; and

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred for the promotion of sports in last three years in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (b) Sir, although sports is a State subject, Government and Sports Authority of India (SAI) have been assisting the State Governments including West Bengal through various schemes. SAI is presently implementing the following Sports Promotion Schemes to identify and nurture sports talent in the West Bengal:

- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Centre of Excellence (CoE)

At present, in the State of West Bengal, 344 talented sports persons (235 boys and 109 girls) in the age group ranging from 12-25 years in 09 sports disciplines are being imparted regular sports training by SAI to excel at national and international level. Assistance has also been given to West Bengal for Sports Competitions under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA).

(c) Centres of SAI which are operational in the State of West Bengal are:

1. Regional Centre - Kolkata
2. SAI Training Centre - Kolkata
3. SAI Training Centre - Burdwan
4. SAI Training Centre - Siliguri
5. Special Area Games - Birbhum
6. Centre of Excellence - Kolkata

(d) Expenditure on the SAI Centres located in West Bengal in the last three years are as below:

		(₹ in crore)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Allocation	Plan (Other than NER)	30.1	31.39	28.13
	Plan (NER)	2.58	2.63	2.32
Expenditure	Plan (Other than NER)	29.66	28.32	28.23
	Plan (NER)	2.13	2.07	1.95

The Government of West Bengal was sanctioned an amount of ₹ 4,46,35,703/- for conduct of Annual Rural Sports Competitions and ₹ 64,60,000/- for Annual Women Sports Competitions during 2014-15. No fund was released during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The State Government has not submitted the utilization certificate for the sanctioned amount of ₹ 5.11 crore.

Funds for schemes for benefit of youth and sports activities

2079. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds are available for the implementation of various schemes/programmes for the benefit/welfare of youth and sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to expand the scope of various schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme-wise details of Plan Budget Outlays allocated during the year 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports introduced a new scheme namely, National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP) during 2014-15.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports reviews the schemes from time to time keeping in view the developments taking place in the field of youth affairs and sports and suggestions received from various stakeholders.

Statement

Scheme-wise details of Plan Budget Outlays allocated during 2015-16

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	133.75

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	70.15
3.	National Youth Corps	33.00
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	17.10
5.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	20.00
6.	International Co-operation including Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP)	7.00
7.	Promotion of Scouts and Guiding	1.50
8.	Youth Hostel	1.50
9.	National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)	100.00
10.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	345.78
11.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior	45.00
12.	Special Cash Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events Including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	30.00
13.	Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	2.00
14.	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	185.00
15.	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00
16.	National Sports Development Fund	5.00
17.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)	25.00
18.	Anti-Doping Activities [National Anti Doping Agency (NADA); National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL); Scheme for contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)]	12.00
19.	Promotion of Sports among Disabled	4.00
20.	SAI Stadia Renovation	0.10
21.	National Institute of Sports Science & Sports Medicine	0.50
22.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.50
23.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre at LNIPE, Gwalior	0.10
24.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the Country (INSTALL)	0.50
25.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K	100.00
26.	Sports University in North-East	50.00
27.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme	100.00

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2015-16
28.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)	95.00
	TOTAL	1389.48

Lack of infrastructure for differently-abled athletes

2080. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that differently-abled athletes face tremendous difficulties in representing country for various sports specially in terms of lack of infrastructure to suit their needs;

(b) if so, the steps taken to address this issue;

(c) the State-wise and sports-wise details of allocation and utilization of funds for development of infrastructure for disabled athletes during last three years; and

(d) the State-wise and sports-wise details of schemes and programmes run to promote sports among differently-abled athletes including financial assistance given along with details of funds spent and beneficiaries under these schemes during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, 'Sports' is a State subject. The primary responsibility for development and promotion of a sports discipline including creation of sports infrastructure for differently-abled/athletes rests with the State Governments. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments for creation of sports infrastructure under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) subject to the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments. No State-wise and sports-wise allocation is made under the scheme.

During past, complaints were received about lack of basic minimum facilities to athletes including para-athletes during the various championships/tournaments. The primary responsibility for organising the events rests with the National Sports Federations (NSFs) and their affiliated units. Therefore, all NSFs were directed on 23-04-2015 to adopt various measures while organizing tournaments namely the tournaments/championship should be held in such stadia/indoor halls etc which are easily accessible to the athletes and in case the event is for differently-abled athletes, the facilities should be disabled-friendly; provision of neat and clean toilets, including disabled friendly toilets, etc.

(d) The following schemes are implemented by the Department of Sports for the promotion of sports among physically challenged sportspersons:—

(i) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs):

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to NSFs for organizing national/international events in India, participation of India in international events, organizing coaching camps, procuring sports equipments etc. Para Sports, Deaf Sports and Sports for Children with special needs have been put in the 'Priority' category so that the athletes get substantial financial assistance under the scheme. Details of financial assistance provided to NSFs under this scheme during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(ii) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious sportspersons:

Under the scheme, Indian sportspersons of the age of 30 years and above who have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Paralympic Games are eligible for life pension after their retirement from active sports.

(iii) Scheme of Special Awards to medal winners in international sports events:

Winners of medals in Paralympic Games, para-events in Commonwealth Games, Para-Asian Games are eligible for special awards at par with medal winners of Olympic/Asian/Commonwealth Games.

(iv) Recognition by way of conferment of Arjuna Awards:

Arjuna Awards are conferred on sportspersons in recognition of their good performance in international sports events. The scheme provides at least one such award exclusively for physically challenged sportspersons.

(v) Scheme of Sports and Games for the disabled:

The scheme has provisions for giving grants for purchase of consumables and non- consumable sports equipments for schools, training of coaches and holding District, State and National level competitions for the Disabled.

Statement

Details of funds released to NSFs for differently-abled athletes during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	59.07	87.49	3.02
2.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	175.46	143.40	197.72
3.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	69.28	274.51	19.17
	TOTAL	303.81	505.40	219.91

The House then adjourned at forty four minutes past twelve of the clock

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

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

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I have a statement regarding Paris Summit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. You go back to your seats. Now, there is a Bill for withdrawal first. Let me dispose that of. The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1992 - Dr. Jitendra Singh; not there.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मिनिस्टर ही मौजूद नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, जो वादा किया है, वह निभाना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको मुझे बुलाना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, जो वादा किया है, वह निभाना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Nand Kumar Sai to lay on the Table Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment.

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Eighth Action Taken Report of the Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment – 2014-15 (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Forty-fifth Report on the subject 'Review of the functioning of National Institutes working in the field of Disability' (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);
- (ii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Sixteenth Action Taken Report of the Committee

on Social Justice and Empowerment – 2014-15 (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);

- (iii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Eighteenth Action Taken Report of the Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment – 2014-15 (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/ recommendations contained in Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and
- (iv) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Nineteenth Action Taken Report of the Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment – 2014-15 (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

RE. NEED TO DISCUSS GOVERNOR'S ACTION UNDER A SUBSTANTIVE MOTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tiwari, what do you want to say? I am allowing you, but everybody should keep quiet. This is not a condition. Nobody should say that it is a conditional thing. I am allowing you, but everybody should keep quiet.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह सदन भारत के संविधान से चलता है। हमें गर्व है कि हमने भारत के संविधान को, जिसका निर्माण ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your motion?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं ज़रा भूमिका बताना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point? Is it a point of order?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have given a notice. I am just trying to come to the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot just say like that. You say on what ground you are standing up and asking.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, just hear me for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Is it a point of order?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आपको देख कर थोड़ी देर के लिए डर जाता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Just smile, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am just asking you as to why you are standing up; what is the reason. Either it should be a point of order or you should have given a notice. If you have given a notice, you say that. If it is a point of order, then also, you say that.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, please take out the Rule Book.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should I take out the Rule Book?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am trying to say that please take out the Rule 267. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know Rule 267.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Now, Sir, you read with me. I want to explain it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't need anybody's explanation on Rule 267.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I want to explain it with a new angle.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, you are not understanding what I am saying. I am saying that if you have given a notice, you say that. If you are on a point of order, you say that. Just like that, you cannot stand up and speak.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes, Sir, I can't do that. I will do what you will say to me. But just listen to me for two minutes. Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given a notice! That is all what I am asking. Then, why don't you say that? I should know that. Where is the notice?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Notice is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all what I am saying. If you have given a notice, you have to say that you have given a notice. How do I know that you have given a notice? Okay, now you speak. If you have given a notice, you say that.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, उस नोटिस पर हमने बताया है कि भारत के संविधान के अंतर्गत राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति केंद्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है। सर, हर विधान सभा संविधान के अंतर्गत चलती है। संविधान के अनुसार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : सुनिए-सुनिए, बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: विधान सभा संविधान के अनुसार चलती है। सर, जैसे आप यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वहां भी एक स्पीकर बैठता है। अगर डिप्टी स्पीकर के खिलाफ कोई नोटिस दिया जाए तो स्पीकर को एड्रेस करके, कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने एक नोटिस दे दिया। जब यह नोटिस उन्हें मिल गया, तो नियमानुसार, संविधान के अनुसार पहले डिप्टी स्पीकर के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। सदन की बैठक जनवरी तक के लिए स्थगित कर दी गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, ...(Interruptions)... Tiwariji, let me make it clear. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : वहां महामहिम राज्यपाल ...(व्यवधान)... मैं प्रोसीडिंग्स की बात ही नहीं कर रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर : सर, इस पर हम डिस्कशन नहीं करने देंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make it clear. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tiwari, let me make it clear. ...(Interruptions)... I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday itself, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you; wait, wait. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday itself, I said that you should not mention Speaker or Deputy Speaker or whatever it is. ...(Interruptions)... But if you have a complaint, I told you, against a Constitutional authority, you should have given a substantive motion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मुझे किसी से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे दुनिया में किसी से कोई शिकायत नहीं।....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, रूल-238 ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must have violated some rule. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, जब एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है तो दूसरे प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर से पहले इनके प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पर आपकी रूलिंग आनी चाहिए, आपकी व्यवस्था आनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, my point of order is under rule 238. सर, इसमें बहुत स्पष्ट है कि किसी गवर्नर के रोल पर इस हाउस में substantive motion लाना पड़ेगा और इस बारे में आपने इससे पहले भी अपनी रूलिंग दी हुई है and without substantive motion, it is not possible to discuss the role of any Governor, यह बात क्लियर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके अलावा स्टेट असेंबलीज की एक्टिविटीज को यहां डिस्कस नहीं किया जा सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : जब पहले ही प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठा है तो उस पर आपकी व्यवस्था आने से पहले कोई दूसरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं उठना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चतुर्वेदी जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... What Tiwariji is saying ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरे और आपके बीच किसी को नहीं आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; बोलिए ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : ठीक है, सर, मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा। कहीं प्रॉब्लम हो तो आप मुझे बताइएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are very intelligent. If I do not fully understand, then probably you have to explain. हिन्दी में बोलेंगे, so that I have to explain it.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But don't criticize Speaker action or Deputy Speaker action.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मैं कैसे कर सकता हूं किसी की खिंचाई? मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मैं तो सिर्फ फैक्ट्स रख रहा हूं, असेंबली की इंफॉर्मेशन दे रहा हूं, क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं तथ्य रख रहा हूं, फैक्ट्स रख रहा हूं। जनवरी के लिए असेंबली स्थगित होती है। जनवरी से पहले दिसम्बर में राज्यपाल उसे फिर से बुला लेते हैं जबकि उन्हें फिर से बुलाने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : सर, आपने रूलिंग दे दी, उसके खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं। फिर भी ये ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर तो चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : उन्हें चाहिए कि वे मुख्य मंत्री से कहें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Leave it to me. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Leave it to me. ..**(Interruptions)**..

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): You

cannot abuse Governor. But mere mentioning the name of the Governor is not an unconstitutional thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; listen. If anything against the Governor is said without a substantive motion, I will expunge it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He has not abused. ...(Interruptions).. The Governor summons the Assembly. ...(Interruptions)... This is not an abuse. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मैं गवर्नर के खिलाफ न बोला हूँ और न बोलूंगा, मैं कसम खाकर कहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your complaint? ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am saying it on oath. ...(Interruptions)... I will not speak against anybody. ...(Interruptions)... ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your complaint, tell me. ...(Interruptions)... You tell me your complaint. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Try to understand, Sir. जनवरी के लिए स्थगित हुई, फिर उसको दिसम्बर में बुला लिया। संविधान के अनुसार वे बुला ही नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स से कहना चाहिए। काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स जब प्रस्ताव पास करेगी तब असेंबली बुलाई जाएगी। और उन्होंने एक चीज़ और कर दी, एजेंडा भी फिक्स कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, we can't start discussing the Assembly. ..(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : इसलिए मैं बोलता हूँ कि आप substantive motion मूव करो, नोटिस दे दो। ...(व्यवधान)... Why are you afraid of that? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : वह भी नहीं, सर...(व्यवधान)... I am not afraid of that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They should give a substantive motion if they want. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... They should give a substantive motion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If they want. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One minute, Sir. One minute. Your ruling yesterday saying 'that we cannot discuss in this House the role of the Governor', that is correct. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Unless there is a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is correct. That is correct. I am not opposing that ruling. All I am saying is when the role of the Governor involves the Legislature, when it involves the Legislature, now, there, I want you to also guide us. You are in the Chair. If it involves the Legislature, when the Governor summons the House and also sets the agenda.....*(Interruptions)*... Is that not an issue that we should discuss? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, the issue is not.....*(Interruptions)*... The issue, Sir, is not a question of discussing the Governor. That we are not discussing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Governor's action? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is sought to be discussed is the Governor's action concerning the Legislature. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Governor's action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, that is in our competence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I am saying that can be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only move a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I am not ruling out any discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want, as per the Rule Book, a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know about them. ...*(Interruptions)*... But we, on behalf of the CPI(M), have moved a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; Mr. Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes. Mr. Balagopal has given a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Balagopal has given notice of a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरी बात पूरी हो जाने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... जनवरी तक स्थगित

की गई विधान सभा को 16 दिसम्बर को बुला लिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही नहीं, आज वहां फोन बंद कर दिया गया है, freeze कर दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एजेंडा फिक्स कर दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a notice by Shri K. N. Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : गवर्नर साहब एजेंडा फिक्स नहीं कर रहे हैं, जो भी कर रह हैं, यहां बैठे हुए लोग कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह भाजपा की सरकार कर रही है, केंद्र की सरकार कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under Rule 167, there is a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is under consideration of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : संविधान की हत्या केंद्र में बैठी हुई सरकार कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गवर्नर के बारे में तो मैं कुछ कह ही नहीं रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केंद्र की सरकार संविधान की हत्या कर रही है, उस पर तो बोल सकता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Chairman to allow or disallow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; his notice is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... His notice is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His notice is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am admitting that his notice is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is under consideration of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, Sir, you have first said that let there be a substantive motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That motion is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, यह Council of States है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Council of States में हम राज्यों की बात कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम तो राज्यपाल या स्पीकर की बात ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, प्रोसीडिंग की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहां पर बैठी हुई जो सरकार है, Council of Ministers है...**(व्यवधान)**... संविधान की हत्या कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are now saying.. *...(Interruptions)...* You are now saying that the Chairman will take a decision. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, we have elected you Deputy Chairman in the absence of the Chairman to take a decision. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; there is a procedure for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरा निश्चित आरोप है कि सामने बैठी हुई भाजपा सरकार संविधान की हत्या कर रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह संविधान द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार की हत्या करना चाहती है, हटाना चाहती है। *...(व्यवधान)...* राज्यपाल जो भी कर रहे हैं, इनके इशारे पर कर रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure. *...(Interruptions)...* The procedure will be followed. *...(Interruptions)...* The House will be informed of that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying in the absence of the Chairman, why don't you decide on that? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; not now. It has to be examined. *...(Interruptions)...* It has to be examined. *...(Interruptions)...* It has to be examined. *...(Interruptions)...* It has to be examined as per the rules, that is the point. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, Tiwariji. *...(Interruptions)...* No more. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already said there can be a discussion only under substantive motion. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to call the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, ये जो कुछ हो रहा है *...(व्यवधान)...* गवर्नर के लिए जब कुछ कहेंगे, तब substantive motion लाएंगे *...(व्यवधान)...* यहां पर भाजपा की जो निर्वाचित सरकार है *...(व्यवधान)...*

THE MINISTER OF STAE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving it? *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, okay. *...(Interruptions)...* All right; One second. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No more. *...(Interruptions)...* That is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Tiwariji, that is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a point. ...(Interruptions)... On your point that the Chairman will examine,.....(Interruptions)... In order for the Chairman to examine.....(Interruptions)... In order to help the examination ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will come today. ...(Interruptions)... Please discuss with Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Meet Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Javadekar, one second. ...(Interruptions)... I am requesting them...(Interruptions)... Ghulam Nabiji, one second. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... I have only a point to make. ...(Interruptions)... The statement, which is going to be made, is regarding Paris Convention on Climate Change. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to allow him to raise it. ...(Interruptions)... If the Members want to ask clarifications, I am going to allow them. ...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS – Contd.

Conference of Parties (CoP-21) held from 30th November to 12th December, 2015 at Paris, France under the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, the 21st Conference of Parties under UNFCCC was held in Paris from 30th November to 12th December 2015. The CoP adopted a new Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC which would be open for signing by the Parties between 22nd April 2016 and 21st April 2017. It

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concluded the work of Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action set up in 2011. In order to implement the decisions adopted, a new Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement has been set up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I had the honour to lead an inter-ministerial delegation that participated in the Paris Conference. India engaged in the negotiations with a positive outlook and constructive spirit. I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for guiding our efforts and attending the leaders' summit held on the opening day of the Conference on 30th November 2015. His statement, including the emphasis on climate justice, Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and renewable energy, was referred to by many leaders including the French President Mr. Francois Hollande during the Conference. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The outcome of this Conference represents a forward march for the global community in the fight against climate change involving all countries. It brought out the success of multilateralism, which involves a spirit of accommodation by all parties to ensure the best possible outcome for the entire planet and the human civilization. Our approach during the negotiations was guided by the Cabinet mandate, the national consensus and the long-term interests of India for development space and growth to provide basic services and energy access to all our citizens and eradication of poverty balanced with the need for combating climate change. India advocated a strong and durable climate agreement based on the principles and provisions of the Convention. ...(*Interruptions*)...

India has been a strong advocate of the principle of 'Differentiation' and operationalization of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) in the climate change regime to prevent any further dilution of the principle that had taken place hitherto. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I am pleased to inform the House that India has been able to secure its interest and that of the developing countries in this Agreement. The Paris Agreement meets our broad expectations. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Some of the main highlights of the Agreement are:—

1. The Agreement explicitly recognises in the Preamble the imperatives of climate justice and sustainable lifestyles as manifested in patterns of consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead. These issues were raised by hon. Prime Minister during his address at the COP 21 and other international fora. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The preamble also recognises the specific needs and special circumstances of the developing country parties, which are vulnerable to effects of climate change as provided under the Convention. ...(*Interruptions*)...

2. The Purpose of the Agreement notes that the Agreement is to enhance the implementation of the Convention. This was a key demand of India so that the Agreement remains under the Convention and does not create a completely new regime. ...(Interruptions)...
3. The Agreement also explicitly recognises that the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances will be respected. This is mentioned both in the Preamble and in the Purpose of the Agreement. ...(Interruptions)...
4. India has always highlighted the urgent need of adaptation to deal with the impact of climate change. I am happy to state that the Agreement is not mitigation-centric and includes adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building as equal pillars. ...(Interruptions)...
5. The Agreement seeks to contain the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre industrial levels and to further make efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. ...(Interruptions)...
6. In order to achieve the long term temperature goal, the Paris Agreement seeks to aim at the global peaking of emissions by the 2nd half of the century, while recognizing that the timeframe for peaking will be longer for developing countries. It also mandates that global peaking of emissions shall be on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. This ensures policy and development space for us. ...(Interruptions)...
7. The country driven nature of the contributions has been preserved as was strongly advocated by India. Parties' contributions are defined as 'Nationally Determined Contributions' and a top-down approach of apportioning mitigation ambition has been avoided. ...(Interruptions)...
8. A 5-year communication-cycle for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) has been agreed to. This will apply to us Post-2030 as we have submitted a 10 year INDC (2021-2030). We may only have to re-confirm our INDC for 2025-2030. There is no mandatory ratchet up mechanism for Parties to raise their mitigation ambition. This will continue to be nationally determined. However, Parties would be free to raise their ambitions voluntarily any time. ...(Interruptions)...
9. The Agreement maintains differentiation in mitigation actions of developed and developing countries. It mandates that developed countries should continue to take the lead and undertake absolute targets, while developing countries should continue to enhance their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards absolute targets. ...(Interruptions)...

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10. A global stocktake will take place every 5 year to assess the progress in addressing climate change. This global stocktake will cover mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and will thus be comprehensive as demanded by us. ...*(Interruptions)*...
11. A new market mechanism to provide opportunities for voluntary cooperation in the implementation of the nationally determined contributions using international transfer of mitigation outcomes has been adopted. Implementation of REDD+ mechanism has also been anchored in the Agreement. ...*(Interruptions)*...
12. A Global goal has been established to increase the adaptive capacity. Adaptation has been accorded equal importance to Mitigation as demanded by developing countries. International support is to be provided by the developed countries for adaptation actions. ...*(Interruptions)*...
13. Agreement clearly recognizes the need for support to developing country parties for effective implementation of their mitigation and adaptation actions. Agreement mandates an obligation for developed countries to provide financial resources to developing countries. Other parties may also contribute, but on a voluntary basis, which will not dilute the obligation of developed countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...
14. The accompanying decision also lays down that US dollar 100 billion mobilization of funds per year by developed countries will be scaled up after 2020 and before 2025 taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...
15. An enhanced system for transparency has been provided in the Agreement. This will cover not only mitigation and adaptation actions, but also the support provided by developed countries. The enhanced transparency system will build on the existing system under the Convention and provide flexibility to developing countries. In addition, a separate Capacity Building Initiative for transparency to help developing countries has been agreed to in order to build institutional and technical capacity. ...*(Interruptions)*...
16. A new technology framework has been established. Collaborative approaches to Research and Development and facilitating access to technology and financial support for the technology mechanism have been provided for. ...*(Interruptions)*...
17. A new Paris Committee will work out the modalities for enhancing capacity building activities in developing countries under the Agreement. Developed countries are to provide financial support for capacity building to developing countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

18. Loss and Damage has also been accorded a prime place in the agreement. This will help our coastal areas and vulnerable islands. ...*(Interruptions)*...
19. Pre-2020 actions are also part of the decisions. The developed country parties were urged to scale up their level of financial support with a complete road map to achieve the goal of jointly providing US \$ 100 billion by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation by significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity building support. It was also decided to identify ways to enhance the ambition of mitigation efforts by all parties including identifying opportunities to enhance the provision and mobilization of support and enabling environments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Conference also witnessed the launch of the historic International Solar Alliance conceived by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. He launched this Alliance on 30th November, 2015 along with Hon'ble President of France, Mr. Hollande. Representatives of more than 70 countries and around 500 high level representatives from industry, Governments and international organizations attended the launch ceremony. ...*(Interruptions)*...

This path breaking Alliance will provide an unprecedented boost to solar energy development and deployment for meeting the energy needs in a clean, affordable and sustainable manner. Many countries have expressed their interest in joining the alliance. The French President co-authored a book of quotes with our Prime Minister, which was also released at the high level event. ...*(Interruptions)*...

A 'Mission Innovation' was also launched to promote collaborative Research and Development and double the investments in research in clean energy technologies, which was attended by Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, along with President of the USA, Mr. Barack Obama, President of France, Mr. Hollande, and leaders from many other countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I am happy to report that an India Pavilion was also set up in the venue by the Government which highlighted the initiatives taken by various Ministries, State Governments, Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change, Industries, Civil Societies, NGOs, etc. The multifaceted activities on climate change in India were successfully depicted in our pavilion in over 25 events and drew more than 6,000 visitors. The PM inaugurated the Indian Pavilion and released "PARAMPARA", a book on India's culture of climate-friendly sustainable practices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Throughout the course of the negotiations, India engaged constructively and in good faith. India was also a part of several groupings of developing countries,

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including BASIC, LMDCs and, of course, G-77 and China, which fought for the cause of developing countries. 19 bilateral meetings were held with a number of countries including Mozambique, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Vanuatu, Singapore, Sudan, Japan, USA, UK, France and Germany. ...*(Interruptions)*...

India wanted an ambitious and durable agreement based on the principles of Equity and CBDR that recognises the need for greater action by developed countries based on their historical responsibility and economic status. We did not want any constraints on our development and provision of support in terms of finance, technology transfers and capacity building. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Paris Agreement acknowledges and recognizes the development imperatives of India and other developing countries. The Agreement supports their right to development and their efforts to harmonize development with environment, while also protecting the interests of the most vulnerable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

We are happy that the agreement has unequivocally acknowledged the imperative of climate justice and has based itself on the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

India has consistently said that the path to climate ambition must be paved with equity. I am happy that the Agreement has recognized this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

We feel vindicated that all our major requirements have been accepted and have become a part of the agreement. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is a very important statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... For seeking clarifications on this statement a date and time will be intimated. ...*(Interruptions)*... There will be an opportunity for seeking clarifications. Time and date will be intimated. ...*(Interruptions)*... If Members want to seek clarifications now they can do so. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, there will be opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I want to know whether they want Parliament to function or not. Whether democracy is being murdered in Arunachal Pradesh or not, we are not responsible for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But it is being murdered here because the views of others are not being allowed to be raised in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government of the day will respond

if given an opportunity. ...(Interruptions)... The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh has acted in accordance with articles 134, 175 and 181 of the Indian Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... We can't discuss the conduct of the Governor in the House. The Chair has given a ruling. In spite of that some Members have taken the name of the Governor, and that should not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... He is fulfilling the constitutional responsibility. ...(Interruptions)... What is happening in Arunachal Pradesh is an internal problem of the Congress Party. Infighting is going on. Defections are happening because of the various internal problems. The Speaker has disqualified 14 MLAs. And people are saying that democracy is being murdered. ...(Interruptions)... Who is murdering democracy? I would like to know from the Chair whether these people want the Parliament to function or not. ...(Interruptions)... Let them make it very clear. For how many days should we go on wasting precious time of the people and the country like this? ...(Interruptions)... My earnest appeal, through you, to the Members of the Congress Party is: please let us know whether they want the Parliament to function or not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would also request hon. Members to go back to their seats. Let us start the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I am ready to allow a substantive motion on the conduct of the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh if you go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I am ready to allow clarifications on this Statement if you go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. Let us have the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2015

(II) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2015

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

- (I) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2015.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India.

(II) In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2015.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India.

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

**RE. THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED
TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2015**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Now, we will take further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot on 14th December, 2015, that is, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*... My request to the hon. Members is that this is an important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : सर, मैंने उस दिन निवेदन किया था कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : यह एक अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और इस बात को ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा सदन स्वीकार कर रहा है। महोदय, यह बिल जितनी जल्दी पास होगा, उतना अच्छा होगा। यह अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति वर्ग के हित में है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस में हमने बहुत सारा सुधार किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन लोगों के साथ आज अन्याय व अत्याचार होता है, लेकिन अपराधियों को दंड नहीं मिल पाता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान किए हैं — उनकी वकालत करने की दृष्टि से सुविधा देने का प्रावधान इस में है, परिभाषाओं में संशोधन करने का प्रावधान इस में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले कुछ अपराध ऐसे होते थे, जोकि अपराध की परिभाषा में नहीं आते थे, उनको भी हमने इस में जोड़ा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकारी वकील की सहायता देने का भी प्रावधान किया है और स्पेशल न्यायालय गठित करने का भी प्रावधान इस में किया है। ऐसे प्रावधानों को जितनी जल्दी लागू किया जाएगा, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे चाहें तो इसे बिना चर्चा के पास करा दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आप कह रहे हैं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और हम इसे पास कराना चाहते हैं, तो आप शांत हो जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... और आज

ही इस बिल को पास करा दीजिए। महोदय, मैं आपसे भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें शांत करें और इस बिल को आज ही पास कराने की कार्यवाही पूरी कराएं। धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am agreeing to what the Minister has said. ...**(Interruptions)**... This being an important Bill, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015, why not the hon. Members go back to your seats and co-operate?...**(Interruptions)**... This is a non-controversial Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... Everybody agrees with this Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. LOP has also said that this Bill is to be supported and passed. ...**(Interruptions)**... If that is the view, then why don't we take it up? ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, why don't we do it now? ...**(Interruptions)**... I am requesting you to start a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, मेरा निवेदन है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा निवेदन है कि चूंकि सभी लोग इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On Arunachal Pradesh, there is already a Notice and the Chair will examine that. ...**(Interruptions)**... But now you go back and start a discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... My request is that you go back and start a discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, इस बिल का सभी समर्थन कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You start a discussion on this, Shri Anand Sharma. ...**(Interruptions)**... What else are you saying? ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us discuss this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you support me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Anand Sharma, you support me in passing this Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, LOP is on record twice and this morning that the Congress Party will not only support it but also ensure its passage in this Session after discussion, but only when the House is in order. ...**(Interruptions)**... This House has an established tradition ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Cooperate with me to ensure that the House is in order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We stand for the rights of the Scheduled Castes ...**(Interruptions)**... We will ensure ...**(Interruptions)**... But at the same time, through a proper discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... This Bill is ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, अगर ये डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं, तो डिस्कस करें, नहीं तो अगर सभी समर्थन कर रहे हैं, तो आप इसे पास करवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कांग्रेस के सभी सदस्यों से और आप सभी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप सब इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, तो इसको अभी पास करा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In this Session, we will discuss ...**(Interruptions)**... We are submitting, Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : पांच मिनट के लिए आप शांत हो जाइए और यह बिल पास करा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Anand Sharma is speaking, let me listen to that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Khan, let me listen to that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : आप यह बिल पास करा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसीलिए यह कानून ला रहे हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति वर्ग के विरुद्ध जो आपराधिक घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उन्हें रोका जा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब पूरा सदन इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा है, तो इसे आप अभी पास करा दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Anand Sharma, I want the House to be in order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please ask your Members to go back to their seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then the House will be in order. ...**(Interruptions)**... If the House is not in order, it is not the fault of the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can ask your Members to go back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And the attempts of the Government of India... **(Interruptions)**... That is the issue which is agitating. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is why the House is not in order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, पूरा सदन इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूं कि वे पांच मिनट के लिए शांति स्थापित कर दें और इस बिल को आज ही पास करा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When the House will be in order, this Bill will be taken up as the first Bill and Congress Party will ensure that this Bill is passed ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why not now? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : 'Will ensure' क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... 'Will ensure' की कोई गारंटी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब सभी लोग इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, तो आप इस बिल को आज ही पास होने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you, we have already got a substantive motion that is under consideration. ...(Interruptions)... That is under consideration. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let us take up Bills. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let us take up Bills ...(Interruptions)... The other motion is under consideration. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We all are ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are Members of Rajya Sabha ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, पूरा सदन इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे पांच मिनट के लिए शांति स्थापित कर दें और इस बिल को आज ही पास करा दें।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is why the ...(Interruptions)... This House cannot overlook what is happening...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You support me in passing the Bill. Ask your Members to go back. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर पूरा सदन इस बिल के समर्थन में है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसको अभी पास करा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमने पहले ही इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पंजाब में दलितों को मारा जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot solve all the problems now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर जब पूरा हाउस इस बिल के समर्थन में है, तो इस बिल को अभी पास कराना अच्छा होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : केंद्र सरकार पंजाब की सरकार पर कार्यवाही करे।...(व्यवधान)... पंजाब में इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : जब पूरा हाउस इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा है, ऐसी स्थिति में अगर पांच मिनट के लिए शांति स्थापित हो जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल पास करा दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Mantri Saheb, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, पूरा सदन इस बिल के समर्थन में है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसको अभी पास करा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members are misbehaving; what can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Naqvi ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, आपने बार-बार लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन से और कांग्रेस के सदस्यों से अनुरोध किया है कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह एससी/एसटी के हितों और उनकी सुरक्षा से रिलेटेड बिल है। ...(व्यवधान)... खुद लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन ने कहा है कि हम इसको पास कराना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये डिन में इसे पास नहीं होने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह डिन हमने पैदा नहीं किया है और डिन चेयर ने भी पैदा नहीं किया है। यह डिन आपकी ओर से ...(व्यवधान)... खुद मायावती जी ने भी यह कहा है कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल है कि इसे बिना चर्चा किए पास होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा अनुरोध है कि जब इस बिल पर कोई विरोध ही नहीं है, तो यह without discussion पास हो जाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जब इस बिल के खिलाफ कोई नहीं है, तो आप यह बिल पास कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without discussion. ...(Interruptions)... What do you have to say about that suggestion to pass it without discussion? ...(Interruptions)... Pass it without discussion? ...(Interruptions)... Pass it without discussion? ...(Interruptions)... Do you agree? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, यह बिल पास न करके इसके प्रति अगंभीरता दिखाई जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम इस बिल को पास करना चाहते हैं, यह दलितों के हित में है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम दलितों के विरुद्ध हो रहे अपराध को रोकना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : कांग्रेस पार्टी का आपसे यह वादा है, लेकिन पहले यह सरकार पंजाब में तो कोई कदम उठाए। ...(व्यवधान)... अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do in Punjab? ...(Interruptions)... Chair cannot do anything regarding Punjab. ...(Interruptions)...

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th Decembe, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at nine minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Thursday, the 17th December, 2015*

