

Vol. 237

No. 20



Wednesday

23 December, 2015

2 Pausa, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 23rd December, 2015/2nd Pausha, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh, a former Member of this House, on the 19th of December, 2015, at the age of 84 years.

Born in October 1931, at Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Singh was educated at the Allahabad University and the Bombay Law College.

An advocate by profession, Shri Singh participated in the Quit India Movement during his student days. He practised Law in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh in 1957 and in the Allahabad High Court in 1961. He served as the Vice-President of the International Students' Relief Organisation, Paris in 1953, as General Secretary of the National Lawyers' Congress, Allahabad in 1978 and as President of the Uttar Pradesh Purvanchal Vikas Parishad in 1983. He also served as the Secretary of the District Journalists' Association, Azamgarh from 1959 to 1960 and of the Western District Journalists' Association in 1962.

Shri Singh had a publication 'Law of Habeas Corpus in India' and many other pamphlets and brochures to his credit.

Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from April, 1984 to April, 1990.

In the passing away of Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

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

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR**Victims of aircraft crash in Delhi**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, as you might be aware, an aircraft carrying Border Security Force (BSF) personnel crashed near the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi, on the 22nd of December, 2015, in which all ten persons on board reportedly lost their lives. Some people working near the site of the crash were also reportedly injured.

The House joins me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

I request the Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragic incident.

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

- I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of BSNL and NICS, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of C-MET, Pune; C-DAC, Mumbai; STPI, New Delhi and NIELIT, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), 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 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3957/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated (NICS), 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 thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3961/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, 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. 3962/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3960/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), 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 Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3963/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), 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. 3966/16/15]

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 890 (E), dated the 19th November, 2015, publishing the Minimum Wages (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3773/16/15]

- I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of PNGRB, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and BLI, Kolkata and related papers**
- III. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), New Delhi, for the year 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. 3780/16/15]
- 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 Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3779/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited (BLI), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3778/16/15]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3777/16/15]

I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of NYKS, New Delhi and related papers**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of SAI, New Delhi and related papers****III. Reports and Accounts (2008-09 and 2009-10) of NDTL, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3903/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3902/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3900/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3901/16/15]

Statement regarding rejection of the Awards given by the Board of Arbitration

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) regarding rejection of the Awards given by the Board of Arbitration (BoA) under the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3906/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Corporations, Institutes and Centres and related papers**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं डा. जितेंद्र सिंह की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) G.S.R. 656 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 657 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 658 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (5) G.S.R. 706 (E), dated the 16th September, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 707 (E), dated the 16th September, 2015, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (7) G.S.R. 708 (E), dated the 16th September, 2015, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (8) G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 16th September, 2015, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *For* Sl. No (1) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 3996/16/15]

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) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, (BHAVINI), Chennai, 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. 3989/16/15]

(ii) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Singhbhum, Jharkhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3985/16/15]

(iii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, (NPCIL), 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. 3986/16/15]

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

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3981/16/15]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, 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. 3983/16/15]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Tata Memorial Centre, 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. 3982/16/15]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, 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. 3984/16/15]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, Gujarat, 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. 3993/16/15]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3994/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Boards, Councils, Companies, Associations, Institutes and Federations and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

(1) S.O. 2396 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2015, regarding authorizing of Tobacco Board to admit registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase excess flue cured virginia tobacco produced by the registered growers and flue cured virginia tobacco produced by unregistered growers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, at its auction platforms in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3997/16/15]

(2) S.O. 2397 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2015, regarding relaxation of the operation of provisions of sub-section 1 of Section 10 read with sub-section 1 of Section 14A of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 regarding disposal of excess flue cured virginia tobacco of the registered growers and flue cured virginia tobacco of unregistered growers at action platforms of Tobacco Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3997/16/15]

- (3) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification F. No. 23(4)/Estt./2009, dated the 17th November, 2015 publishing the Tea Board (Recruitment, Promotions and Conditions of Service of Officers and Staff) By-Laws, 2015, under sub-section (4) Section 50 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3806/16/15]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra 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 Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3800/16/15]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council (NPC), 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. 3788/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, 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. 3792/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, (CEPCI), 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 Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3793/16/15]

- (v) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s. Marathwada Auto Cluster, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3802/16/15]

- (vi) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Foundry Cluster Development Association (FCDA), West Bengal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3804/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Annual Accounts of the Kolhapur Foundry and Engineering Cluster, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3801/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOCCI Balasore Infrastructure Company, Odisha, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3803/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, (FDDI), NOIDA, 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. 3794/16/15]
- (x) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Leather Exports, (CLE), 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 Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3796/16/15]
- (xi) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, (SGEPC), 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 Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3795/16/15]
- (xii)(a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), 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. 3798/16/15]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat, 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. 3797/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Various Centres, Samitis, Institutes, Akademies and Councils and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3807/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3809/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3808/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, (MAKAIAS), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3834/16/15]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala 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. 3835/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sangeet Natak 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. 3833/16/15]
- (vii)(1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, (IHM), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3812/16/15]
(b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3813/16/15]
(c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3814/16/15]
(d) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3815/16/15]
(e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3816/16/15]
(f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3817/16/15]
(g) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3818/16/15]

- (h) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3821/16/15]
- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3820/16/15]
- (j) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3829/16/15]
- (k) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3823/16/15]
- (l) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3824/16/15]
- (m) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (Calcutta) Society, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3825/16/15]
- (n) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur, Bihar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3822/16/15]
- (o) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Kufri, Shimla, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3830/16/15]
- (p) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3828/16/15]

- (q) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3826/16/15]
- (r) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurdaspur, Punjab, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3819/16/15]
- (s) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3832/16/15]
- (t) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3831/16/15]
- (u) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3827/16/15]
- (2) Consolidated Review by Government on the working of the above Institutes. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4090/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior, Madhya 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. 3810/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT), NOIDA (U.P.), 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. 3811/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- (1) S.O. 2030 (E), dated the 24th July, 2015, appointing Thiru C. V. Karthikeyan, Chief Judge, Puducherry as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences having jurisdiction throughout the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- (2) S.O. 2098 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 281 (E), dated the 29th January, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2099 (E), dated the 27th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 289 (E), dated the 30th January, 2015, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2349 (E), dated the 27th August, 2015, appointing Sri Manoj Kumar Sinha, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Patna City as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences having jurisdiction throughout the State of Bihar.
- (5) S.O. 2837 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, appointing Sri Muralidhar Pai B., XXXVIII Additional City Civil and Sessions Judge as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences having jurisdiction throughout the State of Karnataka.
- (6) S.O. 2838 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, appointing Shri S. Santosh Kumar, Additional District Judge-II, Ernakulam as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences having jurisdiction throughout the State of Kerala.
- (7) S.O. 2839 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, appointing Smt. Lucy Lalrinthari, District and Sessions Judge, Aizawl as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences having jurisdiction throughout the State of Mizoram.

[Placed in Library. *For* Sl. No. (1 to 7) *See* No. L.T. 3909/16/15]

- (8) S.O. 2874 (E), dated the 19th October, 2015, appointing Sri K. Ravinder Reddy, presided over the Court of IV Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences having jurisdiction throughout the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4091/16/15]
- (9) S.O. 3160 (E), dated the 24th November, 2015, appointing Shri Shailesh Kumar Ketarap, 1st Additional Sessions Judge, Jagdalpur as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences for Civil District Uttar Bastar Kanker, Bastar at Jagdalpur, Dakshin Bastar (Dantewada) and Kondagaon of Chhattisgarh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3909/16/15]

- (10) S.O. 3161 (E), dated the 24th November, 2015, appointing Shri Ram Prasanna Sharma, Sessions Judge, Bilaspur as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences having jurisdiction throughout the State of Chhattisgarh except the Civil District Uttar Bastar Kanker, Bastar at Jagdalpur, Dakshin Bastar (Dantawada) and Kondagaon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3909/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2010-11, 2012-13, 2014-15) of various Corporations and Consortium and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया):
महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

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

- (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2012-13, 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. 3912/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thriuvananthapuram, for the year 2010-11, 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.

- (c) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3911/16/15]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Performance Review of the programmes of the above Consortium.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3914/16/15]

- (iv) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited (J&K HPMC), Srinagar, for the years 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, within the stipulated period.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3918/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the ILK, Kota and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): 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:—

- (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited (ILK), Kota, Rajasthan, 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. 3922/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4015/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 36 of the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Border Management):—

- (1) G.S.R. 850 (E), dated the 12th November, 2015, publishing the Land Ports Authority of India (Contracts) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 851 (E), dated the 12th November, 2015, publishing the Land Ports Authority of India (Lost Property) Regulations, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 906 (E), dated the 27th November, 2015, publishing the Land Ports Authority of India (Fees and Other Charges) Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. (1 to 3) See No. L.T. 3926/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Limited (FISHCOPFED), 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. 3929/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Mines

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar and related papers

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और 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 Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

- (1) G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 14th August, 2015, publishing the National Mineral Exploration Trust Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3840/16/15]

- (2) G.S.R. 928 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2015, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 14th August, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4092/16/15]

- (3) G.S.R. 927 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2015, publishing the Mineral (Mining by Government Company) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3840/16/15]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Kolar, Karnataka, 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. 3839/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the various Universities, Commissions, Educational Institutes and Councils and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

(i) (a) Sixth Annual Report of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3869/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3872/16/15]

(iii) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Central University of Kashmir (formerly known as the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kashmir (formerly known as the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3859/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3867/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3864/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of South Bihar, Patna, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of South Bihar, Patna, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3864/16/15]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974:—
 - (a) Fortieth Annual Report of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3862/16/15]
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3874/16/15]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3870/16/15]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 and sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989:—

- (a) Twentieth Annual Report of the Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, Lumani, Nagaland, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3865/16/15]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 34 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3861/16/15]
- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Tezpur University Act, 1993:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Tezpur University, Assam, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Tezpur University, Assam, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3863/16/15]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956: —
 - (a) Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3890/16/15]
- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38 of the Delhi University Act, 1922:—
 - (a) Ninety-second Annual Report (Part I and II) of the University of Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3889/16/15]

- (viii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Chronological Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the sequence of events for laying the Audited Annual Accounts of the above University, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3882/16/15]
- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report of Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Review by the Government on working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3877/16/15]
- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3880/16/15]
- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Annual Report of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3866/16/15]
- (xii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi (IIT-Mandi), Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3873/16/15]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Punjab, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (2) Chronological Statements (in English and Hindi) showing the sequence of events of laying of the mentioned Reports at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3875/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Jabalpur, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Jabalpur, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (d) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the Annual Report and Audited Annual Accounts of the above Institute, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3842/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.

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

- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3881/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Punjab, for the year 2014-15.

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

- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3875/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3860/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, 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. 3871/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar, Assam, 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. 3884/16/15]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government of the Annual Report and Audited Annual Accounts of the above School, for the year 2014-15.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3883/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3887/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science (IIS), Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science (IIS), Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3886/16/15]
- (x) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3880/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the NIBMG, Kalyani and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, 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. 4021/16/15]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Urban Development**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of KMRL, Kochi and NCRTC, New Delhi and related papers****III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of BMTPC, New Delhi, RSC, New Delhi and CGEWHO, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O. 2327 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, regarding extension of tenure of Shri Satish Chandra, Claims Commissioner for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) till 3rd January, 2016, under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4039/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited (KMRL), Kochi, 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. 3613/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd. (NCRTC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4034/16/15]
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd. (NCRTC), 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.
- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4035/16/15]
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (ii) above.
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), 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 Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4036/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), 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. 4038/16/15]
 - (iii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO), 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 Organization.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4037/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Jaya Kishan Youth Club, Puri and related papers

II. Report (2014-15) of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, New Delhi and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (a) Annual Report of the Jaya Kishan Youth Club, Puri, Odisha, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Jaya Kishan Club, Puri, Odisha, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3940/16/15]
- II. (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3942/16/15]

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

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

- (i) Two Hundred Sixty-ninth Report on "Environmental issues of Himachal Pradesh in General and Shimla in Particular"; and
- (ii) Two Hundred Seventieth Report on "Environmental issues of Kerala in General and Kochi/Ernakulam in particular".

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): 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) Thirty-second Report on the subject "Indigenous Construction of Indian Naval Warships" based on C&AG Report No. 32 of 2010-11 relating to Ministry of Defence;
- (ii) Thirty-third Report on the subject "Unfruitful Expenditure on Establishment of Specific Pathogen Free Shrimp Seed Multiplication Centre - (NFDB)" based on Para No. 2.1 of the C&AG Report No. 23 of 2013 relating to Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);

- (iii) Thirty-fourth Report on the subject "Employees Provident Fund Organisation" based on C&AG Report No. 32 of 2013 relating to Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (iv) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Integrated Child Development Services Scheme" relating to Ministry of Women and Child Development.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2015-16) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित "विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षणिक/तकनीकी संस्थाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों के प्रतिनिधित्व को सुरक्षित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय" विषय पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2015-16) के चौथे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the First and Sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, पंचायती राज मंत्री तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की अनुदान मांगों (2014-15) और (2015-16) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पहले और छठे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report of 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): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.

**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained
in the One Hundred and Eighty-First Report
of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (दमन और दीव, दादरा और नागर हवेली और चंडीगढ़) के प्रशासन के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय के एक सौ अस्सीवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर एक सौ इक्यासीवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Reported move by V.H.P. For construction of Ram Temple in Ayodhya

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैंने भी इसके लिए नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: मैं महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे समाजवादी आंदोलन के जो पुरोधा थे, डा. लोहिया ...(व्यवधान)... यह व्यवस्था तो आप कर सकते हैं। जब व्यवस्थाएं खराब होंगी तो उसको सुधारने की जिम्मेदारी भी आपकी रहेगी।

सर, समाजवादी आंदोलन के पुरोधा थे डा. लोहिया। आजकल जो हमारे बाएं बाजू के मित्र हैं, उनको शिकायत होती है कि हम डा. लोहिया के रास्ते से कभी-कभी भटकते हैं, चूंकि उनको कई बार असुविधा होती है। मैं नेता सदन को स्मरण करा दूं कि डा. लोहिया हर साल चित्रकूट में रामायण मेला करते थे। उनका ऐसा मानना था कि राम के साथ जो मर्यादाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं, वे हिन्दू धर्म की आस्थाओं में विश्वास रखने वाले अन्य देवी-देवताओं के साथ नहीं हैं। भगवान श्री राम से आस्थाएं इतनी जुड़ी हुई थीं कि भगवान श्री कृष्ण, श्री राम से भी ज्यादा कई कलाओं में माहिर और व्यावहारिक थे, लेकिन सम्मान भगवान श्री राम का ही होता रहा। श्री राम को ही सबसे पहले 'मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम' का खिताब भी मिला।

महोदय, जो पहला विश्व हिन्दू समागम हुआ, उसके अध्यक्ष, डा. कर्ण सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उसमें भी राम मंदिर के निर्माण की बात उठी थी। अब ये उससे अलग हो गए हैं। जब श्री चंद्र शेखर जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब दिवंगत शेखावत जी ने भी इस प्रश्न को हल करने का प्रयास किया था। यहां श्री शरद पवार जी बैठे हैं, वे इस बात को जानते हैं। जब हम जनता दल में थे, तब श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव जी को भी ये सब चीजों 30 नवंबर को झेलनी पड़ी थीं।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब पुनः अयोध्या में वैसी ही परिस्थितियां पैदा की जा रही हैं। मैं समाचार पत्र का हवाला देकर कहना चाहता हूं, जिसका नोटिस नेता सदन भी लेंगे कि मंदिर-मस्जिद विवाद के पक्षकार निर्माणी अखाड़े के महन्त धर्मदास और कोई चम्पतराव नाम के मंदिर निर्माण कार्यशाला के प्रमुख हैं। उन्होंने 7 से 10 दिसम्बर तक डेरा डाला है और न्यास के कार्याध्यक्ष महन्त गोपाल दास का शिला पूजन दरअसल प्रधानमंत्री को घेरने की कोशिश है। सब जानते हैं कि मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है और अभी दस्तावेजों का अनुवाद भी नहीं हुआ है। ऐसे में माहौल गरमाने के अलावा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। सर, वर्ष 2017 में ...(व्यवधान)... वहां चुनाव होने हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Time over ...(Interruptions)... The rule ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please allow him. Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... He represents the middle side ...(Interruptions)... The House cannot be run by this side or that side ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... It is Zero Hour submission ...(Interruptions)... Now, please ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour mention is only for three minutes ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहुत important विषय है। श्री त्यागी जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री के. सी. त्यागी जी और कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बात कही है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उन्हें केवल इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)... सन् 1990 से लगातार चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is responding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, जो विवादित स्थल है, उससे वह लगभग डेढ़ किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूर है। ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी सरकार का और हमारी पार्टी का, दोनों का मत है कि न्यायालय के निर्णय का सम्मान होना चाहिए और ...(व्यवधान)... हम न्यायालय के निर्णय का सम्मान करेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए इसमें कहीं कोई confusion नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक बात है ...(व्यवधान)... जिन महन्तों का नाम लिया गया है, जिन साधु और संतों का नाम लिया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... वे अयोध्या में रहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... वहां उनके रहने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... और पत्थर को तराशे जाने पर भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वहां राम मंदिर का निर्माण हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... वह मामला न्यायालय में लंबित है। ...(व्यवधान)... न्यायालय के फैसले का इंतजार करिए ...(व्यवधान)... और न्यायालय के फैसले का सम्मान हम भी करेंगे और उन्हें भी करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे लगता है कि इस पर हमें और कोई विवाद नहीं करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मुझे सिर्फ आधा मिनट और बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there should be no need of any.. ...(Interruptions)... Shri. K. C. Tyagi ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour submission has only three minutes' time ...(Interruptions)... I cannot allow. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... As per the norms accepted here, it is only for three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... After three minutes, nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... So, what is the point in saying anything now? ...(Interruptions)... It will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Not only that; ...(Interruptions)... Now Listen. ...(Interruptions)... That is a different thing. ...(Interruptions)... Not only that, the Minister has made it clear that the Government and their party will go by the Court verdict. ...(Interruptions)... Then what is the confusion? ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह पहले भी हो चुका है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, give notice for another discussion. ...(Interruptions)... राम गोपाल जी, नोटिस दीजिए। दूसरा डिस्कशन ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मुझे एक मिनट के लिए अलाउ कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would say, all your names will be added as those who associate themselves with it. ...(Interruptions)... All those who are standing and supporting, their names may be included as those who associate themselves with

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

the issue. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? It is Zero Hour. You have not given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... नोटिस नहीं दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... He has not given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Okay, let the House hear what is going on in the country. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں مانیئے سدسیئے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمدب کرتا ہوں۔

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منورسلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں مانیئے سدسیئے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمدب کرتا ہوں۔

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Tyagi, the Zero Hour mention is only for three minutes. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... What are you saying? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा निवेदन है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : जिनका नाम लिया गया है, उनका बरसों से वहां पर आश्रम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... The Government has already made it clear. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... There is no notice. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you disturb the Zero Hour? ...(Interruptions)... मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... The Government will go by the decision of

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

the Court. Then, why do you agitate? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has made it very clear that the Government will go by the decision of the Court. Then, what is the need for agitation? ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go back. It is unnecessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to repeat that the hon. Minister has given an assurance that the Government would go by the Court's decision. Then, what is the need for this shouting and agitation? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody should obey the Court order. Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-four minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Point of order is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed the point of order.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, भारत संविधान से है। भारत का एक संविधान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... संविधान के अनुसार यह देश चलता है और संविधान के अनुसार ही न्यायपालिका कार्य करती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप रूल बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, the rule which constitutes the Supreme Court... *(Interruptions)*... Point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह निषेध है कि अगर something is pending in the Supreme Court, that is a *sub-judice* matter. That cannot be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing can be...*(Interruptions)*... सर, संविधान देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए। What is your point of order?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, संविधान के अनुसार जो मामला लंबित हो, अगर कहीं भी, कोई कार्यवाही उसके खिलाफ होगी, तो contempt of court होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, जब मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चल रहा है, तो उस पर चर्चा क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्हें अनुमति देने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग ...(व्यवधान)... इनकी सरकार मंदिर बनाने का नाटक करती है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; not allowed. There is no point of order in that. ...(Interruptions)... कोई point of order नहीं है। Now, Shri Babul Supriyo. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You quote the rule. I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Babul Supriyo. ...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — *Contd.*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Digvijaya Singhji, what is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, my point of order is, hon. K. C. Tyagi was raising a very important issue which concerns the internal security of this country, and which violates the way... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my point of order is, he should be allowed to complete his speech. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Digvijayaji. You are a very, very senior Member. You know the rules; you know the conventions. I cannot violate the rules and conventions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed Mr. Tyagi.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you allow Tyagiji to speak. Before he could finish his speech, there was uproar. So, he should be allowed to complete his speech. That is my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He should know how to contain his speech within three minutes to bring all points. Yesterday, I heard... ...*(Interruptions)*... I am forced to mention a name. In this House, yesterday, I heard the speech of Ms. Anu Aga. ...*(Interruptions)*... She spoke only two minutes. But whatever she wanted, she said. So, in three minutes, one should be able to say. It is only three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, I cannot allow the same Zero Hour Submission, which you have made. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you come to the Chair with some other notice. Then, I can allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरे दो मिनट हुए थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only that, his point has been responded to by the hon. Minister, in which he has made it very clear that the Government will go by the court order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, ६ दिसम्बर को क्या हुआ था? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, there is no need to raise it again at all because everybody has to respect the court order. So, no need of raising it again. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — *Contd.*

Delay in investigation of murder of Dr. Dabholkar

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I am standing here to raise a very important issue and demanding the Central Government to constitute a Special Investigation Team into... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you object to his Zero Hour issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you object to his Zero Hour issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: ...the murder case of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar. Sir, Narendra Dabholkar was killed in August, 2013. He was the man who was fighting

against superstitions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the last day; some Members have to raise something. Please understand that also. ...*(Interruptions)*... My dear Congress Members, on the last day, some Members have to raise some important issues. Understand that also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. You are not gaining anything by shouting slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them raise; let them raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow him. Why do you stand in the way of Shri K.K. Ragesh? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, my time has gone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, Dr. Narendra Dabholkar was killed in 2013, and till today, his murderers have not been brought before justice. He was the man who was fighting against superstitions. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was the man who had drafted the Anti-Black Magic Bill. That was the very reason why he was killed. Immediately after the killing, ...*(Interruptions)*... In fact, he was objected to by the Hindutva forces. ...*(Interruptions)*... including the BJP and the Shiv Sena. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very clear that there was a motivated attempt and conspiracy behind the killing of Narendra Dabholkar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Till date, the investigating agency, the CBI, has not arrested the culprits. ...*(Interruptions)*... It could not even make a proper investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Immediately after the incident, the police stated that it was a planned murder. ...*(Interruptions)*... The police also stated that seven cameras had captured the footages of the killers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Despite this, why have they not been arrested? ...*(Interruptions)*... The attitude of the CBI was also criticized. ...*(Interruptions)*... The court asked why the CBI was not having any interest in investigating the case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who is behind all these things? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is the CBI being made a caged parrot? ...*(Interruptions)*... Who is behind that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Alleged irregularities in recruitment from sports quota

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे Indian sports culture में हमारे रूरल खिलाड़ी, ट्राइबल खिलाड़ी, स्पोर्ट्स सिर्फ fun और entertainment के लिए नहीं खेलते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Sports के जिरए career बनाने और जीने के साधन के लिए खेलते हैं, ...(**व्यवधान**)... लेकिन अब हमारे खिलाड़ियों की यह दशा हो गई है कि हमारी national shooting की women खिलाड़ी ढाबा चला रही हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारी international women athletes गोलगप्पे की दुकानें चला रही हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, हमारे international Karate players चाय बेच रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, यह बड़े दुख की बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि हमारे जितने भी PSUs हैं, ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, हमारे जितने भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ...(**व्यवधान**)... sports quota है ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसको फिल नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, मैं इसके साथ-साथ आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा ...(**व्यवधान**)... जितने भी हमारे स्पोर्ट्स पर्सन्स हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... sports quota से उनको भर्ती किया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी सरकारी विभाग हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... और हमारे जितने भी PSUs हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनमें भी 5 per cent sports quota है ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसी तरीके से यहां भी कोटा होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, हमारे प्रदेश ओडिशा में PSUs हैं, जैसे SAIL, NTPC, MCL, NALCO, Paradip Port Trust, HAL ...(**व्यवधान**)... इनमें नियम के अनुसार वे sports quota में recruitment नहीं हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारे ट्राइबल बच्चे वहां जॉब के लिए जा रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, जितने भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे sports quota के तहत recruitment नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा ...(**व्यवधान**)... कि sports quota के अधीन recruitment किया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, मैं आखिर में सरकार से मांग करना चाहूंगा कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... नियम के अनुसार sports quota के अधीन जो 5 per cent sports quota है ...(**व्यवधान**)... सभी PSUs, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में निर्देश जारी किया जाए ...(**व्यवधान**)... sports quota recruitment को उचित प्राथमिकता दे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... धन्यवाद।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

چودھری منورسلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، مانئے سدئیے نے جو موضوع اٹھایا ہے، میں اپنے آپ کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has said. ...(Interruptions)...

Concern over pollution caused at Toll Plazas on National Highways

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I request that ...(Interruptions)... The Tata Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), in a recent research has revealed that air pollution at toll plazas on national highways and municipal toll booths in the country is beyond permissible limits. ...(Interruptions)... The average PM 2.5 level was found to be 150 on national highway toll plazas, which is beyond permissible level of 60, as prescribed by the CPCB. ...(Interruptions)... As a result, the health of toll plaza workers, the commuters, as also the people living around toll plazas, is being severely affected due to heavy air pollution. ...(Interruptions)... Because of this, the cases of lung cancer and chronic respiratory illness are rising alarmingly among the stakeholders. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the toll plaza workers spend the entire day and night confined within the booths impacted by exhaust fumes and particulate matters. By taking some small steps, according to a study done in the United States, we could save at least 0.35 tonnes of volatile organic compound emitted in the air per day, besides gallons of fuel and working man hours and human lives. ...(Interruptions)... सर, यहां हमारे टोल प्लाजाओं पर जितना भी fuel spoil होता है, ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें हमें कितना foreign exchange देना पड़ता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए टोल प्लाजाओं के लिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Make a provision for

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

express toll lanes; provide electronic toll collection facility and EZ passes; provide air purifiers, Oxygen dispensers at toll plazas; like Road Tax, bring up One-Time-Toll-Deposit Scheme; develop enough greenery around toll plazas; and install air quality monitoring System in all toll plazas and booths. *...(Interruptions)...* सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया पेट्रोल और डीजल के ऊपर एक रुपया सेस ले रही है। वह प्रति दिन कितना सेस ले रही है, *...(व्यवधान)...* लेकिन maintenance के लिए वह compensate नहीं कर रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* जैसे आपने “स्वच्छ भारत” के लिए 0.5 प्रतिशत टैक्स लिया है, आप वैसा ही कुछ टैक्स लीजिए, *...(व्यवधान)...* लेकिन time saved is money saved. इसलिए "time saved is money saved" concept को आप भारतवर्ष में लाइए। इसी कारण मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप *...(व्यवधान)...* इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप टोल प्लाजाओं के ऊपर प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाएँ। *...(समय की घंटी)...* *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween. *...(Interruptions)...* Take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Treasury Benchers, take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Treasury Benchers may resume their seats, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

Exploitation of dalit in AIIMS

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, जब सदन मैं अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक आया था, *...(व्यवधान)...* तो सदन में गतिरोध जारी था और सत्ता पक्ष के लोग यह कह रहे थे कि अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक पास करना जरूरी है, *...(व्यवधान)...* तो पूरे सदन ने एकमत होकर 21 तारीख को बिना चर्चा के ही इस बिल को पास कर दिया। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं आपके माध्यम से आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ कि एक दलित महिला, *...(व्यवधान)...* जिसका नाम शशि मावर है, जो महिला एम्स में संकाय सदस्य है, *...(व्यवधान)...* उसका मानसिक उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसके खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग में जाकर उसने अपना केस दर्ज कराया *...(व्यवधान)...* और केस दर्ज कराने के बाद आयोग ने यह फैसला दिया कि उसे उसके पद पर पुनः बहाल कराया जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...* लेकिन इसके दो महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी उसको उसके पद पर नहीं रखा जा रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... एक तरफ वह अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण विधेयक पास कराने में इतनी तत्परता दिखाती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ एक दलित महिला के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप इस विधेयक को पास कराने में तत्परता दिखाते हैं, तो उसी तरह से आप उस दलित महिला को इंसाफ दिलाने में भी तत्परता दिखाएँ ...(व्यवधान)... और उसको उसके पद पर बहाल करवाएँ, यही मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar to associate.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

...(Interruptions)...

Demand for ensuring safety from cyber attacks on the country

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I wish to say that cyber criminals are now using social networking sites to target users in India. India has become the second largest victim of cyber attacks in the world. ...(Interruptions)... In the last five months alone, more than 50,000 cyber attacks have been reported. According to the logs as analyzed and made available in the Internet Protocol, a total number of 27,605 attacks have been reported in the first two months. ...(Interruptions)... Nearly half of India's Internet population is hit by cyber attacks, as reported by Norton. The India-specific report says that on an average, an affected individual loses roughly ₹ 16,000 dealing with the fallout of cyber crimes. About 113 million Indians

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

were affected by online crimes. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is a dreadful statistics for a country with huge young population and in which hundreds of thousands of smartphones are sold every few seconds and thousands of people mark their arrival on the Interweb. ...(Interruptions)... If you want Digital India to be successful, we have to take care of cyber crimes. ...(Interruptions)... I demand that there should be a separate Ministry for Cyber Security in the country. ...(Interruptions)... We must take initiative in the world. ...(Interruptions)... India must be the first country to start the Cyber Security Ministry. And, certainly, all the Members of Parliament and the MLAs should be given training in cyber security issues. ...(Interruptions)... Our universities must be given special funds to start cyber security courses in universities and colleges. ...(Interruptions)... I demand, Sir, that there should be a proper cyber lab in the country. India is the software capital of the world, but, still we don't have a state-of-the-art cyber lab in the country. ...(Interruptions)... We also want that State-wide cyber courts be established and cyber awareness training be imparted on a periodic basis. ...(Interruptions)... We must mandate cyber audits across all industries similar to telecom and banking. ...(Interruptions)... Unless we have the cyber audits across all offices, including telecom and banking, we will not be able to control and resist the cyber crimes and hacking. This has become a national security issue and this will be a blood-less war. ...(Interruptions)... The Third World War will be the Cyber War and India has to prepare for it. Sir, this has become the most serious issue in the world. ...(Interruptions)... India's cyber crime laws have to be updated and more strengthened. I demand that the Government must take care of these issues immediately. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri K. N. Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K.N. Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)...

Tragic death of Air India Engineer in Mumbai due to lack of security precautions

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I want to raise a very serious issue of safety and security of Air India staff working in different airports. Sir, in the last week, at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, a technician, namely, Ravi Subramanian, was sucked into the Air India engine while he was preparing for taxiing away for its flight. Sir, after the accident...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you disturb? ...*(Interruptions)*.. Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you disturb? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the last day. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the last day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Members to have their say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you disturb? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): The copilot, without knowing the norms, started the engine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow the Members to have their say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Without knowing the norms, he started the engine. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Because it was a Jet engine, the technician was sucked into the engine and he died immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was cut into pieces! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this shows the situation of Air India. It was told that the copilot was zero hour experience pilot. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak louder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, in Air India, many pilots have only zero hour experience. ...*(Interruptions)*... Last time when we were going to Trivandrum, the pilot told us that he is the pilot who is having ...*(Interruptions)*... less experience. ...*(Interruptions)*... After 14 hours of flight, he was compelled to fly ...*(Interruptions)*... The copilot was having zero hour experience. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, casual and contract workers ...*(Interruptions)*... are working in Air India. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not getting salary. ...*(Interruptions)*... The plight of the passengers who are travelling in the aircraft is very desperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I urge upon the Government to look into the matter very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*... A technician who is ...*(Interruptions)*.. sucked into the Jet engine because of the lack of experience ...*(Interruptions)*... of the pilots who are flying. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday also, Sir, we found an aircraft. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is because of technical reasons. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this is a very serious situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am urging upon the Government to take it seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is not taking it seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the situation in the Air India. That is what I want to raise here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. *...(Interruptions)...*

Lack of specialised coaches for training paralympic athletes

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the issue of crunch of specialised coaches to train paralympic athletes in India. *...(Interruptions)...* The problem of lack of specialised coaches for training is being faced by an average disabled athlete in India. *...(Interruptions)...* Moreover, Sir, the general coaches so allotted to these athletes lack the knowledge and experience in techniques for training them for the international olympic games. *...(Interruptions)...* The aforesaid problem not only leaves a para-athlete for international olympics in isolation for training purposes but also severely affects their performances at international level. *...(Interruptions)...* Till date, only five specialized coaches (ex para-athletes) have been recruited by the Government in Sports Authority of India. *...(Interruptions)...* However, those five specialized coaches have only been able to assist the para-athletes belonging to the category of athletics, weightlifting, swimming and other para-athletes still train without any specialized coaches for their sport. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, the crunch of specialized coaches for para-athletes is primarily caused due to the imbalance of course content in the standard diploma course for coaching. *...(Interruptions)...* Presently, the standard course for coaching is primarily built to cater to general class of sportspersons and the adequate content relating to the needs of para-athletes is lacking. *...(Interruptions)...* Hence, I would request the Ministry to introduce a core module and course content in the standard diploma course for coaching as a long-term goal. *...(Interruptions)...* As a short-term goal, I would request the Ministry to induct or hire international coaches at their expense to train the para-athletes as well as the local Indian athletes responsible for training the para-athletes. Thank you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra ...(Interruptions)...

**Demand for enhancing grants for non-plan
expenditure for Puducherry**

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, the Government of India has been providing Non-Plan expenditure to Puducherry for its committed expenditure like salaries, pension, wages, interest payment, etc., but it remained static over the last many years, except 2015-16. Unfortunately, after implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission, the Government of India is not providing required Central Assistance, especially Non-Plan grant, forcing Puducherry to utilize its own resources for Non-Plan expenditure resulting in UT having hardly any money for implementation of its ongoing infrastructure projects and welfare schemes for the people of Puducherry.

Prior to the Sixth CPC, the Government of India used to give ₹ 367 crores annually without any increase in DA amount. After the Sixth CPC, the Government of India increased the grant by just ₹ 126 crores as against the Finance Ministry's assessment of ₹ 256 crores. It means, the Government of India gave ₹ 126 crores less.

Secondly, there is a shortfall of ₹ 377 crores towards arrears and additionality given in 2008-09 and 2009-10. So, since 2010, the Government of Puducherry is requesting to increase the Non-Plan Grant to offset the increase in salary expenditure due to the Sixth CPC and two DAs which comes to 15 per cent.

So, Non-Plan Grant due from the Government of India up to 2014-15 comes to ₹ 1,352 crores, as detailed below:—

(i) Shortfall in pay increase due: to 6th CPC in 2008-09 and 2009-10	377 crores	
(ii) Shortfall in pay increase for 5 years: from 2010-11 to 2014-15	630 crores	1352 crores
(iii) Increase in DA and Bonus from: 2011-12 to 2014-15	345 crores	

Thirdly, when the Seventh Pay Commission will be implemented from 01.01.2016, how can Puducherry meet when it has a shortfall of ₹ 1,352 crores towards the Sixth CPC.

Hence, as an interim assistance, ₹ 500 crores be released immediately by the Government of India in this fiscal year to Puducherry to meet its expenditure on infrastructure and welfare schemes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C. P. Narayanan ...(Interruptions)...

**Demand for giving clarification on need to ensure privacy of
adhaar Card holders**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): The Supreme Court has once again made it clear that Governments cannot make Aadhaar mandatory for accessing most public services. However, many public services and welfare schemes are designed to be much easier to access with Aadhaar. It is concerning that the Aadhaar programme has been rolled out with no legislative basis or protections.

The UIDAI collects critical personal data from those who register, including their biometric data, but the Government has not made the privacy and security rights of registered persons clear. These rights are not protected by any legislation, and the permitted uses of Aadhaar are still unclear. Already, there has been one case of a High Court ordering the use of a UIDAI database for a criminal investigation. Though this order was overturned by the Supreme Court, a comprehensive law is essential to determine the boundaries of Aadhaar data use and ensuring citizen privacy. Without legally imposed obligations to maintain data privacy and security, the biometric and demographic data of more than a 100 crore people is vulnerable to misuse.

The holders of Aadhaar data must be held to legal standards of privacy and security, and face regular legislative scrutiny. Especially in light of recent Government comments that Indians do not have a fundamental right to privacy, the Government must clarify how the privacy of Aadhaar data is ensured.

**Demand for implementation of skill development programme in collaboration
with State Governments**

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Sir, skill development and education are essential to secure the future of India's burgeoning youth population. To provide for India's huge youth population and take full advantage of our demographic dividend, it is essential for the Central Government to work with State Governments to best reach out to the youth who need skills and identify good partners in this initiative.

The Government's efforts in skill development, however, do not involve State Governments. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana offers industry-relevant skill training through private training partners across the country. However, the

Scheme is implemented entirely by the National Skill Development Corporation, with little consultation with State Governments. The Government must recognize that the economic needs and opportunities available in each State vary greatly. To understand and identify the skills most needed in each State and local economy, State Governments must play a leading role in the selection of training partners and courses to be offered through PMKVY.

Supporting youth in seeking employment after their training must also be an integral part of skill development in India. The Government has estimated that the human resources requirement of West Bengal would be more than 93 lakh over the period 2013-2022, but less than 30,000 trainings have been completed under the PMKVY in the State.

I urge the Government to closely collaborate with State Governments, which are best placed to identify training partners, relevant courses and local employment opportunities for India's youth.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Abdul Wahab *...(Interruptions)...* Shri P.L. Punia *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Anubhav Mohanty *...(Interruptions)...*

**Demand for giving adequate funds under Post-Matric Scholarship
Scheme for State of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I urge the release of the Government of India's share towards the disbursement of post-matric scholarship to the students belonging to the SC/ST in Tamil Nadu, which now totals ₹ 1,549.76 crores for the period up to 2015 to 2016.

My leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. Amma's Government in Tamil Nadu, is implementing the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of post-matric scholarship for students belonging to SC/ST pursuing higher studies in recognized institutions. Under this scheme, 100 per cent Central Assistance is provided in all States, beyond the committed liability. In 2015 to 2016, the Government of Tamil Nadu has to incur a total expenditure of ₹ 1,295.55 crores towards post-matric scholarship, out of which ₹ 942 crores is Government of India's share. For the period of 2014-2015, arrears totaling ₹ 1,175.10 crores were pending.

During 2015 to 2016, so far only ₹ 567.34 crores has been released by the Government of India leaving to balance of ₹ 1,549.76 crores.

I have been informed that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has admitted the claims of Tamil Nadu under the post-matric scholarship scheme, but is unable to release the funds to the State due to insufficient budgetary allocation.

Most of the students are from very poor families, adequately motivated to pursue their studies. Delay in the disbursement of scholarship undermines the credibility of the scheme.

I request that the Ministry of Finance may be directed to provide adequate funds to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to release the entire pending Central share of ₹ 1,549.76 crores to the State of Tamil Nadu.

**Demand for taking effective steps to fill vacancies of posts of
Commissioners in Central Board of Excise and Customs**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the Central Board of Excise and Customs was created for collection of revenues and prevention of trafficking and smuggling. The CBEC collects huge revenue for the Central Government to the tune of about rupees six lakh crore every year shareable among the States. There are 7 Director Generals, 5 Directorates, 24 Zones of Commissionerates of Central Excise, 11 Zones of Commissionerate of Customs, 4 Zones of Commissionerates of Service Tax and 5 Large Tax Payer Units (LTUs) in the CBEC.

In the CBEC, promotions are not made in a time-bound manner at the Commissioner level, resulting in more than 150 vacancies for the past two years. Revenue Officers like Commissionerate heads, that is, Commissioners and Divisional heads are the most important officials in collecting these taxes and preventing drug trafficking and smuggling. With huge vacancy and without promotion to these important posts of the Revenue Department, how can the Government achieve its target in collection of revenue?

And also, the vacancy is high and promotion from the post of Superintendent to Assistant Commissioner, which is feeder cadre with subsequent promotions to reach the post of Commissioners and above has not taken place for many years and reservation policy to SC/ST is not followed even after the Supreme Court order in Rohtas Bhankhar case.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to fill up the post of Commissioners and also follow reservation policy for feeder cadre from the post of Superintendent as per the order of the Supreme Court in Rohtas Bhankhar case.

**Demand for making accreditation and evaluation mandatory for all
universities and colleges to enhance quality of higher education**

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, भारत में प्रत्यायन एजेंसियों की स्थापना इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि उच्चतर शिक्षा के स्तर और गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो, किन्तु प्रत्यायन प्रक्रिया अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में विफल रही है।

यूजीसी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त 164 विश्वविद्यालयों में से केवल 140 विश्वविद्यालयों ने राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन परिषद (नैक) द्वारा प्रत्यायित कराया है और उनमें से केवल 32 प्रतिशत को ए ग्रेड अथवा इससे अधिक के दर्जे में रखा गया है।

नैक द्वारा 4870 कालेजों में से कुल 2780 कालेजों को प्रत्यायित किया गया है और इनमें से केवल 9 प्रतिशत को ए अथवा अधिक के दर्जे में रखा गया है। प्रत्यायित संस्थाओं में से 68 प्रतिशत विश्वविद्यालयों और 91 प्रतिशत महाविद्यालयों को नैक द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट गुणवत्ता मानदंडों के संदर्भ में औसत से कम दर्जे में रखा गया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि इस युवा देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत 68 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी एवं महाविद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत 91 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी औसत अथवा औसत से कम दर्जे की शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं।

इसका सीधा मतलब है कि देश की अधिकतर उच्च शिक्षा संस्थाएं युवा शक्ति को सशक्त बनाने के बजाय खोखला कर रही हैं। इन परिस्थितियों के बावजूद देश में नित नए डिग्री कालेज खुल रहे हैं, नए केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोले जा रहे हैं और डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों को मान्यता दी जा रही है।

महोदय, मेरी सदन से मांग है कि प्रत्यायन प्रक्रिया सभी विश्वविद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों (चाहे संस्था सार्वजनिक रूप से वित्त-पोषित है या नहीं) के लिए अनिवार्य की जाए तथा औसत अथवा औसत से कम ग्रेड वाली संस्थाओं की मान्यता रद्द की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy ...(Interruptions)...

Demand for taking necessary measures to remove problems of textile sector, particularly, power loom sector

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, India's textile sector is one of the oldest industries in the Indian economy. It is one of the largest contributors to India's exports with approximately 11 per cent of total exports. It contributes around 3 per cent to the GDP. After agriculture, the textile industry is the largest employer in the country.

Textile sector, particularly, Ordinary Power Loom sector, is facing many problems. One among them is restrictions imposed by Section 3 of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production), Act 1985. This section vests power with the Advisory Committee to reserve articles for the exclusive production by handloom weavers. Due to this, power loom sector cannot produce sarees, lungies, dhoties, towels, jamukkalam, kambili etc., which are daily needs of common people.

A comparative study of Second Handloom Census (1995) and Third Handloom Census (2010) indicates that the number of handloom weavers are decreasing throughout the country. In this backdrop, putting restriction on Ordinary Power Loom Sector will lead to black marketing of these products and accumulation of wealth in few hands which will adversely affect the concept of 'distributive growth'.

In order to increase the production capacity and also to compete with our neighbouring countries, viz., Bangladesh and China, weavers were encouraged to shift to power loom from 1970. At the same time, putting restriction on Power Loom Sector will affect their livelihood and question their very existence itself.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to give relaxation to produce more items/dress materials by Ordinary Power Loom sector. Thank you.

Demand for taking immediate measures for smooth functioning of Central Institute for Classical Tamil in Chennai, Tamil Nadu

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Central Institute for Classical Tamil (CICT), which was established in Chennai on May 18th, 2008, by the efforts of the then Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaingar, has been rendered non-functional in the recent past due to paucity of funds.

The journals by CICT titled 'Classical Language' in both English and Tamil, stopped after 2011. The CICT also used to hold numerous workshops and seminars in various universities and colleges and came out with research publications.

The fund allocated by the Union Government for CICT over the past two years has been declined. The financial assistance provided was stopped during 2014-15. Although ₹ 11 crore were allocated by the Union Government previously, it has declined to ₹ 5 crores since the last financial year. This has put a halt to the seminars and conferences organized by CICT, and payments due from previous years are yet to be settled. Furthermore, sensitive posts like that of the Director and the Registrar have not been filled for the past five years.

Although an estimated sum of ₹ 250 crores was approved by the Union Government for the construction of buildings on the 6.71 hectares of land the State Government had allocated, no developments have taken place on this front over the past five years.

I urge upon the Government to appoint a permanent Director and Registrar at the earliest, and allocate the funds needed for the functioning of CICT. Moreover, it is urged that the employees of the CICT working on a contractual basis be regularized.

Demand for preparing vision 2020 roadmap aimed at reducing percentage of children with stunted growth

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of urgent national importance that according to the recently released India Health Report and Global Nutrition Report 2015, stunted growth in children below the age of five is rampant in the country.

About 39 per cent of children in India still suffer stunted growth due to undernutrition and only 21.3 per cent get food supplements from the Government. It is an unfortunate finding that child undernutrition rates in India are much higher than the world's poorest countries.

The present problem of stunted growth risks biological and psycho-social processes of child development and affects children's future. Hence, it requires that the Central Government commits strongly to eradicate stunting.

The Government must create an ecosystem of new and existing schemes (ICDS, JSS, JSSK) based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, to ensure total food security and hygienic living conditions to low income groups of antenatal and neonatal mothers and children. All required resources must cover the entire country in a time-bound manner and various Central Ministries could provide auxiliary support to realise this. Public and private investments to address dietary issues must be encouraged. Moreover, the Centre must provide administrative assistance to States, particularly those without a nutrition policy (Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha).

It is important that the Government carries out biannual surveys to gather nutritional health data and prepares a Vision 2020 roadmap aimed at reducing the percentage of stunted children in India to single digits and then eliminating this scourge completely.

Demand for giving insurance coverage to vehicles affected by floods

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, normally the southern region of our nation never affected by heavy rains or floods. But this time, November onwards heavy rains and floods affected Chennai, Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Kadalur, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.

In the floods, more than 1,00,000 vehicles, both two-wheeled vehicles and four-wheeled vehicles, are damaged. Those vehicles were insured under general insurance. But they are not insured against flood damage. So the insurance companies are not giving compensation. All the insurance companies are not willing to entertain vehicle owners for the vehicles damaged in the floods. The hon. Finance Minister and the Government of India have to relax the insurance rules, so that they release the compensation for the damage meted out to the vehicles in the recent floods in Tamil Nadu.

I urge the Government of India to give necessary instructions to all the insurance companies for issuing compensation to the vehicle owners for the vehicles damaged in the recent floods in Tamil Nadu.

**Demand for waiving off loans of farmers affected by natural calamities,
particularly in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में गत तीन वर्षों से सूखे, बाढ़, अतिवृष्टि आदि दैवी आपदाओं के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का कर्ज अदा नहीं कर पा रहा है, जिसके कारण उसके जीवन में निराशा उत्पन्न हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सहकारी बैंकों के किसानों के कर्जे माफ किए थे, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्ज माफ नहीं हुए हैं। इस वर्ष विशेष तौर पर बुंदेलखंड का किसान बहुत परेशान है। वहां सूखे के कारण न तो खरीफ की फसल हुई है और न ही रबी की फसल की बुआई हो पा रही है। बुंदेलखंड में सूखे के कारण जनपद बांदा, चित्रकूट, हमीरपुर, महोबा, ललितपुर, जालौन, झांसी के किसानों की स्थिति बदहाल हो गई है। दूसरी तरफ अन्ना प्रथा से जंगली जानवरों तथा किसानों के गैर-दुधारू जानवरों ने किसानों की बची-खुची फसल को नष्ट कर दिया है, जिससे किसान निराश और हताश हो गया है और अपनी खेती छोड़कर पलायन कर रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए सभी प्रकार के कर्ज माफ किए जाने आवश्यक हैं।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्जे माफ करने के आदेश जारी करने की कृपा करें।

**Demand for issuing *pattas* to all owners of ancestral lands affected by
Zamindari Abolition Act, 1969 and providing them basic amenities**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, about 80,080 acres were brought under Zamindari Abolition Act, 1969 in the Oveli areas in Nilgiris District in Tamil Nadu. In this ancestral land, 11 limited companies and 82 small estates are situated. About 20,000 small farmers are also residing in this area, which is within the ambit of Zamindari Abolition Act, 1969. There are some ancestral lands like this all over the country owned by many generations in Kerala, Assam, Jharkhand, etc. The ancestral lands in Gudalur Nilgiris originally belonged to Nilambur Temple. In 1974, the then Central Government decided to provide *pattas* to the original land owners excluding the virgin forest area. The remaining lands may be provided on *patta* to small farmers for cultivation. The then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu refused to implement this as the beneficiaries were mostly Keralite and he had thought that the forests may be destroyed. So, the idea of a decision to issue *pattas* to ancestral land owners was dropped. In 1995, 11 estate owners filed a writ petition O.S. No. 2002/95 in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court passed an order that the concerned State Government could take a decision of their own and they have to decide that within 11 months and also that a committee should be constituted. A committee was constituted by the Central Government and it was directed to submit a report for the growth, progress and betterment of forests, and also monitor development of forests. After 1997, in Oveli Town Panchayat, about 20,000 people have been living in a pitiable situation without roads, street lighting, drainage, etc. So, the Government of India

should give a direction to implement issue of *pattas* to all ancestral land owners and provide basic amenities in the area.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut ...(Interruptions)...

Concern over growing cancer cases in Kerala and request for granting special assistance to Malabar Cancer Centre

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a study conducted by the RCC in 2011 had revealed the fact that in Kerala there was an alarming increase in cancer cases. It was found in the survey that during the past three decades the cancer cases in the State had increased by 280 per cent. The study shows that every year 25,000 new cases are being reported. Presently the situation has not improved but further worsened. Every year 50,000 new cancer cases are being diagnosed .

It is reported that apart from the genetic problems, pollution and excessive use of pesticide in vegetables and fruits were found to be the major reasons for high prevalence of cancer in the State. Further major reason for cancer deaths is due to late detection.

Given the alarming State of affairs, the Central Government must constitute an expert committee to study the alarming growth of cancer disease in Kerala.

The Malabar Cancer Centre set up by the State Government in Kerala has to be strengthened immediately. Patients from northern part of Kerala are mainly depending on the MCC which was established by the State Government.

I demand of the Centre to take necessary steps to strengthen the MCC; and provide special assistance to the MCC to develop it as a major cancer research institute in the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.N. Balagopal ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ahamed Hassan ...(Interruptions)...

Demand for starting two trains from Delhi passing through certain stations to connect Dakor in Gujarat with other States of the country

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, गुजरात के खेड़ा जिले के डाकोर में भगवान रणछोड़ जी का सुप्रसिद्ध मंदिर है। मंदिर करीब 700 साल पुराना है। सारे भारत से, हर प्रान्त के यात्री भगवान रणछोड़ के दर्शन करने के लिए आते हैं। हर माह की पूर्णिमा के दिन 5 से 10 लाख लोग दर्शन के लिए डाकोर आते हैं। दिल्ली, हरियाणा, यूपी., राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र आदि राज्यों के यात्रीगण कम पैसों में डाकोर रणछोड़ जी भगवान के दर्शन करने आ सकें, इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि एक ट्रेन दिल्ली से वाया मथुरा, कोटा, रतलाम, गोधरा, डाकोर और आनंद होकर मुम्बई चलाई जाए तथा दूसरी एक ट्रेन दिल्ली से वाया कोटा, रतलाम, गोधरा, डाकोर और आनंद होकर अहमदाबाद के लिए शुरू की जाए। हमारे यहां के अनेक लोगों द्वारा ऐसी डिमांड कई वर्षों से की जा रही है।

महोदय, अन्य राज्यों से जिन लोगों को सड़क मार्ग से डाकोर में भगवान रणछोड़ जी के दर्शन के लिए आना पड़ता है, उसमें उन्हें बहुत खर्च करना पड़ता है। उसमें समय भी बहुत ज्यादा लगता है और बहुत कठिनाइयां भी उठानी पड़ती हैं। इसलिए जिन दो ट्रेनों को चलाने की प्रार्थना की गई है, उन्हें यात्रियों की सुविधाओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए चलाने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Keshava Rao *...(Interruptions)...*

**Demand for issuing a postal stamp in honour of spiritual Guru
Swaminarayan on his 95th Birthday**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): It is rare in our history that a spiritual order like Swaminarayan takes roots and spreads the fragrance of human values.

What is left with a person who has given his all? Nothing. Nothing but himself. And that himself is everything. It is an ocean of goodness, of purity and humility, a summary of spirituality. And that is enough to inspire millions. In Swamiji's presence, doubts dissolve, confusions clear, hurts heal and the mind finds peace. People find answers to life's toughest questions. That's what we see in the great person of Pujya Pramukh Swami who is turning 95 now.

Pujya Pramukh Swami Maharaj is the fifth spiritual successor of Bhagwan Swaminarayan and the present leader of Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottarn Swaminarayan Sanstha. He leads an austere life of lifetime celibacy, without personal wealth or comfort representing the essence of Hinduism. His compassion for humanity, universal wisdom and striking simplicity have touched many world religious and national leaders. But most important is his quiet, undisturbed love for God which rises beyond all borders of nation, race and religion.

I demand the Government to issue a Postal Stamp in his honour to mark his 95th birthday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta *...(Interruptions)...*

**Demand for sanctioning necessary funds for construction of flood carrier
canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area in Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu) : By implementing this scheme, total 23040 hectares of Ayacut in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts of Tamil Nadu will come under cultivation. Every year 13 TMC of water is wasted and drains into the sea from Tamirabarani River. By this scheme, we are diverting 2.7 tmc of water to drought prone areas of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi district in Tamil Nadu. It also minimizes sea water intrusion in coastal areas of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts. The ground water potential will rise by recharging the wells located in the project area.

As per the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), the Government of India assistance is 75% and State share is 25%. As per these guidelines, State has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 208.3 crores till date and the project has been completed upto 30 kms. Total project length is 73 kms. The Minister of Water Resources Technical Advisory Committee has approved this project for the value of ₹ 872.45/- crores during its 126th meeting held on 16.7.2015.

Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India has to provide Investment Clearance for the sanctioning of this amount and recommend the same to the Ministry of Finance for the release of funds immediately.

**Demand for repair and maintenance work on
National Highway-44 in Assam**

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, National Highway-44 (NH-44) is in the North-Eastern part of India which connects Shillong, the State Capital of Meghalaya with Sabroom, near India-Bangladesh in Tripura, with a distance of 630 km, of which 184 km is in Meghalaya, 111 km is in Assam and 335 km is in Tripura.

NH-44 patch under Assam ranges from Malidhar (Assam-Meghalaya Border) to Churaibari (Assam-Tripura Border). For the last two to three years, no maintenance and repair work of the roads have taken place. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT&H) clubbed small stretches in one large package and provided requisite assistance to the contractor for execution of the work, but the contractor could achieve only 27 per cent progress till date. The Ministry has given sanction to the estimate under Annual Plan 2014-15 and invited tender in November, 2014. But the work is yet to be allotted.

The enormous growth of traffic compounded with problem of overloading by commercial vehicles has left the road beyond repair under normal maintenance fund. Moreover, incessant rain from March to October, 2015 has further deteriorated the road condition to such an extent that it has become dangerous to ply vehicles, and hundreds of vehicles are stranded due to the poor condition of the road.

Despite repeated requests to the National Highway Authority of India and the MoRT&H the situation remains unchanged. Many protests have been staged in different States linked to NH-44. Thus, I hereby make an appeal to the Government to take up this work on priority basis.

Demand for including Kunchitiga Caste in Central List of OBCs

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Kunchitiga Caste has been declared as Backward Caste by Karnataka Government. In the Central List of Other Backward

Castes, Sarpa Vokalinga and Upinna Kolaga Vokalinga have been declared as Backward Castes but Kunchitiga Caste has not been included.

The Kunchitiga Caste people are socially, educationally and economically backward. They are largely concentrated in Pavagada, Madhugiri, Sira Koratgere, Hiriyuru, Challakere, Hossadurga, Arasikere, Honnali, Shimoga, Shikaripura, Haveri, Magadi, Nelamgala, H, Doddaballapura talukas of Karnataka.

Similarly, they are in Salem, Krisnagiri, Dindigal, Theni, Madurai, Coimbatore Districts in Tamil Nadu and Madakasira taluka of Andhra Pradesh.

This Caste is considered as synonym/sub-caste of Vokalinga and, as such, separate statistics is not available.

The Government of Karnataka has recommended that the Caste be included in the Central List and, hence, the demand should be duly considered.

Demand for installing Geothermal power plant in barren islands in Andaman sea to utilise volcanic energy and avoid natural calamities

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, as per the assessment done by the experts in the Andaman Sea, due to eruptions from Barren Island Volcano, the present temperature of its caldera is 1,100 Degree Celsius. The entire body of the Volcano keeps on warming the surrounding water of the Bay of Bengal. The sea surface temperature of the Andaman Sea rises up to 28 Degree Celsius. By installing a Geothermal Power Plant of about 100 Megawatts, we can convert Geothermal Energy into Electrical Power. In this way, the warming of surrounding water will come to a halt. The cloud burst in Uttarakhand was caused by the evaporation of warm water of the Andaman Sea. The ground surface area of the Barren Island is about 10 square kilometers and can be used to set up a huge Urea Complex to consume the electricity produced by the Geothermal Power Plant. Tsunami was also generated from the Subduction Zone of the Andaman Sea and the sea surface resulting in extra evaporation of water of the Bay of Bengal. Consequently, many meters deep snowfall occurred in Kashmir, apart from the monsoon retreat causing unprecedented floods in Tamil Nadu very recently. Such calamities can be avoided by minimizing the warm water of the Andaman Sea if Geothermal Plant is installed.

Demand for improving school and college education system and imposing ban on coaching institutes causing distress among students in the country

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं संसद का ध्यान देश में कोचिंग उद्योग से प्रभावित लाखों विद्यार्थियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ये विद्यार्थी तमाम प्रतियोगिताओं में सफल होने के लिए कोटा तथा अन्य शहरों में कोचिंग सेंटरों के जाल में फंस जाते हैं, जो उन्हें

सफलता की गारंटी देते हैं। पिछले कुछ महीने में कोटा से जो खबरें आई हैं, वे चौंकाने वाली हैं। इस शहर में पिछले पांच सालों में 75 विद्यार्थी आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। इन आत्महत्याओं की वजह कोचिंग का खर्च, कमरतोड़ पढ़ाई, छात्रावासों में घटिया खाना, एकाकी जीवन तथा असफलता का डर बताया गया है। इस साल 28 छात्र/छात्राओं ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं।

इस शहर में रह रहे ढाई लाख छात्र यहां के कोचिंग संस्थानों, छात्रावासों और दुकानदारों के लिए महज कमाई का जरिया है। यहां के छात्रावास और मेस बहुत ही गंदे हैं। कोटा में हाल ही में खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रकोष्ठ ने 228 मेस और फूड सेंटरों पर खाने की गुणवत्ता में खराबी पाई। यहां होस्टल के कमरे इतने छोटे होते हैं कि विद्यार्थी ठीक से लेट भी नहीं सकते तथा बाहर बहुत ही unhygienic माहौल होता है। कुछ होस्टल्स में प्रकाश या हवा के लिए खिड़की का भी प्रावधान नहीं होता है।

महोदय, आज कोचिंग का धंधा 76000 करोड़ रुपये का हो चुका है। यहां पर सफलता का प्रतिशत मेडिकल में पांच फीसदी तथा इंजीनियरिंग में सिर्फ दस फीसदी है। ऊंचे अंकों की चाहत और मेडिकल तथा इंजीनियरिंग में सफलता की इच्छा ने बच्चों को आत्महत्या तथा निराशा की स्थिति में ला दिया है। इसके लिए अभिभावक भी कम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

महोदय, मैं मांग करता हूं कि स्कूल और कॉलेज की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को ठीक से स्थापित किया जाए तथा इन कोचिंग सेंटरों पर तत्काल पाबंदी लगाई जाए।

Demand for additional supply of kerosene to Tamil Nadu at P.D.S. rate to meet needs of families affected by recent floods

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a large number of people, especially in urban slums and in rural areas in Tamil Nadu, uses kerosene and fuel wood for cooking purpose. Some of the households have even lost their LPG cylinders in the recent floods and, as a result, demand for kerosene has increased manifold. The allotment of kerosene to Tamil Nadu is far below the entitlement of the State. Therefore, it is imperative to supply additional kerosene to meet the needs of affected families, particularly those who do not possess LPG connections and those who have lost their LPG cylinder in the floods.

There are nearly 38.20 lakh households without LPG connection in the affected districts which received excessive rainfall. The requirement of additional quantity of kerosene to these 38.20 lakh households works out to 19,100 KL. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has written to the hon. Prime Minister on 19th December, 2015, impression upon these facts and requested him to direct the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to allot 19,100 KL of kerosene to Tamil Nadu in addition to the regular allotment for issue under the PDS. This additional kerosene will be supplied by the State Government to the cardholders in rain-affected areas at PDS rates.

Keeping in mind the poor and vulnerable sections of the society and in view of the devastating rains in the State, I urge upon the Government of India to immediately approve additional allotment of 19,100 KL of kerosene at PDS rates to Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

**Demand for revamping National Crop Insurance Scheme to benefit
all farmers equally**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, India has a National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) which offers crop insurance to the farmers in case of contingencies. While articulating, this Programme seems to be very promising and efficient but when the ground reality of its implementation and actual effectiveness is recorded, serious shortcomings and loopholes can be found. This Programme further has three Schemes: Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). It might seem that these Schemes encompass all the farmers of our country and benefit them equitably, but it is not so.

In MNAIS, the insured amount is ascertained as per the block/village level which might not benefit all the affected farmers. MNAIS is implemented at a block/village level.

Under this Scheme no matter if a few farmers lose all their crops but if a majority of farmers have lost only 50 per cent in that particular block/village, then the insurance paid is only for the 50 per cent of the crop lost to every farmer. In WBCIS, the whole area around the weather forecasting station is divided into three areas and the result of assessment of harm occurred is generalized to every field in respective areas, irrespective of the actual loss that individual farmer might have suffered. Since some fields might have irrigation facility to counter the drought in the same area, as for a field whose crop is fully ruined, the field that has irrigation facility is still given the full insurance money because it is assumed that the entire area has suffered uniformly from drought.

Hence, to make NCIP successful, these assessments have to be further zoomed in to the individual level. And, lastly, on the same lines of CPIS, jute and cotton Insurance Schemes should also be started. Moreover, these Insurance Schemes should be made mandatory for all the farmers irrespective of the fact whether farmers are loanee or non-loanee, as is the case now. There is a great need to revamp this Agricultural Insurance Scheme so that it could equitably benefit the whole agricultural demography.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is time for Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is time for Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time for Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Question Hour time; nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

12.00 NOON

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Action plan for tourism infrastructure in Maharashtra

*256. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared an action plan for strengthening tourism infrastructure in Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government proposes to implement the action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Currently the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) is implementing the following Plan Schemes for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The action plan of Ministry is based on implementation of these schemes:

- (1) **Swadesh Darshan** for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

Thirteen 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, Heritage Circuit and Ramayana Circuit have been identified for development under “Swadesh Darshan”.

- (2) **National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)** to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under PRASAD, thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

- (3) **Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.**
- (4) **Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects:** The objective of the scheme is to ensure Public Sector and Private Sector Partnership in development of tourism infrastructure in the country.
- (5) **Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits:** This scheme has been delinked from Union support from the current financial year, pursuant to acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations. Funds are available under this scheme only for UTs. No budget provision has been made for States during the current financial year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No. 256. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No. 256. *...(Interruptions)...* Please stop this. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* Disgraceful behaviour. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No. 256. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the answer be given. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, in the State of Maharashtra, tourism *...(Interruptions)...* has vast potentials, particularly in my home district Aurangabad *...(Interruptions)...* where apart from historical and other places of tourism importance, world famous *...(Interruptions)...* Ajanta and Ellora caves are there *...(Interruptions)...* But negligible number of foreign tourists as well as domestic tourists visit these places. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government *...(Interruptions)...* will upgrade the Aurangabad Airport *...(Interruptions)...* as an international airport so that direct *...(Interruptions)...* flights from abroad with foreign tourists can land here, and *...(Interruptions)...* what other infrastructure facilities such as budget hotels, guided tours, etc., *...(Interruptions)...* Government propose to develop in Aurangabad and nearby areas to attract *...(Interruptions)...* tourists to Ajanta, Ellora and other tourist places of importance. *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, चूँकि हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है और बहुत शोरगुल हो रहा है, *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर के समय में ही, जो तीन बिल्स हैं, उन पर चर्चा हो जाये *...(व्यवधान)...* उनको पास किया जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...* क्योंकि आज सत्र का आखिरी दिन है और कई माननीय सदस्यों को जाना भी होगा, *...(व्यवधान)...* तो सत्र जल्दी खत्म हो सकता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* क्योंकि क्वेश्चन ऑवर तो इस हंगामे में चल नहीं सकता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसलिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर सब की सहमति हो, तो जो बिल्स हैं, वे ले लिये जायें और उनको पास करके सत्र का *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naqvi Saheb, nobody can hear anything that is being said. *...(Interruptions)...* Nobody can hear anything that is being said. *...(Interruptions)...*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Measures to increase export of core industries' products**

*257. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken measures to increase the export of products from 8 core industries and also the varieties of rice from India;

(b) if so, the details of the quantity and value of exports for last three years;

(c) various remedial steps taken by Government to facilitate easy exports;

(d) the total amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for the same in the last three years for various export promotion councils or boards in the country; and

(e) the details of the various works done by export promotion councils/boards in the country to facilitate and ease of procedures for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity are recognized as the eight Core Industries.

All Industry Rates (AIR) of Duty Drawback to neutralize duties/taxes on inputs used in manufacture of the exported goods are available for specified product lines of Iron and Steel Sector and Cement Sector.

Rice exports are covered for duty drawbacks for any duty suffered on any inputs on brand rate basis.

Under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, *inter-alia*, Advance Authorization/ Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) facility is available for import/domestic procurement of duty free inputs for export purposes for Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel and Cement sectors. Rice exports are covered under Advance Authorization/DFIA for duty free import of packing materials.

Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme is available, *inter-alia*, to Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel and Cement sectors for duty free import of capital goods for export purposes. Rice exports is also eligible for EPCG benefits.

Incentives under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) are available to exports under specified product lines related to Iron, Steel and articles of Iron/Steel.

Interest Equalization facility under the 3% Interest Equalization Scheme launched *w.e.f.* 1st April 2015 is available to all exports of MSMEs and selected lines related to articles of Iron or Steel Exports of these core industries and rice for last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

- (c) Other measures taken to promote exports include the following:
- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was launched on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both merchandise and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The policy has introduced the 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets.
 - (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 under the scheme. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were amended. As on date 5012 tariff lines are eligible for rewards under MEIS. Consequently the envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme has 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 strengthening 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.

(d) Department of Commerce provides support to Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Trade Bodies etc. in their export promotion activities under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme and the Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Export of Rice is promoted by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Iron and Steel Exports are under the ambit of the Engineering Exports Promotion Council (EEPC India). Cement and Coal Exports are covered by Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL). Petroleum products exports are associated with Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXIL). The details of assistance released and utilized by these EPCs during the last three financial years under the MDA and MAI Schemes for activities like organizing buyer-seller meets, reverse buyer-seller meets, exhibitions, fairs, conferences, seminars etc. are given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) The Export Promotion Councils facilitate their members in awareness creation about aspects like policy/procedures for exports, coordination with financial institutions and trends and opportunities in international markets, and in capacity building/training, branding etc.

Statement-I

Export data of 8 Core Industries and Rice for last three years.

(Qty. Thousands Tonne) Value (US \$ Million)

Commodity	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Coal						
Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc	3689.48	276	2341.36	208	1343.28	137
2. Crude Oil						
Petroleum Crude	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Natural Gas						
Natural Gas	27.74	29.65	4.92	4.57	138.17	79
4. Cement						
Cement, Clinker and Asbstos Cement	3072.23	228	5353.16	312	6495.55	378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Petroleum Refinery Products						
Petroleum Products	65857.39	60865	68735.7	63179	73107.1	56794
6. Fertilizers						
Fertilizers Crude	30.51	4	10.64	6	10.95	8
Fertilizers Manufactured	158.91	84	137.37	75	164.71	83
7. Steel						
Iron and Steel	8679.41	8089	12918.44	9224	10577.42	8684
<i>Qty. Th TKW Value (US \$ Million)</i>						
8. Electricity						
Electricity Energy	0.02	0	0.5	0	45158.7	265.97
<i>Qty. Th Ton Value (US \$ Million)</i>						
Rice						
Rice Basmati	3,460	3,564	3,754	4,865	3,699	4,516
Rice Non-Basmati	6,688	2,652	7,148	2,925	8,278	3,337

Statement-II

Grants released and utilised to the concern export promotion councils during the last three financial years and the current year (as on 18.12.2015)

Grant Released (₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation/ Council	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		MDA	MAI	MDA	MAI	MDA	MAI
1.	Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council	1.60	0.90	2.47	1.71	245	0.60
2.	Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council	4.70	2.82	5.40	1.06	5.45	4.49
3.	Engineering Export Promotion Council	4.45	1.68	4.20	1.49	5.10	29.67
4.	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	No Funds are released under MDI and MAI Schemes					

Import of pulses

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

(a) the total quantity/types of pulses that have been imported by Government during the last two years;

(b) whether production of pulses in the country has fallen, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of countries from which pulses are being/were imported along with the rates at which the same were imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has not imported pulses during the last two years *i.e.* 2013-14 and 2014-15. However, during the current year 2015-16, till date, the Government has imported 4927 MT of Tur whole through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC).

(b) The production data of pulses for the last three year are as under:-

(in million MTs)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
18.34	19.25	17.20

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, D/o Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

(c) MMTC has imported Tur during the current year 2015-16 from Malawi (Africa) at US Dollars 1078 per MT, Cost and Freight Free Out (C&F FO), on Government account.

Maintenance of tourist spots in the country

*259. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains tourist spots in different States of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any scheme to maintain such tourist spots;

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

(d) the year-wise, State-wise and tourist spot-wise details of the amount of money allocated for this purpose during the last two years and this year; and

(e) the action taken by Government to maintain such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. The operation and maintenance of the assets created out of Central Financial Assistance is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments/Agency.

However, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) conserves, preserve and maintains all centrally protected monuments spread all over the country which includes monuments visited by large number of tourists. The maintenance includes cleanliness, horticultural operation, provision of pathways, facilities like toilets, drinking water, ramps, wheel chair, publication counter, free literature, etc.

The conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments is a regular phenomenon undertaken as per the need and priority depending upon available resources. By circles offices of ASI conservation programme is drawn every year and accordingly, works are executed at different site.

The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments, State-wise during the last two years and allocation for the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

As a regular practice following in ASI, this year also annual conservation programme has been approved for conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments on priority identified by Circle offices depending upon need at monuments/sites.

Statement

The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments, State-wise during the last two years and allocation for the current year:

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of protected monuments	Circle/Branch	Expenditure			Allocation
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(₹ in lakhs)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	743	Agra Circle	957.97	1404.99	725.00	
			Lucknow Circle	944.99	1165.00	750.00	
			Sarnath Circle	---	534.99	355.00	
2.	Maharashtra	285	Aurangabad Circle	493.00	695.00	475.00	
			Mumbai Circle	415.00	645.00	410.00	
			Nagpur Circle	---	444.98	330.00	
3.	Karnataka	506	Bangalore Circle	1253.00	1515.99	750.00	
			Mini Circle Hampi	--	90.00	230.00	
			Dharwad Circle	993.79	713.94	580.00	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	292	Bhopal Circle	716.99	956.99	625.00	
5.	Odisha	79	Bhubaneswar Circle	280.00	596.99	440.00	
6.	West Bengal,	136	Kolkata Circle	448.18	549.63	380.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sikkim	03				
7.	Tamil Nadu	413	Chennai Circle	845.00	1070.01	630.00
	Puducherry (UT)	07				
8.	Punjab	33	Chandigarh Circle	795.92	875.85	460.00
	Haryana	91				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	Shimla Circle	155.86	315.00	200.00
10.	Delhi	174	Delhi Circle	1300.19	1499.75	790.00
11.	Goa	21	Goa Circle	144.50	397.36	165.00
12.	Assam	55	Guwahati Circle	174.94	292.56	275.00
	Manipur	01				
	Meghalaya	08				
	Mizoram	01				
	Nagaland	04				
	Tripura	08				
	Arunachal Pradesh	03				
13.	Rajasthan	162	Jaipur Circle	521.48	610.00	410.00
			Jodhpur Circle	---	569.96	465.00

14.	Andhra Pradesh	129	Hyderabad Circle	1068.43	998.32	575.00
	Telangana	08				
15.	Bihar	70	Patna Circle	263.00	414.99	375.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	Srinagar Circle	260.00	443.00	300.00
		13	Mini Circle Leh	116.83	141.98	90.00
17.	Kerala	28	Thrissur Circle	455.00	647.19	350.00
18.	Gujarat	203	Vadodara Circle	655.00	847.99	520.00
	Daman and Diu (UT)	12				
19.	Uttarakhand	42	Dehradun Circle	210.49	264.99	175.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	47	Raipur Circle	468.40	587.89	335.00
21.	Jharkhand	13	Ranchi Circle	69.00	115.98	70.00
			Chemical Preservation (All India)	510.85	787.65	595.00
			Horticultural Activity (All India)	2446.05	3357.98	1950.00
			Reserve	---	---	870.00
TOTAL		3686		16963.86	23551.95	15650.00

Increase in employment *vis-a-vis* development

†*260. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has not been proportional increase in employment *vis-a-vis* increase in growth rate and economic development; and

(b) if so, the steps likely to be taken by Government to deal with the scourge of unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per results of surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2011-12, estimated employment on usual status basis has increased by 1.50 crore persons from 45.91 crore persons during 2004-05 to 47.41 crore persons during 2011-12, registering an annual growth rate of 0.46 per cent and real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at 8.5 per cent annually during the same period. According to the surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, the workforce increase by 4.37 crore during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(b) As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) estimates the unemployment level was 1.08 crore during 2004-05 and 1.06 crore during 2011-12. 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 and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Government has 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. 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to enhance their employability. 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 counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call center/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) and has multi delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

Black marketing of domestic LPG

†*261. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of black marketing of domestic LPG at present and the extent of losses incurred due to this; and

(b) the State-wise details of number of rural households which are having LPG facility at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take punitive action under the prevailing Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement against LPG distributors engaging in irregularities including black marketing.

There is a possibility of malpractice/irregularities in domestic LPG cylinders by unscrupulous elements due to the lower retail price of LPG for domestic use *vis-a-vis* the market price for commercial LPG. OMCs are on vigil to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders. OMCs carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc.

Further, various initiatives have been taken by the Government *viz.* capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, a 24x7 LPG service portal www.mylpg.in, launched 'PAHAL' for direct transfer of subsidy to the consumer, KYC exercise etc. which reduce the misuse and diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders.

(b) State-wise details of active rural LPG customers (approx.) as furnished by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) as on 01.11.2015 is given in Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise LPG coverage based on 2011 Census-as on 01.11.2015*

State/UT	Total No. of Households (₹ in lakhs)			Aproximate Active domestic LPG customers of OMCs (₹ in lakhs)
	Total as per Censues 2011	Total estimated at present	Estimated rural	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2.35	2.54	0.07	0.01
Delhi	33.41	36.71	0.93	0.00
Haryana	47.18	51.56	34.51	15.01
Himachal Pradesh	14.77	15.65	14.00	7.69
Jammu and Kashmir	20.15	22.37	18.14	6.05
Punjab	54.10	57.61	36.22	22.51
Rajasthan	125.81	138.32	104.42	31.44
Uttar Pradesh	329.24	360.28	287.01	79.83
Uttaranchal	19.97	21.72	15.39	5.54
SUB TOTAL NORTH	646.98	706.76	510.69	168.08
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.93	0.96	0.59	0.22
Arunachal Pradesh	2.62	2.93	2.32	0.36
Assam	63.67	68.75	58.56	7.34
Bihar	189.41	211.86	188.10	35.01
Jharkhand	61.82	68.28	52.27	5.73
Manipur	5.07	5.51	3.72	0.96
Meghalaya	5.38	6.08	4.93	0.16
Mizoram	2.21	2.45	1.16	1.05
Nagaland	4.00	3.99	2.77	0.33

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	96.61	102.92	83.07	13.68
Sikkim	1.28	1.36	1.02	0.36
Tripura	8.43	9.01	6.68	1.70
West Bengal	200.67	213.60	146.76	33.35
SUB TOTAL EAST	642.10	697.71	551.96	100.25
Chhattisgarh	56.23	62.16	46.94	6.98
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.73	0.92	0.51	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.60	0.76	0.18	0.26
Goa	3.23	3.35	1.32	0.52
Gujarat	121.82	132.79	76.16	16.12
Madhya Pradesh	149.68	163.86	117.97	23.32
Maharashtra	238.31	256.10	141.42	60.38
SUB TOTAL WEST	570.59	619.93	384.51	107.58
Andhra Pradesh	126.04	132.51	84.57	49.33
Karnataka	131.80	141.39	86.36	28.48
Kerala	77.16	78.93	40.64	38.80
Lakshadweep	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.04
Puducherry	3.01	3.41	1.06	0.24
Tamil Nadu	184.93	198.39	100.23	85.78
Telangana	84.21	88.53	60.27	36.16
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	607.26	643.27	312.88	238.83
ALL INDIA	2466.9	2667.7	1760.0	614.74

Bail to accused in Samjhauta Express blast case

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

(a) whether Government has decided not to appeal against the bail granted by the trial court to some accused in the Samjhauta Express blast case;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact thereof on the main case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Two bomb blasts occurred in the Samjhauta Express train near Panipat on 18.02.2007 in which 68 persons were killed and 12 others were injured. The case was initially investigated by the Haryana Police and subsequently transferred to the NIA on 26.07.2010 for further investigation. The NIA, after a thorough investigation, filed chargesheet against a total number of eight accused persons.

The Punjab and Haryana High Court passed an order on 28.08.2014 granting bail to one of the accused *viz*, Naba Kumar Sarkar @ Swami Aseemanand on 28.8.2014, subject to certain conditions. The written order dated 1.5.2015 of the Punjab and Haryana High Court was received by the NIA on 05.05.2015, which was examined by the NIA in consultation with their Legal Division. It was decided by the NIA not to file SLP in the Supreme Court against the order dated 28.8.2014 of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, since in their opinion, there were no legal grounds to challenge the order.

However, the accused, Naba Kumar Sarkar continues to be in jail since he is also an accused in the Ajmer blast case, in which he has not been granted bail. Further, he has not complied with the bail conditions prescribed by the Punjab and Haryana High Court and continues to be in judicial custody in the Samjhauta Express blast case also.

Review of performance of athletes/sportspersons in international events

*263. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the performance of Indian athletes/sportspersons in various disciplines during the last three international sports events;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the deficiencies identified during the review; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve their performance in the next Olympics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, review of performance of Indian athletes/sportspersons is a continuing process. It has been seen that the performance has been improving over the years. It has emerged that more focus on medal winning disciplines and potential medal winners is required for achieving better results.

(c) In order to improve the performance of Indian Sportspersons and to increase the number of medals, sportspersons with potential to excel at International level have been identified and provided with customised training at the best training centres within the country and abroad under world renowned coaches. The identified sportspersons are provided with all requisite support besides customised and tailor-made equipment.

Annual Calendar for Training and Competitions (ACTCs) focusing on preparation for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games for all identified sports disciplines have been finalized well in advance and adequate budget provisions have been made to support the sportspersons, as projected by the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs).

Furthermore, in order to cater to individualized needs of the identified sportspersons. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has launched 'Target Olympic Podium Scheme' (TOPS) specifically for probable sportspersons identified for Olympic Games. Under the Scheme, sportspersons are provided financial assistance as per requirement over and above assistance provided from the regular Scheme (under ACTC) for their specific requirement and customized training.

Under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), 106 individual sportspersons belonging to various sports have been identified.

The Government has re-categorized sports disciplines and those with maximum medal winning potential have been put in 'high priority' category so that maximum assistance can be channelized to these disciplines. Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, the amount of assistance for various purposes including boarding/lodging, travel, supplement charges, etc. has been increased substantially.

Formula for fixing prices of domestic natural gas

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

(a) the existing mechanism/formula for fixing the prices of domestic natural gas for users; and

(b) whether Government proposes to change the existing gas price fixation formula and incentivise the companies operating in deep and ultra-deep water blocks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India has notified the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 which provides for a formula for calculation of domestic natural gas price on six monthly basis. A copy

of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 is enclosed. On the basis of these, the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas notifies the price of Domestic Natural Gas every six months.

(b) Recognizing the higher costs and higher risks involved in extracting gas from different areas such as deep, ultra deep and HPHT areas, Government while approving new domestic natural gas pricing mechanism in October, 2014 had decided that a premium would be given on the gas price determined as per the approved formula in respect of new discoveries with an aim to incentivize the domestic production of natural gas from such areas.

Statement

Copy of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART 1, SECTION 1)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, Dated: 25th October, 2014

New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014

No.22013/27/2012-ONG D.V.—In supersession of this Ministry's Gazette notification no. 22011/3/2012-ONG.D.V dated 10.1.2014, the Government of India hereby notifies the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, as hereunder:—

1. The wellhead gas price* (P), under these guidelines would be determined as per the formula given below:-

$$P = \frac{V_{HH}P_{HH} + V_{AC}P_{AC} + V_{NBP}P_{NBP} + V_R P_R}{V_{HH} + V_{AC} + V_{NBP} + V_R}$$

Where

- (i) V_{HH} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in USA and Mexico.
- (ii) V_{AC} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Canada.
- (iii) V_{NBP} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in European Union (EU) and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, excluding Russia.
- (iv) V_R = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Russia.
- (v) P_{HH} and P_{NBP} are the annual average of daily prices at Henry Hub (HH) and National Balancing Point (NBP) respectively, less the transportation and treatment charges as given in para 2.

(vi) PAC and PR are the annual average of monthly prices at Alberta Hub and Russia (as published by Federal Tariff of the Russian Government or equivalent source) respectively, less the transportation and treatment charges as given in para 2.

(*Well head price refers to the price of gas receivable by the producer of gas at the contract area/lease area from the buyer of gas. In case of on-land blocks, the price receivable by the contractor (producer) in the contract area will be the well head price. In case of offshore blocks, if the gas is processed and sold in the offshore contract area, the price receivable at the offshore will be the well head price. If the gas is brought to landfall point for processing and is sold at landfall point, the facilities located in the landfall point will be considered part of the contract area and the price receivable at land fall point will be the well head price).

2. The wellhead price for three different hubs and Russia would be determined by deducting US \$ 0.50/MMBTU towards transportation and treatment charges from each of the three Hub prices and Russian price.
3. The gas price, determined, under these guidelines would be applicable to all gas produced from nomination fields given to ONGC and OIL India, New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) blocks, such Pre-NELP blocks where, the Production Sharing Contract, (PSC) provides for Government approval of gas prices and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks except as indicated in para 4 and 5 below.
4. The gas price, so determined under these guidelines shall not be applicable, where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. This gas price shall also not be applicable where the PSC concerned provides for a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation and to such Pre-NELP PSCs which do not provide for Government approval of formula/basis for gas prices. Further, the pricing of natural gas from small/isolated fields in the nomination blocks of NOCs will continue to be governed by the extant guidelines in respect of these fields issued on 8th July, 2013.
5. The matter relating to cost recovery on account of shortfall in envisaged production from D1, D3 discoveries of Block KG-DWN-98/3 is under arbitration. The difference between the price, determined under these guidelines converted to NCV basis and the present price (US \$ 4.2 per million BTU) would be credited to the gas pool account maintained by GAIL and whether the amount so collected is payable or not, to the contractors of this Blocks, would be dependent on the outcome of the award of pending arbitration and any attendant legal proceedings.

6. The periodicity of price determination/notification shall be half yearly. The price and volume data used for calculation of price under these guidelines shall be the trailing four quarter data with one quarter lag. The first price on the basis of aforementioned formula in these guidelines would be determined on the basis of price prevailing at Henry Hub, NBP, Alberta Canada and Russia, between 1st July, 2013 and 30th June, 2014. This price would come into effect from 1st November, 2014 and would remain valid till 31st March, 2015. Thereafter, it would be revised for the period 1st April, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 on the basis of said prices prevalent between 1st January, 2014 and 31st December, 2014, *i.e.*, with the lag of a quarter and so on. The price determined under these guidelines would be announced in advance of the half year, for which it is applicable.
7. The price determined under these guidelines would be applied prospectively with effect from 1st November, 2014.
8. Director General of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (DG PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas shall notify the periodic revision of prices under these guidelines.
9. For all discoveries after the issuance of these guidelines, in Ultra Deep Water Areas, Deep Water Areas and High Pressure High Temperature (well head shut-in pressure > 690 bars, bottom hole temperature > 150 degree centigrade) areas, a premium would be given on the gas price determined as per the formula given in para 1. The premium under this para shall be determined as per prescribed procedure.
10. Price determined under these guidelines would be on GCV basis.
11. The price, determined under these guidelines would be in US \$ per MMBTU.
12. In the North Eastern Region (NER), the 40% subsidy would continue to be available for gas supplied by ONGC/OIL. However, as private operators are also likely to start production of gas in NER, and would be operating in the same market, this subsidy would also be available to them to incentivize exploration and production.
13. The price determined under these guidelines shall be applicable to all sectors uniformly.

Sd/-

(Upendra Prasad Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Action plan to tackle atomic arms attack

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

(a) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments and other entities, to tackle any situation of atomic arms attack or any major nuclear plant disaster in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared or plans any strategy to provide immediate medical attention in case of above exigencies, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has conducted/ plans to conduct mock drills on above said issues, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has formulated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with nuclear emergencies in consultation with all the stakeholders including the State Governments. These SOPs are periodically reviewed and updated as per the directions of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(c) Medical response is an integral element of overall emergency preparedness and response plan for disasters in Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in India. In addition to medical services available in the NPPs, trained Medical/ Para-medical professionals in the District Hospitals/Public Health Centres and Private Medical Services are available in the vicinity of NPPs to cater to emergencies.

(d) Periodic mock exercises to deal with emergencies in nuclear power plants are being conducted by the NPPs. The offsite emergency exercises at NPPs are conducted periodically by the district administrations concerned during which, drills on disaster preparedness are conducted, which also includes medical response mechanism. Observers from Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, National Disaster Response Force, and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board participate in such exercises.

Losses by ITDC hotels

*266. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a rapid increase and steady growth in both domestic and foreign tourist arrivals, ITDC's hotels have been making losses with some exceptions like Hotel Janpath and Samrat in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to lease out some of its hotels to private hoteliers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the hotels of ITDC are running into losses.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Presently, the Government is examining the proposal to sub-lease/give on O&M (Operation and Management) contract the following properties of ITDC and its joint venture companies which have been leased by the State Governments/State Agency to ITDC and its joint venture companies:

Sl. No.	Name of Hotel
Hotels Operated by ITDC	
1.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok at Jaipur
2.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar
3.	Hotel Jammu Ashok at Jammu
4.	Incomplete Hotel Project at Gulmarg
5.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel at Mysore
Joint Venture Hotels	
6.	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok at Guwahati
7.	Hotel Lake View Ashok at Bhopal
8.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok at Ranchi

*267. [Withdrawn]

Social security code

*268. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering consolidating private sector employees' benefits;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is finalizing Social Security Code to amalgamate several laws; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to simplify labour laws in a way that they benefit both the workers and the employers and at the same time are simple enough for employers to implement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Second National Commission on Labour had recommended codification of Labour Laws into 4-5 Groups on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting of four Labour Codes *viz.* Code on Wages; Code on Industrial Relations; Code on Social Security and Welfare; and Code on Safety and Working Conditions, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the Central Labour laws. Presently there are several legislations which regulate and facilitate the welfare measures for the workers, both in organized as well as unorganized sectors. These Codes will facilitate consolidating the provisions related to these benefits.

(c) One of the objectives of consolidation and codification of labour laws is to reduce the complexity of compliance and facilitate ease of doing business while ensuring safety, health and social security of the workers.

National Minimum Wage Act

*269. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to come up with a National Minimum Wage Act which all the State Governments will be required to implement, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has consulted all the stakeholders including State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of views expressed by them on the issue; and

(d) by when the Act is likely to be enacted and implemented all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and the State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix and revise the minimum wages for scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. Fixation of minimum wages depends on a number of factors like socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, income, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity and local conditions.

However, as a step towards moving for a uniform wage structure, as recommended by the National Commission on Rural Labour and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was mooted by the Government in 1996 on a voluntary basis. It

is revised from time to time taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number. NFLMW has been revised recently to ₹ 160/- per day with effect from 01.07.2015.

**Non-delivery of gas cylinders by gas
agencies in Uttarakhand**

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

(a) the freight per cylinder being paid to gas agencies for delivering gas cylinders upto consumers in the hilly States;

(b) whether it is a fact that gas agencies in Uttarakhand are saving freight component by not delivering cylinders upto consumers;

(c) if so, whether such a situation arises because of non-availability of gas cylinders on time; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the hindrances in gas supply so as to make on time delivery of gas cylinders to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The amount of delivery charges included in the Domestic LPG Distributors' Commission effective 7th December, 2015 are as under:

14.2 KG Cylinder	5 KG Cylinder
₹ 18.50	₹ 9.00

These charges are not applicable for customers who collect their refills directly from Distributors' premises. The above rate is uniformly applicable for all Domestic LPG Distributors in India.

However, the concerned District Administration may decide to fix additional delivery charges over and above Retail Selling Price (RSP) of LPG refills in the market depending on distance and terrain and permit Distributors to collect the same. In case of RGGLV Distributors, they are authorized to supply refills on Cash and Carry basis without any rebate from the godowns and can collect RSP from the customers.

(b) and (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that in Hilly areas of Uttarakhand, the cylinders are being provided to customers either

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on home delivery or point delivery system. Wherever home delivery for individual customers is not feasible due to geographical conditions/scattered villages with low population, distributors take the cylinders from their godowns to the points nearest to the customers and deliver them at those points on scheduled dates/days. There is no established correlation between shortage of cylinders and non home delivery. However, in established cases of non home delivery, action is taken against erring Distributors as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

Delay in refill supply to some consumers may occur in some markets, due to reasons beyond control like heavy rains/floods/strikes/bandhs/agitations by transporters etc. Under such situation, OMCs operate the Bottling Plants on Sundays/Holidays/extended hours to augment supplies to the affected markets.

(d) To ensure on time delivery of gas cylinders to consumers following steps are taken by the OMCs:-

- (i) Regular monitoring of the Distributors' operation including timely indenting by Distributors, supply-demand and delivery infrastructure.
- (ii) Periodical/surprise inspections of the LPG Distributors.
- (iii) All the regular LPG Distributors are under instructions to deliver the cylinders at the customer premises with the areas of operation of the distributorships as per the Retail Selling Price and additional charges approved by District Administration, wherever applicable.
- (iv) Action is taken by the OMCs as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreement against the erring distributors in established cases of non home delivery/delays.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Slowdown in core sector growth

2721. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the slowdown in core sector growth to 2.5 per cent from 5.6 per cent during the same period last year;

(b) the reasons for the negative growth in October 2015 in crude oil natural gas, refinery products and steel sectors; and

(c) the plans of Government to raise these low growth rates in core sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The slowdown in core sector growth was due to slowdown in the growth of Coal, Steel, Cement and Electricity industries.

(b) In general, the negative growth in October, 2015 of Crude Oil and Natural Gas was *inter-alia*, due to ageing fields, water/sand ingress, environmental problems, etc. and that of Refinery Products was due to shut down of certain units. Further, the decline in production of Steel was mainly on account of on-going work related to modernization/upgradation/commissioning of new (brownfield) capacities, downfall in domestic steel consumption and rise in imported material.

(c) The Government is taking steps to raise growth in these industries which *inter-alia*, include measures relating to policy, procedures, improving infrastructure and ensuring availability of required inputs.

Export of beef

2722. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is legal to export beef;

(b) if so, the details of estimated quantity of beef exported and the revenue generated from it to Government annually; and

(c) if it is legal outside the country why the sale of beef cannot be legalized across the country for domestic users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per the existing Government of India's Meat Export Policy the export of beef (meat of cows, oxen and calf) is prohibited and is not permitted for exports. However, as per the distribution of legislative powers between Union of India and States, under Article 246(3) of the Constitution, preservation of cattle is the matter on which the State legislatures have the exclusive powers to legislate.

Study on PICS

2723. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a study on Pharmaceuticals Inspection Cooperation Scheme (PICS);

- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the purpose behind conducting the study; and
- (d) the further action taken so far/likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) M/s IMS Health had been requested to conduct a study on Pharmaceuticals Inspection Convention/ Pharmaceuticals Inspection Cooperation and its implication on Indian Pharma Industry (PIC/S) to explore whether India should become a member of PICS and to assess the likely impact on India's export. Highlights and recommendations of the study is attached as Statement (*See below*).

(c) Pharmaceutical Industry is a highly regulated sector in every country. While some countries have their own high standards regulations like US FDA, UK MHRA, EDQM etc., some countries follow these standards for regulating the drugs and pharmaceuticals in their countries. Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention /Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme is a forum where certain standards for drugs and pharmaceuticals have been adopted. About 47 countries have already joined PICs and more countries are contemplating to join the same. As many countries are requiring the standards of PICs, it was decided by Government to conduct a study to understand the requirements of PICs and the likely implications to Indian Pharma Industry.

(d) Further action will be taken only after consultation with all stakeholders by the concerned Ministry in this regard.

Statement

Implications for India: Compliance to PIC/S membership

- **Capacity building of State DRA's.** As a result of PIC/S membership the State DRA's GMP inspectors will receive training from international authorities thereby letting the members to benefit from increased training under experts, PIC/S Seminars and Expert Circles and PIC/S Joint Visits Programme are a part of this training process.
- **Opportunities to develop Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA's) with PIC/S member countries.** PIC/S membership provides a unique opportunity to the countries to develop MRA's with each other on various levels.
- **GMP harmonization.** PIC/S membership will enable Government to implement internationally harmonized GMP standards in the country and also gain from many benefits associated with it.

- **Networking and information sharing.** PIC/S provides a unique platform where regulatory and GMP experts can meet, discuss issues of mutual concern and share experiences.
- **Ensuring rigorous regulatory regime.** The Government will be able to ensure more intensive enforcement to ensure quality control for the consumer through implementation of internationally harmonized GMP standards such as PIC/S across the Indian Pharma Industry.
- **Reduced duplication of inspections and cost saving.** Mutual recognition of GMP inspections is the instrument through which PIC/S attempts to achieve GMP harmonization. The pharmaceutical industry stands to benefit in terms of cost saving as a result of reduced inspections.
- **Export facilitation.** Countries with PIC/S status find wider acceptance and go through less complex regulatory procedures. Moreover they benefit from reduced documentation requirements.
- **Enhanced market access.** With PIC/S accession the companies will be able to target 46 member countries. This will help and support Indian pharma industry to penetrate into global market and even target yet unexplored markets.
- **Command on better pricing in regulated and semi regulated markets:** with PIC/S membership, it becomes easy for a Company to get WHO prequalification which can lead upto a-30% better price for the same API in regulated and semi regulated markets.
- **SME participation in exports.** PIC/S compliant SME's would be able to target global markets and compete with international companies and generate higher revenues.

2. Recommendations

Setting out a roadmap for industry to achieve GMP standards

- CDSCO to set out a GMP roadmap, establishing milestones and timelines for all local manufacturers
- A provision of 3 to 5 year time-frame for SMEs to comply with State GMP inspection should be reinforced
- Strengthen the State DRAs with additional manpower, infrastructure, technical capabilities and financial sources

Strengthen Human Resource capacity on regulatory affair at Centre and States

- Increase the capacity of its GMP inspectorate at the Centre and State DRAs by recruiting adequate number of technically competent staff

- Educate and train competent authorities for carrying out efficient inspections and organize workshops

Harmonization of regulations for drug registration, licensing of pharmaceutical manufacture etc.

- Develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for inspectors at all levels, including forms and quality assurance mechanisms
- Sensitization of all departmental staff on key aspects of the existing and revised schedule M guidelines for better implementation

Access to finance for individual companies

- Develop and promote financial support schemes/systems through subsidy/soft loans such as upgradation of SMEs to WHO/ GMP scheme etc.
- Budget and impact assessment for GMP roadmap (treasury contribution/ external financing)

Adopt a cluster based approach for shared infrastructure and scale

- Implementation of the 'Scheme for suster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS)' to promote SMEs
- Mapping of existing and potential locations for pharmaceutical industry clusters and special economic zones
- **PIC/S Awareness and workshop**
- Develop awareness programmes for the industry about the benefits and risks associated with PIC/S
- Conduct cost assessment study to understand the capital required for upgradation
- Conduct gap assessment study to understand the gaps in knowledge regarding GMP compliance
- Submission of application for PIC/S membership

Steps to attract FDI

2724. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and sector-wise details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the country in the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing sector witnessed a 50 per cent increase in FDI in 2014-15 compared to its previous year; and

(c) how the Ministry looks at the renewed faith of investors in India and efforts being made to attract further FDI into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The year-wise details of FDI inflow for the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The sector-wise information on FDI inflow is available only for FDI equity inflow and relevant details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The manufacturing sector has witnessed the growth during 2014-15 compared to its previous year. The details of which are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI equity inflow (Manufacturing sector) (Amount in US\$ billion)
1.	2013-14	15.64
2.	2014-15	16.48

(c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is largely a matter of private business decisions. It is made by companies based on their assessment of prevailing market conditions, further prospects and other related factors. Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. Further, FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination.

Statement-I

Financial year-wise FDI inflows from April, 2010 to March, 2015

Sl. No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI in US\$ billion
1.	2010-11	34.85
2.	2011-12	46.56
3.	2012-13	34.30
4.	2013-14	36.05
5.	2014-15	44.29

Statement-II*Sector-wise and financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2010 to March, 2015*

Sl. No.	Sector	(Amount in US\$ Million)							Total
		2010-11 Apr-Mar	2011-12 Apr-Mar	2012-13 Apr-Mar	2013-14 Apr-Mar	2014-15 Apr-Mar	7	8	
1.	Metallurgical Industries	1,098.14	1,786.14	1,466.23	567.63	359.34		5,277.48	
2.	Mining	79.51	142.65	57.89	12.73	684.39		977.18	
3.	Power	1,271.77	1,652.38	535.68	1,066.08	707.04		5,232.94	
4.	Non-conventional Energy	214.40	452.17	1,106.52	414.25	615.95		2,803.29	
5.	Coal Production	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96	0.00		2.96	
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	556.43	2,029.98	214.80	112.23	1,079.02		3,992.47	
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.63	31.79	20.05	0.17	1.33		53.98	
8.	Prime Mover (other Than Electrical Generators)	166.44	313.75	184.60	212.78	230.70		1,108.27	
9.	Electrical Equipments	153.90	566.39	195.87	134.31	574.83		1,625.30	
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	779.81	796.35	485.96	1,126.27	2,296.04		5,484.42	
11.	Electronics	59.72	194.41	38.24	132.58	96.84		521.79	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Telecommunications	1,664.50	1,997.24	303.87	1,306.95	2,894.94	8,167.51
13.	Information and Broadcasting (including Print Media)	412.11	675.96	404.04	428.52	254.96	2,175.59
14.	Automobile Industry	1,299.41	922.99	1,537.28	1,517.28	2,725.64	8,002.59
15.	Air Transport (including Air Freight)	136.60	31.22	15.89	45.95	74.56	304.22
16.	Sea Transport	300.51	129.36	64.62	20.49	333.22	848.20
17.	Ports	10.92	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.90	13.14
18.	Railway Related Components	70.66	42.27	29.85	236.93	129.73	509.45
19.	Industrial Machinery	467.92	620.66	503.83	477.38	716.79	2,786.58
20.	Machine Tools	11.63	127.87	101.39	64.52	24.06	329.49
21.	Agricultural Machinery	0.49	2.77	95.41	48.78	72.35	219.79
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	1.77	16.40	5.10	34.44	30.11	87.82
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	108.67	1,295.34	89.45	288.13	186.69	1,968.28
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	25.12	29.04	24.33	21.13	33.39	133.01
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	32.22	141.61	83.02	173.48	145.93	576.27

26. Industrial Instruments	25.48	3.99	0.58	0.53	0.85	31.44
27. Scientific Instruments	2.49	7.08	73.28	45.08	32.34	160.26
28. Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	6.71	0.00	0.00	6.71
29. Fertilizers	18.18	32.60	42.55	20.65	225.32	339.30
30. Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	2,354.40	4,040.71	292.16	786.76	762.76	8,236.79
31. Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.56
32. Dye-Stuffs	5.37	0.58	0.00	0.00	54.89	60.84
33. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	209.38	3,232.28	1,123.46	1,279.34	1,497.74	7,342.20
34. Textiles (including Dyed, Printed)	129.65	164.19	103.89	198.86	197.42	794.02
35. Paper and Pulp (including Paper Products)	6.53	407.35	5.09	26.86	116.21	562.03
36. Sugar	0.17	4.44	12.26	3.08	27.77	47.73
37. Fermentation Industries	57.71	69.70	107.21	814.58	225.38	1,274.59
38. Food Processing Industries	188.67	170.21	401.46	3,982.89	515.86	5,259.08
39. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	58.07	65.02	108.39	21.55	148.34	401.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	102.90	222.08	160.07	108.44	177.22	770.71
41.	Rubber Goods	17.21	187.37	642.18	370.54	284.51	1,501.80
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	9.26	8.30	46.70	6.14	34.21	104.61
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.01	5.84	0.00	0.97	21.44	28.25
44.	Glass	7.60	32.22	209.16	43.09	41.82	333.89
45.	Ceramics	12.00	9.87	4.33	150.09	35.29	211.58
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	637.68	267.90	12.38	254.01	208.99	1,380.96
47.	Timber Products	1.58	29.60	29.17	6.16	8.97	75.49
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	3.66	0.41	0.82	0.08	4.97
49.	Consultancy Services	274.84	289.89	142.32	285.85	458.13	1,451.03
50.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	3,296.09	5,215.98	4,832.98	2,225.10	4,443.26	20,013.41
51.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	256.00	310.43	256.86	684.58	567.85	2,075.72

52. Education	37.94	105.62	172.20	262.09	78.86	656.70
53. Hotel and Tourism	308.05	992.86	3,259.05	486.38	777.01	5,823.36
54. Trading	498.04	731.55	717.80	1,343.39	2,727.96	6,018.74
55. Retail Trading	26.27	31.70	22.31	11.30	168.72	260.29
56. Agriculture Services	43.90	49.02	161.47	91.01	59.95	405.35
57. Diamond, Gold Ornaments	19.59	36.30	52.61	42.56	280.18	431.24
58. Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	3.12	5.32	0.27	5.86	1.43	16.00
59. Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	36.63	47.39	14.34	113.78	72.58	284.73
60. Coir	0.10	0.55	0.15	0.54	1.36	2.70
61. Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	675.07	386.28	283.89	485.37	870.25	2,700.86
62. Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	1,663.03	3,140.78	1,332.49	1,226.05	769.14	8,131.49
63. Miscellaneous Industries	1,475.97	813.38	229.49	468.74	765.88	3,753.46
GRAND TOTAL	21,383.05	35,120.80	22,423.58	24,299.33	30,930.50	134,157.26

Decline in manufacturing sector

2725. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturing sector has been experiencing consistent decline resulting in large scale unemployment over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including reasons for decline along with review under taken by Government in this regard and the results of these reviews;

(c) whether India's ranking in the performance of manufacturing sector is also on the decline as per the report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government including measures suggested by the various industrial bodies to boost/improve manufacturing sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Growth rate of the Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Price at constant (2011-12) prices in manufacturing sector was 5.3% in 2013-14 and 7.1% in 2014-15. During April-September, 2015-16, it has shown a growth of 8.2%. Thus, there is no decline in the growth of manufacturing sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the UNIDO's Industrial Development Report 2016, the ranking of India has improved from 45 in 2010 to 43 in 2013 in Industrial Competitiveness.

(d) Government has taken a number of measures to boost growth of production in manufacturing sector. These *inter-alia*, include launch of Make in India programme, rationalization of tax structure, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, steps to create ease of doing business and implementation of projects to create state-of-art infrastructure.

Bilateral trade agreements

2726. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed bilateral trade agreements with various countries recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of these agreements;

(c) the details of bilateral agreements with countries which were signed during the last three years but could not materialize and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the further measures taken by Government to strengthen the bilateral trade relations with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India has not entered into any new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) during the last one year. However, India expanded the scope of the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods (TIG) Agreement on 09.09.2014 to cover both Services and Investment with its date of implementation as 01.07.2015.

(c) None.

(d) There are appropriate institutional mechanisms such as Strategic Commercial Dialogue, Trade Policy Forum, Bilateral High Level Group, Annual Ministerial Dialogue etc. established with partner countries to discuss and strengthen bilateral trade relations. Moreover, region specific initiatives such as “*Focus LAC*” for the Latin American region are also important in strengthening trade relation between partners in the region. With a view for closer trade integration, the Government has also negotiated 11 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) and is negotiating 19 Trade Agreements as given in Statement.

Statement**A. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) already in force:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998	1st March, 2000
2.	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)
3.	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27th October, 2009	27th October, 2009
4.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications.
5.	India - Thailand FTA Harvest - Early Scheme (EHS)	9th October, 2003	1st September, 2004
6.	India - Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
7.	India - ASEAN - CECA - Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13th August, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. ● 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. ● 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar.

- 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia.
 - 1st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei.
 - 24th January 2011 in respect of India and Laos.
 - 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines.
 - 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| 8. | India - South Korea CEPA | 7th August 2009 | 1st January, 2010 |
| 9. | India - Japan CEPA | 16th February, 2011 | 1st August, 2011 |
| 10. | India - Malaysia CECA | 18th February, 2011 | 1st July, 2011 |
| 11. | India-ASEAN Services and Investment Agreement. (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) which is an expansion of the India ASEAN - CECA mentioned in SI.No.7 | 9th September, 2014 | 1st July, 2015 |
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B. Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) already in force:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised on 2nd November, 2005)	1st Nov, 1976
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13th April, 1988	19th April, 1989
3.	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA)	11th April, 1993	7th December, 1995
4.	India - Afghanistan	6th March, 2003	13th May, 2003
5.	India - MERCOSUR	25th January, 2004	1st June, 2009
6.	India - Chile	8th March, 2006	11th September, 2007

C. FTAs/PTAs under Negotiation:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
1.	India-EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)	Negotiations launched on 28th June 2007 in the areas of Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, IPR and GIs. etc Fifteen rounds of negotiations and a number of inter-sessional and Chief Negotiator level meetings have been held till date. A Ministerial review meeting between Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister and EU's Trade Commissioner was held on 15th April, 2013 at Brussels. After a period of lull, both sides began re-engagement from October, 2014 onwards. The negotiations are still ongoing and an impact assessment can be made only they are concluded.
2.	India-Sri Lanka Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	The FTA in goods was implemented from March 2000. A Joint Study Group (JSG) was set up in April, 2003 to widen the ambit of India-Sri Lanka FTA (ISLFTA) to go beyond Trade in Goods to include Services and to facilitate greater investment flows between the two countries. Based on the recommendation and conclusion of the JSG, negotiations for a CEPA were started in February, 2005. No discussion is currently taking place on India-Sri Lanka CEPA.

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
3.	India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	Early Harvest Scheme on 82 items implemented. So far 29th rounds of India-Thailand Trade Negotiation Committee (ITTNC) meetings have been held. The 29th round was held in Bangkok in June 2015.
4.	India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	Ten rounds of negotiations on India-Mauritius CECPA have been held between the two sides so far. The last round of negotiation was held between India and Mauritius on 23-24 October, 2006. However, CECPA negotiations have been formally put on hold.
5.	India EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)	The India-EFTA TEPA (Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement) was launched in January 2008 (then known as BTIA). The first round was held in New Delhi during 6-8 October, 2008. The Chapters covered are Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Government Procurement (GP), Dispute Settlement (DS), Trade Defence (TD), Rules of Origin (ROO), Sustainable Development (SD) and Legal and Horizontal etc. 13 rounds of negotiations have been held with the 13th and final round being held on 25-29th November, 2013. Legal vetting has been completed in most of the texts with only some residual work remaining. There are few pending issues on both sides such as TRIPS Plus and Data Adequacy/ Data Security status.

6. India-New Zealand FTA/CECA
Ten rounds of negotiation of CECA have been held so far. The 10th Round was held in New Delhi on 17-18 February, 2015
 7. India-Israel FTA
Eight rounds of negotiations on India-Israel FTA have been held so far. The Eighth round was held in Israel from 24-26 November, 2013.
 8. India-Singapore CECA
Second review of India-Singapore CECA was launched in May, 2010. During the visit of Minister of Commerce and Industry on 15-16 May, 2013 to Singapore, it was decided to constitute a Joint Working Group of Reserve Bank of India and Monetary Authority of Singapore to resolve the issue of Asset Maintenance Requirements in a time bound manner to conclude the 2nd Review on the issue of Employee Provident Fund.
 9. India-SACU PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
Five rounds of negotiations have been held so far. 1st Round of negotiation was held in Pretoria on October 5-6th, 2007 and the 5th round of negotiations held in October 2010 in New Delhi. During the 9th Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) meeting held at Durban on 19th March, 2015 under the co-chairmanship of Honorable Minister of External Affairs and South Africa's Foreign Minister, while discussing pending negotiations on finalization of INDIA- SACU PTA, the Indian side requested the South African side for assistance in holding the 6th round of negotiations.
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Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
10.	India-Mercosur PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	The two issues currently under discussion on the India-Mercosur PTA are the expansion in coverage and inclusion of Venezuela in the PTA.
11.	India-Chile PTA	With the objective of gaining optimal benefits and boosting bilateral trade between the two countries, the expansion of India-Chile PTA is being processed for Cabinet approval.
12.	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)	20 meetings of the Trade Negotiation Committee (TNC) have taken place. The 20th Meeting of BIMSTEC Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) was held during 07-09, September 2015 in Khon Kaen, Thailand.
13.	India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)	Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far in 2006 and 2008. The second round was held in September 9-10, 2008. No round could take place in the last 6 years since GCC has deferred its negotiations with all countries and economic groups and is currently reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups.
14.	India-Canada FTA	Eight rounds of negotiation on India-Canada CEPA have been held so far. The Eighth round was held in Ottawa, Canada from 24th to 26th June, 2013.
15.	India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	Commencement of negotiation on Indonesia - India CECA was announced on 25th January 2011 during the visit of Indonesian

President to New Delhi. Negotiations are yet to commence. The first meeting pre-negotiation and Biennial Trade and Investment Forum (BTIF) took place in Jakarta on October 3-4, 2011. The negotiations have been kept in abeyance in light of the ongoing RCEP negotiations.

Nine rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The ninth round of negotiations was held on 21-23 September 2015, in New Delhi, India.

1st meeting of the India-Malaysia Joint Committee meeting to review implementation of the Agreement was held on 8th December, 2014.

Based on the Declaration of the Leaders during the ASEAN Summit in November, 2012, negotiations for a comprehensive economic partnership between the 10 ASEAN member States and its 6 FTA partners commenced in May, 2013. Ten rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 10th round was held from 8-16 October, 2015 in Busan, South Korea. The negotiations cover a number of areas like trade in goods, services, investment, intellectual property, economic and technical cooperation, competition and legal and institutional issues.

The ASEAN Secretariat has agreed to the 1st review of India-ASEAN trade in Goods Agreement in the coming months. The dates would be finalized as per mutual consultations.

16. India-Australia

17. India-Malaysia CECA (1st Review)

18. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)

19. India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) (1st Review)

Policy initiative for development of industrial/economic corridors

2727. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a policy initiative to develop industrial/economic corridors for boosting industrial development;
- (b) if so, the industrial corridors created by Government;
- (c) how far these are functioning;
- (d) whether a National Industrial Corridor Authority (NICDA) is being setup to coordinate the development of the industrial corridors; and
- (e) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has adopted the strategy of developing integrated industrial/economic corridors in partnership with State Governments for boosting industrial development. The details of five industrial/economic corridors are as follows:

- (i) **Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):** The project spans the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) of the railways. Initially, 8 nodes/cities in the six DMIC States have been taken up for development.
- (ii) **Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC):** Master Planning of the following three industrial nodes has been completed:—
 - 1. Ponneri (Tamil Nadu)
 - 2. Tumkur (Karnataka)
 - 3. Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
- (iii) **Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC):** The following one node has been identified for master planning:
 - 1. Dharwad (Karnataka)
- (iv) **Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC):** The following two nodes for master planning have been identified:
 - 1. Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
 - 2. Srikalahasti-Yerpedu (Andhra Pradesh)
- (v) **Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC):** Feasibility study with respect to the Inception Report has been completed.

(d) and (e) National Industrial Corridor Development Authority (NICDA) has not been constituted yet.

Environmental effect of products imported from China

†2728. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of products which are manufactured in China and imported into India;

(b) the details regarding products which are manufactured by assembling of parts in India through Chinese technique;

(c) whether it is a fact that relatively more carbon dioxide is emitted from the products manufactured in China and whether any environmental test regarding these products has been done or is done; and

(d) if so, when were the tests conducted and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There are around 11,500 products/items at 8 digit HS codes in the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System), 2012. Details of the products imported into the country are available in the public domain at Department of Commerce website: <http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp>. A Statement indicating products/items at two digit HS Codes (98 product groups) imported into India from China during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (April to September, 2015) is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Economies today across the globe are highly complex and interdependent. No economy can adopt a closed door policy without adversely impacting its citizens' welfare. 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Statement

Goods imported from China during two years

(Value: in US \$ in millions)

Sl. No.	HS Code	Commodity	2014-2015	2015-2016 (Apr-Sep)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	16,738.41	9,869.24
2.	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	10,144.22	5,437.07
3.	29	Organic chemicals	6,327.50	3,304.76
4.	31	Fertilisers.	3,154.68	2,295.62
5.	72	Iron and steel.	2,713.34	1,116.15
6.	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	1,710.63	862.48
7.	90	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. and apparatus parts and accessories thereof.	1,221.68	625.55
8.	73	Articles of iron or steel	1,392.09	579.84
9.	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	1,165.34	553.59
10.	98	Project goods; some special uses.	1,451.74	483.93

1	2	3	4	5
11.	94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc.	739.47	446.09
12.	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	778.40	427.18
13.	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	792.69	426.97
14.	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	714.06	362.14
15.	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. elem. or of isotopes.	737.50	354.67
16.	69	Ceramic products.	552.01	284.62
17.	59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use.	510.55	241.79
18.	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, pre. metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; imit. jewelry; coin.	1,231.17	239.02
19.	95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof.	412.43	216.64
20.	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri. dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and var; putty and other mastics; inks.	371.47	189.44
21.	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	281.87	182.46
22.	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	375.77	180.22
23.	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	337.28	179.15

1	2	3	4	5
24.	70	Glass and glassware.	318.19	174.88
25.	54	Man-made filaments.	356.73	157.79
26.	83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal.	306.36	145.11
27.	89	Ships, boats and floating structures.	1,122.27	144.81
28.	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles.	280.04	141.95
29.	55	Man-made staple fibres.	326.80	138.43
30.	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	208.70	117.90
31.	42	Articles of leather, saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar cont. Articles of animal gut (other than silk-wrm) gut.	240.97	114.37
32.	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	217.35	110.72
33.	82	Tools implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof base metal.	248.51	106.68
34.	53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn.	157.66	93.57
35.	68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.	193.86	93.45
36.	50	Silk	200.29	86.42
37.	74	Copper and articles thereof.	203.72	85.10
38.	81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof.	166.41	79.76
39.	52	Cotton.	145.93	72.53
40.	30	Pharmaceutical products	131.94	70.74
41.	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	138.21	65.08
42.	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or corched.	98.48	58.35

1	2	3	4	5
43.	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	87.04	48.31
44.	35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes.	92.68	43.61
45.	33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	96.96	43.42
46.	86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical	49.99	39.71
47.	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	82.46	37.83
48.	91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	78.01	35.84
49.	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	75.92	34.73
50.	58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery.	69.14	34.43
51.	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring prep.	52.39	33.34
52.	56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; spacial yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof.	62.30	33.12
53.	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans.	21.06	29.59
54.	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	188.10	29.38
55.	97	Works of art collectors' pieces and antiques.	0.44	26.56

1	2	3	4	5
56.	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	35.62	21.06
57.	51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric.	38.61	20.88
58.	23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder.	37.62	19.49
59.	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel or citrus fruit or melons.	75.22	18.58
60.	66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof.	25.37	12.92
61.	92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles.	23.65	12.43
62.	26	Ores, slag and ash.	49.62	11.55
63.	37	Photographic or cinematographic goods.	19.97	11.51
64.	57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings.	24.48	11.43
65.	12	Oil seeds and olea. fruits; misc. grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder.	12.65	9.68
66.	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	9.64	8.37
67.	13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts.	20.68	7.78
68.	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants.	11.37	7.64
69.	47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard.	16.61	6.96
70.	11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten.	15.04	6.89
71.	14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included.	6.99	5.64

1	2	3	4	5
72.	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	10.01	5.29
73.	65	Headgear and parts thereof.	8.27	5.23
74.	67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair.	10.22	4.96
75.	05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	10.02	4.89
76.	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices.	12.86	4.79
77.	79	Zinc and articles thereof.	14.77	4.57
78.	99	Miscellaneous goods.	6.07	4.19
79.	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof.	23.61	3.11
80.	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	2.97	1.35
81.	78	Lead and articles thereof.	2.36	0.95
82.	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks products.	2.38	0.93
83.	46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork.	2.05	0.86
84.	43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof.	2.17	0.83
85.	80	Tin and articles thereof.	1.80	0.79
86.	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	1.84	0.77
87.	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; pre. edible fats; animal or vegetable waxex.	1.59	0.77
88.	06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs; roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage.	1.63	0.75
89.	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod. of animal origin, not elsewhere spec. or included.	0.86	0.39

1	2	3	4	5
90.	16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	0.34	0.28
91.	45	Cork and articles of cork.	0.25	0.21
92.	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	0.26	0.19
93.	93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof.	0.04	0.02
94.	03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.	0.09	0.02
95.	36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations.	0.03	0.00
TOTAL			60,413.17	31,625.41
INDIA'S TOTAL			448,033.40	199,311.21
% SHARE			13.48%	15.86%

Steps to arrest fall of natural rubber prices

2729. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to arrest the fall of Natural Rubber prices which has adversely affected 40 lakh people including rubber growers, labourers and their families;

(b) the month-wise details of Natural Rubber imports through all the channels in to the country during 2015-16, up to 31st October, 2015; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make use of ₹ 1011 crore Price Stabilisation Fund with the Ministry to save rubber growers and rubber cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower” to “25% or ₹ 30 per kg. whichever is lower” *w.e.f.* 30.4.2015 in order to increase the cost of imported rubber and create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. RSS (Ribbed Smoked Sheet) and TSR (Technically Specified Rubber) has been added in Merchandise Export

from India Scheme (MEIS) which make them eligible for an incentive at the rate of two per cent of export values.

(b) The month-wise details of Natural Rubber imports into the country during 2015-16 are as under:

Month	Import (Tonnes)
April, 2015	37916
May, 2015	34772
June, 2015	34098
July, 2015	38679
August, 2015	34788
September, 2015	34645
October, 2015	41295

(c) The Price Stabilization Fund Scheme was implemented by the Central Government from the year 2003 to 2013 with a view to protect the farmers of plantation crops including rubber, from losses on account of price fluctuations with the support from the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF). The scheme was reviewed and, in light of the experience gained from implementing the Scheme, a market-linked Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) has been devised for protecting the farmers of plantation crops, including rubber plantations, against losses arising from both fluctuations in yield as well as prices.

Export of granite ore

2730. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of granite ore is increasing every year inspite of notification of Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999;

(b) if so, the reasons for increase in granite export over the years;

(c) whether Government will come forward to formulate strict measures to control and regulate granite export; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of the export of Granite in last three years and current year till September, 2015 are as follows:

(Quantity in '000 KGS, Value in Million US \$)

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16(Apr-Sep)	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
Granite crude or roughly trimmed	4191898.81	536.93	4623968.05	575.59	4508446.07	555.33	1848557.40	233.14
Granite merely cut into block/slabs	512452.57	64.87	587133.53	80.22	407988.10	59.79	334369.95	44.13
Granite blocks/tiles, polished	250173.32	142.10	224376.49	106.89	196649.68	85.77	72680.28	33.92
Other granite	61233.04	45.03	188840.42	108.73	132977.88	86.60	55129.90	34.61

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Central Government has framed the Granite Conservation and Development Rules (GCDR), 1999 by exercising the powers conferred under section 18 of the Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation Act, 1957, for conservation and systematic development and systematic mining to conserve the Granite resources and to prescribed a uniform frame – work with regard to systematic and scientific exploration of Granite through out the country. These Rules *inter-alia* provide for prospecting and mining of Granite, prospecting operations, Mining plan, mining operations, systematic and scientific mining, employment of qualified persons, notices and returns etc. Granite is a minor mineral and its administration comes under the purview of the State Governments. As per the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 the export policy for granite is free.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to regulate granite export.

Starvation deaths in tea gardens of West Bengal

2731. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of starvation deaths are taking place in the tea gardens of West Bengal in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures are being taken to stop the starvation deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The State Government of West Bengal has reported that no starvation deaths have taken place in the tea gardens of West Bengal in the last one year. The State Government has further informed that a number of steps have been taken to address the issue of general distress of the workers. These include supply of subsidised food-grains under Antodya Ana Yojana and livelihood assistance through work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Assistance is also being provided through National Social Assistance Programme, SAHAY Prakaalpa (where cooked meals are provided to the destitute), Indira Awaas Yojana and Sanitation Programme. The State Government is also providing rice @ ₹ 2/- per kg. to workers in 43 tea gardens suffering from financial stress. In addition, the Central Government implements through the Tea Board, various programmes/activities for the welfare of workers in Tea Gardens.

Approval for tobacco products in new units in SEZs

†2732. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies in various Special Economic Zones (SEZs), have not been accorded approval so far by the Department of Commerce for establishing new units in SEZs despite the fact that no changes have been made in the policy regarding tobacco and other betel products;

(b) the region-wise details thereof and by when these proposals are likely to be given approval; and

(c) the details of number of tobacco and other betel products manufacturing units operating in SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Sir, a proposal for establishment of a new unit for manufacturing activity of Gutkha, Scented Khaini, Flavoured Chewing Tobacco and Pan Masala in Kandla SEZ was referred by the Kandla SEZ to the Board of Approval (BoA) in the Department of Commerce as it was felt that manufacture of the said products was under compulsory licensing. The BOA in its 65th meeting held on 19.5.2015 directed the Department of Commerce to examine the policy of permitting units for manufacture of Gutkha, Scented Khaini, Flavoured Chewing Tobacco and Pan Masala etc. in consultation with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 18.12.2015 has confirmed that there is no restriction on manufacture of Gutkha, Scented Khaini, Flavoured Chewing Tobacco and Pan Masala and as on date these are non-licensable products. However, in pursuance of Regulation 2.3.4 of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulation 2011, certain States have prohibited the manufacture, storage, sale or distribution of Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine as ingredients, by whatsoever name it is available in the market.

(b) Four such requests for approval of the units have been received in the Kandla SEZ and one in the Surat SEZ. Since, the Unit Approval Committee (UAC) is competent to grant approval where the products are not licensable; the UAC has to decide each case on the basis of the confirmation received from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion keeping in mind the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulation 2011.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There are 16 Pan Masala (tobacco and betel products) manufacturing units in Kandla SEZ, 05 units in Surat SEZ and 04 units are engaged in manufacturing of tobacco related products in Noida SEZ.

Consultation on setting up new units of tobacco products in SEZs

†2733. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Commerce has consulted with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) regarding establishment of new units of tobacco products and Pan Masala in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. the Department of Commerce has not consulted with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) regarding establishment of new units of tobacco products and Pan Masala in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs). However, a confirmation was sought from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) whether that Department had issued any license for manufacturing cigarette, cigar etc. after the year 1999. That Department was also asked to confirm whether any restriction on manufacturing of Pan Masala and tobacco had been imposed and whether it was a licensable product. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has confirmed that it had not issued any license for manufacturing cigarette, cigar etc. after the year 1999. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has also confirmed that there is no restriction on manufacture of Gutkha, Scented Khaini, Flavoured Chewing Tobacco and Pan Masala and as on date these are non-licensable products.

Singapore as top source of FDI

2734. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Singapore is the top source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India during the first half of the fiscal; and

(b) if so, the details of benefits India will get due to this investment?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Singapore is the top source of FDI equity inflow during the first half of the fiscal year 2015-16 with US\$ 6,694 million FDI equity inflow during the period. Trading and Computer Software and Hardware were the most benefited sectors as these two sectors have received more than 50% share of the Singapore's investment during April - September, 2015. FDI directly supplements the domestic capital and brings technology and skill in the sectors of direct entry. It has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors also thereby stimulating economic growth leading to increased production, exports and employment generation. Singapore is keen to participate in collaborative opportunities offered by the Government of India's flagship initiatives like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skill India', 'Clean India', 'Affordable Housing for all by 2022', 'Namami Gange' and 'Smart Cities'. Singapore is already conducting a train-the-trainer and consultancy support for training centres in Delhi and Rajasthan and is considering setting up a new centre in the Northeast.

Neglect of India's food security concerns in the WTO draft declaration

2735. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Trade Organizations draft declaration for next months Ministerial meeting in Nairobi, made no mention of finding a permanent solution to India concerns on food security, but proposed to address all aspects of agriculture reform as a matter of priority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the first draft for the meeting in mid December did take note of the failure to reach a pact on most issues that were part of Doha work programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi, Kenya from 15 to 19th December, 2015 welcomed the Bali Ministerial Declaration and the subsequent General Council Decision of November 2014 on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes. A Ministerial Decision on the issue was also adopted in Nairobi in which Ministers reaffirmed the WTO General Council Decision of 27th December, 2014. The Ministerial Decision stipulates that

“Members shall engage constructively to negotiate and make all concerted efforts to agree and adopt a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. In order to achieve such permanent solution, the negotiations on this subject shall be held in the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session (“CoASS”), in dedicated sessions and in an accelerated time-frame, distinct from the agriculture negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda (“DDA”)”.

(c) and (d) In the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration, Ministers also noted that much less progress has been made in Agriculture and other central components of the WTO’s negotiating agenda, namely NAMA (Non Agriculture Market Access), Services, Rules and Development. However, favourable decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, Special Safeguard Mechanism and Export Competition are among the achievements from the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the WTO (MC10) held in Nairobi.

DMIC project

†2736. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ambitious Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project and the names of cities enroute;

(b) the details of estimated cost of this project; and

(c) the details of Sources from where resources would be mobilized for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Perspective Plan prepared for the DMIC project, 24 Investment Regions/Industrial Areas have been identified which need to be developed over a period of next three decades. In phase-I of DMIC project following eight nodes are being taken up for development:

Name of the Node	State	Area in Sq. Km.
Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region	Uttar Pradesh	210
Manesar-Bawal Investment Region	Haryana	402
Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region	Rajasthan	165
Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region	Madhya Pradesh	372
Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Gujarat	920

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of the Node	State	Area in Sq. Km.
Shendra-Bidkin Investment Region	Maharashtra	84
Dighi Port Industrial Area	Maharashtra	253
Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area	Rajasthan	155

(b) Depending on the geographical location and size, the development of each city in DMIC as per world standards is estimated to require an investment of the order of ₹ 50,000-75,000 crore at 2010 prices, including cost of land procurement and development.

(c) As per the financial and institutional structure and financial assistance for the development of industrial cities in the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor approved by the Government of India, the financial assistance for the DMIC project is to be in the form of grant-in-aid of ₹ 17,500 crore over the five years beginning 2011-12, for the development of industrial cities @ 2500 crore per city on an average subject to a ceiling of ₹ 3000 crore per city and an additional corpus of ₹ 1000 crore as grant-in-aid over five years to carry out project development activities. Government of Japan had also announced financial support for DMIC project to an extent of US\$ 4.5 Billion in the first phase. Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) currently holds 26% equity share in Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC) aggregating to ₹ 26 crore.

Scheme for certification of organic products

2737. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established or formulated any scheme for the certification of organic products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the price advantage is ensured for organic products, through which farmers can be benefited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Government of India has already launched Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme, with an financial outlay of ₹ 300.00 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan, for promoting organic farming on

cluster mode so as to form 10,000 clusters (with cluster size 50 acre) across the country to bring 5 lakh hectare area under organic farming through Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)-organic certification.

There is a separate certification system for export of organic products. A product is allowed to be exported as organic only if it is produced, processed and packed under a valid Organic certificate issued by an accredited Certification Body under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP). NPOP has been notified by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulations) (FTDR) Act.

(c) and (d) Prices of agricultural commodities depend on several factors such as supply, demand (both domestic and international) quality etc. Price advantage for organic products is ensured through market mechanism as these products are considered to be good for health and these command a premium in both domestic and international markets.

Review of EXIM policy

2738. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review its EXIM policy to include/exclude commodities from its export/import list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of times such reviews have been conducted during the last three years along with the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to prohibit/restrict import of processed items, sesame seeds, edible oil, pulses and fresh fruits/vegetables; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Export and Import of goods is regulated as per the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). The Indian Trade Classification (Harmonisation System) [ITC (HS)], 2012 contains item wise export and import policy of goods which, *inter-alia*, are categorised under four categories namely, 'prohibited', 'restricted', 'trading through State Trading Enterprises' and 'free'. In addition, there are some goods, which though 'free' for import/export, are subject to conditions stipulated in other Acts or Laws in force. Further, Government also prescribes such other conditions/restrictions, as deemed fit, to regulate export/

import of specific goods/commodities *e.g.* minimum export/import price, quantitative restrictions, port restrictions, quality/standard parameters etc.

EXIM policy of the Government is a dynamic process which responds to the evolving international scenario and domestic conditions. Any change in EXIM policy of an item is brought about after due consultation/review with/by the concerned line Ministry/Department.

(c) ITC (HS), 2012 contains more than 11500 tariff lines and changes in EXIM policy of items or modifications in conditions of importability/exportability of items are brought about through notifications, as published in the Official Gazette and also uploaded on the DGFT's website (www.dgft.gov.in). Details of such reviews in last 3 years [after notification of the ITC (HS), 2012 on 18.4.2012] are as tabulated below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of Changes	35	48	30	19*

*Data available upto 16.12.2015.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at this stage.

(e) Question does not arise.

India's current ranking in Ease of Doing Business

2739. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) India's current ranking in the Ease of Doing Business;

(b) whether India's rank has improved from the last ranking, if so, the details thereof and the fields in which rankings have increased, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the States have initiated 'single window' clearance for establishing an enterprise, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government has undertaken/plans to undertake to increase India's Ease of Doing Business across all the States and UTs and timeline for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India ranks at 130th out of 189 countries as ranked by the Doing Business Report, 2016 by World Bank Group.

(b) Yes, Sir. India was ranked 142nd in Doing Business Report, 2015, and was reassessed to 134th due to change in methodology. India has improved, its rank

in 'starting a business', 'dealing with construction permit', and 'getting electricity' indicators.

(c) According to available information 24 States have created 'single window' clearance for establishing an enterprise. The details are given in Statement-I (See below). The decision to implement single window lies with the State. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has recommended creation of a single window by the States in the 340 point action plan shared with the States.

(d) The details of measures Government has undertaken to increase India's Ease of Doing Business are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

Name of the States which have created single window clearance

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Chhattisgarh
6.	Goa
7.	Gujarat
8.	Haryana
9.	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka
13.	Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Odisha
16.	Puducherry
17.	Punjab
18.	Rajasthan
19.	Tamil Nadu

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs
20.	Telangana
21.	Tripura
22.	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Uttarakhand
24.	West Bengal

Statement-II

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. India was ranked 142nd in Doing Business Report, 2015. The World Bank has released Doing Business Report, 2016 on 27th October, 2015. India is ranked at 130 (against a re-calculated rank of 134th for 2015). India's rank has improved in 'starting a business', 'dealing with construction permit' and 'getting electricity' indicators.
2. A report titled "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms" was released on 14th September, 2015. The report captures the findings of an assessment of reform implementation by States, led by DIPP, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India with support from World Bank group and KPMG. This assessment has been conducted to take stock of reforms implemented by States from January to June, 2015 based on a 98-point action plan for business reforms agreed between DIPP and States/UTs and rank them on the basis of reforms implemented.

The assessment reveals that States are at different levels of implementation on the 98-point action plan. The implementation status of each State has been converted to a percentage, and, on the basis of this the State rankings have been calculated.

Rank	States/UTs	Score
1.	Gujarat	71.14%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.12%
3.	Jharkhand	63.09%
4.	Chhattisgarh	62.45%

Rank	States/UTs	Score
5.	Madhya Pradesh	62.00%
6.	Rajasthan	61.04%
7.	Odisha	52.12%
8.	Maharashtra	49.43%
9.	Karnataka	48.50%
10.	Uttar Pradesh	47.37%
11.	West Bengal	46.90%
12.	Tamil Nadu	44.58%
13.	Telangana	42.45%
14.	Haryana	40.66%
15.	Delhi	37.35%
16.	Punjab	36.73%
17.	Himachal Pradesh	23.95%
18.	Kerala	22.87%
19.	Goa	21.74%
20.	Puducherry	17.72%
21.	Bihar	16.41%
22.	Assam	14.84%
23.	Uttarakhand	13.36%
24.	Chandigarh	10.04%
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.73%
26.	Tirpura	9.29%
27.	Sikkim	7.23%
28.	Mizoram	6.37%
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.93%
30.	Meghalaya	4.38%
31.	Nagaland	3.41%
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.23%

Source: Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms, September, 2015 published by DIPP.

3. 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.

4. 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-III.
5. Notification has been issued on 12.03.2015 by DGFT to limit number of documents required for export and import to three.
6. 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].
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Application forms for Industrial Licence (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) have been simplified.
10. *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.
11. *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.
12. 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.

13. 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.
14. 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.
15. *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.
16. *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.
17. 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.
18. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of the business.
19. SEZ Units allowed removing goods for repair, replacement, testing, calibration, quality testing and research and development on self-attestation.
20. Process of applying for Environment and Forests clearances has been made online through Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change portals <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/> and <http://forestsclearance.nic.in/>.
21. 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.
22. 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.

23. An order facilitating revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs through banker's committee has been issued by Ministry of MSME.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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.
29. Simplified procedure for new electric connection in Delhi with reduced procedures and time.
30. 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-III

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
4.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Commencement of Business

Sl.No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
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

Meat export policy

2740. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is world's biggest meat exporter, if so, details thereof;
- (b) how much economic ramification does new Government policy on cattle slaughter has;
- (c) how much is meat processing industry worth today in Indian economy;
- (d) steps taken by Government to preserve national integration while not hurting sentiments and livelihood of those involved in meat processing industry and assuring individual rights to minorities and in not imposing religious belief on certain communities; and
- (e) whether there has been an increase to the tune of 53 lakh stray cattle in India?

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

(b) As per new Foreign Trade Policy of the Government, no incentive is granted for the export of meat.

(c) As per Ministry of Food Processing Industries data, the meat processing industry worth around US\$ 5,026.00 million.

(d) As per the Foreign Trade Policy, export of boneless buffalo meat is allowed. However, export of beef is prohibited and is not permitted to be exported. Further, as per the distribution of legislative powers between Union of India and States, under Article 246(3) of the Constitution, preservation of cattle is the matter on which the State legislatures have the exclusive powers to legislate.

(e) The total no. of cattle in the country were 190.90 million as per 2012 Livestock Census (19th). There is no data available with regard to stray cattle.

Expenditure on import of pulses and onion

2741. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has imported pulses and onion into the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the countries from which these food items have been imported;

(c) the quantum of such imports and expenditure incurred thereon along with the agencies through which such imports have been undertaken; and

(d) the extent to which such imports have helped in controlling/reducing prices of these commodities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has imported 1989 MT of onions from China (500 MT) and Egypt (1489 MT) and a total of about 4927 MT of pulses (Tur) from Malawi (Africa) through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) during financial year 2015-16.

Out of 1989 MT of Onion, a quantity of 1000 MT was imported by MMTC at a price of US Dollar 685 PMT and balance 989 MT at a price of US Dollar 545 PMT. MMTC has also incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2.99 crore towards clearance and other charges for the import of onions. Tur was imported by MMTC at a price of US Dollar 1078 PMT, Cost and Freight, Free Out (C&F FO) basis.

(d) Onions and Pulses (Tur) were imported as a price stabilisation measure by the Government under the Price Stabilization Fund, a plan scheme under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. The imports of Tur and Onions helped in moderating the prices of these commodities in domestic market. The prices of onions was also stabilized in the wholesale market due to other reasons such as arrival of fresh crop of onion in October, and import of onions by private traders. As there were no demand forthcoming from the States or any Government agency for imported onions MMTC disposed off the onions in domestic market through tender. Similarly, import of pulses has also moderated price of pulses. Government has ensured availability of pulses at price of ₹ 120 per kg through outlets of Kendriya Bhandar and SAFAL. Imported pulses were also made available to various State Governments at their requests.

WTO's ranking of India on merchandise exports

2742. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY he pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Trade Organisation had ranked India as the 19th largest merchandise exporter and 10th largest importer;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to improve the merchandise exports to cross 600-700 Billion US dollars in the coming years;

(c) the year-wise total quantity and value of exports and imports achieved for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2014-15; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to improve and increase the exports and imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) International Trade Statistics 2015 published by the World Trade Organization has ranked India as the 19th largest merchandizer exporter and 12th largest merchandize importer.

(b) to (d) The following table gives the value of India's exports and imports for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2014-15:

India's Trade-Values in US \$ Billions

Sl. No	Year	Exports	Imports
1.	2010-2011	249.8	369.8
2.	2011-2012	306.0	489.3
3.	2012-2013	300.4	490.7
4.	2013-2014	314.4	450.2
5.	2014-2015	310.3	448.0

Total quantity of exports or imports is not aggregated as individual traded products involve different units like kilograms, meters, numbers etc. and are not homogenous quality. Thus they cannot be added completely. Quantity for individual products is available on the department of commerce website and can be accessed through the web link: <http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp>.

Export promotion is a priority for the Government. The following are the major initiatives taken by the Government for promoting/facilitating exports and imports:

- (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) Government extended 24x7 Customs Clearance facility for exports and imports to cover 18 sea ports and 17 air cargo complexes for specified cargo.
- (iv) Online message exchange facility for issuance of no objection certificates has been established between Customs [JNPT (Nhava Sheva), ICD, Tughlakabad and ICD, Patparganj] and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the Department of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (PQIS). This will help in faster clearance of goods.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375/- crore into the National Export Insurance Accounts (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.
- (vii) 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 the exporters in other countries.
- (viii) 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.

Promotion and control of e-commerce business activities

2743. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per regulations framed under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, 100 per cent FDI is allowed for e-commerce business activities on an automatic basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of foreign and Indian companies engaged in e-commerce business and their growth and top 30 item-wise growth in a commerce product sale achieved in last three years and revenue generated;

(c) whether Government is keen in adopting effective strategies to promote and control e-commerce business;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective steps taken by Government to protect the interest of retail trade with advent of fast emerging e-commerce business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) With a view to promote foreign investment, as per regulations framed under Foreign Exchange Management Act, (FEMA) 1999, FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in companies engaged in e-commerce provided that such companies would engage in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce.

Foreign investment in Business to Customer (B2C) e-commerce activities has been opened in a calibrated manner and an entity is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce under the following circumstances:

- (i) A manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India (through e-commerce retail.
- (ii) A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
- (iii) An Indian manufacturer is permitted to sell its own single brand products through e-commerce retail. Indian manufacturer would be the investee company, which is the owner of the Indian brand and which manufactures in India, in terms of value, at least 70% of its products in house, and sources, at most 30% from Indian manufacturers.

No such data is centrally maintained for foreign and India companies engaged in e-commerce business and their growth and top 30 item-wise growth in e-commerce product sale and revenue generated.

Import of onions and pulses

2744. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of onions and pulses imported in last 12 months, and whether they are still in Government or Government authorized warehouses, if so, when will they be disbursed to open markets;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain quantity of onion imported by Government did not match domestic consumption requirement, if so, what happened to those onions; and

(c) prior to 2015, whether MMTC had any experience in pulses import, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) To augment the domestic supply of onions and pulses, the Government has imported 1989 MT of onions and about 4927 MT of pulses (Tur) through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) during financial year 2015-16 under the Price Stabilization Fund, a plan scheme under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. Entire quantity of onions have been sold in the domestic market through tender. In so far as Tur is concerned, 4830 MT have been allocated to various State Governments and to Central Agencies like Mother Dairy and Kendriya Bhandar. A quantity of 4115.39 MT has already been lifted and for balance allocated quantities, lifting is in progress. The residual quantity of 97.11 MT imported Tur would be liquidated by MMTC as soon as allocations are made.

(b) The onions imported by MMTC were compliant with the prescribed FSSAI/Phyto-sanitary standards. The price of onions started showing a downward trend with the arrival of fresh crop and imports of onions by private traders and there was absence of firm requirements from State Governments for imported onions in September and October 2015 and as a result, the entire quantity was sold in the domestic market through tender.

(c) MMTC has imported pulses during 2008-2011 on Government account as well as for its own commercial transactions. The year-wise quantity of pulses contracted under Government account are as under:-

Year	Quantity
2007-08	2,47,250 MT
2008-09	1,81,000 MT
2009-10	1,02,000 MT
2010-11	69,500 MT

Adulteration in imported Chinese goods

†2745. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

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

(a) whether rice, salt and abrasive string used for kites (manjha) are being imported from China;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is aware of adulteration of plastic in rice and salt and that the products like adulterated rice, salt imported from China are harmful for human consumption;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the harm caused due to the low quality of manjha; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (d) Details of import of salt from China during the last three years and the current year are as below:

Year	Qty. (Ton)	Val (Million USD)
2012-13	3328.15	0.40
2013-14	4292.88	0.48
2014-15	8400.46	0.98
2015-16	6405.08	0.70
(Apr. to Sep.)		

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

No incidence of adulterated salt has come to notice till date as per the report from the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI).

No import of rice from China has been reported during the last three years and current year (up to September, 2015). As per the data available in Food Import Clearance System (FICS) of FSSAI, no import of plastic rice has taken place from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Cochin, and Tuticorin where FSSAI is present.

Further, no specific Exim Code for abrasive string used for kites (manjha) exists under Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System); hence, import data and other related information regarding abrasive string used for kites (manjha) are not available.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, questions do not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allotment of Government accommodation to artistes

2746. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued guidelines for the selection and allotment of Government accommodation to artists;

(b) whether the Ministry is responsible to ensure the compliance of terms and conditions of allotment and to monitor their violations;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has not taken action against violations in case of such occupants in Asiad village.

(d) if so, whether the Ministry has sought relaxation of such guidelines from the competent authority in such cases on the grounds of evident hardships and the details of grounds of evident hardship; and

(e) whether the Ministry has ascertained genuineness of such hardships?

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

(b) and (c) The allotment of Government Accommodation to the eminent artistes is governed by the guidelines contained in the Government of India, Ministry of Culture's order No. F. 14-1/2008-Akademis dated 27.11.2008. The existing allottees were given accommodation with the approval of Competent Authority and were also granted extension from time to time. The last extension was granted up to 31.07.2014.

(d) and (e) Any decision in the matter is taken with the approval of the competent authority. Going by the recommendations of the Selection Committee headed by Secretary (Culture) for allotment of Government residential accommodation, the proposal to revise the existing guidelines for allotment of Government accommodation to the artistes and also the option of either to roll over for one year or cancel the allotment have been sent to the Competent Authority, except in case of one artist in which cancellation of the allotment has been recommended.

Preservation of places by ASI in Punjab

2747. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of places in the State of Punjab preserved by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from heritage and culture point of view;

(b) the funds spent for this purpose;

(c) whether complaints have been received about poor quality of maintenance and preservation; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government for preserving the rich heritage and archaeology of these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 33 number of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Punjab, the details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The funds spent for conservation of these monuments during the last two years are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Funds Spent
1.	2013-14	₹ 3,28,14,010/-
2.	2014-15	₹ 4,01,76,440/-

(c) and (d) No such complaints have been received. Conservation work of these monuments is attended regularly depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

Statement

Details of Centrally protected monuments and sites under Archaeological Survey of India in Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
1.	Ram Bagh Gate	Amritsar	Amritsar
2.	Summer Palace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh	Amritsar	Amritsar
3.	Gateway of the old Sarai Akbar or Jahangir on the old Delhi and Lahore Road	Amanat Khan	Tarn Taran
4.	Gateway of the old Sarai Akbar or Jahangir on the old Delhi and Lahore Road	Fatehabad	Tarn Taran
5.	Bhatinda Fort	Bhatinda	Bhatinda
6.	Ancient site and Buddhist Stupa	Sanghol (Uncha Pind)	Fatehgarh Sahib
7.	Ancient Buddhist Stupa (SGL-11)	Sanghol	Fatehgarh Sahib

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
8.	The mound about 60 feet high known as Mud Fort situated in field	Abohar	Fazilka
9.	Baradari generally known as Anarkali at Batala	Batala	Gurdaspur
10.	Shamsher Khan's Tomb	Batala	Gurdaspur
11.	Takht-i-Akbari	Kalanaur	Gurdaspur
12.	Kos Minar	Birpind	Jalandhar
13.	Kos Minar	Chima Kalan	Jalandhar
14.	Mughal Kos Minar, three miles to the north west of Dakhni Sarai	Dakhni Jahangir	Jalandhar
15.	Kos Minar	Nakodar	Jalandhar
16.	Kos Minar	Shampur	Jalandhar
17.	Kos Minar	Tut Kalan	Jalandhar
18.	Kos Minar	Upal	Jalandhar
19.	Mughal Bridge	Dakhni	Jalandhar
20.	Sarai including Gateways	Dakhni	Jalandhar
21.	Mughal Kos Minar, three miles of north-west of Dakhni Sarai	Dakhni Khanpur Dhadha	Jalandhar
22.	Theh Gatti Mound	Nagar	Jalandhar
23.	The tomb, viz. the first octagonal and known as the tomb of Mohammad Momin the (Ustad), now empty, and the other square and known as the tomb of Haji Jamal, his pupil; the latter contains 5 graves inside and one on the platform outside	Nakodar	Jalandhar
24.	Sarai including gateway	Nurmahal	Jalandhar
25.	Ancient Mound	Katpalon	Jalandhar
26.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Fort at Phillar	Phillaur	Jalandhar
27.	Kos Minar	Ghungrali Rajputan	Ludhiana

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
28.	Kos Minar	Lashkari Khan	Ludhiana
29.	Kos Minar (Missing)	Dhandari Kalan	Ludhiana
30.	Kos Minar	Sherpur Kalan	Ludhiana
31.	Ancient Site of Sunet	Sunet	Ludhiana
32.	Kos Minar	Sunnahwal	Ludhiana
33.	Ancient Site	Ropar	Ropar

Monuments in MP under Swachh Bharat Campaign

†2748. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified monuments in various States including Madhya Pradesh under the Swachh Bharat Campaign;

(b) if so, the names of monuments identified in Madhya Pradesh and the area-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has allocated any fund/amount to the States in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Swachh Bharat Campaign is followed for all Centrally protected monuments in the country so that they are maintained in a good State of preservation and cleanliness.

(b) The list of Centrally protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No funds from Ministry of Culture have been allocated to State Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

1.	Temples	Baihar	Balaghat
2.	Fort	Garhi	Balaghat
3.	Old Fort	Lanji	Balaghat

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

4.	An Old Temple within the limits of Piparwara Forest Village	Raigarh	Balaghat
5.	Temple of Koteswara Mahadeva and Hanuman	Kashitola	Balaghat
6.	53 images locally known as Sada Bhada	Sonkhar	Balaghat
7.	Brick Temples (two)	Kherat	Bhind
8.	Open Air Museum	Kherat	Bhind
9.	Fort	Ater	Bhind
10.	Kamlapati Palace	Bhopal	Bhopal
11.	Chausath Yogini Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
12.	Chitrugupta Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
13.	Chopra or Square Tank	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
14.	Devi Jagdambi Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
15.	Kandariya Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
16.	Lakshman Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
17.	Lalguan Mahadeva temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
18.	Mahadeva Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
19.	Matangeswara Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
20.	Nandi Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
21.	Parvati Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
22.	Varaha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
23.	Vishvanath Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
24.	Adinath Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
25.	Brahma Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
26.	Colossal Statue of Shri Hanuman	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
27.	Ghantia Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
28.	Kakra Marh	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
29.	Parsvanatha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
30.	Santinatha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
31.	Vamana Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
32.	Javari Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur

33.	Duladeo Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
34.	Jatakari or Chaturbhuj Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
35.	Inscription in the Fort of Bachau	Bachhaon	Chhatarpur
36.	Temple remains and mounds at Bjiemandal	Jatkara near Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
37.	Gond Fort	Deogarh	Chhindwara
38.	Nohta (Mahadeva) Temple	Nohta	Damoh
39.	Rajnagar (Ruined) Fort	Rajnagar	Damoh
40.	Rangmahal Palace	Hatta	Damoh
41.	(Siva) Temple of Kunora Bari	Kunora Bari	Damoh
42.	Jata Shankar Fort	Jatashankar	Damoh
43.	Matha at Raneh	Raneh	Damoh
44.	(Siva Temple) Old Temple	Kodal	Damoh
45.	The remains of an Old Sculptures Temple built without mortar and attributed to Chandelas	Kanoda (Konora)	Damoh
46.	A Hill Fort	Singorgarh	Damoh
47.	Ruined Fort	Mariadoh	Damoh
48.	Sakhar Temple (Ruined Shiva Temple)	Sakhara	Damoh
49.	Sculptures at Phutera Tank	Phutera Tank	Damoh
50.	Flat roofed Temples below the Hill	Kundalpur	Damoh
51.	Jain Temples on Hill No.1 to No. 58	Kundalpur	Damoh
52.	Beer Singh Palace	Datia	Datia
53.	Rock Inscription (Edict) of Ashoka	Gujjara	Datia
54.	Sidheshwara Temple	Nemawar	Dewas
55.	Unfinished Temple	Nemawar	Dewas
56.	Alamgir Gate	Mandu	Dhar
57.	Ancient Hindu Baodi	Mandu	Dhar
58.	Andheri Baoli	Mandu	Dhar

59.	Asharfi Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
60.	Baz Bahadur's Palace	Mandu	Dhar
61.	Bhagwania Gate	Mandu	Dhar
62.	Bhangi Gate	Mandu	Dhar
63.	Champa Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
64.	Chistikhan's Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
65.	Chor Kot	Mandu	Dhar
66.	Chor Kot Mosque	Mandu	Dhar
67.	Nahar Jharokha Compound	Mandu	Dhar
68.	Dai-ka-Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
69.	Daike Chhoti Behen Ka Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
70.	Darya Khan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
71.	Delhi Gate	Mandu	Dhar
72.	Dharmashala in the compound of Hoshang's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
73.	Dilawar Khan's Mosque	Mandu	Dhar
74.	Ek Khamba Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
75.	Gada Shah's Palace	Mandu	Dhar
76.	Gada Shah's Shop	Mandu	Dhar
77.	Gadi Darwaza	Mandu	Dhar
78.	Hammam	Mandu	Dhar
79.	Hathi Pole Gate	Mandu	Dhar
80.	Hathi Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
81.	Hindola Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
82.	Hoshang Shaha's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
83.	Jahaz Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
84.	Jahangirpur Gate	Mandu	Dhar
85.	Jama Masjid	Mandu	Dhar
86.	Kapoor Talao and the ruins on its bank	Mandu	Dhar
87.	Lal Bag	Mandu	Dhar
88.	Lal Bungalow	Mandu	Dhar

89.	Lohani Gate	Mandu	Dhar
90.	Lohani Caves	Mandu	Dhar
91.	Jali Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
92.	Nahar Jharokha	Mandu	Dhar
93.	Mahmud Khilji's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
94.	Malik Mughith's Mosque	Mandu	Dhar
95.	Mosque near Sopi Tank	Mandu	Dhar
96.	Mosque North-West of Darya Khan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
97.	Mosque near Tarapur Gate	Mandu	Dhar
98.	Nameless Tomb West of Shila Tank	Mandu	Dhar
99.	Neelkantha (Nilkantheswar)	Mandu	Dhar
100.	Rampol Gate and the Mosque apposite to it	Mandu	Dhar
101.	Royal Palace in the West of Champa Baoli and Hammam	Mandu	Dhar
102.	Roopmati's Pavalion	Mandu	Dhar
103.	Carvan Sarai	Mandu	Dhar
104.	Sat Kothari Caves	Mandu	Dhar
105.	Somavati Kund	Mandu	Dhar
106.	Songadh Gate	Mandu	Dhar
107.	Tarapur Gate	Mandu	Dhar
108.	Tavali Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
109.	Tomb and Mosque between Chor Kot Mosque and Chhappan Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
110.	Tomb North of Darya Khan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
111.	Tomb North of Alamgir Gate	Mandu	Dhar
112.	Tripolinate	Mandu	Dhar
113.	Tower of Victory	Mandu	Dhar
114.	Ujali Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
115.	Water Palace	Mandu	Dhar
116.	Ruins in the West of Rewa Kund	Mandu	Dhar

117. Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's Mosque	Dhar	Dhar
118. Lat-ki-Masjid	Dhar	Dhar
119. Buddhist Caves No.1 to 7	Bagh	Dhar
120. Water Palace	Sadalpur	Dhar
121. Rock Cut Temple	Wasvi	Dhar
122. Jains Temple No. 1 to 5	Budhichanderi	Ashok Nagar
123. Chanderi Fort	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
124. Bada Madarsa	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
125. Battisi Baoli	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
126. Badal Mahal Gateway	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
127. Jama Masjid	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
128. Kati Ghati	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
129. Koshak Mahal	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
130. Tomb of Nizam-ud-din's	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
131. Shahzadi ka Roza	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
132. Monastery	Kadwaha	Ashok Nagar
133. Temple No. 2 to 7	Kadwaha	Ashok Nagar
134. Loose Sculptures	Thubon	Ashok Nagar
135. Mahadeva Temple	Amrol	Gwalior
136. Ancient site	Pawaya	Gwalior
137. Tila Monument	Pawaya	Gwalior
138. Tomb of Abul Fazal	Antri	Gwalior
139. Tomb of Tansen and Two Mosque's	Gwalior	Gwalior
140. Gwalior Fort:	Gwalior	Gwalior
(i) Badal Mahal or Hindolagate		
(ii) Gwalior or Alamgiri Gate		
(iii) Ganesa Gate		
(iv) Chaturbhuj Temple		
(v) Lakshmangate		
(vi) Mansingh's Palace		

(vii) Rock-cut Jaina Colossi,		
(viii) Sas Bahu Temple		
(ix) Teli-ka-Mandir,		
(x) Urwai Gate		
141. Tomb of Mohammad Ghauz	Ghauspura	Gwalior
142. Rock Shelter	Baldeo Kundi	Gwalior
143. Caves popularly known as Pandav Caves	Pachmarhi	Hoshangabad
144. Old Mughal Fort	Joga	Hoshangabad
145. Adamgarh Rock Shelter with paintings	Kalmadi Rasulia	Hoshangabad
146. Rock Shelter known as Pulti Lane near Sambourne Cave	Karian	Hoshangabad
147. Dorothy Deep Rock Shelter	Pachmarhi	Hoshangabad
148. Stature of a Boar (Vishnu : Varah), an image of Mahadeo and figures of other Hindu and Jain Gods scattered over four Tumuli and under a Bargat Tree	Karanpur	Jabalpur
149. Varaha Near Karitalai	Karanpur	Bala Jabulpur
150. Tortoise and fish hereby known as Kachha and Maccha	Karitalai	Jabalpur
151. The whole site of Kankali Devi Temple and Durgadevi Temple	Tigwan	Jabalpur
152. Vishnu-Varaha Temple	Bilhari	Jabalpur
153. Tapsi-Math	Bilhari	Jabalpur
154. Madan Mahal on the top of hill upon a large boulder rock	Garha	Jabalpur
155. Temple of Somnath and ruins of Several Temples	Bargaon	Jabalpur
156. Rock edict of Ashoka, Rupnath	Padaria	Jabalpur
157. Ruined Temple near the sources of the Kiyan River	Marha Deori	Jabalpur
158. Shiva Temple on a craved stone Chabutra measuring 10'x10' 4' and 8 stone Jain Images	Nanhwara	Jabalpur

159.	Karanbel (Tripuri)	Tewar	Jabalpur
160.	Temple of Gauri Shankar within the Chausath Yogini	Bheraghat	Jabalpur
161.	Temple of Chausath Yogini	Bheraghat	Jabalpur
162.	Large effigy on Vishnu Varaha	Panagarh	Jabalpur
163.	Ancient Mound	Kakarehta	Jabalpur
164.	Ladaki Ka Tila	Bilhari	Katni
165.	Rammukteswara Temple	Kukaramath	Mandla
166.	Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the Twore on Rajghat called Shahburja and the Temple inside the Fort	Mandla	Mandla
167.	Begum Mahal	Chaugan Ding Dindori	Mandla
168.	Sporting Palace by name Dal-Badal	Chaugan Ding Dindori	Mandla
169.	Shiva's Temple	Khaddeori	Mandla
170.	Brahmanical Rock Temple	Dhamnar	Mandsaur
171.	Buddhist Caves (No. 1 to 51)	Dhamnar	Mandsaur
172.	Nav Toran Temple	Khor	Mandsaur
173.	Yashodharman's Pillar of Victory	Sondhani	Mandsaur
174.	Ekattatso Mahadeva Temple	Mitaoli	Morena
175.	Gadhi	Padavali	Morena
176.	Temple	Padavali	Morena
177.	Siva Temple (Locally known as Kakanmath Temple)	Suhania	Morena
178.	Temple No. 1 to 22	Naresar	Morena
179.	Group of Temples	Bateshwar	Morena
180.	Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
181.	Tomb of Adil Shah Faruki	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
182.	Tomb of Shah Shuja and Compound	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
183.	Tomb of Nadir Shah and Compound	Burhanpur	Burhanpur

184.	Raja's Chhatari near Bardhaghat	Burhanpur	Burahnpur
185.	Bibi-Sahib's Masjid and compound	Burhanpur	Burahnpur
186.	The palace situated in the Fort	Burhanpur	Burahnpur
187.	Hammam Khana	Chowk Mohalla	Burahnpur
188.	Tomb of Shah Numa	Asirgarh	Burahnpur
189.	Churiwalonki Masjid	Burhanpur	Burahnpur
190.	The Whole Fort including all walls	Asirgarh	Burahnpur
191.	Mahadeva Temple near Inspection Bungalow with compound wall	Asirgarh	Burahnpur
192.	Idgah, front wall with open platform	Asirgarh	Burahnpur
193.	Mahal Gulara palaces and building on both sides of Utoali River and two masonry dams in the river	Mahal Gulara	Burahnpur
194.	Ahukhana site with compound wall, the pavilion and tank	Anukhana	Burahnpur
195.	Chaubis Avtar Temple with its contents	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
196.	Chand Suraj Gateway	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
197.	Siddeswara of Sidhanath Temple	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
198.	Mamleshwara <i>alias</i> Amleswara Temple	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
199.	Chaubara Dara	Khargaon	Nimar West
200.	Jain Temple No. 1 to 3	Khargaon	Nimar West
201.	Temple of Mahakaleswara No.1&2	Khargaon	Nimar West
202.	Temple of Nilkantheswara	Khargaon	Nimar West
203.	Excavated Site	Kasrawad	Nimar West
204.	Brindaban dedicated to the memory of srimant Bajirao Peshwa	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
205.	Main Gate and remaining portion of the Peshwa residence or Fortress	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
206.	The Chhatari inside the Sarai	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
207.	Old Sarai	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
208.	Ajaigarh Fort and its remains	Ajaigarh	Panna

209.	Two Temples ascribed to Gupta period	Ajaigarh	Panna
210.	Parvati Temple	Nachna	Panna
211.	Chaumukhnath Temple	Nachna	Panna
212.	(i) Saivite Temple (ii) Ancient Rock Engravings	Bhojpur	Raisen
213.	Fort (including Walls Gates and other Ruins Monuments in the Fort)	Raisen	Raisen
214.	Buddhist Monuments	Sanchi	Raisen
215.	Buddhist Stupas with adjucent land	Sonari	Raisen
216.	Buddhist Stupas	Muralkhurd	Raisen
217.	Buddhist Stupas and remains	Andher	Raisen
218.	Stupa and other remains	Sonbhadra	Raisen
219.	Pre-historic Rock Shelters	Bhimbetka	Raisen
220.	Inscriptions	Alhaghat	Rewa
221.	Fresce paintings	Gahir	Rewa
222.	Gurgi and Rohunta remains	Gurgi	Rewa
223.	Inscription in Cave	Keoti	Rewa
224.	Rock Shelters with Megaliths, monasteries and Inscriptions	Barhat	Rewa
225.	Temple	Bamora	Sagar
226.	Fort	Deori	Sagar
227.	Fort	Dhamoni	Sagar
228.	Tomb and Mosque of Balijati Shah	Dhamoni	Sagar
229.	Rani Mahal	Dhamoni	Sagar
230.	Ancient Site	Eran and Pahlezipur	Sagar
231.	All structure in or connection with the Mahal (Fort of the Dangri Rulers (Shish Mahal)	Garhpehra	Sagar
232.	Fort	Gourjhamar	Sagar
233.	Temple of Mahadeo or Mata	Maronda	Sagar
234.	Satgarh	Maronda	Sagar

235.	Tomb of Panj Pirs	Khimalasa	Sagar
236.	The walls of the city with Gate	Khimalasa	Sagar
237.	The walls of the citadel (Fort)	Khimalasa	Sagar
238.	Old Mosque well, gateway of the Fort and Nagina Mahal	Khimalasa	Sagar
239.	Mahadeva Temple	Pali	Sagar
240.	Fort including the monuments inside namely		
	(i) Two Gates	Rahatgarh	Sagar
	(ii) Moti Mahal		
	(iii) Dargah of Gulmali Shah and Three Graves		
	(iv) Shish Mahal		
	(v) Small Mosque		
	(vi) Dargah in ruins		
	(vii) Samadhi		
	(viii) Dohla Tank		
	(ix) Ruined Palace		
	(x) Badal Mahal together with adjacent land		
241.	Buddhist Remains	Barhut	Satna
242.	Remains (Shiv Temple)	Bhumra	Satna
243.	Durga Temple	Ashta	Seoni
244.	Standing Jain Image of Digamber Sect known as Nagbaba and the various Fragmentary stone images and architectural stone pieces	Ghansor	Seoni
245.	Karna Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
246.	Siva Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
247.	Pataleswara Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
248.	Caves Bearing Inscriptions of last Century AD	Silhara	Shahdol
249.	Virath Temple and Remains	Sohagpur	Shahdol
250.	Large Siva Temple	Mahua	Shivpuri

251. Small Siva Temple	Mahua	Shivpuri
252. Monastery (Khokhaimath)	Ranod	Shivpuri
253. Monastery	Surwaya	Shivpuri
254. Siva Temple	Surwaya	Shivpuri
255. Open Air Museum	Surwaya	Shivpuri
256. Gadhi Surways	Surwaya	Shivpuri
257. Mohajamata Temple	Terahi	Shivpuri
258. Monastery	Terahi	Shivpuri
259. Torana Gate	Terahi	Shivpuri
260. Siva Temple and Monastery	Chandrehi	Sidhi
261. Buddhist Stupas alongwith Saru- maru Monastic Complex	Panguraria	Sehore
262. Painted Rock Shelters, Buddhist Stupas and other remains	Talpura	Sehore
263. Ancient Mound	Bhairgarh	Ujjain
264. Ancient Mound (Vishya Tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain
265. Ancient Mound (Kumbhar Tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain
266. Bijamandal Mosque	Vidisha	Vidisha
267. Lohanji Hill Capital	Vidisha	Vidisha
268. Dashavatara Temple	Badoh	Vidisha
269. Jain Temple	Badoh	Vidisha
270. Gadarmal Temple	Badoh	Vidisha
271. Ancient Site	Besnagar	Vidisha
272. Heliodours Pillars locally known as Khan	Besnagar	Vidisha
273. Athakamba Temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
274. Bajramath Temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
275. Hindola Torans	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
276. Buddhist Stupa	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
277. Mala Devi Temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
278. Bhimagaja	Pathari	Vidisha
279. Caves	Pathari	Vidisha

280.	Caves No. 1 to 20	Udaygiri	Vidisha
281.	Ruins of a Gupta Temple on Hill Top	Udaygiri	Vidisha
282.	Bara Khambi	Udaypur	Vidisha
283.	Udayaswara or Hilkantanswara Mahadeva Temple	Udaypur	Vidisha
284.	Town Hall <i>alias</i> Gandhi Bhawan	Shivpuri	Shivpuri
285.	Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Chatarbhuj Nala	Bhanpura	Mandsaur
286.	Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Sita Khardi	Bhanpura	Mandsaur
287.	Sitamarhi Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
288.	Hanuman Marhi Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
289.	Hori Ki Marhia Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
290.	Gargaj and Mahadev Ghat Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
291.	Kuti Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
292.	Andhakuan Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar

Closing/non-funding of museums and monuments

2749. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to close/non-funding of some of the museums and monuments across the country and if so, the State-wise and spots-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether despite having an extraordinary collection of artefacts, Indian museums are not visited by a large number of people; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to popularize these museums?

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

(b) and (c) Museums under Ministry of Culture are frequently visited by number of people.

However, the Government has initiated 14 Point Agenda on Museum Reforms in 2009 in an effort to bring qualitative changes in museums in India, to keep pace with the international development in the field.

Bhiksha Patra of Lord Buddha found in Kabul Museum

2750. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the famous holy begging bowl (Bhiksha Patra) of Lord Buddha presented to Vaishali for his Mahaparinirvana after his last varshavas has been found in the Kabul Museum;

(b) if so, the time by when the experts are likely to be sent there for verification; and

(c) whether historical and archaeological proofs have been sent to the Ministry of External Affairs and if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) A stone bowl believed to be a begging bowl of Buddha is presently displayed in the National Museum in Kabul, Afghanistan.

(b) A team of two experts visited Kabul, Afghanistan in May, 2014 for the verification of the bowl.

(c) The available evidence does not indicate that the bowl displayed in the National Museum, Kabul, Afghanistan is a begging bowl (Bhiksha Patra) of Lord Buddha. Information in this regard has already been sent to Ministry of External Affairs.

Temples under ASI

2751. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of temples under the control of ASI;

(b) the list of temples which have been renovated by ASI along with the expenditure incurred on renovation during the last three years;

(c) the measures taken by Government to develop tourist facilities at the pilgrimage centres; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect these temples/cultural monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has 3686 protected monuments of National importance under its control including 1077 numbers of temples as at Statement-I (*See below*). Conservation work of these monuments including temples is a continuous process. Essential conservation work on them is attended depending upon the need of repairs and availability of resources. The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments including temples during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Basic facilities/amenities like, drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signages, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, free literature, visitors benches, wheel chairs, etc. to the tourists visiting protected temples and monuments of national importance are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per need and resources. Further, improvement and upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process.

(d) Archaeological Survey of India has deployed regular watch and ward staff, and has engaged the services of private security guards and State Police personnel for the safety and protection of Centrally protected temple and monuments and the tourists visiting the monuments/sites. In addition, CISF personnel have been deployed at Taj Mahal, Agra and Red Fort, Delhi.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Centrally protected temples under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State	Temples
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53
2.	Assam	18
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	29
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	42
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28

Sl. No.	Name of State	Temples
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Karnataka	242
12.	Kerala	11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	96
14.	Maharashtra	89
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Odisha	52
17.	Rajasthan	42
18.	Tamil Nadu	120
19.	Telangana	3
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	132
22.	Uttarakhand	29
23.	West Bengal	48
TOTAL		1077

Statement-II

Details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments including temples under ASI for the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of protected monuments	Circle/Branch	Expenditure			(₹ in lakhs)
				2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	743	Agra Circle	737.49	957.97	1404.99	
			Lucknow Circle	1047.49	944.99	1165.00	
			Sarnath Circle	---	---	534.99	
2.	Maharashtra	285	Aurangabad Circle	494.00	493.00	695.00	
			Mumbai Circle	414.99	415.00	645.00	
			Nagpur Circle	---	---	444.98	
3.	Karnataka	506	Bangalore Circle	1131.00	1253.00	1515.99	
			Mini Circle Hampi	--	--	90.00	
			Dharwad Circle	793.00	993.79	713.94	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	292	Bhopal Circle	708.50	716.99	956.99	
5.	Odisha	79	Bhubaneswar Circle	455.22	280.00	596.99	
6.	West Bengal	136	Kolkata Circle	378.75	448.18	549.63	
	Sikkim	03					

7.	Tamil Nadu	413	Chennai Circle	500.03	845.00	1070.01
	Puducherry (UT)	07				
8.	Punjab	33	Chandigarh Circle	685.92	795.92	875.85
	Haryana	91				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	Shimla Circle	105.00	155.86	315.00
10.	Delhi	174	Delhi Circle	1100.98	1300.19	1499.75
11.	Goa	21	Goa Circle	107.99	144.50	397.36
12.	Assam	55	Guwahati Circle	207.25	174.94	292.56
	Manipur	01				
	Meghalaya	08				
	Mizoram	01				
	Nagaland	04				
	Tripura	08				
	Arunchal Pradesh	03				
13.	Rajasthan	162	Jaipur Circle	435.00	521.48	610.00
			Jodhpur Circle	---	---	569.96
14.	Andhra Pradesh	129	Hyderabad Circle	890.00	1068.43	998.32
	Telangana	08				
15.	Bihar	70	Patna Circle	275.04	263.00	414.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	Srinagar Circle	243.80	260.00	443.00
17.	Kerala	13	Mini Circle Leh	67.00	116.83	141.98
18.	Gujarat	28	Thrissur Circle	406.00	455.00	647.19
		203	Vadodara Circle	459.99	655.00	847.99
	Daman and Diu (UT)	12				
19.	Uttarakhand	42	Dehradun Circle	107.49	210.49	264.99
20.	Chhattisgarh	47	Raipur Circle	405.00	468.40	587.89
21.	Jharkhand	13	Ranchi Circle	53.57	69.00	115.98
			Chemical Preservation (All India)	527.67	510.85	787.65
			Horticultural Activity (All India)	2128.63	2446.05	3357.98
TOTAL		3686		14866.80	16963.86	23551.95

Funds allocated to Rajasthan for conservation of monuments

†2752. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a complete list of archaeological monuments surveyed in Rajasthan, if so, the district-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made complete arrangements for the security and maintenance of all the above monuments, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount allocated by Central Government to the Government of Rajasthan in the budget for the year 2015-16 for the conservation and promotion of the archaeological monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The detailed list of 162 monuments/sites declared as of National importance in Rajasthan is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Archaeological Survey of India has made arrangements for the security and maintenance of Centrally protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan as per need and availability of resources. Regular watch and ward staff, private security guards and police guards have been deployed for the safety and security of the Centrally protected monuments.

(c) No funds from Ministry of Culture have been earmarked to State Governments in this regard. However, the budget allocation made for Centrally protected monuments in the State of Rajasthan in 2015-16 is ₹ 875.00 lakhs

Statement

List of Centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
1.	Adhai Din-ka-Jhonpra	Ajmer	Ajmer
2.	Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer	Ajmer
3.	Badshahi Haveli	Ajmer	Ajmer
4.	Delhi Gate consisting of one Archway	Ajmer	Ajmer
5.	Gateway of Taragarh Hill	Ajmer	Ajmer

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
6.	Marble Pavilions and Balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bandh and the Ruins of the Marble Hamzman behind the Ana Sagar Bandh	Ajmer	Ajmer
7.	Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh	Ajmer	Ajmer
8.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"	Ajmer	Ajmer
9.	Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer	Ajmer
10.	Tripolia Gate	Ajmer	Ajmer
11.	Magazine Building in Akbar Fort	Ajmer	Ajmer
12.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
13.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
14.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chatri	Ajmer
15.	Sarai	Chatri	Ajmer
16.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chugra	Ajmer
17.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
18.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
19.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Kair	Ajmer
20.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Khanpura	Ajmer
21.	Mahal Badshahi	Pushkar	Ajmer
22.	Bhandasar Jain Temple	Bikaner	Bikaner
23.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess	Morkhana	Bikaner
24.	Siva Temple and Ruins	Arthuna	Banswara
25.	Mahakal and two other Temples	Bijolia	Bhilwara
26.	Rock Inscriptions (12 Century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
27.	Rock Inscriptions within the Paraswanath Temple Compound (12 Century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
28.	Ancient Temple known as Kaneriki Putali	Khadipur Village	Bhilwara

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
29.	Wall Paintings of Hardoti School in the Palace	Bundi	Bundi
30.	Ancient Mound	Nainwa	Bundi
31.	Ancient Mound	Keshwarai Patan	Bundi
32.	Ghateshwar Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
33.	Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
34.	Shrinagar Chawri	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
35.	Temple of Ashtamata	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
36.	Temple of Ganesh	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
37.	Temple of Sheshashayan	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
38.	Temple of Shiv and Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
39.	Temple of Trimurti	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
40.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
41.	Fort of Chittaur as a whole	Chittaur	Chittaurgarh
42.	Mahanal Temple and Math	Menal	Chittaurgarh
43.	Ancient Ruins	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
44.	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent in S. Plot No. 301	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
45.	Ancient site and remains together with adjacent area comprised in whole of Survey No. 2 : 991, 992, 993, 994/1, 994/3, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 and 1002	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
46.	Archaeological Sites and ramains	Nilodh/Jeora	Chittaurgarh
47.	Ancient Mounds	Badopal	Hanumangarh
48.	Ancient Mounds	Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
49.	Ancient Mounds	Dhokal	Hanumangarh
50.	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
51.	Three Ancient Mounds	Kalibangan	Hanumangarh
52.	Ancient Mounds	Manak	Hanumangarh

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
53.	Ancient Mounds	Munda	Hanumangarh
54.	Ancient Mounds	Peer Sultan	Hanumangarh
55.	Ancient Mounds	Pilibangan	Hanumangarh
56.	Two Ancient Mounds	Mathula	Ganganagar
57.	Ancient Mounds	Chak 86	Ganganagar
58.	Ancient Mounds	Bhannar Thedi	Ganganagar
59.	Ancient Mounds	Binjor	Ganganagar
60.	Ancient Mounds	Baror	Ganganagar
61.	Ancient Mounds	Rang Mahal	Ganganagar
62.	Ancient Mounds	Tarkhanwala Dera	Ganganagar
63.	Jain Temple Inscription	Baroda	Dungarpur
64.	Somnath Temple	Deo Somnath	Dungarpur
65.	Buddhist Caves and Pillars	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
66.	Caves of Naranjani etc.	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
67.	Ancient Ruins	Dalsanagar (Gangadhar)	Jhalawar
68.	Ancient Ruins	Dudhaliya (Dag)	Jhalawar
69.	Buddhist Caves	Hathiagor	Jhalawar
70.	Buddhist Caves, Pillars, Idols	Kolvi (Dag)	Jhalawar
71.	Old Temples near the Chandrabhaga	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar
72.	Ancient Mound	Abaneri	Dausa
73.	Baori	Abaneri	Dausa
74.	Harsat Mata ka Mandir	Abaneri	Dausa
75.	Banjaron ki Chhatri (containing two Pillars similar to Railing Pillars of Bharhut Stupa)	Lalsot	Dausa
76.	Ancient Mound	Maheshra	Dausa
77.	Ancient Mound	Raniwas	Dausa

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
78.	Ancient Mound	Sikrai	Dausa
79.	Sun Temple	Amber	Jaipur
80.	Jama Masjid	Amber	Jaipur
81.	Laxmi Narain's Temple	Amber	Jaipur
82.	Sri Jagat Siromani ji Temple	Amber	Jaipur
83.	Pundrik ji-ki-Haveli Paintings in a room	Brahmpuri	Jaipur
84.	Temple containing Fresco Paintings	Gulta ji	Jaipur
85.	Excavated Site	Sambhar	Jaipur
86.	Excavated Site	Bairat	Jaipur
87.	Fort including Ancient Temples	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
88.	Ancient Site	Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
89.	Fort	Mandore	Jodhpur
90.	Ruins of Temples	Ganesh-Ganj or Atru	Baran
91.	Yupa Pillars	Badwa	Baran
92.	Temple (12 Century)	Baran	Baran
93.	Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains	Krishnavilas	Baran
94.	Old Temples, Statues and Inscriptions	Shargarh	Baran
95.	Siva Temple and two Unpublished Gupta Inscriptions	Charchoma	Kota
96.	Temple, Fort Wall and Statues	Dara or Mukandara	Kota
97.	Temple with Inscriptions	Kanswa	Kota
98.	Percian Inscriptions in a Baori	Alanpur	Sawai Madhopur
99.	Jain Temple	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
100.	Ranthambhor Fort	Ranthambor	Sawai Madhopur
101.	Harshnath Temple	Sikar	Sikar
102.	Bisal Deo ji's Temple	Bisalpur	Tonk

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
103.	Ancient Mound	Bundwali Doongri	Tonk
104.	Ancient Mound	Gariagarh (Newai)	Tonk
105.	Devapura Barodia Mounds	Jhalia	Tonk
106.	Hathi Bhata	Khera	Tonk
107.	Ancient Mound	Nagar	Tonk
108.	Excavated Site	Nagar	Tonk
109.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Tonk
110.	Mand Kila Tal Inscription	Nagar	Tonk
111.	Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria Temple	Nagar	Tonk
112.	Inscription	Panwar	Tonk
113.	Excavated Site	Rairh (Newai)	Tonk
114.	Kala Pahar Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
115.	Kalyanrai ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
116.	Laxmi Narainji's Temple locally known as Gopinathji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
117.	Old Baories locally known as Hadirani- ka-kund	Todarai Singh	Tonk
118.	Pipa ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
119.	Akbar's Chhatra	Bayana	Bharatpur
120.	Ancient Fort with its Monuments	Bayana	Bharatpur
121.	Brahmabad Idgah	Bayana	Bharatpur
122.	Islam Shah's Gate	Bayana	Bharatpur
123.	Jahangir's Gateway	Bayana	Bharatpur
124.	Jhajri	Bayana	Bharatpur
125.	Saraj Sad-ullah	Bayana	Bharatpur
126.	Usa Mandir	Bayana	Bharatpur
127.	Lodhi's Minar	Bayana	Bharatpur
128.	Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
129.	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate	Bharatpur	Bharatpur

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
130.	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu Gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
131.	Moat Surrounding the Fort Wall	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
132.	Fort Walls including Chowburja Gate and approach bridges at the Chowburja and Ashtadhatu Gates	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
133.	Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)	Deeg	Bharatpur
134.	Looted Gun	Deeg	Bharatpur
135.	Marble Jholla	Deeg	Bharatpur
136.	Kaccha Bag	Deeg	Bharatpur
137.	Chaurasi Khamba Temple	Kaman	Bharatpur
138.	Ancient Mound	Malah	Bharatpur
139.	Ancient Mound	Noh	Bharatpur
140.	Collasal Image of Yaksha	Noh	Bharatpur
141.	Lal Mahal	Rupvaa	Bharatpur
142.	Shiva Temple	Neelkanth	Alvar
143.	Ancient Site	Bhangarh	Alvar
144.	Ancient Remains	Pandrupol	Alvar
145.	Lal Masjid	Tijara	Alvar
146.	Ancient Ruins	Kalyanpur	Udaipur
147.	Sas Bahu Temples	Nagda	Udaipur
148.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole	Kumbhalgarh	Rajasamand
149.	Ghat with inscriptions Pavlions and Toranas (together with adjacent area comprised in S. Plot No. 344).	Nav Chowki Rajsamand	Rajasamand
150.	Archaeological Sites and Remains	Gilund	Rajasamand
151.	Babur's Garden (Charbagh)	Dholpur (Jhor)	Dholpur
152.	Jogni-Jogna Temple	Dholpur/Sone- ka-Gurja	Dholpur
153.	Shergarh Fort	Dholpur	Dholpur
154.	Wall Painting in the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal	Karauli	Karauli

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
155.	Haldighati	Dara	Rajsamand
156.	Badshahi Bagh	Nathdwara	Rajsamand
157.	Chetak Samadhi	Raktatalai	Rajsamand
158.	Rakta Talai	Tehsil-Nathdwara	Rajsamand
159.	Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap at Chavand	Sarada	Udaipur
160.	Mahal known as Hawa Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
161.	Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
162.	Protection of Brahma Temple	Pushkar	Ajmer

Proposals for artist pensions from Jharkhand

2753. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposals for grant and release of artist pensions from Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of proposals considered for sanction of artist pension, the number of proposals pending for approval and the reasons for delay in releasing those pensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There are six proposals received from the State of Jharkhand for grant and release of artistes pension. A list of the proposals is detailed in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the provisions of the relevant scheme guidelines, meetings of the concerned Expert Committees are held at regular intervals of time and all the verified proposals/applications/requests received before the commencement of such meetings are placed before the Expert Committees for consideration. Last meeting of the Expert Committee was held on 8th and 9th January 2015 and total No. of 2244 proposals were considered and out of this 184 number of proposals were recommended for artistes pension. As on date total no. of beneficiaries under the scheme are 3882 and pending proposals are 4286.

Statement*Details of pending proposals from Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Name	State	Field	Date of Birth	Address
1.	Achintya Kumar Acharya	Jharkhand	Dance Artists	01.10.1939	Seraikella, Ward No. 5, -833 219 (Jharkhand)
2.	Ganesh Chandra Mahato	Jharkhand	Dance Artists	09.05.1948	H.No. 55, Saraikella, Ward No. 5, Ps-Saraikella, Dist-Saraikella Kharsawan- 833 219 (Jharkhand)
3.	Harmohan Das	Jharkhand	Dance Artists	07.11.1947	At-W.N.8, Po-Seraikella, Dist-Seraikella-Kharsawan-833 219 (Jharkhand)
4.	Laxmi Narayan Hota	Jharkhand	Theatre	29.05.1939	Vill-Govindpur, Po-Seraikella, Dist-Seraikella-Kharsawan, Jharkhand-833 219
5.	Sudhansu Sekhar Pani	Jharkhand	Instruments	22.01.1953	At-Ward No. 4, Seraikella, PO/Distt-Seraikella-Kharsawan-833 219 (Jharkhand)
6.	Sushanta Kumar Mahapatra S/o Hemant Kumar Mahapatra	Jharkhand	Folk Artist	10.12.1952	Jagannath Mandir Road, PO/Distt-Saraikella Kharsawan-833 219 (Jharkhand)

Scholarship/financial assistance to artists

2754. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme to grant scholarship/ financial assistance to artists in the field of performing arts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for providing financial assistance under the scheme;

(c) the art-wise and State-wise amount of scholarship/ financial assistance being provided to each artist under the scheme;

(d) the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred on the scheme along with the number of persons benefited under the scheme during each of the last three years; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government to preserve and promote various folk arts across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing two Schemes namely “Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields” to grant scholarship/ financial assistance to artists in the field of performing arts in order to promote them in their respective fields and “Scheme for Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture” for research oriented projects in various fields of Art and Culture.

(b) Under the Scheme of Scholarship, up-to 400 scholarship are given every year to young artistes in the age group of 18-25 year for advance training in the field of Indian Classical Music, Dance, Theatre, Visual Art, Folk and Traditional and Indigenous Art etc.

Under the Scheme of Fellowship up-to 400 (200 Junior in the age group of 25-40 years and 200 Senior in the age group of above 40 years) Fellowship are given every year to outstanding persons in the fields of art and culture.

For both the Schemes online application are invited every year and meritorious candidates are selected on the basis of their performance/interview by the Expert Committees constituted by the Ministry.

(c) Under the Scheme of Scholarship each selected artiste is given scholarship of ₹ 5000/- per month for a period of two year. Under the Scheme of Fellowship each selected Junior Fellow is given fellowship @ 10,000/- per month and Senior

Fellow @ ₹ 20,000/- per month for a period of two years. There is no art and State-wise quota in both the Schemes.

(d) The funds allocated and the expenditure incurred on both the Schemes along with the number of persons benefited under the Schemes during each of the last three years are as under:-

Year	No. of persons benefited under Scholarship	No. of persons benefited under Fellowship	Amount allocated (In lakh)	Expenditure incurred (In lakh)
2012-13	400	377	1035.00	1000.00
2013-14	400	398	776.00	776.00
2014-15	400	177	1123.3	1123.3

(e) The Government has set-up seven Zonal Cultural Centres having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur with objective to preserve, promote and disseminate the traditional folk and tribal arts and culture of all the States/union territories. The Government has been carrying out various activities and organising programmes at the national, Zonal and local levels through their Zonal Cultural Centres to preserve and promote various folk arts across the country.

Preservation of museums and artefacts

2755. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of poor State of museums and historical artefacts preserved there;

(b) if so, what does Government plan to do to improve the condition of these museums, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount of budget allocated for preservation of museums and artefacts in past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are various national level museums, namely National Museum (New Delhi), 3 wings of National Gallery of Modern Art (Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai), Indian Museum (Kolkata), Victoria Memorial Hall (Kolkata), Salarjung Museum (Hyderabad), 23 Science Centre under National Council of Science Museum (Kolkata) and Allahabad Museum (Allahabad), which are directly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture. Besides, there are forty four site

museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). These museums have a large collection of artefacts, paintings, sculptures, coins etc. Upgradation and modernization of these museums are taken up by the Government from time to time. These museums are in good condition.

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

(c) Details of fund allocated for maintaining the above museums and the details of funds sanctioned for various other museums under the Museum Grant Scheme is given in Statement.

Statement

Allocation of Plan funds for maintenance of museums including Archaeological Survey of India's museums during last three years.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Organization	Allocated budget		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	National Museum, Delhi	890.00	1135.00	2000.00
2.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	250.00	250.00	175.00
3.	National Gallery of Modern Art (Delhi, Bengaluru and Mumbai)	900.00	1300.00	1700.00
4.	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad	900.00	850.00	1350.00
5.	Indian Museum, Kolkata	750.00	10600.00	1400.00
6.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata	720.00	700.00	2800.00
7.	National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata	3100.00	3300.00	3375.00
	TOTAL	7510.00	18135.00	12800.00
8.	Museums under Archeological Survey of India	389.27	388.04	505.00
	GRAND TOTAL	7899.27	18523.04	13305.00

Funds sanctioned for various other museums under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
2289.137	2380.525	2239.90

**Signage and instructions in local languages
in South Indian States**

2756. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider giving instructions to all Public Sector Units (PSUs) and Central Government agencies in South Indian States to ensure signage and instructions to citizens in their local languages, in addition to English and Hindi in view of the fact that many citizens in South Indian States, including Karnataka, are conversant in their local mother tongue; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to issue such instructions.

Protected heritage caves and paintings

2757. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently under took any survey to ascertain the status of Protected Heritage Caves and Paintings;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the survey under taken by Government in each Protected Heritage Caves and Paintings; and

(c) the details of the amount spent on their conservation, if any, after the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Regular inspection of Centrally protected monuments is carried out including caves and paintings. On survey, the condition of monuments and paintings have been found satisfactory.

(c) Conservation and preservation of all Centrally protected monuments including caves and paintings is taken up as a regular phenomenon. The expenditure spent on all Centrally protected monuments State-wise during the last two years is given in Statement.

Statement

*Expenditure incurred for conservation of monuments under
Archaeological Survey of India for the last two years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Circle/Branch	Expenditure	
			2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	957.97	1404.99
		Lucknow Circle	944.99	1165.00
		Sarnath Circle	---	534.99
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	493.00	695.00
		Mumbai Circle	415.00	645.00
		Nagpur Circle	---	444.98
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1253.00	1515.99
		Mini Circle Hampi	--	90.00
		Dharwad Circle	993.79	713.94
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	716.99	956.99
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	280.00	596.99
6.	West Bengal	Kolkata Circle	448.18	549.63
	Sikkim			
7.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Circle	845.00	1070.01
	Puducherry (UT)			
8.	Punjab	Chandigarh Circle	795.92	875.85
	Haryana			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	155.86	315.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1300.19	1499.75
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	144.50	397.36
12.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	174.94	292.56
	Manipur			
	Meghalaya			
	Mizoram			
	Nagaland			

1	2	3	4	5
	Tripura			
	Arunchal Pradesh			
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	521.48	610.00
		Jodhpur Circle	---	569.96
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	1068.43	998.32
	Telangana			
15.	Bihar	Patna Circle	263.00	414.99
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	260.00	443.00
		Mini Circle Leh	116.83	141.98
17.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	455.00	647.19
18.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	655.00	847.99
	Daman and Diu (UT)			
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	210.49	264.99
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	468.40	587.89
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	69.00	115.98
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	510.85	787.65
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	2446.05	3357.98
TOTAL			16963.86	23551.95

Development of public libraries under NML

2758. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status and progress made in developing public libraries as model libraries under the National Mission on Libraries (NML);

(b) the expected completion date of development of these libraries; and

(c) the progress made and expected completion date of survey of libraries under the National Mission on Libraries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The National Mission on Libraries (NML) will upgrade infrastructure of selected libraries and upgrade technology in 35 State Central Libraries and 35 District Libraries (to be identified by State Governments) and 6 Libraries under the Ministry of Culture. So far 11 State Central Libraries and 11 District Libraries in Twelve States have been approved for development as NML Model Libraries.

(b) It cannot be indicated at this stage.

(c) It has been reported that 77% of survey of the libraries have been completed. The expected date of completion of survey cannot be indicated at this stage.

**Monuments under world heritage sites and
Indian heritage sites**

†2759. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is preparing a list of buildings and monuments, which are worth-seeing;

(b) the names of the buildings which come under the category of World Heritage Sites and Indian Heritage Sites; and

(c) the year-wise details percentage of budget earmarked for the maintenance of the ASI protected buildings in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is preparing a 'Must See' portal of Monuments and Archaeological Sites under its protection. The World Heritage Sites (Cultural) list and Indian Heritage Sites/Monuments 'Must See' list as on date are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) The year-wise details of percentage of budget earmarked for the maintenance of the ASI protected buildings in the last five years are given at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

Cultural Sites

1. Agra Fort (1983)
2. Ajanta Caves (1983)
3. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

4. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
5. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)
6. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
7. Elephanta Caves (1987)
8. Ellora Caves (1983)
9. Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
10. Great Living Chola Temples (1987)
11. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
12. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
13. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
14. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)
15. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
16. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
17. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (2002)
18. Mountain Railways of India (1999)
19. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)
20. Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)
21. Red Fort Complex (2007)
22. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
23. Sun Temple, Konârak (1984)
24. Taj Mahal (1983)
25. The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)

Statement-II

List of "MUST SEE" Sites

Name of the Circle	Name of the Monument	Location
Agra Circle	1. Akbar's Tomb, Gateway and Walls Round the ground.	Sikandara, Agra
	2. Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb	Agra
Aurangabad Circle	3. Tomb of Rabia Daurani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)	Aurangabad

Name of the Circle	Name of the Monument	Location
Sivasagar	4. Daulatabad Fort and Monuments therein (<i>i.e.</i> Chand Minar)	Daulatabad, Aurangabad
Bhopal Circle	5. (i) Saivite Temple (ii) Ancient Rock Engravings	Bhojpur, Raisen
	6. Udaigiri Cave 1 to 20	Udaigiri, Vidisha
	7. Gwalior Fort (1 to 10 buildings)	Gwalior
	8. Monuments of Chanderi: (1) Bada Madarsa (2) Badal Mahal Gateway (3) Battisi Baoli (4) Chanderi Fort (5) Jama Masjid (6) Kati Ghati (7) Koshak Mahal (8) Nizam-ud-Din's Tomb (9) Shahjadi Ka Roza	Chanderi/Ashoknagar
Bangalore Circle	9. Hoysalesvara Temple	Halebid, Hassan
Bhubaneswar Circle	10. Khandagiri and Udayagiri Caves	Khurda
	11. Ashokan Rock Edict and Sculpture of Elephant	Khurda
Chandigarh Circle	12. Bhatinda Fort	Bhatinda, Bhatinda
	13. Tombs of Mohd. Momin and Hazi Jamal	Nakodar, Jalandhar
	14. Sheikh Chilli's Tomb	Thanesar, Kurukshetra
	15. Jal Mahal and adjacent land	Narnaul, Mahendragarh
	16. Archaeological Sites and Remains Adi Badri	Adi Badri, Yamunanagar
Dehradun Circle	17. Surya Temple, Katarmal	Katarmal Tehsil- Almora

Name of the Circle	Name of the Monument	Location
Delhi Circle	18. Group of Temples at Jageshwar	Jageshwar Tehsil-Bhanoli
	19. Group of Ancient Temples, consisting of Main Shrine of Shiva and 17 Subsidiary Shrines	Baijnath, Bageshwar
	20. Jantar Mantar	Connaught Place, New Delhi
	21. Purana Quila (Inderpat) or Delhi with all its Walls, Arcades, Gateways and Bastions, Gardens, the Mosque of Sher Shah (Kila Kohna Masjid). The Sher Mandala and Entrances to Subteranean Passages.	Two Miles South of the Delhi Gate of Shahjahanabad, Delhi.
Dharwad Circle	22. Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Bijapur, Bijapur
	23. Ancient Excavated Site Remains of Buddhist Stupa	Kanaganhalli, Gulbarga
	24. Bidar Fort	Bidar
	25. Bahamani Tombs	Asthur, Bidar
Guwahati Circle	26. Sivsagar Group of Monuments	Sivasagar
	(i) Vishnudol, Sivasagar	
	(ii) Sivadol, Sivasagar	
	(iii) Devidol Sivasagar	
	(iv) Vishnudol, Joysagar	
	(v) Sivadol, Joysagar	
	(vi) Ghanashyam's House, Joysagar	
	(vii) Eight Cannons of the Ahom Period, Joysagar	
	(viii) Ranghar, Joysagar	
	(ix) Karengghar, Talatalghar	

Name of the Circle	Name of the Monument	Location
	(x) Gologhar or Magazine House, Joysagar	
	(xi) Vishnudol, Gaurisagar	
	(xii) Devidol, Gaurisagar	
	(xiii) Sivadol, Gaurisagar	
	(xiv) Gaurisagar Tank, Gaurisagar	
	(xv) Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon	
	(xvi) Group of four Maidams, Charaideo	
Hyderabad Circle	27. Nagarjunakonda	Macherla (Mandal), Guntur (District)
	28. Ruined Buddhist Stupa and Other Remains	Amaravati
Jaipur Circle	29. Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)	Deeg, Bharatpur,
Kolkata Circle	30. Koch Bihar Palace	Koch Bihar
	31. Hazarduari Palace and Imambara (Murshidabad)	Killa Nizamat, Murshidabad
Lucknow Circle	32. The Site of Sahet-Mahet	Sravasti Nagar, Sahet- Mahet.
Mini Leh Circle	33. Fort of Kalinjar, together with the Parapet Walls, with the Gateways and the Monuments inside it, <i>Viz.</i>	Kalinjar, Banda
	(i) Sita Kunda,	
	(ii) Sita Sez,	
	(iii) Patalganga,	
	(iv) Pandu Kund,	
	(v) Bhairon-ki-Jhiria,	
	(vi) Siddh-ki-Gupha,	
	(vii) Bhagwan-Sej,	

Name of the Circle	Name of the Monument	Location
	(viii) Pani-ka-Aman,	
	(ix) Mrigdhara,	
	(x) Kotitirth,	
	(xi) Linga Temple of Nilakantha etc.	
	34. Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
	35. Residency Building	Lucknow
	36. Site and Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas	Piprahwa, Siddharth Nagar
Mini Leh Circle	37. Ancient Palace	Leh
Mumbai Circle	38. Buddhist Caves	Kanheri, Mumbai Suburban
	39. Cave Temple and Inscription	Bhaja, Pune
	40. Caves Temple and Inscription	Karla
Nagpur Circle	41. Fifteen Temples	Lonar, Buldhana
	42. Gawilgarh Fort	Chikaldara, Melghat/Amravati
Patna Circle	43. Ancient Site of Vikramshila Monastery	Antichak, Bhagalpur
	44. Relic Stupa	Harpur Basant, Vaishali
Raipur Circle	45. Laxman Temple and Old Sites	Sirpur, Raipur
Sarnath Circle	46. Old Shahi Fort	Jaunpur, U.P.
	47. Lal Khan Tomb	Rajghat, Varanasi, U.P.
Shimla Circle	48. Rock-cut Temple with Sculptures	Massur, Kangra, HP.
	49. Hidamba Devi Temple	Manali, Kullu
	50. Buddhist Monastery	Tabo Lahaul and Spiti

Name of the Circle	Name of the Monument	Location
Srinagar Circle	51. Ancient Temple of Martand	Ranbirsingpura, Anantnag
	52. Ancient Site and Remains	Burzahom, Srinagar
Thrissur Circle	53. Kudakkallu Parambu	Cheramangad, Thrissur
Vadodara Circle	54. Sun Temple Surya Kind with Adjoining other Temples and Loose Sculptures	Modhera, Mehsana
	55. Ashokan Rock (Edicts)	Junagadh

Statement-III*Total actuals*

Year	Total Allotment (amount in Lacs)	Expenditure on Protected Monuments and Sites for maintenance and conservation (amount in Lac)	%
2010-2011	44857.01	15653.87	35
2011-2012	47016.59	13433.48	29
2012-2013	51469.81	14866.8	29
2013-2014	51784.96	16963.86	33
2014-2015	61243.51	23551.95	38

Barbed wire fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border

†2760. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started to erect barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the length of border, in kilometers, on which barbed wire fencing has to be erected and the length of border, in Kilometers, on which barbed wire fencing has been completed, till date; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when this work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Government has sanctioned barbed wire fencing to the extent of 3326.14 km along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Out of this, fencing to the extent of 2708.77 km has been completed. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

Para-military forces as organised services

2761. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a judgement passed by Delhi High Court observing that Centre must consider all para-military forces-CRPF, BSF, ITBP, CISF and SSB as organized services to extend them not just financial benefits but better promotional and deputation avenues in Government, including Non-functional Financial Upgradation (NFU) from 2006 in terms of the Sixth Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has given a judgement on 03.09.2015 to grant the benefit of Non Functional Upgradation (NFU) as recommended by the 6th Central Pay Commission to Group 'A' officers of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). However, the same has been challenged by filing Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is *sub-judice*.

Upgrading coastal security scheme

2762. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is upgrading the coastal security scheme;

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

(c) the funds allocated so far and spent in Maharashtra; and

(d) the demands of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Presently, there is no proposal for upgrading Coastal Security Scheme. A sum of ₹ 40.93 crore was sanctioned and released to

the State Government of Maharashtra during the Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme, implementation of which has been completed by 31.03.2011. A sum of ₹ 7.13 crore has been sanctioned and released to the State Government during the ongoing Phase-II of the Scheme.

Touts at Delhi airports

2763. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi airports are the hub for touts and agents harassing foreigners including women;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases registered against touts and agents at Delhi airports during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to introduce Tourist Police concept in India to help foreign tourists and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (b) The details of cases registered and persons arrested by Delhi Police against touts and agents under “The prevention of touting and malpractices against Tourist Act-2010” for harassing foreign tourists (gender-wise) at Delhi airport during 2013, 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.10.2015) are as under:

Year	Foreign tourists-Male		Foreign tourists-Female	
	Cases registered	Persons arrested	Cases registered	Persons arrested
2013	6	6	1	1
2014	4	4	3	3
2015	2	1	5	5
(upto 31.10.15)				

(c) Delhi Police had introduced Tourist Police in the year 2004. For the safety and security of the national and international tourists, round the clock, 10 Mobile PCR Vans (MPVs) of tourist police equipped with guide maps of Delhi’s tourist and historical places along with other tourist related literature to guide the tourists have been deployed at India Gate, Palika Bazar, Janpath, Qutub Minar, Humayun Tomb, IGI Airport Terminal-III, New Delhi Railway Station – Paharganj side, New Delhi Railway Station – Ajmeri Gate side, Rajghat and Red Fort.

Coastal security

2764. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the proposal of Government regarding coastal security scheme;
- (b) the amount and items sanctioned by Government;
- (c) whether additional coastal police stations and also additional amount for coastal security has been sanctioned; and
- (d) the details of amount spent during 2013-14 and 2015 for coastal security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government of India is implementing the Coastal Security Scheme in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Marine Police force for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast. The Phase-I of the Scheme was implemented with an outlay of ₹ 495 crores for non-recurring expenditure and ₹ 151 crores for recurring expenditure, during the period from 01.04.2005 to 31.03.2011. Under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I), the Coastal States/Union Territories were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs), 97 Check Posts, 58 Outposts, 30 Barracks, 204 Boats, 153 Jeeps and 312 Motor cycles. The implementation of the Phase-I of the Scheme has been completed on 31.03.2011.

The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) is presently under implementation which commenced from 01.04.2011 to be completed over a period of five years with an outlay of ₹ 1154.91 crore under non-recurring expenses and ₹ 425 crore under recurring expenses. Under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) Coastal States/UTs have been sanctioned with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 Jetties, 10 Marine Operations Centres, 150 Boats (12 Tons), 10 Boats (5 Tons), 20 (19 mtr.) Boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 Large Vessels, 131 Four Wheelers and 242 Motor Cycles.

All the components of the Coastal Security Scheme including their cost have been finalized subsequent to vulnerability/gap analysis and in consultation with all the Coastal States/UTs. Each component, including their cost, is fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself.

The details of amount spent during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 30.11.2015) for coastal security is as under:—

Year	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
2013-14	70.00
2014-15	37.13
2015-16	28.07
(upto 30.11.2015)	

Heavy rains and flood in Tamil Nadu

2765. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and rendered homeless as a result of recent heavy rain and rushing floods in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is a fact that several lakh acres of agricultural land have been submerged in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided to this State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the State Government, based on their preliminary assessment, 406 humans lives lost, 7351 cattle lost, 0.92 lakh hectares of cropped areas affected and 1.72 lakh huts have been reported damage due to recent heavy rains/floods of 2015 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

In order to support the affected people of the State, the Government of India had released assistance of ₹ 388.42 crore (₹ 133.795 cr. + ₹ 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 (₹ 866.31 cr. + 133.69 cr.) released from NDRF to the State Government on 3rd December 2015 and 16th December 2015 respectively, 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.

National cyber crime coordination centre

2766. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up national cyber crime coordination centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its salient features and terms of reference; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have centralised online reporting mechanism and create legal and technical infrastructure for cyber crime monitoring, investigation and tackling it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Expert Group constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs to prepare a roadmap for effectively tackling cyber crimes in the country has recommended to set up an Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (14C) to fight against cyber crimes in the country. This has been accepted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, in-principle, for effective execution of online cyber crime reporting, cyber crime monitoring, setting up of forensic units, capacity building of police, prosecutors and judicial officials, promotion of Research and Development, awareness creation etc.

Highest number of suicide cases in India

2767. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about a latest data according to which India has recorded highest number of suicide cases in the world due to various reasons;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any analysis thereof, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of corrective measures/steps taken by Government in consultation with the State Governments to prevent/minimize cases of suicides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data on suicides reported in India only and not of other

countries. Hence, it is not possible to compare the figure of suicides committed in India with those of foreign countries. However, State/UT-wise causes of suicides reported during 2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Law Commission of India in its 210th Report “Humanization and Decriminalization of attempt to Suicide” had recommended that Section 309 (attempt to commit suicide) of Indian Penal Code need to be effaced from the statute book. ‘Public Health’ and ‘Public Order’ are the State subjects. However, the Government of India attaches highest importance in the matter and has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in some of the districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

Statement

State/UT-wise causes of suicides during 2014

Sl. No.	Cause	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
1.	Bankruptcy or Indebtedness	2098	210	0	2308
2.	Marriage Related Issues (TOTAL)	2362	4411	0	6773
2.1	Non Settlement of Marriage	490	606	0	1096
2.2	Dowry Related Issues	39	2222	0	2261
2.3	Extra Marital Affairs	227	249	0	476
2.4	Divorce	150	183	0	333
2.5	Others	1456	1151	0	2607
3.	Failure in Examination	1358	1045	0	2403
4.	Impotency/Infertility	127	205	0	332
5.	Other Family Problems	18623	9977	2	28602
6.	Illness (TOTAL)	16078	7663	5	23746
6.1	AIDS/STD	184	48	1	233
6.2	Cancer	407	175	0	582
6.3	Paralysis	301	107	0	408
6.4	Insanity/Mental Illness	4761	2341	2	7104
6.5	Other Prolonged Illness	10425	4992	2	15419

Sl. No.	Cause	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
7.	Death of Dear Person	658	323	0	981
8.	Drug Abuse/Alcoholic Addiction	3555	91	1	3647
9.	Fall in Social Reputation	361	129	0	490
10.	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	43	13	0	56
11.	Love Affairs	2441	1727	0	4168
12.	Poverty	1419	280	0	1699
13.	Unemployment	1965	242	0	2207
14.	Property Dispute	874	193	0	1067
15.	Suspected/Illicit Relation (Other than Sl. No. 2.3)	253	205	0	458
16.	Illegitimate Pregnancy (Other than Sl. No. 2.3)	0	56	0	56
17.	Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	6	68	0	74
18.	Professional/Career Problem	792	111	0	903
19.	Causes Not Known	11308	4955	1	16264
20.	Other Causes	24808	10617	7	35432
TOTAL		89129	42521	16	131666

Inquiry against the I.O. if an accused is acquitted

2768. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to follow Maharashtra model in the National Capital and other Union Territories wherein if an accused is acquitted by a Court of law the investigating Police Officer will face an inquiry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In case any culpable lapse/negligence on the part of investigating Police officials comes to the notice, inquiry is conducted against the erring police officials as per rules.

In respect of police forces of Delhi and Chandigarh, a Committee each has been constituted to analyze and examine all orders of acquittal in criminal cases for ascertaining the mistakes committed during investigation/prosecution.

Agitations for reservation in Government employment

2769. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agitations for reservation in Government employment are going on in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these agitations have become violent at some point or the other; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Various communities across a number of States have been agitating for reservations in Government employment. The prominent are by the Jats in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and other States, the Gurjars in Rajasthan, the Marathas in Maharashtra and the Patidars in Gujarat. In addition, a number of other communities, which are currently out of the purview of reservations, have been demanding reservation on the basis of economic backwardness.

(b) The agitations by Jats, Gurjars, Marathas and Patidars communities have witnessed violence on a number of occasions during which the protestors resorted to 'rail/road blockades', damage to public property and clashes with the police.

(c) The Central Government issued advisories to the State Governments concerned on 18.03.2015, 08.09.2015, 14.07.2015, 11.09.2015 and 29.10.2015 to take all precautionary and preventive measures to avoid untoward incidents and to maintain law and order during such agitations.

**Assessment of loss due to flood in
North-Eastern States**

2770. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out assessment of loss of property and lives and damage to other things like houses, road and crop due to flood in North-Eastern States in 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of sanctioned schemes and financial resources provided by Union Government to bring normalcy in affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the North-Eastern State Governments, based on their preliminary assessment, following losses/damages due to floods, landslides and rains oriented calamities were reported during 2014-15:—

States	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Cropped areas affected (lakh ha.)
Arunachal Pradesh	61	1992	2742	0.80
Assam	90	8961	138000	3.67
Meghalaya	66	8822	10701	0.159
Nagaland	17	2860	14537	0.31
Tripura	21	—	1139	0.015

In addition, there was damage to infrastructure also. No damage or casualty was reported from other States of North-Eastern region.

(c) The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters including flood from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. When the available resources of the State under the SDRF are inadequate, an additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered.

The State-wise allocation and releases from SDRF in respect of North-Eastern States for the year 2014-15 is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF
during the year 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation under SDRF	Centre's share of SDRF released	Released from NDRF
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.67	40.20	125.96
2.	Assam	320.62	425.97#	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	8.78	3.95	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	17.81	16.03	30.56
5.	Mizoram	10.40	9.36	0.00
6.	Nagaland	6.04	5.44	19.43
7.	Sikkim	27.65	24.89	0.00
8.	Tripura	23.47	21.12	0.00
TOTAL		459.44	546.96	175.95

Including arrears of SRF for the previous year.

Unified agency to check human trafficking

2771. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that human trafficking is on the rise in South Asian countries;

(b) whether the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) submitted a report recommending for creation of one unified agency at the national level to check human trafficking;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendation of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); and

(d) the steps taken by Government to create unified agency to check human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A large number of persons are reportedly trafficked within and from South Asia every year for sex work, labour, forced marriages, organ trade, etc. As an organized crime, globally, human trafficking is pegged after illegal drugs and arms smuggling.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has submitted a report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court in which it, *inter-alia*, recommended to establish an Organized Crime Investigation Agency (OCIA). An inter-Ministerial consultation has been sought on the proposal for setting up of Organized Crime Investigation Agency with the objective to investigate, collect intelligence of the cases of human trafficking and other organized crimes, train the law enforcement officers and coordinate in rescue and rehabilitation of the victims.

Children missing in the capital city Delhi

2772. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per report of Child Rights and You (CRY) around 18 children go missing every day in the capital city Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has devised an action plan to control this abuse;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how many of such missing children on an average are recovered per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that an average of 20 and 21 children went missing per day during the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. Most of these missing children were traced and returned to their families. At the end of the year 2013 and 2014, 1025 and 1877 children respectively remained missing.

(c) and (d) The Government is deeply concerned about the crime against children and issued advisories on 14th July, 2010 and 25th June, 2013 to the State Governments and UT Administrations to take effective prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes against children.

Delhi Police has informed that FIRs are registered promptly in respect of missing children as per the directions of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court passed in W.P. (CrI) 249/2009. Delhi Police has also taken following steps to trace the missing children:-

- (i) The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately.
- (ii) Standing Order and a SOP have been issued containing steps to be taken by I.Os and responsibilities of action required to be taken by supervisory officers in order to monitor investigation and to ensure that it is followed meticulously.
- (iii) Juvenile Welfare Officers (JWO) have been appointed in all police stations.
- (iv) All FIRs registered with regard to missing children are forwarded both by e-mail and by post to Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) along with addresses and contact phone numbers of parents of the missing children. DLSA in turn constitutes a team comprising, a lawyer and a social worker to follow up the case with the Delhi Police. The said team not only provides

all possible legal aid to the parents and families of the missing children but also act as an interface between the parents of the missing children.

- (v) Pehchaan: Under this scheme, the officials of Delhi Police visit areas where more number of cases of missing children are reported and organize family photographs of children. Over 1.30 lakh children have been photographed upto 30th Sept., 2015 under this scheme.
- (vi) Operation Milap has been launched with the aim to unite missing children with their parents.
- (vii) SNEH: Under this scheme, Juvenile Welfare Officers of the Police Stations in close coordination with NGOs undertake awareness campaign/programme.
- viii. District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) and Missing Persons Squad under Crime Branch monitor the cases of missing children.
- (ix) There is one Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and one in Crime Branch. If a child (3 to 8 years) is not recovered within 4 months, the case is transferred to AHTU of district for specialized investigation.
- (x) Rescue operations for children who are forced into labour are also undertaken with the help of NGOs.

(e) Details of children missing and traced during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 30.11.15) are as under:—

Year	No. of children reported missing	No. of children traced
2012	5284	4541
2013	7235	6210
2014	7572	5695
2015	7358	4972
(upto 30.11.15)		

Problem of fake currency

2773. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is facing the fake currency problem;
- (b) if so, the status of this menace;
- (c) whether India has not been able to control this crime;
- (d) whether India proposes to seek help of other countries to tackle this issue;

and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per available information, counterfeit currency recovered and seized and the face value thereof, during the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013, 2014 and the current year (upto September, 2015) is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Total Number of Notes (seized and recovered)	Face value of FICN (seized and recovered)
1.	2012	927789	45.24 crores
2.	2013	846966	42.90 crores
3.	2014	709551	36.11 crores
4.	2015	466657	22.90 crores
(upto September, 2015)			

The high quality Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) are printed in sophisticated presses located in Pakistan. High quality fake Indian Currency Notes seized in India and abroad, originate mainly from Pakistan, which has created a self sustaining criminal network in South and South East Asian Region for infusing FICN into India *via* Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates. The matter has been taken up by the Government of India with Pakistan at Foreign Secretary level talks and Home Secretary level talks.

(c) to (e) In order to curb the menace of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), several Ministries/Agencies/Institutions such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. One special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among the different Security Agencies of State/Centre to counter the problem of circulation of Fake Currency Notes in the country. The CBI and National Investigation Agency (NIA) are the Central Agencies for investigation of FICN cases. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA to investigate Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases.

The legal regime has been strengthened by amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) wherein damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as a “terrorist” act.

The RBI conducts awareness programmes to make the public aware of the features of Indian bank notes and to identify genuine Indian bank notes. The RBI regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organizations handling large amounts of cash.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of Fake Currency Notes. The objective of this MoU is to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of preventing and combating, production, smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes, taking into account the applicable laws and legal provisions of the two countries.

**Placement agencies in Jharkhand involved
in trafficking of minor girls**

†2774. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the illegal placement agencies operating in Jharkhand are involved in trafficking of minor girls on the pretext of providing job to them;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of number of girls sent outside the State by these agencies on the pretext of providing job, from 2009 to August, 2015;

(c) whether Government proposes to investigate into these agencies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the State Government of Jharkhand, no illegal placement agency is operating in the State. However, agents/persons of illegal placement agencies based outside the State are involved in trafficking of minor girls on the pretext of providing jobs. Reportedly, a total number of 32 girls have been sent outside the State for the period from 2009 to 2013 as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of girls sent outside the State
1.	2009	Nil
2.	2010	01
3.	2011	01
4.	2012	06

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Number of girls sent outside the State
5.	2013	24
	TOTAL	32

(c) and (d) During investigations, involvement of illegal placement agencies is also investigated as per provisions of law.

Amending Article 371(d)

2775. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been received in the Ministry to amend Article 371(d) with regard to the issue of local and non-local;

(b) if so, the details of the request; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry so far?

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

Financial assistance to Tamil Nadu in wake of floods

2776. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy rains lashed Tamil Nadu recently and more particularly Chennai and adjoining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to give any relief/financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details of the financial assistance *vis-à-vis* demand from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the State

Government, based on their preliminary assessment, 406 humans lives lost, 7351 cattle lost and 1.72 lakh huts have been reported damaged due to recent heavy rains/floods of 2015 in the State including Chennai and adjoining areas.

In order to support the affected people of the State, the Government of India had released assistance of ₹ 388.42 crore (₹ 133.795 cr. + ₹ 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 (₹ 866.31 cr. + 133.69 cr.) released from NDRF to the State Government on 3rd December 2015 and 16th December 2015 respectively, for immediate relief operations.

The Government of India has 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.

Rise in naxalite activities

2777. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that naxal activities are on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many naxalites have surrendered;
- (d) if so, the year-wise, details thereof, during each of the last two years and this year;
- (e) whether Government has introduced any scheme to rehabilitate them;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) activities have shown a declining trend since 2011. The year-wise details numbers of LWE incidents and resultant deaths are as follows:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2013	1136	397
2014	1091	310
2015	1006	213
(as on 30.11.2015)		

(c) and (d) Year-wise details of Left Wing Extremists (LWE) cadres who have surrendered during the last two years and the current year (as on 30.11.2015) are as under:

Year	Number of LWE Cadres surrendered
2013	282
2014	676
2015	381
(as on 30.11.2015)	

(e) to (g) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. The Central Government provides reimbursement of expenditure incurred on immediate grant for surrendered LWE cadres subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹ 1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres. The additional incentives given for surrender of weapons/ammunition are also reimbursed which range from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, the monthly stipend up to ₹ 4000 per month per surrenderee is paid for a maximum period of 36 months for vocational training for the surrenderee.

Problem of traffic jam in Delhi

†2778. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the problem of traffic jam is increasing in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has initiated special campaign against the violators of traffic rules;

(e) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(f) the details of amount collected by traffic police by means of fine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The city of Delhi is growing at a rapid rate. With increasing economic growth and prosperity, the human population in the city has grown, new residential, institutional and commercial areas have come up and the city has seen massive demographic changes. The number of motor vehicles on Delhi Roads has exponentially grown and as a result, problem of traffic congestion/jam on roads is faced in several parts of Delhi.

(c) Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi have taken following steps to resolve the problem of traffic jam in Delhi:

(i) Strengthening of public transport system.

(ii) Extension of Delhi Metro.

(iii) Promotion of E-rickshaw for last mile connectivity.

(iv) Public awareness measures to promote use of public transport including Car-free day campaign and Cycle Rallies etc.

To improve the flow of traffic on Delhi roads, a number of steps have been taken by Delhi Police, which, *inter-alia*, includes the following four vital parameters *i.e.* Regulation, Enforcement, Education and Engineering:

- Under Regulation, the focus has been to improve traffic flow on important travel corridors and reduce journey time.
- Under enforcement, high priority is accorded towards quality enforcement which has direct bearing on road discipline and safety of road users.
- Under road safety education, concerted efforts are made round the year to impart road safety education to all segments of road users.
- Under traffic engineering measures, the focus of the Traffic Unit is laid on adopting traffic management measures to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that increased emphasis is laid on prosecution of violators for indulging in over speeding, reckless driving, drunken driving, red light jumping, riding without helmet etc. Delhi Police also carries out focused enforcement drives against buses and commercial goods vehicles for violating the direction of the

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and impounds and prosecutes all such vehicles. In addition, action is also taken against TSRs for refusal, misbehavior and overcharging and these TSRs are booked for violation of permit conditions. Special drives are also launched against commercial vehicles plying during "No Entry" timings. Recently, on the direction of the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety, field staff has been directed to seize the driving license of drivers/riders if found violating traffic rules on account of drunken driving, carrying passengers in goods vehicle, red light jumping, talking on mobile phone and over speeding while driving.

(e) and (f) The details of prosecution action taken and amount collected by Delhi Traffic Police by means of fines during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 30.11.2015) are as under:-

Details	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto 30.11.15)
Total number of prosecution action taken by Delhi Police	3298827	4005633	4367793	3201021
Compounding Amount collected by Delhi Police (in ₹)	49,51,48,700/-	60,15,10,000/-	71,04,97,500/-	60,42,42,800/-

**Long working hours affecting emotional
balance of police force**

2779. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police personnel throughout India are working more than eight hours per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that long working hours have been affecting the emotional balance of the police force; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to do to contain this malady?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir as per study sponsored by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), nearly 90% of police station staff, across the States and across various police station types, presently work for more than 8 hours a day. The study further reveals that the situation of inordinately long and irregular working hours for police station staff is, thus, quite serious. Long and irregular work hours have multiple negative impacts on efficient policing.

(c) “Public Order” and “Police” are “State subjects” as per entry 2 of the list II of the VII schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs Administration to implement the various police reforms measures. The Centre can at best persuade the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in the Police Administration.

So far as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are concerned, a brief on the steps taken by Government to contain this malady in CAPFs is given in Statement.

Statement

The following important measures have been taken to improve the working conditions of Police Personnel in CAPFs:

- (i) In Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) interviews and counselling of personnel, on their return from leave/reporting on etc. by concerned Coy Commander/Unit Commandant with a view to find out whether individual has any domestic problem and to help them in sorting out problems, if any, to the extent possible.
- (ii) In CRPF, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of personnel under their command and to encourage them to come out with their problems, so that the same can be sorted out.
- (iii) In CRPF, informal interactions of Officers with troops, participation in games and sports with them are being conducted apart from inquiring about their family welfare during routine visits to Out-posts and lines etc.
- (iv) In CRPF, Officers are instructed to encourage personnel to come out with their problems/grievances and also to ensure proper infrastructure for placing recreational activities for benefit of the troops.
- (v) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the Border Security Force (BSF) by qualified instructors.
- (vi) Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the BSF personnel.
- (vii) In BSF, provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly, in remote areas is being made.
- (viii) In BSF, transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel.
- (ix) Various stress management programmes are continuously conducted for Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel through various organizations.

- (x) Training on Counselling Skills, Mentoring etc. are also being conducted at CISF Training Programmes.
- (xi) Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel deployed in units/places involving hardship are being given rest at regular intervals.
- (xii) In Assam Rifles, several steps such as Inter-Personnel Interaction, Regular leave and welfare measure, Family Accommodation, Improvement of living conditions, Buddy System, Grievance Mechanism etc, are being undertaken to reduce stress amongst the Police Personnel.
- (xiii) In ITBP, various steps being taken in this regard include timely leave to troops, Medical facilities at BOPs/BHQs and Separate Families Accommodations (SAFs) among others. While personal problems are being looked into by senior officers, efforts are made to rotate troops periodically from Extreme Hard Area (EHA)/Hard Area (HA) to Soft Areas. Sports, Yoga, Spiritual classes, cultural activities, etc. are also being conducted/ held frequently at Unit level.
- (xiv) Besides the above, 60 days Earned leave, 15 days Casual Leave, Paternity/ Maternity Leave, Medical Leave etc. are admissible to the personnel of CAPFs at the field level. Personnel are granted leave at regular intervals as per their requirement, liberally.

BPR&D

2780. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives behind setting up of the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D);
- (b) how far these objectives have been achieved;
- (c) whether a large number of projects sanctioned since 1995 are not yet completed;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the initiatives taken to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was set up on 28.08.1970 with the objectives to identify the needs and problems of Police in the Country and to undertake appropriate research projects and studies to suggest policy options to address the emerging challenges.

It was also mandated to keep itself abreast of the latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad.

(b) BPR&D is continuously working to achieve these objectives through its different activities and in collaboration with different stakeholders.

(c) and (d) No research project is pending which is awarded by BPR&D before 2007.

However, Nine projects under Eleventh Five Year Plan Scheme, Eighteen projects under Non-Plan Scheme of Research and Correctional Administration Division and Two projects under Modernization Division are underway.

(e) An exhaustive internal review of all the research projects was conducted and appropriate necessary action has been taken to complete the pending/underway projects.

Non-utilization of funds for modernisation of police forces

2781. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States have not utilized the allocation meant for modernisation and training of their police forces;

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

(c) whether lack of training and non-modernisation of the forces are the main reasons for increase in the number of police/para-military personnel killed in the country and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to enhance the participation of States affected by naxal violence for analysis, sharing of intelligence inputs and coordination to check the loss of lives; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) So far as Modernisation of State Police Force Scheme is concerned, out of total of ₹ 13749.81 crore released to States from 2000-01 to 2013-14, the States have utilised of ₹ 13145.27 crore (95.6%) as on date. An unspent balance of ₹ 604.54 crore out of the said released amount, is still pending with the States.

In addition, an amount of ₹ 3676.00 crore (₹ 2441.00 crore for Police Training and ₹ 1235.00 crore for Police Housing) was allocated to the State Governments under Thirteenth Finance Commission for Police Training and Police Housing.

The delay in spending the released amount on the part of State Governments may be attributed to Governmental procedure, complicated/long drawn tender procedure and long time taken for completion of construction of buildings etc. The utilization of funds by the State Governments also depends upon their state of preparedness and capacity of administrative set up to complete procurement action while complying with the financial and administrative rules. In spite of these bottlenecks, the utilization of funds is significantly high.

(c) Training and modernization of forces is an ongoing process and the Ministry of Home Affairs strives to provide the best to the forces within the resources available. So far as States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) are concerned, it has been experienced that with improved training facilities and equipment, the number of casualties of police personnel have actually decreased over the years.

(d) and (e) While there is no specific proposal to enhance the participation of States affected by LWE violence for analysis, sharing of intelligence inputs and coordination to check the loss of lives, this Ministry keeps a close watch of LWE activities in the LWE affected States. In this regard, regular review meetings are conducted with the representatives of LWE affected States to improvise the strategy to check LWE menace in the respective States. Besides, Central and State agencies are taking a number of steps to strengthen the intelligence network to counter the growing challenge of LWE activities.

Fake/counterfeit notes in circulation

2782. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of Indian fake/counterfeit notes in circulation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the approximate amount in circulation in the Indian economy; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to tackle this major threat in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per available information, counterfeit currency recovered and seized and the face value thereof during the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013, 2014 and the current year (upto September, 2015) is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Total Number of Notes (seized and recovered)	Face value of FICN (seized and recovered)
1.	2012	927789	45.24 crores
2.	2013	846966	42.90 crores
3.	2014	709551	36.11 crores
4.	2015	466657	22.90 crores
(upto September, 2015)			

There is no precise estimate of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in circulation in India.

In order to curb the menace of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) several Ministries/Agencies/Institutions such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. One special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the problem of circulation of Fake Currency Notes in the country. The CBI and National Investigation Agency (NIA) are the Central Agencies for investigation of FICN cases. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFCC) in NIA to investigate Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases.

The legal regime has been strengthened by amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) wherein damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as a “terrorist” act.

The RBI conducts awareness programmes to make the public aware of the features of Indian bank notes and to identify genuine Indian bank notes. The RBI also regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organizations handling large amounts of cash.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent the counter smuggling and circulation of Fake Currency Notes. The objective of this MoU is to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of preventing and combating, production, smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes, taking into account the applicable laws and legal provisions of the two countries.

Modernisation of Punjab State Police force

2783. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of recent terrorist attacks in Punjab, Government has taken any step to ensure speedy modernisation of the Punjab State police force and to equip the force with modern weapons; and

(b) if so, the details of such steps and the amount sanctioned for such purpose and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 17.05 crore has been released for Modernisation of Punjab State Police and to equip the force with modern weapons under Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme.

Police and Public Order fall under the category of subjects with the domain of the State as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Although the Central Government has been supplementing the State Governments through the aforementioned Scheme, the primary responsibility for modernizing the State Police lies with the State Government.

Traffic congestion in NCT of Delhi

2784. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of unruly traffic congestion is increasing in various parts of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, along with the total number of Delhi Traffic Police personnel deployed in the NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to deal with this problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The city of Delhi is growing at a rapid rate. With increasing economic growth and prosperity, the human population in the city has grown, new residential, institutional and commercial areas have come up and the city has seen massive demographic changes. The number of motor vehicles on Delhi roads has exponentially grown and as a result, problem of

traffic congestion/jam on roads is faced in several parts of Delhi. At present 5540 police personnel are deployed in Delhi Traffic Police.

(c) and (d) Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi have taken following steps to decongest the traffic in Delhi:

- Strengthening of public transport system.
- Extension of Delhi Metro.
- Promotion of E-rickshaw for last mile connectivity.
- Public awareness measures to promote use of public transport including Car-free day campaign and Cycle Rallies etc.

To improve the flow of traffic on Delhi roads, a number of steps have also been taken by Delhi Police, which, *inter-alia*, includes the following four vital parameters *i.e.* Regulation, Enforcement, Education and Engineering.

- Under Regulation, the focus has been to improve traffic flow on important travel corridors and reduce journey time.
- Under enforcement, high priority is accorded towards quality enforcement which has direct bearing on road discipline and safety of road users.
- Under road safety education, concerted efforts are made round the year to impart road safety education to all segments of road users.
- Under traffic engineering measures, the focus of the Traffic Unit is laid on adopting traffic management measures to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic.

International border

2785. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the length of international border (land) of India;
- (b) the States on the international border and the problems, including security related ones, faced by them;
- (c) the length of border on which fence is built and the target date of completion;
- (d) whether neighbouring countries bordering India have built fences along the border to address issue of infiltration and if not, the actions taken on international level to ask such countries to do so; and
- (e) whether there is a proposal to establish Border Area Commission or such body, if so, the details thereof and the composition and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The total length of International border (land) of India is 15,106.7 Kms.

(b) 17 States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal are the States on the International Border. The problems and security challenges faced by some of these Bordering States are illegal immigration, cross-border firing, cross-border crimes, etc.

(c) The Government has sanctioned barbed wire fencing of 3326.14 km along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Out of this, 2708.77 km of fencing has been completed. The target for completion of the project is by March, 2019. The Government has also sanctioned barbed wire fencing of 2071.42 km along the Indo-Pakistan border. Out of this, fencing of 1986.98 km has been completed and balance is in progress. The balance work in the State of Gujarat may take about 36 months for completion in feasible areas depending on the climatic conditions. The fencing along the Indo-Myanmar border has been sanctioned only in the State of Manipur for a stretch of 10.00 km, out of which about 4.00 km of work has been completed. The fencing work has been stopped due to the protest from the Government of Manipur and local populace.

(d) No fence is built by the neighbouring countries.

(e) There is no proposal to establish Border Area Commission or any such body.

Revision of pension and family pension of freedom fighters

2786. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would revise the pension and family pension of freedom fighters as the salary and pension of Government employees have been recommended to be revised as per the Seventh Central Pay Commission *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Central Freedom Fighter Pension is given to the freedom fighters/their dependents in accordance with the provisions of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. This is a distinct scheme and is not similar to Central Civil Service pension of Central

Government employees and therefore, does not come under the ambit of the Central Pay Commission. Since the procedure and basis of revision of Central Freedom Fighter Pension is not related to the Central Pay Commission, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the existing basic freedom fighter pension in the light of the recommendation of the Seventh Central Pay Commission.

Martial art training to youths living in border areas

2787. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide martial arts training to the youth population living closer to the Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and China borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the paramilitary forces have been asked to provide training platforms and coaches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of comprehensive approach to the Border Management to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible border areas. One of the developmental activities taken up by the State Government under the BADP relate to development of sports infrastructure in border villages for activities such as boxing, archery, shooting, martial arts, judo karate and other popular games including adventure sports.

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines of the BADP, Border Guarding Forces shall encourage sports activities, including martial arts, amongst the youths in the border villages and provide platform and coaches for this purpose and groom children under sports sector.

Use of AFSPA in Garo Hills area

2788. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent order of the Meghalaya High Court directing the Central Government to consider the use of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), 1958 in the Garo Hills area;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that about 60 distinguished individual from various walks of life have issued a statement protesting against this order as it is in complete violation of constitutional arrangement of separation of powers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the context of WP (Civil) No.127 of 2015, the Hon'ble High Court of Meghalaya *vide* its order dated 2.11.2015, directed the Central Government to consider the use of Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 and deployment of armed and para-military forces in the Garo Hills area of Meghalaya to control the fast deteriorating law and order situation. The Central Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (IS), MHA to assess the security situation in Garo Hills of Meghalaya.

(c) and (d) A number of representations have been received from various organizations/individuals requesting not to extend Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya. The Committee under Secretary (IS) has been formed to assess security situation in Garo Hills of Meghalaya.

Resettlement of Kashmiri refugees

2789. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy of Government to ensure resettlement of Kashmiri refugees back into the Kashmir Valley;

(b) for how long annual budget allocations are being made for the purpose, the year-wise details of budget allocation and its actual utilization;

(c) how many families have actually gone back and resettled in Kashmir under this programme;

(d) whether Government has made assessment of the performance of this programme; and

(e) what steps are being taken to encourage refugee families to return and improve the implementation of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) There are about 62,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families in the country, who migrated from the Kashmir

Valley due to the onset of militancy/terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the early 1990s. About 40,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families are living in Jammu, about 20,000 in Delhi/NCR and about 2000 families are settled in other parts of the country. The Government from time to time has taken various measures for the relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants.

A variety of measures have been taken over the years by the Government by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework that those who have migrated will eventually return to the Valley. The review of such plans and packages is a continuous process in order to remove the bottlenecks and shortcomings, if any.

Under Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations (Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and have been allotted to the migrants. Further, 200 flats have been constructed at Sheikhpura in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants on sharing basis, who have joined the State Government service under employment component of Prime Minister's Package 2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley.

A Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹ 1618.40 crore was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provided for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants e.g. provision of 3000 State Government jobs, financial assistance for purchase/construction of houses, construction of transit accommodations, continuation of cash relief to migrants, scholarship to students, assistance for self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist, waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The Package is being implemented by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. So far State Government jobs have been offered to 1963 migrant youths, out of which 1597 have joined. 469 Transit Accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and allotted to the newly appointed migrant employees under the Package and one family has availed the benefit of ₹ 7.5 Lakh for construction of house in the Kashmir Valley.

Besides, the Government of India has approved another package, on 18th November, 2015, involving an estimated expenditure of ₹ 2000 crore for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley for the Kashmiri migrants to whom State Government jobs have been provided/will be provided.

Expenditure incurred by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on the relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants is being reimbursed by Ministry of Home

Affairs under Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation)-SRE (R&R). The expenditure incurred by the Government of NCT of Delhi in respect of the cash relief paid to the Kashmiri migrants is also being partly reimbursed by Ministry of Home Affairs under SRE (R&R). The budget is allocated under the head of SRE (R&R) which includes various aspects of relief and rehabilitation and welfare activities including those of Kashmiri migrants. Claims of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in this respect till 2014-15 have been fully reimbursed.

Details of the reimbursement made to the State Governments of J&K and NCT of Delhi under SRE (R&R) during last five years and the current year, in respect of the return and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants is given below:

Year	Amount reimbursed under SRE (R&R) in respect of the relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants (₹ in crore)
1989 to 2009-10	936.18
2010-11	52.71
2011-12	108.45
2012-13	82.78
2013-14	147.02
2014-15	155.03
2015-16 (till Sept. 2015)	181.75
TOTAL (till Sept. 2015)	1663.92

Crimes against dalits

2790. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nationwide crime has risen during the last one year;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that during this year 47,000 cases of crime against dalits have been registered in the country; and
- (c) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 66,40,378 and 72,29,193 cases under total cognizable crimes (including total IPC&SLL) were

reported in the country during 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing an increase of 8.9% during 2014 over 2013 which is given in Statement-I (*See below*). A total of 47,064 cases were registered under crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes during 2014. State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes during 2013-14 is given in 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 1st April, 2010 on 'Measures need to curb crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes' which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST-10610.pdf

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise cases reported under Total Cognizable Crimes
(includes both IPC and SLL) during 2013-14*

Code	States/UTs	2013			2014		
		IPC Crimes	SLL Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes	IPC Crimes	SLL Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218015	47690	265705	114604	25278	139882
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2776	142	2918	2843	195	3038
3.	Assam	87186	2386	89572	94337	3064	97401
4.	Bihar	167455	17506	184961	177595	17445	195040
5.	Chhattisgarh	56870	232949	289819	58200	285611	343811
6.	Goa	4312	3200	7512	4466	3006	7472
7.	Gujarat	157435	255801	413236	131385	290914	422299
8.	Haryana	72098	49145	121243	79947	35522	115469
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13750	1983	15733	14160	2962	17122
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25390	1517	26907	23848	1605	25453
11.	Jharkhand	48208	5900	54108	45335	6321	51656
12.	Karnataka	136689	22710	159399	137338	25665	163003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	176334	406848	583182	206789	403576	610365
14.	Madhya Pradesh	227453	91191	318644	272423	101746	374169
15.	Maharashtra	234385	124124	358509	249834	134981	384815
16.	Manipur	3178	752	3930	3641	868	4509
17.	Meghalaya	3259	209	3468	3679	304	3983
18.	Mizoram	1709	564	2273	2140	435	2575
19.	Nagaland	1216	480	1696	1157	514	1671
20.	Odisha	71718	18466	90184	74569	19088	93657
21.	Punjab	36667	27616	64283	37162	27812	64974
22.	Rajasthan	196224	72155	268379	210418	58140	268558
23.	Sikkim	851	284	1135	1065	200	1265
24.	Tamil Nadu	203579	493099	696678	193200	311879	505079
25.	Telangana			0	106830	20876	127706
26.	Tripura	6210	336	6546	5499	260	5759
27.	Uttar Pradesh	226445	1916743	2143188	240475	2393330	2633805
28.	Uttarakhand	9546	168414	177960	9156	170767	179923
29.	West Bengal	169535	19618	189153	185672	20708	206380
	TOTAL STATES	2558493	3981828	6540321	2687767	4363072	7050839
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612	2046	2658	746	2122	2868
31.	Chandigarh	4077	1355	5432	3221	1457	4678
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	314	15	329	277	20	297
33.	Daman and Diu	246	21	267	233	19	252
34.	Delhi UT	80184	6616	86800	155654	9908	165562
35.	Lakshadweep	40	22	62	81	34	115
36.	Puducherry	3756	753	4509	3584	998	4582
	TOTAL UTs	89229	10828	100057	163796	14558	178354
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2647722	3992656	6640378	2851563	4377630	7229193

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Percentage Variation (PVAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013							2014						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PVAR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270	1652	138	4251	3919	347	4114	25.8	2225	147	4199	3426	271	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	8	2	0	5	2	0	2	-75.0	0	0	1	0	0	
4.	Bihar	6721	4608	204	10173	9650	300	7893	17.4	6152	101	8934	8306	221	
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	297	75	587	542	132	1066	340.5	893	143	1368	1383	183	
6.	Goa	12	15	0	19	12	0	17	41.7	13	2	16	20	2	
7.	Gujarat	1190	1110	29	3061	2983	57	1130	-5.0	1046	26	2818	2774	33	
8.	Haryana	493	353	48	724	747	84	830	68.4	615	64	1146	1071	113	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	108	9	208	224	13	122	-17.6	69	9	159	132	22	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	978	438	105	624	649	154	903	-7.7	482	60	942	577	62	
12.	Karnataka	2566	2162	71	5400	4668	177	2138	-16.7	1807	46	4575	4325	85	

13.	Kerala	756	387	22	557	597	33	816	7.9	442	34	784	691	41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	2760	767	5781	5733	1757	4151	41.0	4187	1586	7972	7934	2784
15.	Maharashtra	1678	1303	44	4965	4517	112	1768	5.4	1464	59	4286	4332	95
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	1741	51	2996	3044	70	2266	-12.6	2342	23	3527	3507	34
21.	Punjab	126	66	13	210	122	30	123	-2.4	49	6	152	93	19
22.	Rajasthan	6475	2434	844	4497	4492	966	8028	24.0	3600	806	6429	6619	1781
23.	Sikkim	6	6	13	7	7	9	10	66.7	7	2	10	9	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1845	1265	106	3726	3073	329	1546	-16.2	1307	88	3578	3595	181
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1694	-	1046	40	2653	2202	59
26.	Tripura	48	48	0	57	56	0	49	2.1	32	0	57	46	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	5336	1772	21836	15188	4113	8075	14.1	6132	1846	24980	17951	4557
28.	Uttarakhand	34	22	22	57	59	35	61	79.4	40	8	79	73	8
29.	West Bengal	115	88	0	200	141	0	159	38.3	127	1	249	192	1
TOTAL STATES		39327	26201	4333	69941	60425	8718	46962	19.4	34077	5097	78915	69258	10553

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	2	0	2	2	0	1	-75.0	1	0	4	3	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	1	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	55	55	0	71	70	0	87	58.2	75	5	107	104	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	21	12	1	36	30	1	14	-33.3	9	0	5	9	0
TOTAL UTs		81	69	1	109	102	1	102	25.9	86	5	116	116	9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		39408	26270	4334	70050	60527	8719	47064	19.4	34163	5102	79031	69374	10562

Source: Crime in India.

Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Total crimes against SCs include cases reported under Protection of Civil Right Act, SC/ST (POA Act and IPC without the SC/ST (POA) Act.

Non-utilization of funds for Delhi Police modernisation

2791. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has failed to utilize funds earmarked for modernization of Communication Branch of Delhi Police and as such Delhi Police failed to achieve the objects of modernization of communication network;

(b) whether Delhi Police has not yet started implementation of Intelligent Traffic System due to deficient planning thereby depriving users of benefit of world class traffic system in Delhi; and

(c) the measures taken to modernize Delhi Police and to implement Intelligent Traffic System in Delhi without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) One of the components (sub-scheme) of the Plan Scheme 'Modernization of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police' pertains to "Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System". This sub-scheme consists of Cyber Highway and Intelligent Traffic System (ITS). The expenditure incurred under this Scheme from 2012-13 to 2015-16 (upto 30.11.15) is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
2012-13	20.00	8.34
2013-14	11.71	7.51
2014-15	11.37	1.82
2015-16 (upto 30.11.15)	7.00	2.57

Delhi Police has planned a State of the art comprehensive Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) Project, as a part of the 'Safe City Project' which is under consideration.

Activities on making Kashmiri youth terrorists

†2792. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that activities on making Kashmiri youths terrorists are going on speedily;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take steps to check it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per reports, 79 youths have joined militant ranks during 2015 (as on November 30) whereas 60 youths joined militant ranks during the corresponding period of 2014. The security of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and terrorist activities in the State are regularly being monitored and reviewed at various levels. The Government has adopted various counter measures to neutralise these 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 area of focus includes:—

- (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.

**National guidelines on disaster management
vis-a-vis earthquakes**

2793. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as much as 59 per cent of the country's landmass is prone to moderate to high intensity earthquakes;
- (b) if so, the details of cities which lie in the high risk earthquake zone and moderate risk earthquake zone;
- (c) whether nodal agencies and State Governments are yet to adopt and apply the national guidelines on disaster management;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken to implement India's disaster preparedness plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) As per Seismic Hazard Map of India (IS 1893: 2002) prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards 58.6% areas of the Country falls under earthquake zone V (very high risk), IV (high risk) and III (moderate risk). The rest 41.4% falls under zone II liable to intensity of MSK VI or low, referred as Low Damage Risk Zone. The details of important cities/towns, which lie in the high risk earthquake zone and moderate risk earthquake zone, as per National Building Code 2005 are given in Statement (*See* below).

As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for Disaster Management rests with the States. The preparedness measures with regard to seismic disasters is undertaken by the State Governments concerned as they are primarily responsible for management of natural disasters including preparedness in seismic active areas.

Improvement of disaster preparedness system is a continuous and evolving process of governance. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

Realizing the threat of damage likely to be caused due to earthquake, the Guidelines for Management of Earthquake has been issued during 2007 by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for improving earthquake preparedness, public awareness on earthquake risk and vulnerability on earthquake prone areas and improving the enforcement and compliance on earthquake resistant building codes and other safety provisions. These guidelines were widely circulated among Ministries of Government of India, States and Union Territories for its adoption to minimize the loss of life and property due to earthquake. The guidelines, BIS Codes, National Building Codes 2005, National Building Bye Laws 2004 etc. are available for State Governments and nodal agencies to adopt them appropriately.

The structural safety of buildings including safety from earthquake is a matter dealt with in the building bye laws, which is a State subject. The Central Government has circulated model building bye laws which has safety norms to be observed for saving the buildings from earthquakes.

The Central Government has also sent advisories to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations from time to time to take up various disaster mitigation and preparedness measures by way of adoption of modern building bye-laws to ensure seismic resistant construction.

As per the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005, *inter-alia*, its shall be the responsibility of every Ministry or Department of the Government of India

to take measures necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority. Similarly, the Act provides preparation of Disaster Management Plans by different departments of the State in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

Statement

Zone factors for some important towns

Sl. No.	Towns	Zone	Zone Factor, Z
1.	Agra	III	0.16
2.	Ahmedabad	III	0.16
3.	Ajmer	II	0.10
4.	Allahabad	II	0.10
5.	Almora	IV	0.24
6.	Ambala	IV	0.24
7.	Amritsar	IV	0.24
8.	Asansol	III	0.16
9.	Aurangabad	II	0.10
10.	Bahraich	IV	0.24
11.	Bangalore	II	0.10
12.	Baruani	IV	0.24
13.	Bareilly	III	0.16
14.	Belgaum	III	0.16
15.	Bhatinda	III	0.16
16.	Bhilai	II	0.10
17.	Bhopal	II	0.10
18.	Bhubaneswar	III	0.16
19.	Bhuj	V	0.36
20.	Bijapur	III	0.16
21.	Bikaner	III	0.16
22.	Bokaro	III	0.16
23.	Bulandshahar	IV	0.24
24.	Burdwan	III	0.16

Sl. No.	Towns	Zone	Zone Factor, Z
25.	Calicut	III	0.16
26.	Chandigarh	IV	0.24
27.	Chennai	III	0.16
28.	Chitradurga	II	0.10
29.	Coimbtore	III	0.16
30.	Cuddalore	III	0.16
31.	Cuttuck	III	0.16
32.	Darbhangha	V	0.36
33.	Darjeeling	IV	0.24
34.	Dharwad	III	0.16
35.	Dehradun	IV	0.24
36.	Dharamपुरi	III	0.16
37.	Delhi	IV	0.24
38.	Durgapur	III	0.16
39.	Gangtok	IV	0.24
40.	Guwahati	V	0.36
41.	Goa	III	0.16
42.	Gulbarga	II	0.10
43.	Gaya	III	0.16
44.	Gorakhpur	IV	0.24
45.	Hyderabad	II	0.10
46.	Imphal	V	0.36
47.	Jabalpur	III	0.16
48.	Jaipur	II	0.10
49.	Jamshedpur	II	0.10
50.	Jhansi	II	0.10
51.	Jodhpur	II	0.10
52.	Jorhat	V	0.36
53.	Kakrapara	III	0.16
54.	Kalapakkam	III	0.16

Sl. No.	Towns	Zone	Zone Factor, Z
55.	Kanchipuram	III	0.16
56.	Kanpur	III	0.16
57.	Karwar	III	0.16
58.	Kohima	V	0.36
59.	Kolkata	III	0.16
60.	Kota	II	0.10
61.	Kurnool	II	0.10
62.	Lucknow	III	0.16
63.	Ludhiana	IV	0.24
64.	Madurai	II	0.10
65.	Mandi	V	0.36
66.	Mangalore	III	0.16
67.	Monghyr	IV	0.24
68.	Moradabad	IV	0.24
69.	Mumbai	III	0.16
70.	Mysore	II	0.10
71.	Nagpur	II	0.10
72.	Nagarjunasagar	II	0.10
73.	Nainital	IV	0.24
74.	Nasik	III	0.16
75.	Nellore	III	0.16
76.	Osmanabad	III	0.16
77.	Panjim	III	0.16
78.	Patiala	III	0.16
79.	Patna	IV	0.24
80.	Pilibhit	IV	0.24
81.	Puducherry	II	0.10
82.	Pune	III	0.16
83.	Raipur	II	0.10
84.	Rajkot	III	0.16

Sl. No.	Towns	Zone	Zone Factor, Z
85.	Ranchi	II	0.10
86.	Roorkee	IV	0.24
87.	Rourkela	II	0.10
88.	Sadiya	V	0.36
89.	Salem	III	0.16
90.	Simla	IV	0.24
91.	Sironi	II	0.10
92.	Solapur	III	0.16
93.	Srinagar	V	0.36
94.	Surat	III	0.16
95.	Tarapur	III	0.16
96.	Tezpur	V	0.36
97.	Thane	III	0.16
98.	Thanjavur	II	0.10
99.	Thiruvananthapuram	III	0.16
100.	Tiruchirappali	II	0.10
101.	Trivennamalai	III	0.16
102.	Udaipur	II	0.10
103.	Vadodara	III	0.16
104.	Varanasi	III	0.16
105.	Vellore	III	0.16
106.	Vijaywada	III	0.16
107.	Vishakhapatnam	II	0.10

Framework for disaster risk reduction

2794. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to implement 'Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030' and State-wise details of funds spent on them;

(b) the State-wise allocation and utilization of funds for disaster risk reduction in the country in the last five years;

(c) the State-wise details of capacity building undertaken by the Ministry for disaster risk reduction in the country in last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the private sector for disaster risk reduction in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) An Asian Leaders Meeting towards implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was held at New Delhi on 17th November, 2015 which was *inter-alia* attended by the representatives of States. The entire Sendai Framework was summarized in actionable points for the States and the States were requested to take action on these points. Disaster Management is multi-disciplinary subject, which requires coordinated and holistic approach, *inter-alia*, from States. The Disaster Management Act *inter-alia* envisages that every State Government shall make provision, in its annual budget and take all necessary measures for prevention, mitigation, response and capacity building for disaster management and allocate sufficient funds for carrying out State specific response and mitigation activities. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issues various guidelines and conduct mock exercises to create awareness among the stakeholder. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) also conducts training programme for the States wherein Police Forces are trained to handle various calamities. NDRF also conduct mock drills to assess preparedness and vulnerability. State-wise grant allocation for capacity building as per 13th Finance Commission report is given in Statement (*See below*).

Disaster is a State subject and therefore it is for the States to undertake various steps for capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction. However, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) conducts in-house as well as off-campus face to face training programmes in States where senior and middle level officials from State Governments and districts administration participate. The details of the programmes conducted by NIDM during last 5 years are as follows:—

Year	No. of Programmes	No. of participants
2011-12	89	2486
2012-13	78	2081
2013-14	84	2322
2014-15	77	2160
2015-16 (till Nov.)	39	1067
TOTAL	367	10116

(d) No such report is maintained at the level of this Ministry about the efforts made by the private sector for disaster risk reduction in the country. The Private Sector have been working through local authorities and NGOs or local organizations to provide immediate support to the affected communities by providing relief materials.

Statement

State-wise grant allocation for capacity building

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Assam	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4.	Bihar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
6.	Goa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
8.	Haryana	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
12.	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
13.	Kerala	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
15.	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
16.	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
17.	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
18.	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
19.	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
20.	Odisha	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
21.	Punjab	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
22.	Rajasthan	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
25.	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
27.	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
28.	West Bengal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
TOTAL		105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00

Source: Annex 11.3 of Thirteenth Finance Commission Report Vol. II, Ministry of Finance, GoI

**Proposals from Bihar to RGI for inclusion of
communities in SC list**

2795. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has sent proposals to Registrar General of India (RGI) regarding inclusion of communities in scheduled caste list;

(b) if so, the details thereof and RGIs comments thereon;

(c) whether proposal of Bihar Government for inclusion of Mallah caste in the list of Scheduled Castes are pending with Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The State Government of Bihar has not sent any proposal directly to the Office of Registrar General, India regarding inclusion of communities in Scheduled Castes list. As per modalities approved by the Government of India, the proposals for the revision in the SCs/STs list are recommended by the concerned State Government along with the detailed ethnographic information on concerned community for inclusion in / exclusion from the SCs/STs list and submits it to the nodal Ministry which is Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for SCs for further necessary action. The said nodal Ministry then forwards the State Government's proposal to the Office of Registrar General, India seeking its comments on the same after proper examination of the proposal. As per existing modalities, the Office of Registrar General, India does not correspond directly with the State Government or any private association/representatives on the subject matter relating to the revision in the SCs/STs list. It is the Ministry of Social

Justice and Empowerment who corresponds, interacts and coordinates with the State Governments in the matters of scheduling/de-scheduling of castes in/from the SCs list.

(c) Sir, all such proposals which Office of Registrar General, India has received through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have been examined and comments sent to the Ministry for further action as deemed appropriate. No proposal for inclusion in the list of SCs is pending in the Office of Registrar General, India for comments at present.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Buses parked in residential area in New Delhi

†2796. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15-20 buses of private tour and travels remain parked at Udyan Marg in Government Employees residential area, J&H Block, Kalibari in New Delhi, which causes inconvenience to the women/people residing in the colony in commuting;

(b) whether children residing in the area also face difficulty in crossing the roads, as Kendriya Vidyalayas are located at Udyan Marg where the said buses remain parked;

(c) whether action has not been taken to remove those buses despite sending intimation to concerned police station in this regard; and

(d) whether Government would ask police to remove buses immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Delhi Police has informed that no private tour and travel buses are allowed to be parked at Udyan Marg, J&H Block, Kalibari Marg. Moreover, there is a CNG filling station at Udyan Marg and sometimes the buses queue up to get the CNG. Local police has strictly ensured that no private bus is parked there.

(b) The local police alongwith the staff of traffic police regulates the traffic for ensuring safety of school going children while crossing the roads.

(c) and (d) Whenever, any such bus is found parked unauthorisedly, necessary penal action is taken by Delhi Police under the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Further, during the year 2015 (upto 18.12.2015), 38 challans have been issued against the drivers and motor vehicles found parked unauthorisedly in the said area.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sharing of information on terrorist attacks

2797. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought sharing of information about the terrorist and other attacks including Dadri killing in U.P. and also in Delhi during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are the State Subjects. However, the Central Government monitors serious Law and Order incidents and crimes so that peace and communal harmony in the country is maintained. Whenever such incidents are reported, the Ministry of Home Affairs seeks report of such incidents from the State Government concerned and the Central Intelligence Agencies. Based on these reports advisories are issued by the Central Government. If the State Government concerned requests for any kind of Central assistance like deployment of paramilitary forces, investigation by a Central agency etc. it is considered and provided on case to case basis. After the Dadri incident, advisories were issued to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to take necessary action and effectively control elements whose actions could disturb communal harmony.

As far as terror attack are concerned, there is close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central agencies.

Apart from the above, Advisories are being issued by the Central Government to the State Governments from time to time to maintain strict vigil on all public places with high foot falls including Court premises, religious places, markets, malls, railway stations, bus stations, cinema halls, etc.

Anti-human trafficking units

2798. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed anti-human trafficking units in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Telangana and the funds allocated and spent so far during the last three years and the work done by such units; and

(c) if not, by when such units will be formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs have released a sum of ₹ 20.46 crore to the State Governments for establishment of 270 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) during 2010-11 and 2011-12 and 2014-15. During the period of last 3 years, funds were released in 2014-15 for establishment of AHTUs in 45 districts. Statement showing State-wise details of number of AHTUs set up and details of funds released during 2014-15 for establishment of 45 AHTUs is given in Statement (*See below*).

Establishment of AHTUs in the States have shown encouraging results at ground level. More than 28,000 missing children have been traced during the two month long campaigns namely 'Operation Smile' and 'Operation Muskaan' which were organized during January, 2015 and July, 2015 respectively.

Statement

State-wise details of number of AHTUs set up and details of funds released during 2014-15 for establishment of 45 AHTUs

State	No. of AHTUs set up with the fund released during 2010-11 and 2011-12	No. of AHTU for which fund released in 2014-15	Amount released for establishment of AHTU in 2014-15
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	10		
Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	15,16,000
Assam	10		
Bihar	14		
Chhattisgarh	8		
Goa	2		
Gujarat	10	5	37,90,000
Haryana	6	4	30,32,000

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	4		
Jammu and Kashmir	7		
Jharkhand	8		
Karnataka	9		
Kerala	6	3	22,74,000
Madhya Pradesh	16	8	60,64,000
Maharashtra	12		
Manipur	4	1	7,58,000
Meghalaya	3		
Mizoram	3	1	7,58,000
Nagaland	4	2	15,16,000
Odisha	12	5	37,90,000
Punjab	8		
Rajasthan	12		
Sikkim	2		
Tamil Nadu	12		
Tripura	2		
Uttar Pradesh	24	11	83,38,000
Uttarakhand	4	3	22,74,000
West Bengal	7		
TOTAL	225	45	3,41,10,000/-

Security arrangements at airports

†2799. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the incident of targeting air traffic by international terrorist organizations recently, there is a need to further strengthen the security arrangements at National and International airports in the country;

(b) if so, the planning of Government in this regard; and

(c) the concrete arrangements being made by Government to ensure no inconvenience to passengers due to these security arrangements?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation which is the Nodal Ministry for Civil Aviation Security in the country has intimated that all security measures required for security for air traffic in India are being implemented. The threat assessment of the security of aviation is conducted by Security Agencies and also on the basis of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) laid down standards. On the basis of such threat assessment, the security arrangement at airports is reviewed from time to time and counter measures are taken thereof. The compliance of directive issued by BCAS to stakeholders are also monitored regularly at each airport.

CISF personnel have been trained with Soft Skill Training Programme by own trainer as well as professional agencies in the field of soft Skill, so that security with due courtesy and politeness is ensured to the travelling passengers.

Use of telecommunication by international terrorist organisations

†2800. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether international terrorist organisations are making use of telecommunication medium for spreading their activities;

(b) if so, the number of such cases brought to the notice of Government during the last three years and action taken till date in such cases;

(c) whether Government has any plans for keeping a check on such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Central Government has so far included thirty nine (39) organizations, including the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and the Lashkar-e-Taiba, as Terrorist Organisations in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Some of these terrorist groups are active in the cyber space and social media platforms. As per available intelligence inputs, pro-ISIS elements have posted messages in the social media in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Gujarati and English. The Government is closely monitoring the situation and has directed the intelligence and security agencies to identify potential recruits and keep them under surveillance. The cyber space is also being closely monitored in this regard.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Including districts of Odisha under SRE scheme

2801. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government for inclusion of Boudh, Angul and Sonepur districts under the Central Government sponsored Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Odisha had requested for inclusion of additional two districts namely, Boudh and Sonepur under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. Proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for inclusion of more districts under the SRE Scheme. The inclusion/exclusion of districts under the SRE Scheme is based on their violence profile and is a continuous process.

**Curbs on freedom of speech and expression
by removal of Section 124A of IPC**

2802. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered to delete Section 124A of IPC, which has been misused many a time by the States to curb the freedom of speech and expression conferred by Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution; and

(b) the State-wise details of number of sedition cases filed during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. However, amendments in criminal justice system are a continuous process. The Law Commission of India has since been requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in the various laws *viz.* Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act, etc.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise details of number of cases filed under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code during the last year, as reported by the National Crime Records Bureau, is given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under section 124A IPC during 2014

Sl. No.	States	Section 124A IPC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	18
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0
15.	Maharashtra	0
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	2
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	0
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	2
TOTAL STATE (S)		47

Sl. No.	States	Section 124A IPC
Union Territories		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi UT	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL UTs		0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		47

Source: Crime in India.

Ban on purchase of liquor for CRPF personnel

2803. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has banned the purchase of liquor for its men and officers citing adverse effect on their health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an order passed in this behalf makes it mandatory for CRPF units to obtain approval of the headquarters in case they want to purchase liquor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) CRPF has informed that recently they have regulated the purchase of liquor for operational reasons. Any Unit/Establishment may purchase the liquor with the prior approval of the Inspector General In-charge of operational area on case to case basis.

Bru community members settled in Tripura as refugees

2804. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the Bru community members have left Mizoram for close to 18 years and settled in Tripura as refugees, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Bru refugees have refused to return to Mizoram despite several requests by the Government of Mizoram;

(c) whether delegation comprising all political parties and NGOs of Mizoram have jointly met Home Minister in this regard recently, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of action proposed to be taken up by the Ministry to remove the names of the Bru refugees refusing to return from electoral rolls; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to ethnic violence in the Western part of Mizoram in October, 1997, about 30,000 Brus (5000 families) migrated to North Tripura in 1997-98. As on date, approximately 8573 Brus (1622 families) have been repatriated. The Ministry of Home Affairs with the co-operation of the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura has taken measures for return of Brus to Mizoram.

(c) A memorandum has been received from all political parties and NGOs of Mizoram recently.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal. The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken up the issue with the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura for repatriation of the Bru refugees to Mizoram, at the earliest.

**Compensation for those killed in
terrorist incidents in Punjab**

2805. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab has recently requested the Central Government to compensate the families of persons who were killed in terrorist related incidents reported in the State from 1982 onwards;

(b) if so, whether Punjab Government has sent a list of persons killed in terrorist attacks;

(c) whether the request of Government of Punjab has been examined; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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

of Home Affairs is dealing with the Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist and Communal Violence that has been effective from 01.04.2008 and from 22.06.2009 in respect of the cases of Naxal Violence. Under the Scheme, an amount of ₹ 3 lakhs is given to the Civilian Victims/Next of Kin (NOK) of the victim in the case of death or incapacitation/disability with 50% or more, subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victims by the State Government.

Subsequently, revised guidelines on the “Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence” were issued by this Ministry *vide* letter dated 29.06.2012. As per the guidelines the payment of assistance to the Civilian Victims/Next of Kin of victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence shall be paid by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner and thereafter, the State Government shall submit the proposal to the Ministry Home Affairs for reimbursement. The Central Government will make 70% payment immediately and balance 30% after receipt of audit verification report by the Internal Audit Wing of MHA.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Release of caste based census data

2806. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently released the caste-based census data in the country;

(b) if so, the purpose of such census; and

(c) the State-wise details of data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Sir, pursuant to decision of Union Cabinet, the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was conducted in all the States/Union Territories of India with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is rendering logistic and technical support. The SECC-2011 field enumeration is over. Ministry of Rural Development has released online provisional data from Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 for rural India on 03.07.2015. This, however, does not include caste related data of SECC. The Ministry of Housing

and Urban Poverty Alleviation, which is responsible for SECC data for urban India has not released any data so far. As regards the caste data of SECC, the Central Government has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice-Chairperson, NITI AAYOG, to classify the caste names returned in the Socio Economic and Caste Census, 2011.

Insensitivity of police officials with victims under POCSO Act

2807. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received against police officials for being insensitive with the Victims covered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of any specific sensitization programme being implemented by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been receiving complaints under POCSO Act including of police inaction. However, data on complaints received against police officials for being insensitive with the victims covered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act is not maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and NCPCR.

(c) and (d) As per the information available, Northern Eastern Police Academy has conducted seminars and workshop on Gender Sensitization for in service personnel, seminars and workshops on crime against women and juvenile justice for in service personnel and trainees of basic course are given inputs on various laws and acts. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy has conducted 5 days workshop for senior officers on “Missing Children”, modules to sensitize officer trainees in the basic course on crime against children that are also a part of the curriculum of SVP NPA. Bureau of Police Research and Development regularly conducts, in its CDTs, workshops/Training on “Crime against Children” where various lessons on crime against children are included in its syllabus including those under “protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012”.

**Declaring States as naxal free in view of
decline in naxal incidents**

†2808. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of naxal-affected States in the country at present and the State-wise details thereof of the number of naxal incidents took place in such States in the last three years;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to declare certain States as naxal-free in view of the huge decline in the naxal incidents, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure no uprising of naxalites in the States declared as naxal-free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Presently, 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are mainly affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The State-wise details of LWE incidents and deaths in the country during the last three years and in the current year (upto November 30) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to declare any of the above mentioned 10 States as LWE-free.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of LWE incidents and deaths in the country during the last three years and in the current year (upto November 30)

State	2012		2013		2014		2015 (upto November 30)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	67	13	36	11	18	4	30	7
Bihar	166	44	177	69	163	32	97	16
Chhattisgarh	370	109	355	111	328	112	434	89
Jharkhand	480	163	387	152	384	103	293	54
Madhya Pradesh	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Maharashtra	134	41	71	19	70	28	54	18
Odisha	171	45	101	35	103	26	83	27
Telangana	0	0	0	0	14	5	11	2
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Others	8	0	7	0	8	0	4	0
TOTAL	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1006	213

Upgradation of Changrabandha customs station to a ICP

2809. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to upgrade Changrabandha customs station at Indo-Bangladesh Border to a modern Integrated Check Post (ICP);

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation of the decision; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for setting up a modern ICP here in view of likely increase in workload on account of recent Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (BBIN) transit treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Government has decided to upgrade 13 Land Customs Stations (LCS), including Changrabandha customs station at Indo-Bangladesh Border, into modern Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) in two Phases *i.e.* 7 LCS in Phase-I and 6 LCS in Phase-II by Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI).

(b) to (d) Changrabandha customs station is earmarked for development into an ICP in Phase-II after completion of Phase-I ICPs. Construction work for ICPs of Phase-I is under progress. Meanwhile, LPAI has initiated advance action for identification and acquiring of land for the ICPs to be developed under Phase-II. For ICP Changrabandha, land has been identified.

**Amending provisions of Sixth Schedule
to fulfil aspiration of NE people**

2810. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is examining to amend the provisions of Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in order to fulfil the aspiration of the people of the North East States, where Autonomous District Councils are functioning;

(b) if so, the main thrust of the proposed amendments;

(c) whether any such proposal for amendment of the provisions of 'Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council' has been received from the Government of Tripura and subsequently in the form of resolution from the Tripura Legislative Assembly; and

(d) if so, when it was received and what action has been taken by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution for implementation of Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed with various groups in Assam and Meghalaya and other measures including setting up of elected village councils ensuring democracy at the grass roots level in the areas covered by Autonomous Councils. The said proposal also includes amendments in the Article 280 of the Constitution of India for augmenting the consolidated fund of States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to supplement the resources of the Sixth Schedule Autonomous Councils. Consultation with the State Governments concerned are continuing. The Government of Tripura and Government of Mizoram have communicated their views on the proposal. The Government of Tripura has informed that the said proposal for amendments in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution was not placed before Tripura Legislative Assembly.

Situation room to analyse social media

2811. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a situation room to analyse social media and generate sole media intelligence that could be collaborative initiative of six or seven Ministries but headed by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the social media is actively being used by terrorist groups to recruit young men across the globe; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs with members from Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of External Affairs and the Central Intelligence Agencies has been constituted *vide* Order dated 15.12.2015 to examine the feasibility of setting up a multi agency 24x7 Social Media Analysis Centre and to prepare an approach paper on the creation of a 'Situation Room' to analyse Social Media.

(c) and (d) The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and some other terrorist groups like the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) are active in the cyber space and social media platforms. The Government is closely monitoring the situation and has directed the intelligence and security agencies to keep surveillance on them. The Cyber space is also being closely monitored in this regard.

Killing of cattle smugglers by BSF

2812. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this year the Border Security Force (BSF) killed 24 alleged cattle smugglers along the Bangladesh border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bangladesh strongly raised the issue of killing of civilians at the recently concluded Home Secretary level talks with India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that steps are being taken to stop movement of cattle from India to Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) During current calendar year, 21 cross border criminals were killed by Border Security Force (BSF), out of which 16 were allegedly cattle smugglers.

(b) Bangladesh has been raising the issue of death of Bangladesh civilians in all bi-lateral border meetings. Same has been raised at recently concluded Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh.

(c) and (d) The Governments has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including cattle smuggling along the Indo-Bangladesh Border.

The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* include:

- Construction of fence, border roads, floodlights and Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Borders.
- Effective domination of the borders by the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) through carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders of the country.
- Usage of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.

- The riverine segments of International Borders of the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Guarding Forces (BGFs).

Extension to border fencing project

2813. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given an extension to the border fencing project till 2019 as the March, 2014 target could not be met due to various issues like land acquisitions, forest clearance, rough terrain and public protest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to expedite land acquisition so that fencing could be commenced in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has sanctioned construction of fence work along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) in two phases. The Phase-I work has been completed. The Phase-II was targeted for completion by March, 2014. However, the works have spilled over due to various reasons like delay in land acquisition, delay in forest/wildlife clearance, fencing within 150 yards requiring permission from Bangladesh authorities, difficult terrain, adverse climatic conditions, inaccessibility to the site, etc. Accordingly, the Government has approved extension of time till March 2019, for completion of the project.

(c) and (d) The State Governments are acquiring lands on behalf of Government of India for construction of border infrastructure works. The Ministry of Home Affairs is continuously pursuing with the State Governments of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram through written communications, review meetings, video conferencing, etc. to expedite the pending land acquisition for border infrastructure works.

Anti-sikh riots, 1984

†2814. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of convicted persons punished till date for the anti-sikh riots of 1984;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to re-open those cases which were recommended by the CBI to be closed; and

(c) the names of the agencies and the amount distributed by them to people who were killed in Delhi in these riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A total of 442 persons have been convicted by various Courts of Delhi in connection with the anti-sikh riots of 1984 as on 15.12.2015. The details of persons convicted in other States are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Ministry has constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to re-investigate serious criminal cases which were filed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in connection with the 1984 Riots and have since been closed. SIT shall examine the records of such cases afresh.

(c) The Rehabilitation Package of 2006 provided *ex-gratia* payment in case of death, injury, damaged residential properties and damaged uninsured commercial/ industrial properties and other assistances to the victims of 1984 riots. As per the Package, the concerned State Governments/UTs initially make the disbursement of the amount from their own budget and after making disbursement seek reimbursement from MHA. So far Ministry has reimbursed an amount of ₹ 154.54 crores (approx.) to the Government of NCT of Delhi under this Package.

The Government has also sanctioned additional compensation of ₹ 5 lakhs to the next of kin of those who were killed in the 1984 riots *vide* letter dated 16.12.2014. Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that they have distributed an amounts of ₹ 73,53,24,000/- in pursuance of this letter.

Terrorist attack on PS Gurdaspur, Punjab

2815. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists who attacked police station in Gurdaspur District, Punjab on 27 July, 2015 came from Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether there was any intelligence input in this regard;

(c) whether the support base of the said terrorists has been identified;

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(e) whether material compensation and jobs have been given by Government to the police officer killed and others injured in the incident; and

(f) the steps taken to beef up security at important installations in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The evidence on record in the Gurudaspur terror attack investigation indicates that the three terrorists entered into India from Pakistan.

(b) There was no specific intelligence regarding this terror attack. However, general intelligence inputs about cross border infiltration was being shared amongst intelligence/security agencies on a regular basis, through the platform of Multi Agency Centre (MAC) and Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC).

(c) and (d) The investigation in this regard is still continuing and it would be premature to disclose details.

(e) The Government of India is administering a scheme for providing assistance for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims of terrorist/communal/naxal violence with effect from 1.4.2008. Under the Scheme, a financial assistance of ₹ 3 lakh is given for each death or permanent incapacitation to the affected family and this amount is paid by the State Government and reimbursed by the Central Government. No proposal for providing assistance (reimbursement) under this scheme in relation to the above incident of terror attack has been received from the State Government. However, the State Governments concerned also provide compensation to victims of terror attack under their schemes/rules.

(f) To counter the problem of cross-border infiltration and to enhance security in the border areas, the Government of India, in coordination with the State Governments concerned, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management through multi-tiered deployment along international borders/Line of Control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved use of technology, better intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and proactive action against terrorists within the country.

Increase in Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir

†2816. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cross border infiltration incidents of extremism and Pakistan sponsored terrorism have increased in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the number of incidents of infiltration and extremism occurred in Jammu and Kashmir during last one year; and

(d) the number of soldiers and civilians killed in these incidents during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The cross border infiltration attempts have decreased in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during 2015 (upto September) as compared to corresponding period of 2014. The details of infiltration in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the year 2014 and 2015, upto September, are as under:—

Description	2014	2014 (upto Sept.)	2015 (upto Sept.)
Total infiltration attempts	222	180	92
Terrorists killed	52	30	37
Terrorists arrested	0	0	01
Terrorists returned back	105	96	38
Net infiltration	65	54	16

The details of incidents of terrorists violence, civilians and Security Forces (SF) Personnel killed in the year 2014 and 2015 (upto 13.12.2015) are as under:

Description	2014	2014 (upto 13.12.2014)	2015 (upto 13.12.2015)
Incidents of terrorist violence	222	215	200
Civilians killed	28	28	16
SF personnel killed	47	47	39

Performance of Anti Human Trafficking Units

2817. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for strengthening law enforcement response to human trafficking is being implemented;

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

(c) whether the Anti Human Trafficking Units currently operating in the field are performing up to expectations;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Central Government to increase the effectiveness of Anti Human Trafficking Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) To strengthen the law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building, by establishing Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) component, Ministry of Home Affairs have released a sum of ₹ 20.46 crore to the State Governments for establishment of 270 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2014-15. To sensitize and create awareness among stakeholders, various workshops have been held at National, Regional, State and District levels. Judicial Colloquiums have also been held throughout the country to sensitize Judicial Officers.

Establishment of AHTUs in the States have shown encouraging results at ground level. More than 28,000 missing children have been traced during the two month long campaigns namely 'Operation Smile' and 'Operation Muskaan' which were organized during January, 2015 and July, 2015 respectively.

Deaths of industrial mining and construction workers

2818. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the State-wise and industry-wise details of industrial, mining and construction worksite deaths and injury during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): As per the information collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories, the State-wise fatal and non-fatal injuries in registered factories under the Factories Act, 1948 for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The number of accidents along with the nature of accidents (fatal/serious) that took place in various mines in India during last three years and the current year is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The table also shows the number of persons killed/injured in those accidents. State-wise number of accidents and casualties occurred in coal and non-coal mines in the country is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The State-wise details of deaths and injuries of workers at construction worksites under the Central Sphere, covered under the Building and Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act, 1996, is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I*State-wise fatal and non-fatal injuries in factories for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2012		2013		2014	
		Fatal injuries	Non fatal injuries	Fatal injuries	Non fatal injuries	Fatal injuries	Non fatal injuries
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	—	—	5	15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	156	526	137	513	85	174
3.	Assam	8	70	8	57	13	58
4.	Bihar	9	126	4	156	12	251
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	Nil	2	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	110	321	92	380	101	71
7.	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14	31	12	57	—	—
8.	Delhi	6	18	13	14	—	—
9.	Goa	8	85	10	45	5	80
10.	Gujarat	216	2781	218	2285	240	1751
11.	Haryana	15	28	40	21	41	64
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10	11	11	23	13	23
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	—	—	—	—

14. Jharkhand	33	149	35	92	21	78
15. Karnataka	76	682	68	43	—	—
16. Kerala	29	87	27	68	—	—
17. Madhya Pradesh	45	791	48	465	59	334
18. Maharashtra	215	2333	199	2013	187	1687
19. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Meghalaya	1	Nil	3	3	1	1
21. Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—
22. Odisha	78	335	58	104	—	—
23. Puducherry	8	30	3	25	—	—
24. Punjab	34	142	29	103	12	97
25. Rajasthan	34	699	55	706	39	624
26. Tamil Nadu	110	314	109	415	105	291
27. Telangana	#	#	#	#	—	—
28. Tripura	2	5	2	4	2	6
29. Uttar Pradesh	72	102	129	71	45	47
30. Uttarakhand	23	76	11	48	7	47
31. West Bengal	62	18693	96	19250	—	—
TOTAL	1383	28441	1417	26953	933	5699

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

(ii) — : Not Available.

(iii) # : Newly created State in 2014.

Statement-II

*Number of fatal and serious accidents and number of persons killed/injured in different mines in India during 2012-2015**

Year	Fatal			Serious	
	No. of accidents	Fatalities	S/injured	No. of accidents	S/injured
Coal					
2012	79	83	6	536	542
2013	77	82	11	456	457
2014	69	72	3	380	392
2015*	57	58	8	230	234
Non-Coal					
2012	36	38	5	45	45
2013	58	74	15	52	53
2014	42	47	6	49	55
2015*	37	39	11	28	31

*As on 31.10.2015.

Statement-III

State-wise number of accidents in coal and non-coal mines in the country

(A) State/UT-wise number of fatal/serious accidents in coal mines during 2012-2015

State	Year	Fatal			Serious	
		No. of fatal accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons S/injured	No. of Serious accidents	No. of persons S/injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2012	13	14	0	318	320
Andhra Pradesh	2013	10	11	6	313	313
Andhra Pradesh	2014	17	18	1	222	232
Andhra Pradesh	2015	7	7	0	153	153
Assam	2012	1	1	0	0	0
Assam	2014	0	0	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	2012	9	10	1	22	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	2013	9	9	0	19	20
Chhattisgarh	2014	8	8	1	30	30
Chhattisgarh	2015	7	7	0	6	6
Gujarat	2013	3	3	0	0	0
Gujarat	2015	2	2	1	0	0
Jharkhand	2012	22	23	1	48	50
Jharkhand	2013	24	27	2	25	25
Jharkhand	2014	15	15	0	32	33
Jharkhand	2015	16	16	2	20	22
Jammu and Kashmir	2013	1	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2012	8	8	0	30	30
Madhya Pradesh	2013	10	11	1	25	25
Madhya Pradesh	2014	8	9	1	18	18
Madhya Pradesh	2015	9	10	2	15	16
Maharashtra	2012	6	7	2	20	20
Maharashtra	2013	6	6	0	27	27
Maharashtra	2014	8	9	0	24	25
Maharashtra	2015	6	6	3	11	11
Odisha	2012	2	2	0	9	9
Odisha	2013	1	1	1	9	9
Odisha	2014	1	1	0	11	11
Odisha	2015	1	1	0	2	2
Rajasthan	2012	1	1	0	0	0
Rajasthan	2014	2	2	0	0	0
Rajasthan	2015	1	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2012	3	3	0	5	5
Tamil Nadu	2013	0	0	0	3	3
Tamil Nadu	2014	2	2	0	2	2
Tamil Nadu	2015	1	1	0	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	2012	4	4	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	2013	4	4	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	2014	3	3	0	0	0
West Bengal	2012	10	10	2	82	84
West Bengal	2013	9	9	1	34	34
West Bengal	2014	5	5	0	40	40
West Bengal	2015	7	7	0	20	21
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2012	79	83	6	536	542
	2013	77	82	11	456	457
	2014	69	72	3	380	392
	2015	57	58	8	230	234

Note: Data for the year 2014 and 2015 are provisional. Data for the year 2015 are upto 31.10.2015.

(B) State/UT-wise number of fatal/serious in non-coal mines during 2012-2015

State	Year	Fatal			Serious	
		No. of fatal accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons S/injured	No. of serious accidents	No. of persons S/injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2012	9	9	3	4	4
Andhra Pradesh	2013	10	12	0	2	2
Andhra Pradesh	2014	3	3	0	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2015	4	4	0	1	1
Assam	2012	1	1	0	6	6
Assam	2013	2	3	0	8	8
Assam	2014	2	2	0	5	5
Assam	2015	1	1	0	5	5
Bihar	2013	2	5	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2012	2	2	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	2013	0	0	0	4	4
Chhattisgarh	2014	0	0	0	3	6
Chhattisgarh	2015	1	1	0	3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	2012	1	1	0	0	0
Goa	2015	1	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	2012	2	2	0	0	0
Gujarat	2013	2	2	3	4	4
Gujarat	2014	2	2	0	3	3
Gujarat	2015	1	2	10	6	8
Himachal Pradesh	2015	0	0	0	1	1
Jharkhand	2012	2	2	0	9	9
Jharkhand	2013	2	3	1	4	4
Jharkhand	2014	4	7	0	1	1
Jharkhand	2015	4	4	0	2	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2013	1	2	0	0	0
Karnataka	2012	1	1	0	2	2
Karnataka	2013	3	3	0	3	3
Karnataka	2014	1	1	1	4	4
Karnataka	2015	3	3	1	3	3
Kerala	2013	1	4	1	0	0
Kerala	2014	1	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2012	2	2	0	3	3
Madhya Pradesh	2013	3	3	0	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	2014	3	3	1	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	2015	0	0	0	1	1
Maharashtra	2012	1	1	0	2	2
Maharashtra	2014	0	0	0	2	2
Maharashtra	2015	1	1	0	0	0
Odisha	2012	1	1	0	4	4
Odisha	2013	3	4	0	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	2014	2	2	0	8	10
Odisha	2015	2	2	0	1	1
Rajasthan	2012	8	10	1	9	9
Rajasthan	2013	20	23	9	15	15
Rajasthan	2014	15	17	3	15	15
Rajasthan	2015	12	13	0	5	5
Tamil Nadu	2012	3	3	0	2	2
Tamil Nadu	2013	6	7	1	5	5
Tamil Nadu	2014	4	4	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	2015	1	1	0	0	0
Tripura	2012	0	0	0	2	2
Tripura	2014	0	0	0	1	1
Tripura	2015	1	1	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	2012	2	2	1	0	0
Uttaranchal	2014	2	2	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	2015	1	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2012	1	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2013	1	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2014	2	2	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2015	4	4	0	0	0
West Bengal	2012	0	0	0	1	1
West Bengal	2013	2	2	0	0	0
West Bengal	2014	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2012	36	38	5	45	45
	2013	58	74	15	52	53
	2014	42	47	6	49	55
	2015	37	39	11	28	31

Note: Data for the year 2014 and 2015 are provisional. Data for the year 2015 are upto 31.10.2015.

Statement-IV

*State-wise detail of workers injured and killed during last 3 years
on construction sites of Central Sphere.*

Sl. No.	State	2012		2013		2014	
		Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died
1.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	02
2.	Gujarat	01	03	04	02	-	01
3.	Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh	-	-	03	-	-	-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	-	01	02	-	-	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	01	-
6.	Kerala	-	02	-	-	01	04
7.	Rajasthan	01	04	03	-	02	02
8.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	01	03	-	05
9.	Bihar	-	01	01	-	-	01
10.	West Bengal	01	03	-	-	-	01
11.	Maharashtra	04	05	08	06	01	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	04	14	01	-	08
13.	New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Assam	-	01	01	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	01	-	-	01	-	02
17.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		08	24	37	13	05	36

Occupational diseases among workers

2819. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of workers died in accidents in different industries in different sectors in the country during the last three years;

(b) how many occupational diseases are identified in the country and how many occupational diseases diagnostic centres are there to diagnose the occupational diseases; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of workers dying due to occupational diseases is the highest in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The State-wise number of mine workers died in coal and non-coal mine during last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The total number of fatal injuries in factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The following diseases have been notified as disease due to mining under Section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952:

1. Silicosis, 2. Pneumoconiosis, 3. Manganese Poisoning-Nervous type, 4. Asbestosis, 5. Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (*i.e.* mesothelioma), 6. Noise Induced Hearing Loss, and Contact Dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical and 8. Pathological manifestations due to radium or radioactive substances.

Among others, National Institutes of Mine's Health (Nagpur) and National Institute of Occupational Health (Ahmedabad) diagnose the occupational diseases of the workers engaged in mining. Besides, mine management(s) carryout medical examinations periodically as per Mines Rules, 1955 to diagnose the disease and take preventive measures for workers engaged in mining.

There are twenty occupational diseases pertaining to the manufacturing sector as notified in the Third Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The total number of cases of occupational diseases reported State-wise in registered factories during 2012, 2013 and 2014 is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of workers died in coal mines due to fatal accidents during 2012-2015

State	Year	No. of workers died
Andhra Pradesh	2012	14
	2013	11
	2014	18
	2015	7

State	Year	No. of workers died
Assam	2012	1
	2014	0
Chhattisgarh	2012	10
	2013	9
	2014	8
	2015	7
	2015	7
Gujarat	2013	3
	2015	2
Jharkhand	2012	23
	2013	27
	2014	15
	2015	16
	2015	16
Jammu and Kashmir	2013	1
Madhya Pradesh	2012	8
	2013	11
	2014	9
	2015	10
	2015	10
Maharashtra	2012	7
	2013	6
	2014	9
	2015	6
	2015	6
Odisha	2012	2
	2013	1
	2014	1
	2015	1
	2015	1
Rajasthan	2012	1
	2014	2
	2015	1
Tamil Nadu	2012	3
	2013	0
	2014	2
	2015	1

State	Year	No. of workers died
Uttar Pradesh	2012	4
	2013	4
	2014	3
West Bengal	2012	10
	2013	9
	2014	5
	2015	7
ALL INDIA	2012	83
	2013	82
	2014	72
	2015	58

Note: Data for the year 2014 and 2015 are provisional. Data for the year 2015 are upto 31.10.2015.

State/UT-wise number of workers died in non-coal mines due to fatal accidents during 2012-2015

State	Year	No. of workers died
Andhra Pradesh	2012	9
	2013	12
	2014	3
	2015	4
Assam	2012	1
	2013	3
	2014	2
	2015	1
Bihar	2013	5
Chhattisgarh	2012	2
	2013	0
	2014	0
	2015	1
Goa	2012	1
	2015	1

State	Year	No. of workers died
Gujarat	2012	2
	2013	2
	2014	2
	2015	2
Himachal Pradesh	2015	0
Jharkhand	2012	2
	2013	3
	2014	7
	2015	4
Jammu and Kashmir	2013	2
Karnataka	2012	1
	2013	3
	2014	1
	2015	3
Kerala	2013	4
	2014	1
Madhya Pradesh	2012	2
	2013	3
	2014	3
	2015	0
Maharashtra	2012	1
	2014	0
	2015	1
Odisha	2012	1
	2013	4
	2014	2
	2015	2
Rajasthan	2012	10
	2013	23
	2014	17
	2015	13

State	Year	No. of workers died
Tamil Nadu	2012	3
	2013	7
	2014	4
	2015	1
Tripura	2012	0
	2014	0
	2015	1
Uttarakhand	2012	2
	2014	2
	2015	1
Uttar Pradesh	2012	1
	2013	1
	2014	2
	2015	4
West Bengal	2012	0
	2013	2
	2014	1
ALL INDIA	2012	38
	2013	74
	2014	47
	2015	39

Note: Data for the year 2014 and 2015 are provisional. Data for the year 2015 are upto 31.10.2015.

Statement-II

State-wise fatal injuries in factories for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2012	2013	2014
		Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	—	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	156	137	85
3.	Assam	8	8	13
4.	Bihar	9	4	12

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chandigarh	1	Nil	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	110	92	101
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	12	—
8.	Delhi	6	13	—
9.	Goa	8	10	5
10.	Gujarat	216	218	240
11.	Haryana	15	40	41
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10	11	13
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	—	—
14.	Jharkhand	33	35	21
15.	Karnataka	76	68	—
16.	Kerala	29	27	—
17.	Madhya Pradesh	45	48	59
18.	Maharashtra	215	199	187
19.	Manipur	—	—	—
20.	Meghalaya	1	3	1
21.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	—
22.	Odisha	78	58	—
23.	Pudduchery	8	3	—
24.	Punjab	34	29	12
25.	Rajasthan	34	55	39
26.	Tamil Nadu	110	109	105
27.	Telangana	#	#	—
28.	Tripura	2	2	2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	72	129	45
30.	Uttarakhand	23	11	7
31.	West Bengal	62	96	—
TOTAL		1383	1417	933

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

(ii) — : Not Available.

(iii) # : Newly created State in 2014.

Statement-III

Occupational diseases pertaining to the manufacturing sector as notified in the Third Schedule of the Factories Act

The Third Schedule List of Notifiable Diseases

1. Lead poisoning, including poisoning by any preparation or compound of lead or their sequelae.
2. Lead tetra-ethy poisoning.
3. Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae.
4. Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.
5. Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
6. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.
7. Poisoning by nitrous fumes.
8. Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
9. Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amino derivatives or its sequelae.
10. Chrome ulceration or its sequelae.
11. Anthrax.
12. Silicosis.
13. Poisoning by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.
14. Pathological manifestation due to:—
 - a. Radium or other radio-active substances.
 - b. X-rays.
15. Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.
16. Toxic anemia.
17. Toxic jaundice due to poisonous substances.
18. Oil acne or dermatitis due to mineral oils and compounds containing mineral oil base.
19. Byssionosis.
20. Asbestosis.
21. Occupational or contact dermatitis caused by direct contract with chemicals and paints. These are of types, that is, primary irritants and allergic sensitizers.

22. Noise induced hearing loss (exposure to high noise levels).
23. Beryllium poisoning.
24. Carbon monoxide poisoning.
25. Coal miners' pneumoconiosis.
26. Phosgene poisoning.
27. Occupational cancer.
28. Isocyanates poisoning.
29. Toxic nephritis.

Statement-IV

*State-wise details of occupational diseases reported
for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014*

Sl. No.	State	Occupational Diseases	2012	2013	2014	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Chandigarh	-	Nil	Nil	NR	Nil
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Delhi	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Goa	Silicosis	Nil	1	Nil	1
10.	Gujarat	Byssionosis	1	1	Nil	2
		Noise Induced Hearing Loss	2	Nil	80	82
		Silicosis	1	Nil	11	12
		Nasal Septum Perforation	Nil	6	Nil	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Pneumoconiosis (silicosis)	12	Nil	Nil	12
		Silico- Tuberculosis	Nil	1	Nil	1
		Contact dermatitis	Nil	1	Nil	1
11.	Haryana	-	Nil	NR	Nil	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	Nil	NR	Nil	Nil
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	NIL	NR	NR	Nil
14.	Jharkhand	-	Nil	NR	Nil	Nil
15.	Kerala	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Karnataka	-	Nil	NR	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Maharashtra	Asbestosis	2	Nil	1	3
		Toxic Nephritis	Nil	4	Nil	4
		Silicosis	Nil	Nil	4	4
		Bladder Cancer	Nil	Nil	1	1
		Irritant Contact Dermatitis	Nil	Nil	1	1
19.	Manipur	-	NR	NR	NR	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	NR	Nil
21.	Nagaland	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Odisha	Silicosis	Nil	1	7	8
		Silico- Tuberculosis	Nil	1	Nil	1
23.	Puducherry	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Punjab	-	Nil	Nil	NR	Nil
25.	Rajasthan	-	Nil	NR	Nil	Nil
26.	Tamil Nadu	Silicosis – Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	Nil	NR	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Milary TB with Industrial Bronchitis suspected Silicosis	1			1
		Bilateral Cystic Bronchiectarsis suspected Silicosis	1			1
27.	Telangana	Byssionosis	Nil	Nil	1	1
28.	Tripura	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Uttaranchal	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Uttar Pradesh	-	NR	NR	NR	Nil
31.	West Bengal	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	55	NR	55
TOTAL			21	71	106	198

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Survey on child labour working in hazardous conditions

2820. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of children between the age of 5 and 16 currently working under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous or extremely exploitative;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various steps taken by Government to combat the problem of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the data

from Census 2011, the total number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years is 43.53 lakh. 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. As per 2001 Census, 12,19,470 children were found employed in the occupation/processes prohibited.

(d) 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.

A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012. The Government has decided to move Official Amendments to the Amendment Bill. The Official Amendments along with the Amendment Bill, *inter-alia*, covers complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

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).

Proposal to amend child labour legislation

2821. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend labour legislation to reduce number of hazardous fields that cannot employ children, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether representations have been received from various organizations including Bachpan Bachao Andolan against such proposals;

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(d) if the legislation is liberalized, how will Government deal with increased trafficking of children and also depriving them protection and access to quality education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (CLPR) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions of children in employment where they are not prohibited. A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012. The Government has decided to move Official Amendments to the Amendment Bill. The Amendment Bill along with the Official Amendments, *inter-alia*, proposes prohibition on employment of children below 14 years in all occupations and processes, in place of the existing provision which prohibits employment in 18 occupations and 65 processes given in the Schedule of CLPR Act, 1986.

(b) and (c) Representations/reports/recommendations received from various organizations including Bachpan Bachao Andolan have been considered.

(d) The proposed amendment will bring prohibition on employment of children in all occupations and processes and bring the CLPR Act in alignment with Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The amendment proposes that education of child is not affected in any case. The proposal also covers making the punishment for employer for contravention of the provisions of the Act more stringent.

Reduction of minimum wages

2822. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sections of workers, for which the Central Government has reduced minimum wages and whether the same is being implemented;

(b) whether there are any sections of workers who are not covered by minimum wage regime;

(c) the sections of workers in States not covered by minimum wage laws; and

(d) whether there is any State which has not declared any minimum wage for any section and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Central Government has not reduced minimum wages for any scheduled employment.

(b) to (d) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, provides for fixation of minimum rates of wages for the scheduled employment in which there are in the whole State

one thousand or more employees engaged. Accordingly, both the Central and State Governments, being the appropriate Government, fix the minimum rates of wages for the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. The list of 45 scheduled employments for which the Central Government fixes the minimum rates of wages is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The details regarding the sections of workers in States which are not covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is not maintained centrally. The no. of scheduled employments for which the rates of minimum wages are fixed by the States is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*Scheduled employments for which Central Government has fixed
minimum wages under the minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
1.	Agriculture
2.	Construction/Maintenance of Roads and Building Operations
3.	Maintenance of Buildings
4.	Construction and Maintenance of Runways
5.	Gypsum mines
6.	Barites mines
7.	Bauxite mines
8.	Manganese mines
9.	China Clay mines
10.	Kyanite mines
11.	Copper mines
12.	Clay mines
13.	Stone mines
14.	White Clay mines
15.	Orchire mines
16.	Fire Clay mines
17.	Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) mines
18.	Asbestos mines
19.	Chromite mines

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
20.	Quartzite Mines
21.	Quartz mines
22.	Silica mines
23.	Magnesite mines
24.	Graphite mines
25.	Felspar mines
26.	Red Oxide mines
27.	Laterite mines
28.	Dolomite mines
29.	Iron Ore mines
30.	Granite mines
31.	Wolfram mines
32.	Magnetite mines
33.	Rock Phosphate mines
34.	Hematite mines
35.	Marble and Calcite mines
36.	Uranium mines
37.	Mica mines
38.	Employment in Lignite mines
39.	Employment in Gravel mines
40.	Employment in the Slate mines
41.	Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling, electric lines water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines
42.	Loading, Unloading in Railways Goods Shed
43.	Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
44.	Employment in Sweeping and Cleaning
45.	Watch and Ward

Statement-II*No. of Scheduled Employments in States/UTs under Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Scheduled Employments (As on 31.12.2013)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3.	Assam	105
4.	Bihar	88
5.	Chhattisgarh	46
6.	Goa	21
7.	Gujarat	54
8.	Haryana	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28
11.	Jharkhand	88
12.	Karnataka	79
13.	Kerala	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38
15.	Maharashtra	67
16.	Manipur	15
17.	Meghalaya	28
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	54
20.	Odisha	84
21.	Punjab	71
22.	Rajasthan	62
23.	Sikkim	26
24.	Tamil Nadu	73
25.	Tripura	22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand	58
28.	West Bengal	56
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
30.	Chandigarh	44
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56
32.	Daman and Diu	72
33.	Delhi	29
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Puducherry	26
TOTAL		1709

Source: Report on the Working of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the year 2013, published by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh. In case of Telangana, as reported by the State Government, the no. of scheduled employments is 73 for the year 2014-15.

Youth registered with employment exchanges

2823. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise including Odisha and year-wise details of the number of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled youths registered with the National Employment Exchange portal in the country from the date of its launch;

(b) the number of the job seekers who found desired jobs through this portal; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to identify emerging sectors in the country for imparting vocational and skill trainings?

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 educated, uneducated skilled and unskilled youth job seeker in the age group of 15-29, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges including Odisha was 3.03 crore as on 31st December, 2013. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). Total number of placement effected through these employment exchanges was 3.49 lakh during the same period.

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 counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call center/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) and has multi-delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

(c) For generating more employment in the country, Government has taken various steps like fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure. 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, about 76.12 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 across various sectors.

Statement

*State-wise details of number of youth job seekers age (15-29)
registered with employment exchanges.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of youth job seekers age (15-29) as on 31.12.2013 (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50
3.	Assam	12.17
4.	Bihar	5.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.37
6.	Delhi	7.09
7.	Goa	1.13
8.	Gujarat	5.80
9.	Haryana	5.16
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.67
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.39
12.	Jharkhand	4.11
13.	Karnataka	2.89
14.	Kerala	25.54
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.81

1	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	23.02
17.	Manipur	3.72
18.	Meghalaya	0.28
19.	Mizoram	0.33
20.	Nagaland	0.50
21.	Odisha	7.75
22.	Punjab	2.58
23.	Rajasthan	5.50
24.	Sikkim*	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	48.65
26.	Tripura	3.99
27.	Uttarakhand	5.46
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35.54
29.	West Bengal	46.70
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.36
31.	Chandigarh	0.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06
33.	Daman and Diu	0.05
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11
35.	Puducherry	1.57
TOTAL		302.53

Note: Totals may not Tally due to rounding off.

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Wages and rights of women mine workers

2824. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what kind of employment does the mining sector currently offer to women in the country;

(b) the social category of the various women working in the mining industry;

(c) the State-wise wage situation of women mine workers; and

(d) the various laws/provisions protecting the rights of women mine workers and wives of mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per Mines Act, 1952, employment of women in underground mine is prohibited. Women employment is permitted in above ground mines during the working hour of 6 AM to 7 PM. The Central Government may, by notification, vary the hours of women employment in above ground mines subject to the condition that no women shall be allowed to work in mines between the hours of 10 PM to 5 AM. Further, women employed in above ground shall be allowed an interval of not less than eleven hours between the termination of employment on any day and the commencement of next period of employment. Provisions of separate toilets and washing facilities for women workers are also a part of rules and regulations made under the Mines Act, 1952.

Women of all social classes are employed in mine subject to the legal provisions of their employability as indicated above.

(c) Director General Mines Safety under Ministry of Labour and Employment receives annual returns from mines and based on these returns, DGMS compiles wages of workers. The wage figure for women is available for metalliferous mines only. State-wise wage for women workers working in metalliferous mines during year 2013, is given below:

Average daily wages of women employees in metalliferous mines during 2013

State	Average daily wages*
Andhra Pradesh	474.16
Goa	990.00
Gujarat	547.98
Himachal Pradesh	125.00
Jharkhand	291.82
Karnataka	183.00
Kerala	329.00
Meghalaya	271.00
Madhya Pradesh	103.00
Maharashtra	832.19
Odisha	148.00
Rajasthan	843.00

State	Average daily wages*
Tamil Nadu	425.00
Uttarakhand	150.00
Uttar Pradesh	150.00
ALL INDIA	359.34

* Based on received annual returns from mines.

(d) Adequate provisions for safety and health of women employed in mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations made there under like Mines Rules, 1955; Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966; Mines Creche Rules, 1966 etc. As per Mines Act, 1952; employments of women in underground mine is prohibited. Women employment is permitted in above ground mines subject to legal provisions on time of work. Wages of women workers working in mines is at par with men working the same type of works in mines. To see that the mine management carries out the mining operations in accordance with the legal provisions to ensure safety of mining workers (including women), officers of DGMS make periodic inspections of all types of mines, irrespective of ownership types of mines.

Constitution of Wage Board for journalists

2825. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for constitution of Wage Board for journalists since the report of Seventh Central Pay Commission has been submitted to Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of newspapers/news agencies which have implemented the recommendations of Majithia Wage Board till date;

(c) the details of newspapers/news agencies which have not implemented it so far along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government would include journalists from electronic media under Wage Board for journalists; 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) to (e) No, Sir. The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 is applicable to newspaper establishments. The Second National

Commission on Labour in its report submitted in 2002 is of the view that there is no need for any Wage Board, Statutory or otherwise, for fixing wage rates for workers in any industry. A statement on the implementation of the Majithia Wage Boards recommendations is given in Statement.

Statement

Status of implementation of the Majithia Wage Boards recommendations

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	QPR	No. of establishments	Which have implemented			Remarks
				Fully	Partially	Not	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3/15	32	27	-	-	5+
2.	Assam	6/14	52	6	4	40	2**
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9/13	7	-	-	7	
4.	Bihar	6/15	44	1	-	-	43+
5.	Chhattisgarh	6/15	92	22	15	55	
6.	Goa	12/14	9	2	7	-	
7.	Gujarat	09/15	69	7	-	62	
8.	Haryana	03/12	12	2	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	06/15	69	1	-	6	62**
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	+
11.	Jharkhand	9/15	157	-	-	-	157@
12.	Karnataka	9/15	111	69	19	23	
13.	Kerala	03/14	71	25	6	36	4#
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9/15	140	-	3	72	65**
15.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	+

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	9/15	978	44	11	161	762**
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	+
18.	Mizoram	3/14	-	-	-	-	NA
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	NA
20.	Odisha	9/15	182	3	1	17	161\$
21.	Punjab	9/15	531	4	-	85	442**
22.	Rajasthan	3/15	384	18	8	-	358+
23.	Sikkim	6/13	-	-	-	-	NA
24.	Telangana	9/15	47	3	1	18	25\$
25.	Tamil Nadu	9/15	96	89	7	-	
26.	Tripura	9/15	17	-	-	17	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3/15	67	24	-	35	8+
28.	Uttarakhand	3/14	6	-	-	-	6+
29.	West Bengal	9/12	-	-	-	-	+
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6/15	13	1	-	-	12**
31.	Chandigarh UT	6/15	1	1	-	-	
32.	Delhi	6/15	81	10	15	29	27**
33.	Daman and Diu	5/14	-	-	-	-	#
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6/15	-	-	-	-	#
35.	Lakshadweep	7/14	-	-	-	-	#
36.	Puducherry	9/13	9	-	-	-	9+
TOTAL			3277	359	97	673	2148

**One man estt. NA: Not applicable QPR: Quarterly Progress Report # No Estt.;

@ Not implemented

+ No information \$ information awaited.

Social security for labour force in unorganised sector

†2826. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only ten per cent of total labour force, which is working in organised sector, has required social security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken/proposes to take adequate policy measures during the last one year to provide required social security for remaining ninety per cent of labour force which is working in unorganised sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Government of India has set up a robust social security and welfare platform for labourers both in organised and unorganised sector. The labourers in organised sector are covered by Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952, the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. For the workers in unorganised sector, Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provided social security and other welfare benefits. 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 Social Security Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 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).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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).

In addition to the above, the Government has launched the Atal Pension Yojana, especially targeting unorganised workers, under which fixed minimum pension is provided based on the slab of contribution.

Cases of bonded labour

2827. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of bonded labour were reported during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	State	Number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated
2012-13	Chhattisgarh	550
	Rajasthan	50
	Uttar Pradesh	1335
	Karnataka	1090
	Punjab	164
	TOTAL	3189
2013-14	Odisha	28
	Rajasthan	150
	Uttar Pradesh	1800
	TOTAL	1978
2014-15	Chhattisgarh	853
	TOTAL	853
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216
(As on 30.09.2015)		
	TOTAL	2216

Social security scheme for formal and informal sectors

2828. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring in all the employees of both formal and informal sector under social security scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to introduce a law which will ensure minimum wages to be paid to every worker, irrespective of formal or informal sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Workers employed in organized (formal) sector are provided social security through the following five Acts:-

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

(ii) The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923

(iii) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

(iv) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

(v) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

Workers employed in unorganized (informal) sector are provided social security through Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. Various Schemes formulated by the Government listed in Schedule-I of the Act, are as under:

(i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

(ii) National Family Benefit Scheme

(iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana

(iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons

(vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension

(viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana

(ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the

minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administrations, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Act.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been prescribed under provisions of the Act. It is secured at two levels. 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.

Increasing maternity leave for working women

2829. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering increasing the maternity leave for working women from the existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are plans to provide 12 weeks of maternity leave to commissioning mothers who use surrogates to bear a child as well as for working women adopting a baby; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government held discussions with the trade unions and employers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal to provide 16 weeks maternity benefit to a woman who legally adopts a child upto 3 months of age and to a commissioning mother is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Ensuring payment of minimum wages to workers

2830. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no foolproof mechanism to ensure the maintenance of permanent register for the workers in private sector factories for payment of minimum wages;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has led to large scale contract employment in the private sector; and

(c) the action the Government proposes to take to ensure payment of minimum wages to the workers in private sector?

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 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, are carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. The compliance in all aspects in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. Labour Department of the concerned State Governments are the appropriate Authority to ensure the same. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 are applicable to employees including Contract employees to ensure that they are not deprived of any benefits that the two Acts extend to employees.

**Extending the benefit of maternity leave
to unorganised sector**

2831. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal by Government to increase the maternity leave will benefit only 25 per cent of the total women work force, which is in the formal sector; and

(b) whether Government is considering to ensure similar benefits to the women in unorganised sector also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) A proposal to increase maternity leave from existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 will benefit women employed in the establishments covered under the Act.

(b) No, Sir.

Rehabilitation assistance for bonded labour

2832. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of individuals whose bonded labour rehabilitation assistance is pending before the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry has undertaken steps/plans to undertake steps to expedite approval and disbursement of rehabilitation assistance, particularly in wake of impending agrarian crisis, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase rehabilitation package from current ₹ 20000, if so, the details thereof and timeline and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures introduced by Government to provide skilling employment opportunities and integration into social security schemes to released bonded labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Release of Central Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is a continuous process. Central Assistance is subject to matching grants by the States (except North Eastern States), and receipt of proper utilization certificates in the prescribed proforma for the amount of Central assistance released earlier. Non receipt of the utilization certificates or furnishing of faulty utilization certificates hamper the release of further grant.

(c) Ministry of Labour and Employment is working for revision of the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour. The process of consultation is yet to reach finality.

(d) The State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility to formulate rehabilitation package for freed bonded labourers in consultation with the beneficiaries and on the basis of the identification of skill/craft that may be suitable for them. The pattern of assistance, as prescribed in the manual on identification, to be followed by the State Governments for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers in respect of Skill/Craft based occupations is as under:

1. Identification of skill/craft;
2. Supply of raw materials, implements, working capital, and work shed;
3. Linkage with markets through cooperative or other State-aided institutions to eliminate exploitation by private middlemen.

Further, the State Governments are expected to fully harness skill training facilities existing in the States for the benefit of freed bonded labourer even if norms have to be relaxed to make them avail training.

Reform and rationalization of labour laws

2833. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the current labour laws in India are old and archaic;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since the industrial scenario has been undergoing a change, labour laws need to be changed to reflect the current economic scenario;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has started initiatives to consolidate and rationalize labour laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. Government has taken a number of initiatives for governance reforms as well as legislative reforms. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the Central Labour Laws. Ministry has also taken steps for drafting a Small Factories Bill for regulating the working and service conditions of small manufacturing units employing less than 40 workers. These reforms will help in catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities in the country, while ensuring safety, health and social security of workers.

Violation of minimum salary/wage laws

2834. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that workers in some companies have been reportedly denied minimum salary/wages and other dues in violation of relevant laws; and

(b) if so, the details of such instances reported during the last three years and the current year including the action taken against the defaulting employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) 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 Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The details of the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the Central Sphere is given in Statement (*See below*).

However, 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 in Central Sphere during last three years

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	15272	15500	13099	6168
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	6937	5307	5167	3453
3.	No. of Irregularities	158843	157111	129341	64987
4.	No. of Convictions	6816	4954	5074	2635

Source: Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

Iron ore mines in Goa

2835. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of iron ore mines operating in the State of Goa;
- (b) the names of the companies operating the mines as original lease holders or a power of attorney holders;
- (c) the names of persons or companies in whose name each of the lease stands; and
- (d) the legal status of each of the operating or non-operating mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per information received from the State Government of Goa, so far 89 Mining Leases are renewed by State of Goa.

(b) List of Companies operating the Mines is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The list of leases with lease holder names which are renewed so far is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The status of renewed leases and deemed extended leases up to 31.03.2020, as per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance 2015 published on 12th January 2015 is to be treated as valid leases under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Statement-I

Lists of companies operating the mines

Sl. No.	TC No.	Name of the lessee	Village	Taluka
1	2	3	4	5
1.	6/61	Agrawal Minerals (Goa) Private Limited.	Maina	Quepem
2.	8/41	Eyestar Leasing and Finance Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao/Collem	Sanguem
3.	45/54	M/s Sova,	Sangod	Sanguem
4.	59/51	Minescape Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Cavrem/Maina	Sanguem/ Quepem
5.	04/55	M/s Marzook and Cadar Pvt. Ltd.	Dharbandora	Sanguem
6.	10/51	Minescape Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Sulcorna/ Vichundrem	Quepem/ Sanguem
7.	84/52	M/s Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	Pale	Bicholim
8.	05/49	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Sirigao/Mayem	Bicholim
9.	13/49	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Mayem	Bicholim
10.	12/57	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Costi	Sanguem
11.	38/51	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Costi	Sanguem
12.	22/50	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Costi	Sanguem
13.	98/52	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Onda and Cudnem	Sattari

1	2	3	4	5
14.	31/53	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Pale/Ponocem	Bicholim
15.	41/56	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Ponocem	Sattari
16.	33/53	M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
17.	1/55	M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
18.	18/53	M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Conquirem	Sattari
19.	95/52	M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Pissurlem	Sattari
20.	13/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bordem, Mayem and Lamgao	Bicholim
21.	14/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bordem, Mulgao and Mayem	Bicholim
22.	15/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Mulgao, Shirigao and Mayem	Bicholim
23.	12/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bordem, Bicholim, Mayem and Lamgao	Bicholim
24.	11/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bicholim, Mayem and Lamgao	Bicholim
25.	23/53	M/s Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	Collem, Mollem/ Sigao	Sanguem
26.	7/41	M/s Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
27.	2/51	M/s M.S.Talaulikar and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	Sancordem	Sanguem
28.	8/61	M/s Madachem Bat Mines Pvt. Ltd.	Pale	Bicholim
29.	4/49	M/s Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd.	Sirigao	Bicholim
30.	9/49	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Maulinguem	Bicholim
31.	69/51	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem
32.	76/52	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Advalpale	Bicholim
33.	6/55	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Honda	Sattari
34.	03/54	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Maulinguem	Bicholim
35.	28/51	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Pissurlem	Sattari
36.	70/52	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem

1	2	3	4	5
37.	10/49	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Maulinguem	Bicholim
38.	126/53	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem
39.	61/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Codli and Dharbandora	Sanguem
40.	87/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
41.	143/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Sangod	Sanguem
42.	34/50	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Rivona	Sanguem
43.	92/52	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Cudnem	Bicholim
44.	14/58	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem
45.	88/52	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
46.	45/52	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Cudnem	Bicholim
47.	14/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Cudnem	Bicholim
48.	13/55	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
49.	39/56	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Malpona	Sattari
50.	47/54	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
51.	44/56	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Surla/Aglote	Sanguem
52.	83/52	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
53.	29/54	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
54.	19/58	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sonus Volvoliem	Sattari
55.	62B/52	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Velguem	Bicholim
56.	50/53	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
57.	19/52	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Aglote	Sanguem

1	2	3	4	5
58.	41/55	M/s Salgaocar Mining Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Tivim/Pirna	Bardez
59.	86/53	M/s Salitho Ores Pvt. Ltd.	Pale	Bicholim
60.	20/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Sonus Vonvoliem	Sattari
61.	05/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Sonus Vonvoliem	Sattari
62.	35/52	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Rivona	Sanguem
63.	40/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	CurpeM/sulcorna	Sanguem/ Quepem
64.	3/51	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	CurpeM/sulcorna	Sanguem/ Quepem
65.	21/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Surla/Cudnem	Bicholim

Statement-II

*Lists of mining leases renewed for subsequent renewal
period and valid up to 22.11.2027*

Sl. No.	TC No.	Name of the lessee	Village	Taluka
1	2	3	4	5
1.	41/54	Shri Ajit Sardesai and Shri Ghanashyam Sardesai Legal Heir of Late Smt. Ahiliabai Sardesai.	Cormonem/Bandoli	Sanguem
2.	5/53	Shri Aleixo Manuel C. P. DA Costa	Tudou/Patiem	Sanguem
3.	29/55	Shri Atchuta V. S. Velingkar	Aglote	Sanguem
4.	14/52	M/s Baddrudin Hussainbhai Mavani	Colomba/Sulcorna	Sanguem
5.	110/53	M/s Cosme Costa and Sons	Pissurlem	Sattari
6.	6/61	Agrawal Minerals (Goa) Pvt. Ltd.	Maina	Quepem
7.	8/41	Eyestar Leasing and Finance Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao/Collem	Sanguem
8.	55/51	Shrimati Geetabala Monohar Naik Parulekar.	Pissurlem	Sattari
9.	6/49	Shri Uday H. Gosalia Legal Heir of Late Shri Hiralal Khodidas.	Colomba	Sanguem

1	2	3	4	5
10.	3/57	Smt. Kunda Raghuvir Gharse.	Patiem/Tudou	Sanguem
11.	33/57		Patiem/Tudou	Sanguem
12.	19/54		Tudou	Sanguem
13.	51/52		Cudnem	Bicholim
14.	70/51	M/s R.S. Shetye and Bros.	Pissurlem	Sattari
15.	45/54	M/s Sova,	Sangod	Sanguem
16.	62A/52	Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar and Others.	Velguem	Bicholim
17.	16/55	M/s V. G. Quenim.	Sonus Vonvoliem	Sattari
18.	59/51	Minescape Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Cavrem/Maina	Sanguem/ Quepem
19.	089/52	M/s Lithoferro	Advalpale	Bicholim
20.	04/55	M/s Marzook and Cadar Pvt. Ltd.	Dharbandora	Sanguem
21.	48/58	Shri Devendra Sawant Talaulikar.	Cudnem	Bicholim
22.	63/51	Shri Rajesh Timblo, Legal Representative of Late Shri Chandrakant F. Naik	Curpem	Sanguem
23.	10/51	Minescape Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Sulcorna/ Vichundrem	Quepem/ Sanguem
24.	40/51	Shri S. T. Pogle, Constituted Attorney of Legal Heir of Late Shri N. S. Narvekar, Represented by M/s N. S. Narvekar.	Santona/Quirla Pale	Sanguem
25.	12/52	Shri S. T. Pogle, Constituted Attorney of Legal Heir of Late Shri N. S. Narvekar, Represented by M/s N. S. Narvekar.	Santona/Quirla Pale	Sanguem
26.	8/50	Shri Raju R. Poinguinkar, Legal Heir and P. A. Holder of All Other Legal Heirs of Late Shri Ramakant Rajaram Poinguinkar.	Patiem/Uguem	Sanguem
27.	24/57	Shri Dattaraj R. S. Velingkar, Legal Heirs of Ramakantv. S. Velingkar	Dharbandora	Sanguem

1	2	3	4	5
28.	84/52	M/s Bandekar Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	Pale	Bicholim
29.	05/49	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Sirigao/Mayem	Bicholim
30.	13/49	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Mayem	Bicholim
31.	12/57	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Costi	Sanguem
32.	38/51	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Costi	Sanguem
33.	22/50	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Costi	Sanguem
34.	98/52	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Onda and Cudnem	Sattari
35.	31/53	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Pale/Ponocem	Bicholim
36.	41/56	M/s Chowgule and Co. Ltd.	Ponocem	Sattari
37.	33/53	M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
38.	1/55	M/s Damodar Mangalji and Co. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
39.	18/53	M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Conquirem	Sattari
40.	95/52	M/s Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.	Pissurlem	Sattari
41.	13/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bordem, Mayem and Lamgao	Bicholim
42.	14/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bordem,Mulgao and Mayem	Bicholim
43.	15/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Mulgao, Shirigao and Mayem	Bicholim
44.	12/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bordem, Bicholim, Mayem and Lamgao	Bicholim
45.	11/41	M/s Sesa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Bicholim, Mayem and Lamgao	Bicholim
46.	23/53	M/s Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	Collem, Mollem / Sigao	Sanguem
47.	7/41	M/s Emco Goa Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
48.	2/51	M/s M.S. Talaulikar and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	Sancordem	Sanguem

1	2	3	4	5
49.	8/61	M/s Madachem Bat Mines Pvt. Ltd.	Pale	Bicholim
50.	29/52	Shri Pramod P. Timblo Legal Heirs of Late Shri Panduranga Timblo.	Rivona	Sanguem
51.	4/49	M/s Rajaram Bandekar (Sirigao) Mines Pvt. Ltd.	Sirigao	Bicholim
52.	9/49	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Maulinguem	Bicholim
53.	69/51	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem
54.	76/52	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Advalpale	Bicholim
55.	6/55	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Honda	Sattari
56.	03/54	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Maulinguem	Bicholim
57.	28/51	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Pissurlem	Sattari
58.	70/52	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem
59.	10/49	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Maulinguem	Bicholim
60.	126/53	M/s Sesa Sterlite Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem
61.	61/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Codli and Dharbandora	Sanguem
62.	87/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
63.	143/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Sangod	Sanguem
64.	34/50	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Rivona	Sanguem
65.	92/52	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Cudnem	Bicholim
66.	14/58	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Codli	Sanguem
67.	88/52	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
68.	45/52	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Cudnem	Bicholim
69.	14/53	M/s Soc. Timblo Irmaos Ltd.	Cudnem	Bicholim
70.	40/50	Shri Vijay V. Chowgule.	Santona	Sanguem
71.	16/51	Shri Vijay V. Chowgule.	Dudal	Sanguem

1	2	3	4	5
72.	13/55	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
73.	39/56	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Malpona	Sattari
74.	47/54	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
75.	44/56	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Surla/Aglote	Sanguem
76.	83/52	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
77.	29/54	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Surla	Bicholim
78.	19/58	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sonus Volvoliem	Sattari
79.	62B/52	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Velguem	Bicholim
80.	50/53	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Sigao	Sanguem
81.	19/52	M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Bro. Pvt. Ltd.	Aglote	Sanguem
82.	41/55	M/s Salgaocar Mining Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Tivim/Pirna	Bardez
83.	86/53	M/s Salitho Ores Pvt Ltd.	Pale	Bicholim
84.	20/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Sonus Vonvoliem	Sattari
85.	05/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Sonus Vonvoliem	Sattari
86.	35/52	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Rivona	Sanguem
87.	40/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	CurpeM/sulcorna	Sanguem/ Quepem
88.	3/51	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	CurpeM/sulcorna	Sanguem/ Quepem
89.	21/54	M/s Sesa Resources Ltd.	Surla/Cudnem	Bicholim

Increasing import of oil from African countries

†2836. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the recent decision taken by Government to increase import of oil from African countries;

(b) the African countries with whom agreements have been signed in this regard and the total amount likely to be invested on it; and

(c) the role that can be played by the African countries to meet the gas and oil requirements of the country and the number of agreements that have been signed in this field during the recently concluded India-Africa Forum Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public sector oil companies have made significant efforts to diversify their crude oil supply sources, including from African countries. India's crude oil basket has been continuously expanding over the last few years with increased imports from African countries, namely, Nigeria, Angola and others.

It is recognized that African countries can be a significant source for oil and gas. For this purpose, negotiations are carried between public sector oil companies and some of the African countries. During the recently concluded India-Africa Forum Summit, no agreement has been signed to source crude from African countries.

Replacing PSC regime by revenue sharing model

2837. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed a free natural gas pricing regime and the introduction of a revenue sharing model to replace the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime;

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

(c) whether a public consultation paper has been floated in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government is

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

considering a Uniform Licensing Policy alongwith Open Acreage Licensing Policy based on Revenue Sharing Model for further bidding rounds of oil and natural gas blocks in the country.

(c) to (e) The Government hosted a consultation paper on the website of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas inviting comments from stakeholders on new fiscal and contractual regime for award of hydrocarbon acreages. A copy of consultation paper is given in Statement.

Statement

Consultation paper to invite comments from stakeholders on new fiscal and contractual regime for award of hydrocarbon acreages

1. Government of India has been reviewing policies from time to time for exploration activity and investment there in. Over the years, there has been a shift in the E&P policy, from nomination acreage to competitive bidding. New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy were issued in late '90s as it was considered necessary to step up level of investment in exploration to enhance the pace of reserve accretion which can serve as a base for higher level of domestic production. These policies were formulated within a framework of progressive de-regulation in the hydrocarbon sector. Recently Government has approved policy for auctioning of 69 marginal fields of ONGC/OIL. Government has attempted many reforms in the E&P management through this policy in tune with Government's goal of 'ease of doing business'.
2. Now the Government proposes to award future acreages under a new fiscal and contractual regime. Some fundamental changes proposed under future awards are:

(i) Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP)

A uniform licensing policy to enable E&P operators to explore and extract all hydrocarbon resources covered under the Oilfields Regulation and Development (ORD) Act, 1948, and Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG) Rules, 1959 under one PEL/PML, and one contractual regime will replace the NELP and CBM regime for the Contracts to be awarded in future. The uniform licence will enable the contractor to explore conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources including CBM, shale gas/oil, tight gas, gas hydrates and any other resource to be identified in future which fall within the definition of "Petroleum" and "Natural Gas" under PNG Rules, 1959.

(ii) Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)

As per this policy on availability of exploration acreages, an offer system is to be put into place which is continuous in nature and allows the companies to submit bids for areas of their choice. Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) has demarcated the entire sedimentary area of 3.14 million sq km into sectors of size 10' (minute) x 10' (minute). Each sector measures approximately 336 sq km and there are 9300 such sectors in India. Upon Receipt of Expression of Interest (EOI) from the interested bidders and while demarcating the proposed blocks, DGH will exercise application of its own available Geological and Geophysical (G & G) data to validate authenticity of the submitted EOI for an area and shall carve out the block. After obtaining the necessary clearances, the Bids from all the interested companies, including those which submitted the EOIs, would be invited as per contractual and fiscal terms under ULP.

(iii) Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC)

Present fiscal system of production sharing based on Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) and cost recovery/production linked payment will be replaced by a revenue sharing model. In this model it is proposed that the bidders will bid the percentage of revenue that they will share with the Government against two revenue scenarios (i) when revenue is less than or equal to the Lower Revenue Point and (ii) when revenue is more than or equal to Higher Revenue Point. The percentage Government Revenue Share at revenue points falling between the lower and higher Revenue points will be interpolated on a linear scale. Revenue, net of royalty (as applicable) will be shared between the Contractor and the Central Government based on revenue accrued for oil and gas on a monthly basis.

(iv) Pricing and Marketing of Natural Gas Produced from the areas to be awarded under the new contractual and fiscal regime:

In the recently announced marginal field policy mentioned in Para 1 above, the Government has provided pricing and marketing freedom for the natural gas. On the similar lines, it is proposed to provide pricing and marketing freedom for the natural gas to be produced from the areas to be awarded under the new contractual and fiscal regime in order to incentivise production from these areas.

3. Views/comments from the stakeholders are invited for the new contractual and fiscal regime on following issues:—
 - (i) Operationalising open acreage licensing, modalities and standard procedure thereof

- (ii) Work Programme-mandatory or biddable-weightage in bid evaluation
- (iii) Pricing and marketing of natural gas produced from the areas to be awarded under the new contractual and fiscal regime.
- (iv) Technical Qualification-weightage in bid evaluation
- (v) Incentivising E&P in the unconventional hydrocarbon
- (vi) Role of DGH and Management Committee to align with the Government's goal of 'minimum Government-maximum governance'.
- (vii) Methodology for calculation of cost of unfinished work programme
- (viii) Timely implementation of Field Development Plans submitted by the operator
- (ix) Environmental and social issues in exploration and production of oil and gas
- (x) Any other issue

Steps to increase national LPG coverage

2838. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken by Government to increase the national LPG coverage; and
- (b) the details of the steps taken by Government to increase the penetration of LPG in rural and backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75% with minimum 60% coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. To increase the penetration in rural and backward areas, OMCs appoint new LPG distributors and more than 97 % of blocks are being catered by at least one LPG distributorship. Further, to facilitate LPG coverage for BPL families, a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families for release of new LPG connection is in operation. As per the scheme, the security deposit (upto ₹ 1600/-) for one cylinder and Pressure Regulator is paid from the fund created for this purpose.

Identification of cities to develop CGD projects

2839. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified certain more cities to develop City Gas Distribution (CGD) projects;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to expand the CGD projects all over the country in a dedicated and aggressive manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) In order to promote the usage of CNG/PNG usage across the country, Government has issued guidelines according to which the entire requirement of City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) sector is met through domestic gas. Further, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD networks in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States. The GAs are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country.

Statement

State-wise details of identification of cities to develop CGD projects

(States in alphabetical order-as on 15.12.2015)

Sl. No.	States	Geographical Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
3.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari
4.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna
6.	Assam	Upper Assam
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar
8.	Daman	Daman
9.	Delhi	NCT Delhi
10.	Gujarat	Surat, Bharuch and Ankleshwar
11.	Gujarat	Anand
12.	Gujarat	Hazira

Sl. No.	States	Geographical Area
13.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
14.	Gujarat	Ghandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha
15.	Gujarat	Valsad
16.	Gujarat	Rajkot
17.	Gujarat	Naysari
18.	Gujarat	Surendranagar
19.	Gujarat	Nadiad
20.	Gujarat	Kutch (West)
21.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
22.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
23.	Gujarat	Kutch (East)
24.	Haryana	Sonipat
25.	Haryana	Panipat
26.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
27.	Karnataka	Belgaum
28.	Karnataka	Tumkur
29.	Karnataka	Dharwad
30.	Kerala	Ernakulum
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Ujjain
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
34.	Maharashtra	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai
35.	Maharashtra	Thane
36.	Maharashtra	Pune
37.	Maharashtra	Pune (excluding already authorized)
38.	Maharashtra	Thane (excluding already authorized)
39.	Maharashtra	Raigarh
40.	Punjab	Chandigarh
41.	Punjab	Jalandhar
42.	Punjab	Amritsar

Sl. No.	States	Geographical Area
43.	Punjab	Ludhiana
44.	Rajasthan	Kota
45.	Telangana	Hyderabad
46.	Tripura	Agartala
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur GA
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly GA
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
57.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
58.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
59.	West Bengal	Kolkata

Accidental insurance cover for customers of LPG cylinder

†2840. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that LPG customers of cylinder have accidental insurance cover of ₹ 50 lacs for which no separate insurance process is required and an applicant gets insured automatically as soon as he/she becomes a customer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper information regarding this facility is given to applicant while he/she becomes a customer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government and LPG cylinder service provider companies/agencies run awareness programme regularly at large scale to avoid accidents?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take a comprehensive Insurance Policy called 'Public Liability Policy for Oil Industries' to provide speedy relief to the affected persons in case of LPG related accidents by the concerned Insurance Companies. The monetary value of coverage under the no fault liability policy is as under:-

- Personal accident cover of ₹ 5,00,000/- per person per event in case of death.
- Covers medical expenses of ₹ 15 lakhs per event, maximum ₹ 1,00,000/- per person. Immediate relief upto ₹ 25,000/- per person.
- Property damage maximum ₹ 1,00,000/- per event at authorized customer's registered premises.
- It also covers customers who are supplied through reticulated system of LPG.

LPG distributors are mandated for taking Insurance Policy including Third Party Insurance Cover against the legal liabilities including those arising out of LPG accidents.

The Insurance Policies taken, are not in the name of any individual LPG consumer but every registered customer is covered under the policy. No premium for any of the Insurance Policies is collected from the consumers.

Information pertaining to the Public Liability Insurance Policy is available in public domain <http://mylpg.in> as well as website of the concerned OMCs.

(e) Measures adopted for creating awareness among consumers about safe use of LPG are as under:—

- (i) OMCs undertake regular campaigns to improve the safety awareness of the customers. Customer education is imparted right at the time of release of new connection through displays and demo-installation at distributor's showroom and at the time of installation of the connection at the residence. Safety leaflets and Domestic Gas Customer Card containing instructions on safe use of LPG are also handed over to the customer for reference.
- (ii) Safety and customer education clinics are conducted from time to time to increase customer awareness on safe use of LPG.
- (iii) Distributors are under instruction to carry out mandatory checks of the LPG installation at the customer's premises once in two years on payment of requisite service charge by the customer.

- (iv) Use of Surakha LPG hose with steel wire reinforcement which is rodent attack proof and flame retardant, is being promoted by OMCs for usage at all customers premises for improving safety in the use of LPG in the domestic kitchen.

Setting up of a refinery in Rajasthan

†2841. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to establish a refinery in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, by when the work of establishing the refinery is likely to commence; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has accorded its approval on 20.09.2013 to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) to set up a 9 MMTPA Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex in Barmer District of Rajasthan in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan (GoR).

(b) and (c) Post approval of the project by Central Government, HPCL has completed various Pre-project activities such as soil investigation, environment studies, Public Hearing for Environmental Clearances etc. A committee consisting of representatives of HPCL and Government of Rajasthan has been constituted to address the various issues raised by GoR.

Increase in excise duty rates on petrol

2842. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of times the rates of excise duty on petrol were increased by Government in the current fiscal and that in the financial year 2014-15; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that the retail price of petrol would have been much lower than what is presently, had the aforesaid duty not been increased, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has increased excise duty on Petrol six times since 1st April 2014.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The excise duty increase on petrol as given in part (a) is ₹ 9.88/Litre and its impact on retail selling price (including impact on VAT and dealer commission at Delhi) is ₹ 12.49/Litre.

Exploration of oil and gas reserves in Madhya Pradesh

2843. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public/private sector oil companies have explored oil and gas reserves in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of companies who have explored these reserves in Madhya Pradesh and the amount spent on this exploration;

(c) the areas of Madhya Pradesh where these reserves have been found and the details of plan to start production in these fields and whether any time-frame has been set for starting 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) Reserves for conventional Oil and Gas and unconventional Gas (Coal Bed Methane) have been established by ONGC, OIL and Private and JV Companies in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh. However in Madhya Pradesh, only Unconventional Gas Reserves (Coal Bed Methane) have been established in Shahdol and Annupur districts by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL). RIL has spent USD 129 million in exploration of reserves.

Besides Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited and Prize Petroleum Company Limited have spent USD 2.54 million and USD 27.36 million respectively in exploration of reserve in Madhya Pradesh under Production Sharing Contract Regime but no reserve could be established. ONGC has also spent ₹ 769.76 crore in exploration of reserves in the State in its nomination regime. It has notified two gas discoveries (Nohta-2 and Damoh-4) but these discoveries are non commercial in nature hence reserves could not be assessed.

(c) and (d) RIL, operator of blocks Suhagpur (East)-CBM-2001/1 and Suhagpur (West)-CBM-2001/I, has established CBM reserves of 47.86 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) and 55.5 BCM respectively in these blocks. Commercial production from these blocks is yet to commence.

Re-assessment of hydrocarbon resources

2844. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 48.04 per cent of sedimentary basins of the country have been appraised till date;

(b) the State-wise details of prognosticated hydrocarbon resources along with in-place reserves established till date in the country including the State of West Bengal;

(c) the State-wise and company-wise details of allocation and investment of funds made for exploration during last five years; and

(d) the details of the findings and progress of re-assessment of hydrocarbons resources by Multi-Organization Team (MOT) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), OIL and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) in the country along with its expected period of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Out of total sedimentary area of about 3.14 Million Sq. Km in 26 sedimentary basins covering onland, shallow water (less than 400m bathymetry), and deepwater areas (beyond 400m bathymetry), 48% of the basinal areas have been appraised and another 48% of basinal area is yet to be appraised leaving 4% basinal area being no-go area where exploration activities are restricted.

State-wise/Basin-wise details of prognosticated resources and in-place Volumes for Conventional Oil and Gas established by ONGC, OIL, Other PSUs, Private and JV Companies in the country as on 01.04.2015 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

State-wise in-place reserves for unconventional gas (Coal Bed Methane) established by ONGC, Private and JV Companies in the country as on 01.04.2015 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise and company-wise details of investment made for exploration during last five years are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) Multi Organization Team (MOT) formed to carry out re-assessment of hydrocarbon resources of India in all its 26 sedimentary basins and deep water areas, has initiated Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources in following basins:

- Mumbai offshore
- Krishna-Godavari

- Cambay
- Rajasthan (Barmer and Jaisalmer sub-basins)
- Mahanadi
- Satpura-South Rewa-Damodar
- Vindhyan
- Kerala-Konkan

Project is scheduled to be completed by 30th November, 2017.

Statement-I

Prognosticated Conventional Hydrocarbon Resources of the country

Basin	Offshore (MMT)	Onland (MMT)	Total (MMT)
Mumbai	9190	-	9190
Assam-Arakan Fold	-	1860	1860
Cambay	-	2050	2050
Upper Assam	-	3180	3180
Krishna-Godavari	555	575	1130
Cauvery	270	430	700
Rajasthan	-	380	380
Kutch	550	210	760
Andaman-Nicobar	180	-	180
Kerala-Konkan	660	-	660
Saurashtra	280	-	280
Ganga Valley	-	230	230
Bengal	30	160	190
Himalayan Foreland	-	150	150
Mahanadi	100	45	145
Deep Water	7000	-	7000
TOTAL	18815	9270	28085

Statement-II

State-wise/basin-wise in-place reserves for Conventional Oil and Gas established by ONGC, OIL, Other PSUs, Private and JV Companies in the country as on 01.04.2015

Area	PSC regime			Nomination regime			Nomination regime			Total		
	(ONGC, OIL and PV/IV)			(ONGC)			(OIL)					
	Oil+Cond (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)	Oil+Cond (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)	Oil+Cond (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)	Oil+Cond (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)
Western Offshore	326.67	215.53	542.20	2998.10	1439.74	4437.84			0.00	3324.77	1655.27	4980.04
Eastern Offshore	220.19	809.06	1029.25	85.85	167.08	252.93			0.00	306.04	976.14	1282.18
Assam	1.63	10.78	12.41	634.85	150.36	785.21	787.18	340.17	1127.36	1423.66	501.31	1924.98
Gujarat	81.44	28.21	109.65	1315.27	227.57	1542.84			0.00	1396.71	255.78	1652.49
Rajasthan	296.60	79.64	376.24	0.00	5.38	5.38	0.00	11.35	11.35	296.60	96.37	392.97
West Bengal	0.00	122.57	122.57			0.00			0.00	0.00	122.57	122.57
Jharkhand	0.00	55.08	55.08			0.00			0.00	0.00	55.08	55.08
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	103.36	103.36			0.00			0.00	0.00	103.36	103.36
Andhra Pradesh	32.24	0.00	32.24	77.00	228.01	305.01			0.00	109.24	228.01	337.25
Arunachal Pradesh	13.62	1.66	15.28			0.00	11.43	5.34	16.76	25.05	7.00	32.04
Tamil Nadu	2.98	0.00	2.98	103.22	118.99	222.21			0.00	106.20	118.99	225.19
Tripura	0.00	34.31	34.31	0.00	75.90	75.90			0.00	0.00	110.21	110.21
Nagaland			0.00	15.03	2.02	17.05			0.00	15.03	2.02	17.05
GRAND TOTAL	975.37	1460.20	2435.57	5229.32	2415.05	7644.37	798.61	356.86	1155.47	7003.30	4232.11	11235.41

O+OEG= Oil and Oil Equivalent of Gas 1 BCM (gas) = 1 MMT (OEG)

Statement-III

*State-wise details in-place reserves for Unconventional Gas (CBM)
established in the country as on 01.04.2015*

Sl. No.	Block Name	States	Operator	Reserve Established (BCM)	Reserve Established (TCF)
1.	SP(East)-CBM-2001/I	Madhya Pradesh	RIL	47.86	1.69
2.	SP(West)-CBM-2001/I	Madhya Pradesh	RIL	55.5	1.96
3.	Raniganj (South)	West Bengal	GEECL	54.37	1.92
4.	RG(East)-CBM-2001/I	West Bengal	ESSAR	60.88	2.15
5.	Raniganj (North)	West Bengal	ONGC	7.43	0.26
6.	NK-CBM-2001/I	Jharkhand	ONGC	9.53	0.34
7.	BK-CBM-2001/1	Jharkhand	ONGC	30.18	1.06
8.	Jharia	Jharkhand	ONGC	14.61	0.52
TOTAL				280.36	9.92

BCM- Billion Cubic Meters

TCF- Trillion Cubic Feet

Statement-IV

State-wise investment of funds made for exploration during last 5 Years

(A) ONGC (Under Nomination) Regime

(₹ in crores)

States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	478.64	482.80	861.78	778.02	889.26	3,490.49
Assam	673.74	641.60	775.98	622.87	665.99	3,380.20
Bihar	21.36	28.63	88.24	34.85	0.79	173.88
Gujarat	548.50	537.05	780.37	632.20	669.68	3,167.80
Himachal Pradesh	52.64	26.73	5.62	(3.18)	21.02	102.82
Jharkhand	124.69	116.60	80.76	83.63	31.55	437.23
Madhya Pradesh	73.31	84.60	119.52	119.20	121.30	517.93
Mizoram	23.31	38.27	(0.11)	7.99	23.09	92.56

States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Grand Total
Nagaland	0.86	0.71	1.31	0.38	0.39	3.65
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.41	(0.00)	0.00	0.41
Rajasthan	95.19	114.35	126.38	24.80	70.67	431.39
Tamil Nadu	278.05	187.70	302.20	369.31	365.20	1,502.48
Tripura	377.94	308.07	351.41	345.77	237.10	1,620.29
Uttar Pradesh	18.42	12.42	9.69	32.57	0.05	73.15
Uttarakhand	2.25	74.47	(2.98)	(0.80)	3.64	76.58
West Bengal	205.80	180.93	159.68	121.07	108.59	776.07

(B) OIL (Under Nomination) Regime

(₹ in crores)

States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Grand Total
Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	1157	1479	1546	2028	1948	8158
Rajasthan	46	37	108	87	25	303
Odisha	114	193	144	20	115	586
Andhra Pradesh	75	111	127	98	135	546
Mizoram	23	13	64	55	114	270
Tamil Nadu	42	29	6	3	-5	75
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	12	88	31	12	146
Mumbai	0	0	0	9	27	36
West Bengal	10	7	8	7	21	53
Gujarat	0	0	0	36	2	38
TOTAL	1470	1882	2092	2376	2393	10212

(C) PSC Regime (Figures in US Million \$) Exploration Blocks

Area	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Grand Total
Assam	16.75	19.62	0	5.47	18.51	60.35
Gujarat	681.44	22.77	9.92	59.42	51.28	824.83
Rajasthan	79.37	30.71	16.07	231.54	505.16	862.85
West Bengal	31.96	16.48	16.44	19.27	18.82	102.97

Area	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Grand Total
Madhya Pradesh	11.3	5.75	4.79	0.53	0	22.37
Andhra Pradesh	29.07	34.67	0.03	80.59	189.96	334.32
Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	0	0	5.53	0.82	6.69
Bihar	5.25	7.03	0.29	0.42	0	12.99
Himachal Pradesh	15.4	0	0	0	0	15.4
Maharashtra	1.35	0.08	0	0	0	1.43
Manipur	1.3	0	0	0.24	0	1.54
Mizoram	13.4	3.97	0	12.19	21.6	51.16
Nagaland	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.15	0	0.66
Tamil Nadu	7.4	20.29	17.24	14.49	21.3	80.72
Tripura	7.76	0	0	42.52	22.01	72.29
Uttar Pradesh	4.24	0	0	5.52	0	9.76
TOTAL	906.54	161.54	64.91	477.88	849.46	2460.33

(D) PSC Regime (Figures in US Million \$) Investment in CBM Block upto 31.03.2014

State	Figures in US Million \$
Rajasthan	10.89
West Bengal	561.73
Jharkhand	190.99
Madhya Pradesh	397.24
Chhattisgarh	6.09
GRAND TOTAL	1166.94

Fall in global crude oil prices

2845. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- by how much have global crude oil prices fallen since May, 2014;
- what has been the drop in prices of petrol and diesel in the same period; and
- what are the reasons for Government, after removing subsidies, to not bring down the prices in proportion to the price of international crude?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The average monthly prices of Indian basket crude oil and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel, at Delhi, in May, 2014 and December, 2015 (upto 17.12.2015) is given below:

Month	Indian Basket Crude oil (\$/bbl)	Petrol (₹/Litre)	Diesel (₹/Litre)
May, 2014	106.85	71.41*	55.49
December, 2015 (up to 17.12.2015)	37.19	59.98*	46.09*
Decrease	69.66	11.43	9.40

Note: The Indian basket of Crude Oil (for 2015-16) represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of Crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 72.28:27.72 during 2014-15.

* as per IOCL.

(c) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in line with the changes in the international market prices and other market conditions. At present, OMCs are applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute RSP of Petrol and Diesel. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel *viz* Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. Twenty two State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel since last year.

Change in constitution of ROs without prior permission of OMCs

2846. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of change in constitution of Retail Outlets (ROs) by the dealers without the prior permission of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken by the OMCs against its dealers in this regard;

(d) the State-wise details of cases pending for action with OMCs for last five years on the aforesaid subject; and

(e) the State-wise details of ROs terminated by the OMCs on the aforesaid issue in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that while awarding retail outlet dealerships, utmost care is taken to ensure that the dealerships are awarded to the persons who have applied and who got selected. The LOI is issued after conducting field investigation report wherein all the information provided by the candidate is checked. This ensures that the candidate selected by the selection committee has necessary resources and no one else in his name is trying to obtain the dealership.

During the regular inspections carried out by our Field Officers and Senior Staff, they also look into this aspect whether the allottee is managing the Retail Outlet (RO) personally. If any doubt arises, then the documents like Bank Account, Sales Tax Registration, Retail Selling License etc. are checked to ensure that there is no change in the approved constitution of the dealership.

The following measures are in place for monitoring any change in the approved constitution of the dealership:

- Incorporation of photographs in dealership agreements, which need to be updated periodically and cross checking their photos with passport/driving license/voter identity card, etc.
- Cross checking of signature in dealership agreement with that in authenticated documents like income tax and sales tax returns.
- The certified copy of the partnership deed is verified for unauthorized partners.
- Bank details of all operating accounts of the dealership with OMCs.

It has been mandated through Policy Guidelines that RO dealerships would have to establish that the operation of their dealership is in sync with approved constitution. The onus to provide documents to establish operation of RO dealership is upon the dealer. For this purpose, a web portal has been created where the dealer will provide the inputs, declaration and upload the documents in support of operation of RO as per the approved constitution. Dealers have been advised to comply with the KYC norms in the above web portal and the process of uploading the documents by dealers and subsequently the verification of the same of OMCs is in progress.

(d) and (e) The OMCs have informed that in case any change in the approved constitution of the dealership is established, the dealerships are terminated as per the provisions contained in the Dealership Agreement.

The State-wise details of ROs terminated by OMCs during last five years are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of State-wise number of retail outlet dealerships terminated by OMCs during last five years

Sl. No.	State	Number of Terminations		
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	0
2.	Bihar	1	0	2
3.	Delhi	2	0	0
4.	Goa	1	0	0
5.	Haryana	3	0	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	1	1	0
8.	Karnataka	3	2	2
9.	Kerala	6	0	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1
11.	Maharashtra	4	2	0
12.	Odisha	3	0	0
13.	Punjab	31	2	1
14.	Rajasthan	2	2	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	1
17.	West Bengal	1	1	0
TOTAL		69	15	11

Export/import of crude oil

2847. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the product/country/company-wise details of quantum of petroleum products exported to various countries by public/ private sector companies in the country, in the last three years; and

(b) the country/product/volume-wise details of quantum of petroleum products including crude oil imported in the country along with amount paid by Government in terms of rupee payment during the said period, including Iran, Iraq and other Middle East countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of petroleum products exported to various countries by public/private sector companies in the country in terms of product-wise and country-wise by public/private sector companies' during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The quantity of crude oil and petroleum products imported in the country along with amount paid by oil companies in terms of rupee, country/product/volume-wise including Iran, Iraq and other Middle East countries during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-III, IV and V respectively (*See below*).

Statement-II*Country-wise export of petroleum products during 2011-12 to 2014-15 in TMT*

Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Afghanistan	0.1	0.03	0.06
2.	Angola	0	98	0
3.	Australia	159	529	905
4.	Bahamas	2293	702	73
5.	Baharain IS	72	37	0
6.	Bangladesh	0.2	1	130
7.	Belgium	725	539	4
8.	Benin	0	0	0
9.	Bhutan	84	75	62
10.	Brazil	3480	3358	3302
11.	Canada	58	0	0
12.	China P RP	836	1569	2281
13.	Djibouti	0	0	40
14.	Korea DP RP	127	98	32
15.	East Africa	42	0	0
16.	Ecuador	61	57	0
17.	Egypt A RP	501	612	610
18.	Finland	0	26	65
19.	France	1285	1091	1387
20.	Germany	145	191	12
21.	Georgia	0	0.04	0
22.	Gibraltar	0	0	914
23.	Greece	0	0	0
24.	Hong Kong	120	105	0
25.	Indonesia	1508	1757	873
26.	Iraq	108	35	17
27.	Israel	60	10	13
28.	Italy	194	475	511

Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
29.	Japan	2066	2805	2253
30.	Jordan	290	969	670
31.	Kenya	2180	2591	2941
32.	Korea	1022	1457	1331
33.	Kuwait	0	6	0
34.	Luxembourg	4	0	0
35.	Madagascar	0.01	0.057	0
36.	Malaysia	871	1238	1413
37.	Maldives	0.3	0	5
38.	Malta	326	235	284
39.	Marshall Islands			65
40.	Mauritius	1110	1116	1084
41.	Mozambique	578	908	1854
42.	Namibia	0	131	36
43.	Nepal	1054	1177	1344
44.	Netherland	5327	4219	2364
45.	New Caledonia	0	15	0
46.	Netherland	0	0	55
47.	Nigeria	37	0	0
48.	New Zealand	0	0	0
49.	Oman	1395	1273	1293
50.	Philipines	0	61	219
51.	Pakistan	15	6	0
52.	Qatar	0.01	0	35
53.	Romania	33	0	0
54.	Samoa	0	0	1
55.	Saudi Arabia	5212	7036	6269
56.	Singapore	8802	6485	6267
57.	Slovenia	71	14	0
58.	South Africa	1709	2503	2317

Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
59.	Spain	88	3	10
60.	Sri Lanka DSR	589	705	1041
61.	Switzerland	23	104	0
62.	Taiwan	1747	558	1102
63.	Tanzania REP	1159	3083	1558
64.	Togo	0	160	515
65.	Thailand	0	0	7
66.	Turkey	2660	2963	3243
67.	Uganda	22	0	0
68.	U Arab Emts	7839	7305	8074
69.	UK	262	908	83
70.	USA	1731	3079	3892
71.	Vietnam SOC REP	59	44	55
72.	Yemen Republic	609	527	308
	Unspecified	2661	2815	478
	Deemed Exports (Sez)			235
GRAND TOTAL		63408	67864	63932

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (P): Provisional TMT: Thousand Metric Tonnes

Statement-III

Import of crude oil and petroleum products

Import	Crude oil and Petroleum Products	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Million	₹	Million	₹	Million	₹
		tonne	(crores)	tonne	(crores)	tonne	(crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Import	Crude Oil	184.8	784652	189.2	864875	189.4	687416
	Products						
	LPG	6.3	31696	6.6	37425	8.3	36571
	Petrol	0.1	891	0.2	1481	0.4	2301
	Naphtha	1.7	9791	1	6067	1	4592

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	172
	Diesel	0.6	3219	0.1	503	0.1	670
	Lubes	1.5	9259	1.7	10664	2.1	12702
	Fuel Oil/LSHS	1.1	4546	1.3	5537	0.9	3659
	Bitumen	0.1	235	0.2	773	0.5	1623
	Others	4.4	8727	5.6	12156	7.9	12356
	TOTAL Product	15.8	68363	16.7	74605	21.301	74644
	Import						
	TOTAL Import	200.6	853015	206	939480	210.736	762060
	(Crude Oil+ Product)						

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis cell

Note: 1. Others imports include Paraffin Wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, Pet coke etc.

2. Import does not include LNG imports

Statement-IV

Import of crude country-wise during 2012-13 to 2014-15

(Million Metric Tonne)

Region	Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Middle East	1.	Iran	13.14	11.00	10.95
	2.	Iraq	24.04	24.63	24.51
	3.	Kuwait	18.90	20.35	17.85
	4.	Neutral Zone	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5.	Oman	0.66	2.07	0.77
	6.	Qatar	6.90	5.15	4.47
	7.	Saudi Arabia	36.69	38.18	34.99
	8.	Syria	0.00	0.00	0.00
	9.	UAE	14.47	13.98	16.11
	10.	Yemen	0.60	0.49	0.21
		SUB TOTAL	115.39	115.86	109.88
Africa	11.	Algeria	0.26	0.52	0.39
	12.	Angola	8.74	8.18	7.13

Region	Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	13.	Cameroon	0.35	0.69	1.33
	14.	Chad	0.49	0.00	0.28
	15.	Congo	0.53	0.00	0.59
	16.	Egypt	2.57	2.59	2.52
	17.	Equatorial Guinea	1.74	0.35	1.44
	18.	Kenya	0.00	0.00	0.00
	19.	Gabon	1.08	0.79	0.68
	20.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.00
	21.	Libya	1.66	0.27	0.00
	22.	Nigeria	12.07	16.36	17.82
	23.	West Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00
	24.	Sudan	0.08	0.64	0.85
		SUB TOTAL	29.57	30.39	33.05
Asia	25.	Brunei	1.32	1.06	1.28
	26.	China	0.00	0.00	0.00
	27.	Malaysia	2.02	2.19	3.47
	28.	Singapore	0.00	0.00	0.00
	29.	South Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00
	30.	Japan	0.00	0.15	0.00
	31.	Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00
		SUB TOTAL	3.34	3.39	4.75
South America	32.	Brazil	3.78	3.41	4.14
	33.	Columbia	2.80	6.31	4.16
	34.	Equador	1.28	0.28	1.61
	35.	Panama	0.00	0.00	0.00
	36.	Argentina	0.00	0.15	0.15
	37.	Venezuela	21.91	21.58	24.40
		SUB TOTAL	29.77	31.73	34.46
Eurasia	38.	Azerbaijan	2.20	1.39	1.09
	39.	Kazakhstan	0.00	0.54	0.54

Region	Sl. No.	Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	40.	Russia	0.15	0.13	0.27
	41.	Norway	0.00	0.00	0.00
		SUB TOTAL	2.35	2.06	1.90
North America	42.	Canada	0.05	0.20	0.16
	43.	Mexico	4.06	4.94	5.06
	44.	Guatemala	0.00	0.04	0.00
		SUB TOTAL	4.11	5.17	5.22
Europe	45.	Turkey	0.00	0.00	0.00
	46.	UK	0.00	0.00	0.00
	47.	Albania	0.04	0.26	0.08
		SUB TOTAL	0.04	0.26	0.08
Australia	48.	Australia	0.23	0.37	0.09
		TOTAL	184.80	189.24	189.44

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

Statement-V

Country-wise import of petroleum products during 2012-13 to 2014-15 in TMT

Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Kuwait	981	835	775
S. Arabia	1116	1453	1765
U.A.E.	1446	1097	2054
Malaysia	202	66	161
Indonesia	0	2	0
Qatar	1820	2432	3520
Vietnam	0	1	0
Mauritius	0	1	0
Oman	59	50	18
Belgium	0	1	1
China	0	1	2
Singapore	562	194	205

Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
South Africa	2	1	
Taiwan	0	1	0
Norway	0	0	2
Bahrain	0	0	16
Poland	0	0	1
High Seas Sales	107	525	0
Others	9479	10058	12782
TOTAL	15774	16718	21301

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell Others include data from DGCI&S and private oil companies

Plan to increase import duty on iron-ore/steel

2848. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to increase import duty on iron ore and/or steel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

Differential export and import duty tariff for iron ore mined from Goa

2849. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce a differential export and import duty tariff structure for iron ore mined from Goa; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the above.

Steel plants set up in private sector

2850. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steel plants that have been set up in the private sector in the country during last five years;

(b) the details of the concessions given by Government for establishing steel plants in private sector;

(c) the details of the SC/ST persons employed by steel plants in private sector, which avails many concessions from Government; and

(d) if no, SC/ST persons are employed by steel plants in private sector, the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a de-regulated sector and therefore setting up of any steel plant in the country is governed by market dynamics and investment capacity of an industrialist. Details of units of crude steel producing steel plants in the private sector during the last five years are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of units
1.	2010-2011	1359
2.	2011-2012	1371
3.	2012-2013	1387
4.	2013-2014	1318
5.	2014-2015	1300

Source: JPC

(c) and (d) Government of India does not provide any concession to establish steel plants in private sector. Moreover, steel being a de-regulated sector, Government does not intervene in the matter of employment to any section of the society in the private steel plants.

Tourism infrastructure projects in States

2851. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects which have been started in order to develop tourism

infrastructure in various States including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal during the last two years;

(b) the details of Central financial assistance provided to the State Government for development of tourism infrastructure during the said period; and

(c) the details of achievements made so far in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The details of projects along with the funds provided to various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal for development of tourism infrastructure during the last two years *i.e.* 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 is given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

The implementation of tourism projects is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. During Eleventh Plan period and first three years of Twelfth Plan (*i.e.* during 2007-08 to 2014-15) a total number of 859 projects have reportedly been completed.

Statement-I

Details of projects along with the funds provided to various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal for development of tourism infrastructure during 2013-2014 and 2014-2015

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15	
		No.	Amt. Sanctioned	No.	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02	11	9515.53
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80	0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64	8	8455.35
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	3	3568.11
5.	Bihar	14	11109.85	3	4220.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	5	990.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	775.54
10.	Delhi	2	5768.98	0	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00	1	879.04
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	8	1487.25	3	121.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54	2	732.50
16.	Jharkhand	1	500.00	0	0.00
17.	Kerala	10	4065.63	0	0.00
18.	Karnataka	8	3228.71	1	5000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18	0	0.00
21.	Manipur	8	7234.84	7	14752.51
22.	Meghalaya	3	46.90	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	10	4711.16	3	4879.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29	5	3690.54
25.	Nagaland	11	5222.01	10	5980.20
26.	Odisha	12	6543.08	3	6488.34
27.	Puducherry	1	4848.16	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	2	1038.86	3	4831.98
29.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71	2	149.93
30.	Sikkim	14	10485.00	8	5200.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	8	3370.07	4	504.36
33.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32	4	3368.05
35.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67	1	391.69
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		234	154080.19	88	84495.62

Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

Statement-II

The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Coastal	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	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	50.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	2014-15	33.17
TOTAL					153.00

Statement-III

The list of projects sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme during 2014-15.

(₹ 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
GRAND TOTAL			78.58

**Seed money to Telangana for developing
eco-adventure tourism**

2852. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount proposed to be given as seed money to Telangana for developing eco-adventure tourism;

(b) what are the activities to be covered alongwith detailed road map; and

(c) the time by when these projects would be ready?

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 to develop theme-based tourist circuits. The Ministry has initially identified thirteen thematic circuits for development under the scheme 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, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit. All the State Governments/UTs including Telangana were advised to submit proposals as per scheme guidelines under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project for 'Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana' under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 91.62 crore and release of ₹ 18.32 crore towards payment of first instalment. The main components of the project include construction of floating jetties, pathways, approach roads, boating facilities, tourist facilitation centre, visiting amenities, solar lighting, illumination, parking, signages, public conveniences, log huts, eco-trails, water sports, landscaping etc. The project is likely to be completed within 24 months.

Persons employed in tourism industry in Maharashtra

2853. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the current number of people employed directly and indirectly with the tourism industry in Maharashtra;

(b) the importance of tourism industry in the State, which is likely to open India to various countries in South-Eastern region;

(c) the scope of tourism potential as a source of employment; and

(d) whether any specially dedicated schemes are being proposed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the Regional Tourism Satellite Account of the Maharashtra-2009-10, the number of persons employed directly and indirectly with the tourism sector in Maharashtra were 31.4 lakhs and 57.3 lakh, respectively.

(b) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism including assessing the potential of tourism of a particular State/Union Territory (UT) is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

MoT has launched following two 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. Thirteen 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, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit have been identified for development under this Scheme.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD): This 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. Ministry has identified thirteen cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwarka, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya and Patna for infrastructure development under PRASAD scheme.

Funds allocated to Punjab for development of tourism

2854. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being implemented and proposed to be implemented in the State of Punjab to develop and encourage tourism industry;

(b) the amount allocated/proposed to be allocated towards each of the schemes; and

(c) the money disbursed for each of the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development of tourism infrastructure is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects that are complete as per existing scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and submission of Utilization Certificates against the funds released earlier.

However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects under various schemes in the current year so far to the State of Punjab to develop and encourage tourism industry as given below:-

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Name of Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)	645.09	129.02
2.	To Create Employable Skills (Hunar Se Rozgar Tak)	Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)	298.22	149.11

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Organizing Fairs and Festivals (Sufi Festival at Mohali in Punjab).	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)	20.00	20.00
4.	Organizing Fairs and Festivals (Harivallabh Sangeet Samelan, Jalandhar and Rural Sports Mela Quila, Raipur District Ludhiana) in Punjab	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)	12.50	12.50
TOTAL			975.81	310.63

Weather forecast for tourist destinations

2855. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state as on date, what action has been taken by the Ministry in consultation with State Governments and Indian Meteorological Department to provide probable all weather conditions to tourists for major tourist destinations of our country and keeping in view that many developed nations have already developed such mechanism for tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) was providing the information on its website comprising of observed maximum temperature, minimum temperature, their departure from normal, 24-hour rainfall, sky condition and sunset/sunrise, moonset/moonrise timings alongwith 5-day weather forecasts of temperature, rainfall and warnings to 221 cities across the country till last year. Information on extreme weather events in the month alongwith all-time records, climatological data about mean daily maximum, minimum temperature, total rainfall, number of rainy days and mean number of days with hail, thunder, fog and squall etc. was also being provided. The above service has now been extended to 325 cities and its validity has also been extended from 5 days to 7 days. These cities include 106 tourist destinations across the country for which 7-day forecast is being issued twice a day. The information is posted on IMD website.

In addition, to expand the dissemination of the weather forecasts to tourists, the information regarding the prevailing weather and the forecast of various cities, is also provided on toll free number 1800 180 1717 through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS). IMD has also developed a mobile App called “Indian Weather” by

which initially, current weather and 4-days forecast for 220 cities was being provided. At present 80 additional cities have been added with Graphical User Interface (GUI) totally re-designed for better navigation.

IMD has also commenced 'nowcast' for extreme weather events like thunderstorm (3-hours validity) for 147 stations in the country. IMD is also issuing special forecasts for pilgrims of Char-Dham yatra, Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra, Sri Amarnathji Yatra and Kumbh Mela. IMD has recently started weather information for Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine comprising of (i) Yatra Route Weather Advisory, (ii) current observations, (iii) 6-hourly low level wind and temperature forecasts for helicopter operation; and (iv) 3-day forecasts and warnings for Jammu Division. Similar service is also being expanded to various other pilgrim/tourist destinations across the country with a focussed effort for Himalayan region and Severe Weather Warnings through various schemes.

Recently, highway forecasts have also been started by India Meteorological Department in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pudducherry. This service will be expanded to other States also.

Measures to attract foreign tourists

2856. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that arrival of foreign tourists have considerably decreased during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to attract foreign tourists; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when those measures are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There has been continuous increase in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India in the recent past. The numbers of FTAs in India along with growth rate during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

Year	FTAs (in million)	Growth Rate (%)
2012	6.58	4.3
2013	6.97	5.9
2014	7.68	10.2

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 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.

MoT has launched following two 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. Thirteen 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, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit have been identified for development under this Scheme.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD): This 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. Cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwarka, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya 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 and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the hospitality programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism 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 January to November, 2015 a total of 3,41,683 e-TV holders visited India indicating the success of the new online process.

Contribution of tourism sector to GDP

2857. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the year-wise contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP during the last three years;
- (b) what major steps are being taken by the Central Government to increase the earnings from the tourism sector; and
- (c) since Sindhudurga district from Maharashtra is the only district declared as 'tourism district' whether the Central Government would consider providing special grant to this district, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA)- 2009-10 and subsequent estimation for the next three years namely 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 6.77%, 6.76%, 6.76% and 6.88%, respectively.

(b) Various initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism to attract more foreign tourists in the country, which in turn increases the foreign exchange earnings from tourism 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.

- (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 and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the hospitality programme of the Ministry.

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(c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, MoT provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The 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 thirteen thematic circuits namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit for development under the Scheme.

The State Government of Maharashtra has submitted following proposals under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for consideration:

Sl. No.	Circuit	Project
1.	Coastal Circuit	Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit
2.	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Adasa, Dhapewada, Paradsingha religious circuit

Foreign tourists visiting India

2858. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) how many foreign tourists visited India in the year 2014-15;
- (b) whether this number increased or decreased from previous year, the details thereof;
- (c) the most visited places by foreign tourists in the country;
- (d) the steps taken to boost the number of tourists to India, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of method/system to identify new tourism places; and
- (f) how many such places have been identified so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during April 2014 to March 2015 were 7.76 million (Provisional).

(b) There was an increase of 6.33 lakhs in the FTAs during April 2014 to March 2015 as compared corresponding period of previous year.

(c) The top ten States/UTs in terms of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in India during 2014 are as below:

Sl. No.	State/ UT	FTVs	% Share
1.	Tamil Nadu	4657630	20.62
2.	Maharashtra	4389098	19.45
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2909735	12.89
4.	Delhi	2319046	10.28
5.	Rajasthan	1525574	6.76
6.	West Bengal	1375740	6.10
7.	Kerala	923366	4.09
8.	Bihar	829508	3.68
9.	Karnataka	561870	2.49

(d) 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.
- (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 and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the hospitality programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism 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 November, 2015 a total of 3,41,683 e-TV holders visited India indicating the success of the new online process.

(e) Recently, Ministry of Tourism has launched following two new schemes for development of tourism in thematic manner:

Swadesh Darshan: Swadesh Darshan was launched for development of theme based tourist circuits in a way that caters to both mass and niche tourism in a holistic manner.

The Tourist Circuits/Destinations would be identified by the MoT in consultations with the stakeholders and States, considering factors such as current tourist traffic, connectivity, potential and significance attached to the sites, holistic tourist experience, etc.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD): This 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. The Pilgrimage Destinations under PRASAD would be identified by the MoT in consultations with the stakeholders and States considering the factors such as importance of the site, current tourist traffic, connectivity, potential and holistic tourist experience, etc.

(f) The Ministry has identified thirteen thematic circuits namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwarka, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development under PRASAD Scheme.

Development and promotion of new tourism locations

2859. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to develop and promote new tourism locations in the country;

- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the same;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative to improve connectivity and facilities at these new tourism locations;
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced two new schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive and Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. Under PRASAD thirteen cities have been identified for development initially, namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwaraka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kedarnath, Kamakhya and Patna. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme also, thirteen thematic circuits have been identified initially, 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, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under these Schemes the focus is on integrated development of tourist infrastructure including connectivity and facilities in the country.

The details of projects sanctioned under both the schemes are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of new schemes integrated development of tourist infrastructure

(a) Details of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
Year — 2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Circuit-Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	Construction of Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya, Bihar	33.17
Year — 2015-16			
1.	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom- Moreh	89.66
2.	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking-Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang- Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu- Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
3.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37
4.	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and other destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96
5.	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri- Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22
8.	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana	91.62
9.	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco-Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala	99.22

1	2	3	4
10.	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91

(b) Details of the projects sanctioned under the PRASAD Scheme

Year — 2014-15

1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.35
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00

Year – 2015-16

1.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
2.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36
4.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98

Privatisation of ITDC hotels

2860. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to privatise at least 8 of its 16 hotels to gradually ease out of the core hotel business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked ITDC to review all its hotels with the exception of its flagship Hotel Ashok in the capital and recommend viable financial models to reach within the next two months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to sub-lease/give on O&M (Operation and Management) contract the following properties of ITDC and its joint venture companies which have been leased by the State Governments/State Agency to ITDC and its joint venture companies:

Sl. No.	Name of Hotel
Hotels operated by ITDC	
1.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok at Jaipur
2.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar
3.	Hotel Jammu Ashok at Jammu
4.	Incomplete Hotel Project at Gulmarg
5.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel at Mysore
Joint Venture Hotels	
6.	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok at Guwahati
7.	Hotel Lake View Ashok at Bhopal
8.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok at Ranchi

Process has been initiated to obtain the approval/No Objection of the State Government to sub-lease/give on O&M contract these leased properties. In cases where the State Governments are reluctant to extend the lease, the property may be offered to the State Government.

(c) and (d) Presently the Government is considering the proposal to sub-lease/give on Operation and Management (O&M) contract the above eight properties of ITDC and its joint venture companies.

Employment potential in tourism and hospitality industry

2861. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that according to the Human Resource and Skill Requirement Reports released, the travel, tourism and hospitality industry in India together employed 6.96 million people in 2013 and are expected to provide employment to 13.44 million people over the next decade;

(b) whether the Ministry has prepared a road map as to how this expansion will be carried out, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details and break-up of employment opportunity based on the category of employment; and

(d) whether the Ministry will be making additional investment in creating skilled labour for this sector or will it tap into the current pool of the hospitality sector?

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

(b) The manpower requirement of Tourism and Hospitality Sector is market driven. The Ministry of Tourism on its part aims to sustain the effort to skill the targeted groups of employment. The Ministry drives its efforts through the Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, State Tourism Development Corporations and the classified hotels amongst others. The Ministry of Tourism also aims to sustain the efforts to test and formally certify the skills of the existing service providers in the Sector.

(c) As per the report of National Skill Development Corporation on “Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the Travel, Tourism and Hospitality Sector (2013-17, 2017-22)” the sub-sector-wise break-up of employment in the year 2022 is as follows:

Sub Sector	Employment in 2022
Hotels	2.30 million
Restaurants	10.49 million
Travel Agents and Tour Operators	0.66 million

(d) The Ministry would meet the expanding demand of skilled and trained manpower by providing hospitality education to students as well as certifying and upgrading skills of existing service providers. The Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2015-16 for the Scheme of Assistance to IHMs/FCI/IITTM/NCHMCT was ₹ 165.00 crore and that for the Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers was ₹ 88.05 crore.

Tourism projects in Himachal Pradesh

2862. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to provide special funds for promoting certain fairs and festivals and tourism projects in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the tourism projects announced/approved for infrastructure development in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years along with the present status of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has been providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including fairs, festivals and tourism related events identified in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to the availability of funds and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise list of tourism projects including fairs and festivals and amount sanctioned during the last three years (*i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of the tourism projects sanctioned for infrastructure development (PIDDC) in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and its present status is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State/Union Territory-wise list of tourism projects and amount sanctioned for the last three years (i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No.	Amt. Sanctioned	No.	Amt. Sanctioned	No.	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6278.73	14	4532.02	11	9515.53
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	0	0.00	1	4588.80	0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6612.50	11	7473.64	8	8455.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3568.11
5.	Bihar	1	500.00	14	11109.85	3	4220.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	990.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	775.54
10.	Delhi	2	2461.91	2	5768.98	0	0.00
11.	Goa	2	50.00	0	0.00	1	879.04
12.	Gujarat	1	486.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	0	0.00	8	1487.25	3	121.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88	1	3371.52	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00	15	7618.54	2	732.50
16.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71	1	500.00	0	0.00
17.	Kerala	6	7826.53	10	4065.63	0	0.00
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00	8	3228.71	1	5000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	5	7914.79	6	6795.18	0	0.00
21.	Manipur	7	3595.62	8	7234.84	7	14752.51
22.	Meghalaya	1	17.94	3	46.90	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	3	49.15	10	4711.16	3	4879.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20989.75	9	10021.29	5	3690.54
25.	Nagaland	11	4556.66	11	5222.01	10	5980.20
26.	Odisha	2	61.30	12	6543.08	3	6488.34
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	1	4848.16	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	2	50.00	2	1038.86	3	4831.98
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	10	5174.71	2	149.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Sikkim	13	7020.18	14	10485.00	8	5200.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	5	4191.34	8	3370.07	4	504.36
33.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15	26	13071.32	4	3368.05
35.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47	29	21772.67	1	391.69
36.	West Bengal	3	4694.46	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		158	103358.79	234	154080.19	88	84495.62

Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC). Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

Statement-II

Details of the tourism projects sanctioned for infrastructure development (PIDDC) in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 and its present status

(₹ in lakh)

Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Present status
1	2	3
2012-13		
Tourism Development of Activities in Swarghat Area in Mandi Distt. Himachal Pradesh	459.02	Ongoing
Development Activities in Sarkaghat Area in Mandi as Tourism Development in Himachal Pradesh	464.71	Ongoing
Integrated Development of Dhauladhar Range Wayside Amenities in Himachal Pradesh	797.44	Ongoing
Integrated Development of Shiwalik Range as a Tourist Circuit by way of Providing Wayside Amenities in Himachal Pradesh.	797.44	Ongoing
Integrated Development of Tourism Destination by way of creating Parking Facilities at Major Places in Himachal Pradesh.	461.27	Ongoing
TOTAL	2979.88	

1	2	3
2013-14		
Integrated Development of Kullu-Manali as a Mega Tourist Circuit in Himachal Pradesh.	3371.52	Ongoing
TOTAL	3371.52	
2014-15	Nil	

Funds spent on tribal development

2863. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was spent for tribal development during the last three years;

(b) how much of these amounts were spent on education, health and rehabilitation of tribals; and

(c) which State had done best in these, which was the worst and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The details of scheme-wise releases for education, health and rehabilitation for tribal development during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry does not assess States in this respect.

Statement

*Scheme-wise funds released during the last three years
(i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/University	Funds Released		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys to State Governments/UT Administrations	7800.00	10105.50	6824.01

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan to State Governments/UT Administrations	6100.00	7217.00	4524.00
3.	Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to State Governments/UT Administrations	265.00	496.63	485.70
4.	Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students to State Governments/UT Administrations	73074.35	74839.41	72098.18
5.	Scheme of Upgradation of Merit to State Governments/UT Adms.	31.505	6.24	0.00
6.	Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students Studying in classes IX and X to State Governments/UT	11173.00	21943.19	20070.88
7.	Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) to Ministry of External Affairs	100.00	68.00	99.13
8.	Scheme of Top Class Education for ST Students to concerned Institutes.	1011.00	950.00	1017.54
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students (RGNF) to University Grants Commission	1300.00	2803.00	4661.00
10.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working of STs*	1809.00	4000.00	4450.00
11.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes to Voluntary Organisations	45.00	118.00	12.00
12.	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts to VOs/ State Societies**	741.00	4030.00	3500.00
13.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to VOs	168.00	271.00	270.00
14.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) to State Governments/UT Adms.	17850.00	20690.00	18000.00

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Programme Article 275 (1) of the Constitution to State Governments	81999.78	109713.98	113264.16
16.	Programme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) to State Governments	85254.25	105000.00	103999.38
17.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) to States/UTs	***	***	10000.00
18.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes	416.21	274.41	1641.00
19.	Centre of Excellence Scheme	64.73	28.82	159.89
20.	Scheme of Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce to States	1300.00	1000.00	1109.00
21.	Scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP to States	0.00	109.24	84.80
22.	(a) Disbursements made by NSTFDC to SCA/States	12757.86	13250.75	15335.77
	(b) Disbursement made by NSTFDC to National Co-operative Development Corporation of States	519.85	884.25	161.29
	(c) Education Loan Scheme of NSTFDC for States	73.68	219.10	132.96

*Education Projects (Residential/Non-Residential Schools, Hostels) and Health Projects (10-Bedded Hospitals, Mobile Dispensary) and also funded, among other projects under the scheme.

**Educational Complexes for STs Girls are funded under the scheme.

*** The VKY Scheme has been launched from 2014-15 only.

Progress under ‘Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce’ scheme

2864. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the ‘Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce’ scheme, till date;

(b) the State-wise grants provided by Government to tribal population under the scheme; and

(c) the progress made under the ‘Tribal Information System-TRIBAL PRODUCE NET’ scheme, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements a Central Sector Scheme namely ‘Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce’ under which funds are released to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (STDCC), State Forest Development Corporation (STDCs), Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Federations (MFPTDFs) etc. Under the scheme, funds are released to States Governments, State Implementing Agencies and TRIFED and not to the tribal population directly. The details of the Grants-in-Aid provided to State Governments during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no scheme called ‘Tribal Information System-TRIBAL PRODUCE NET’ in this Ministry. However, TRIFED has established a portal www.trifed.in for MFPs under the scheme “Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP”. The portal has been designed to be a one stop solution for information need on MFPs and facilitate stakeholders in MFP trade to take informed decisions. MFPNET is one of the most important aspects of this portal which is a network of stakeholders in the trade of MFPs including individuals, agencies, institutions etc. interested in MFP. The main objective of establishing this network is to bring in public domain trade information for use by different stakeholders. The information is available commodity wise and State-wise for different markets. It is a platform to collect and disseminate MFP trade related information, latest developments in this field etc. The portal has a facility to send emails and SMS messages about market rates of different MFP items from across the country. MFPNET also offers the facility whereby registered traders can upload their buy and sell requirement. Based on the requirement buyers and sellers can contact each other directly.

Statement

Detail of funds released to the State Governments and TRIFED under the Scheme during the last 3 years are as under

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	264.00	120.00	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.00	-	232.00
6.	Gujarat	160.00	177.00	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	-	6.00	206.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	245.00	67.07	-
12.	Manipur	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	106.00	-
14.	Odisha	233.00	193.00	138.30
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	56.00
16.	Tripura	52.00	54.00	119.93
17.	West Bengal	126.00	231.93	356.00
18.	Mizoram	24.00	45.00	-
19.	TRIFED	4724.00	3431.00	3082.00

Availing of RGNF by tribal students

2865. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many tribal students availed Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D during the last three years in the country;

(b) the State-wise details for each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of amount spent on these fellowships for each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The information is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The details of funds released to the University Grants Commission under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe Students (RGNF) during the last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

2012-13	1300.00
2013-14	2803.00
2014-15	4661.00

Statement

State-wise number of candidates selected under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships (RGNF) during last three years i.e. from 2012-13 to 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of ST candidates selected under the scheme of RGNF for ST students		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	40	22
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	12	7
4.	Assam	31	50	26
5.	Bihar	6	3	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	16	10	53
7.	Goa	1	1	1
8.	Gujarat	58	58	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	18	10
11.	Jharkhand	50	57	56
12.	Karnataka	27	27	27

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	3	3	3
14.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	96	95	95
16.	Maharashtra	66	36	66
17.	Manipur	11	14	7
18.	Meghalaya	19	28	16
19.	Mizoram	11	14	7
20.	Nagaland	18	26	14
21.	Odisha	63	64	63
22.	Rajasthan	57	56	56
23.	Sikkim	3	2	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5
25.	Telangana	0	0	18
26.	Tripura	10	7	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
28.	Uttarakhand	3	2	2
29.	West Bengal	35	35	35
TOTAL		667	667	667

Documenting practices of tribal medicine

2866. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to document various practices of tribal medicine in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is making continuous efforts for conservation and dissemination of traditional knowledge of folk and tribal communities of India. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also advised the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in various States/UT for documentation of tribal medicines and medicinal practices not only as

very useful medical practices but also for the sake of conservation of bio-diversity and also preservation of rich heritage. With this end in view, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also supported specific proposals of TRIs Manipur (Tribal Medicines and Healing practices), Assam (Documentation of Medicinal Plants), Tripura (Workshop on “Medicinal Plant and Practices Among Tribal”) and Rajasthan (Traditional Medical Practices, Medicine and Plants) during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in this regard.

Decline in population of tribal communities in Central India

2867. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that population of some tribal communities in Central India is on the wane;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take to arrest the decline in population of such tribal communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Among Scheduled Tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population. 75 such groups in 18 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). States/UT-wise list of PVTGs covering Central India also, is given in the Statement (*See below*). Most of these groups are small in number, have not attained any significant level of social and economic progress and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. Therefore, they become the most vulnerable sections among the Scheduled Tribes and priority is required to be accorded for their protection, checking the declining trend of their population and their development.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)” for the overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that a visible impact is made in improvement of the quality of life of PVTGs. The funds under this scheme are made available to the States/UTs having PVTG population for important items/activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs and which are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government.

Statement*State/UT-wise list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of PVTGs
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1. Bodo Gadaba 2. Bondo Poroja 3. Chenchu 4. Dongria Khond 5. Gutob Gadaba 6. Khond Poroja 7. Kolam 8. Kondareddis 9. Konda Savaras 10. Kutia Khond 11. Parengi Poroja 12. Thoti
2.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13. Asurs 14. Birhor 15. Birjia 16. Hill Kharia 17. Korwas 18. Mal Paharia 19. Parhaiyas 20. Sauria Paharia 21. Savar
3.	Gujarat	22. Kathodi 23. Kotwalia 24. Padhar 25. Siddi 26. Kolgha
4.	Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba 28. Koraga

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of PVTGs
5.	Kerala	29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans)
		30. Kadar
		31. Kattunayakan
		32. Kurumbas
		33. Koraga
6.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Marias
		35. Baigas
		36. Bharias
		37. Hill Korbas
		38. Kamars
		39. Saharias
		40. Birhor
7.	Maharashtra	41. Katkaria (Kathodia)
		42. Kolam
		43. Maria Gond
8.	Manipur	44. Marram Nagas
9.	Odisha	45. Birhor
		46. Bondo
		47. Didayi
		48. Dongria-Khond
		49. Juangs
		50. Kharias
		51. Kutia Kondh
		52. Lanjia Sauras
		53. Lodhas
		54. Mankidias
		55. Paudi Bhuyans
		56. Soura
		57. Chuktia Bhunjia

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of PVTGs
10.	Rajasthan	58. Seharis
11.	Tamil Nadu	59. Kattu Nayakans
		60. Kotas
		61. Kurumbas
		62. Irulas
		63. Paniyans
		64. Todas
12.	Tripura	65. Reangs
13.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66. Buxas
		67. Rajis
14.	West Bengal	68. Birhor
		69. Lodhas
		70. Totos
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese
		72. Jarawas
		73. Onges
		74. Sentinelese
		75. Shom Pens

Diversion of tribal funds by NGOs

2868. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has randomly conducted survey revealing that NGOs have diverted funds meant for welfare of tribals to other purposes and have even used the funds to construct private houses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that bureaucrats have changed the rules to favour NGOs;

(c) if so, the details of (a) and (b) above and other findings of survey; and

(d) if so, the State-wise action the Ministry has taken against the NGOs and bureaucrats for such lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) This Ministry has not

conducted any such survey nor aware of any such survey conducted by any other Government agencies.

(b) The schemes under which projects run by NGOs for the welfare of STs and funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have last been revised in 2008 and 2009. However, the revision of schemes has been done keeping in view the overall interest of Scheduled Tribes of the country.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

Participation of youth in political processes

2869. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that previously the participation of youth in nation's progress was emphasized only in the economic and social sphere, and was silent on participation in political decision-making, however, the 2014 National Youth Policy emphasized on the requirement for a detailed analysis in order to create effective policies and programmes to enable youth participation in politics;

(b) if so, the details of tangible measures taken towards this objective; and

(c) whether there are any attractive and appropriate reward systems created to incentivise youth to engage in political processes to strengthen democracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Effective participation of youth in politics and governance is one of the key priority areas of the National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014). The Policy states that it is important to ensure that youth participate in politics at all levels, from the grassroots to the national stage. The participation can be by way of the youth directly taking part in the political activities and also by active participation in the electoral process by casting their votes.

During recent years, there is considerable improvement in youth participation in politics. The Political Parties are facilitating participation of youth in politics. For instance, the number of parliamentarians in the age group of 25-30 years increased from 6 in the 15th Lok Sabha to 12 in the 16th Lok Sabha. The participation of youth in political process by way of casting their votes is also increasing. In fact, during the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the voter turnout was as high as 66.4%, in increase of over 8.2% over the last Lok Sabha elections in 2009 and a large proportion of this increase was due to young voters coming out and casting their votes. In this regard, the SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) Programme of Election Commission of India played a key role.

**Complaints of disturbed psychological well being
of female SAI trainees**

2870. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of several complaints regarding living conditions and disturbed psychological well-being of the female Sports Authority of India (SAI) trainees;

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

(c) whether SAI is hiring counsellors to interact with female SAI trainees for their psychological well-being;

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

(e) the centre-wise details of other steps taken/being taken to enhance the facilities and security to the female athletes including female trainees residing in different SAI hostels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The living conditions in most Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres are reasonably good. Complaints with regard to the following SAI Training Centres (STC) were received and necessary funds have been sanctioned to carry out major repairs/renovations through the respective Regional Centres:

- Boys Hostel Building of STC, Bhiwani
- Hostel Building of STC, Alwar
- Boys and Girls Hostel building at STC, Imphal.

SAI provides regular maintenance grant of upto ₹ 20 lakhs to each training centre for regular upkeep of the existing facilities. However, for the Centres which require major repairs/renovation, proposals are examined on case to case basis and works for upgradation/ creation of facilities are taken up accordingly.

Further an Expert Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) under the Chairmanship of Ms. Ashwini Nachappa, renowned Athlete to look into functioning of SAI STC/Special Area Games (SAG) Centres and to suggest remedial measures for improving the existing conditions and facilities in the Centres.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Psychologists/Counselors are available to interact with female trainees at various SAI Regional Centres. They are either on rolls of SAI or have

been engaged on contract or fortnightly visit basis. Orders have been issued to all SAI Regional Centres to ensure that Psychologists/Counselors are engaged to counsel young athletes specially, the girl trainees in the Centres.

(e) SAI has taken following steps to ensure security and well-being of its female athletes residing in SAI Centres/hostels:

- (1) Posting of full time lady warden in SAI Centres having female trainees.
- (2) Round the clock security arrangements for regular watch and ward of the Centre.
- (3) In-charge, SAI Training Centres and coaches have been advised to be more vigilant and sensitive towards the concerns of the female trainees.
- (4) Yoga has been introduced as a compulsory activity in SAI Training Centres and part time Yoga Teachers/Instructors have been engaged to ensure holistic development and emotional well-being of the trainees.
- (5) School-going trainees provided with services of suitable tuition masters/teachers to assist them in academic matters.
- (6) To provide them reading room having newspapers, magazines, journals and recreational/leisure activities during free time.
- (7) Regular meeting with the parents of both boys and girl trainees by the Centre Incharge and Coaches.
- (8) A 24X7 helpline for SAI Trainees for redressal of their grievances specially for reporting cases of sexual harassment, ragging etc.
- (9) Nodal Officers have been appointed for each STC/SAG Centres to take up proposals requiring immediate and long term development of the Centre.
- (10) Upgradation/repair/renovation of sports infrastructure in various SAI Centres on fast track basis.

Ragging in SAI hostels

2871. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of complaints received regarding ragging prevalent in Sports Authority of India (SAI) hostels in the country along with the action taken thereon during last three years and the current year;

(b) the status of availability of counsellors for junior athletes especially for girls in all the centres of SAI;

(c) whether it is a fact that not many studies have been conducted by Government on gender issues in sports, such as performance of women athletes, self-image, social

status and participation in sports, sexual harassment, political and economic factors in sports, etc.; and

(d) if so, whether Government plans to conduct such studies in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Only two complaints of ragging have been reported from Physical Education Students of Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala during the last 3 years. The complaints were referred to the local police and the accused were suspended. No other complaint alleging ragging has been received from any of the SAI Centres.

(b) Sports Psychologists/Counselors are available at various SAI Regional Centres. They are either on rolls of SAI or have been engaged on contract or fortnightly visit basis. Orders have been issued to all SAI Regional Centres to ensure that Psychologists/Counselors are engaged to counsel young athletes, specially at Centres having girl trainees. In most of the STCs, part time Yoga instructors have been engaged for holistic development and emotional well-being of SAI trainees.

(c) and (d) Workshops are held periodically on gender sensitization and sexual harassment. While SAI has not conducted any study on this issue, there is an overall awareness on such issues amongst staff/ coaches and trainees of SAI. There are sexual harassment redressal cells in all SAI Regional Centres which promptly respond to any allegation of sexual harassment. A Committee was set up comprising of Shri P. Gopichand and Ms. Ashwini Nachappa who have submitted a report in this regard to this Ministry.

Programmes for youth development

†2872. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being implemented for promotion of youth development in the country;

(b) whether fund is being provided to the States for encouragement and development of youth;

(c) if so, the details of funds provided under these heads to the States in the year 2014, 2015 and 2016; and

(d) whether the Ministry would provide more funds to the new, hilly and backward States for development of youth?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The following programmes are being implemented for promotion of youth development in the country:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)
3.	National Youth Corps (NYC)
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)
5.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)
6.	International Co-operation Including Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP)
7.	Promotion of Scouts and Guiding
8.	Youth Hostel (YH)
9.	National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)
10.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)
11.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (LNIPE)
12.	Special Cash Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events Including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award
13.	Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons
14.	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)
15.	Human Resource Development in Sports
16.	National Sports Development Fund
17.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)
18.	Anti-Doping Activities [National Anti Doping Agency (NADA); National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL); Scheme for Contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)]
19.	Promotion of Sports Among Disabled
20.	SAI Stadia Renovation
21.	National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine
22.	National Institute of Sports Coaching
23.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre at LNIPE, Gwalior

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
24.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the Country (INSTALL)
25.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K
26.	Sports University in North-East
27.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme
28.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)

(b) to (d) Funds are being provided for implementation of the above programmes all over the country. The programmes for encouragement and development of youth are open for youth across the country including new, hilly and backward States. The programmes are implemented through various implementing agencies. Out of the above programmes, National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) are Centrally Sponsored Schemes, under which funds are placed with State Governments. RGKA was introduced by restructuring the erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme and the same is being implemented since 2014-15. The details of the funds released under NSS and PYKKA/RGKA to States/UTs are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). In addition, funds are also released to State Governments under some components of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), the details of which are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Grants released to States/UTs under NSS programmes

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grants Released (in ₹)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	347700	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53914431	49333909	47073962
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3206250	3206250	3462750
4.	Assam	11906046	11831063	—
5.	Bihar	—	8725457	—
6.	Chandigarh	3161125	3107959	5283067
7.	Chhattisgarh	17379554	23191875	23191575

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	252700	410310	470250
9.	Daman and Diu	356250	621637	621637
10.	Delhi	7861583	525000	53,70,900
11.	Goa	4848682	—	—
12.	Gujarat	26667720	40162344	43366313
13.	Haryana	17410920	—	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3228631	22923689	23501314
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6898564	—	—
16.	Jharkhand	8446497	5300780	—
17.	Karnataka	43637909	54035561	86342615
18.	Kerala	28651137	44239125	44175074
19.	Lakshadweep	356250	456758	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21818761	42522431	36932362
21.	Maharashtra	60738373	115052752	94854216
22.	Manipur	5121023	5258250	—
23.	Meghalaya	9486802	9426375	9426375
24.	Mizoram	8229375	7406438	7598813
25.	Nagaland	2261689	2340563	—
26.	Odisha	16392916	26658188	—
27.	Puducherry	3319182	2833362	2858026
28.	Punjab	24837751	—	36035694
29.	Rajasthan	29091976	47263375	—
30.	Sikkim	4145382	4181063	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	61269259	—	94576135
32.	Telangana**	—	33241688	32741915
33.	Tripura	8249681	8208000	—
34.	Uttar Pradesh	73066876	65748922	54900650
35.	Uttarakhand	19915088	12362155	—
36.	West Bengal	15515727	25236750	25236750

** The state of Telangana came into existence on 2nd June 2014.

Statement-II

*Details of funds released under PYKKA during 2013-14 and
under RGKA during 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(In ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Released upto 30.11.2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72700000	30561024	27450000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	---	6800000	---
3.	Assam	---	12700000	---
4.	Gujarat	---	58370000	---
5.	Haryana	51500000	30522318	---
6.	Himachal Pradesh	38200000	17960000	7242949
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	---	11324700	---
8.	Jharkhand	---	2550000	---
9.	Karnataka	130600000	59056993	---
10.	Kerala	---	41669356	---
11.	Madhya Pradesh	372000000	88495641	---
12.	Maharashtra	---	51836656	---
13.	Manipur	---	14180470	4710000
14.	Meghalaya	5500000	9888875	---
15.	Mizoram	49100000	13325383	1774950
16.	Nagaland	60000000	---	---
17.	Odisha	78000000	46960000	39012926
18.	Punjab	15800000	34880000	11182664
19.	Rajasthan	---	---	18487500
20.	Sikkim	7900000	6060000	---
21.	Tamil Nadu	154700000	---	3526000
22.	Tripura	52100000	14456304	---
23.	Uttar Pradesh	60700000	132475574	---
24.	Uttarakhand	240400000	16978503	---
25.	West Bengal	---	51095703	---
26.	Telangana	---	76000000	---

Statement-III

*Details of funds released to States/UTs under some components of
National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
(NPYAD during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.*

(In ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds released			Remarks
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1.	Jharkhand	468750	---	---	For conducting Adventure Programmes
2.	Punjab	17500000	---	---	For organizing
3.	Assam	---	54000000	---	National Youth Festival
4.	Chhattisgarh	---	----	20000000	

Identification of talent in sports

2873. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to identify and pick up talent in sports activities;

(b) if so, the details of talented youth picked up from the State of Odisha;

(c) how many of such youth from the tribal area of Odisha have been picked up; and

(d) the details of such talented tribal youth who have been picked up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has formulated the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) through which talented sportspersons, including those from rural areas of the country, will be identified and nurtured so as to enable them to participate in National and International Sports events, win medals and bring laurels to the country. The guidelines for implementation of the scheme have been issued to all States/UTs on 20.02.2015.

In addition, the SAI also conducts sports talent identification through its various sports promotional schemes. The sports promotional schemes implemented by SAI envisage identification of sports talent from among the youth in the age group of 8-25 years in 27 sports disciplines through its 10 Regional Centres and 02

Educational Institutions in the country. The selected trainees are nurtured to excel in the National and International Competitions and are provided with the facilities in the form of expert coaches, sports equipments, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure educational expenses, medical/ insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

Presently, the following sports promotional schemes under residential and non-residential basis are implemented by SAI throughout the country.

- National Sports Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centres of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence
- National Sports Academy

(b) No talent identification has taken place under the NSTSS so far as steps are being taken to restructure the Scheme in consultations with States. However, under the above SAI Schemes total 266 talented sports persons (165 boys and 101 girls) in 10 sports disciplines are being trained in 08 SAI Centres spread throughout the State of Odisha. The scheme-wise/centre-wise/discipline-wise sports persons trained in the State of Odisha during the year 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Special Area Games Scheme implemented by SAI particularly inducts talent from the tribal youth and at present SAI is running 02 SAG Centres at Sundergarh and Jagatpur in the State of Odisha where 103 trainees (50 boys and 53 girls) are being trained in the discipline of Archery, Athletics, Hockey, Rowing, Canoeing and Kayaking. 25 athletic girls from the tribal belt of Sundergarh are also being trained at SAI adopted St. Mary Government High School, Sundergarh under NSTC Schools. Further, the sports persons presently being trained in other SAI Schemes also come from the tribal belts of State of Odisha.

Statement*Details of SAI Schemes in the State of Odisha during the year 2015-2016***National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme**

Sl. No.	School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
Odisha								
1.	St. Mary Government High School, Sundergarh	Athletics	0	0	0	0	25	25
TOTAL			0	0	0	0	25	25

Adopted Akharas

Odisha								
1	Gurukul Ashram, Amsena, Nuapada	Wrestling	0	0	0	09	05	14
TOTAL			0	0	0	09	05	14

Sai Training Centers (STC) Scheme

Odisha								
1	Cuttack	Athletics	16	08	24	0	0	0
		Basketball	10	0	10	0	0	0
		Football	18	0	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	44	08	52	0	0	0
2	Dhankenal	Athletics	01	0	01	0	04	04
		Kabaddi	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	06	0	06	0	0	0
		Wrestling	09	0	09	0	0	0
		TOTAL	30	0	30	0	04	04
		G. TOTAL	74	08	82	0	04	04

N.B.: B = Boys, G = Girls, T = Total

Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme

Sl. No.	States/Centre	Disciplines	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
Odisha								
1.	Jagatpur	Canoeing and Kayaking	07	03	10	0	0	0
		Rowing	06	09	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	13	12	25	0	0	0
2.	Sundergarh	Archery	11	06	17	0	0	0
		Athletic	03	13	16	0	0	0
		Hockey	23	22	45	0	0	0
		TOTAL	37	41	78	0	0	0
		G. TOTAL	50	53	103	0	0	0

Extension Centre of STC/ SAG Centers

Odisha								
1.	SAI Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL), Koraput	Archery	0	0	0	11	0	11
		Football	0	0	0	21	0	21
		TOTAL	0	0	0	32	0	32

Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme

Odisha								
1	Jagatpur	Rowing	0	06	06	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	06	06	0	0	0

Summary

Sl. No.	Scheme(s)	No. of Centres	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	NSTC Regular School	01	0	0	0	0	25	25
2.	Akharas	01	0	0	0	09	05	14
3.	STC	02	74	08	82	0	04	04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	SAG	02	50	53	103	0	0	0
5	Ext. Centre of STC/ SAG	01	0	0	0	32	0	32
6	COE	01	0	06	06	0	0	0
TOTAL		8	124	67	191	41	34	75
				Boys			Girls	
GRAND TOTAL		165	101			266		

N.B.: B = Boys, G = Girls, T = Total

Inadequate strength of young players

†2874. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of young players in any sports in the country is inadequate;

(b) if so, whether in the absence of young player, only aged and old styled players are selected for international matches;

(c) if so, the total number of matches of cricket, hockey, football, volleyball and kabbadi lost by them during the last five years; and

(d) the reasons for not selecting emerging and young players on priority for better performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Differences between senior badminton players and national coach

2875. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the differences between a section of senior badminton players and the national coach; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider directing the Badminton Association of India to address the issues responsible for the spat?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of youth hostels in Andhra Pradesh

2876. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering setting up a chain of youth hostels in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in places like Vijayawada, Kadapa and Tirupati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has already set up five youth hostels in Andhra Pradesh. The Youth Hostels are located in Vijayawada, Kadapa, Tirupati, Vishakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

Justice Lodha Commission to suggest constitutional changes to the BCCI

2877. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Lodha Commission had been appointed to suggest constitutional and structural changes to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(c) what are the main recommendations of the report;

(d) whether BCCI has raised any objections to the recommendations of the report; and

(e) whether Government has decided to accept the recommendations of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, BCCI has informed that the Justice Lodha Committee appointed by Hon'ble Supreme Court has not submitted report regarding changes in rules and regulations of BCCI.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Funds allocated for development of sports

†2878. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, sports-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated for development of sports to State Governments during the last five years by the Central Government;

(b) the details of funds allocated for construction of stadiums in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years and the locations thereof; and

(c) whether construction work of the stadiums has been finished, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme for development 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 construction of a sports complex in each block of the country both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines on land measuring about six-seven acres at a total cost of ₹ 1.60 crore (₹ 80 lakh each for outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall). There is also a provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Department of Sports. The RGKA Scheme also provides for grant-in-aid for holding competitions at various levels. Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), the Ministry provides assistance for creating sports infrastructure in urban areas.

The State-wise and year-wise details of funds released to States/UTs for development of infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 are given in Statement-I (See below). The State-wise and year-wise details of funds released to States/UTs for conduct of annual sports competitions and under RGKA Scheme during 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (See below). Sports-wise details of funds released to States/UTs is not maintained in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

No funds have been allocated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for construction of stadiums in the country including Madhya Pradesh. However, the details of funds sanctioned under USIS to States/UTs and other eligible entities for creating sports infrastructure in urban areas of the country, including Madhya Pradesh during the last five years, are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Only five projects have been completed under USIS since inception of the Scheme from 2010-11, details of which are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

Statement-I

The State-wise and year-wise details of funds released to States/UTs for development of infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Infra-structure	Compet-ition	Total	Infra-structure	Compet-ition	Total	Infra-structure	Compet-ition	Total	Infra-structure	Compet-ition	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	11.26	37.24	25.98	0	25.98	10.63	11.5	22.13	7.27	0	7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.51	2.05	12.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	3.34	3.34	0	0	0	10.28	0	10.28	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	6.19	6.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2.01	2.01	0	2.23	2.23	25.27	2.31	27.58	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0.26	0.26	0	0	0	0.18	0	0.18	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2.55	2.69	5.24	13.43	0	13.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	14.43	1.81	16.24	5.09	1.6	6.69	0	0.85	0.85	3.34	1.81	5.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.8	1.33	10.13	3.66	1.24	4.9	6.34	1.26	7.6	2.99	0.83	3.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2.1	2.1	0.56	0	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	3.16	3.16	2.4	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	14.86	2.94	17.8	0	2.17	2.17	9.61	3.27	12.88	10.2	2.86	13.06
13.	Kerala	11.17	1.32	12.49	0	0.23	0.23	10.36	0	10.36	0	0	0

14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	4.79	4.79	4.79	39.99	4.91	44.9	0	4.75	4.75	32.55	4.65	37.2
15.	Maharashtra	41.94	4.36	46.3	0	0	0	0	0	3.44	3.44	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.22	0	0	0.22	0	1.02	1.02	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1.19	0.79	1.98	1.72	2.07	0.08	1.8	0	0.67	0.67	0.44	0.11	0.55
18.	Mizoram	2.27	0.71	2.98	2.07	7.34	0.1	2.17	2.07	1.29	3.36	4.1	0.81	4.91
19.	Nagaland	2.96	0.13	3.09	4.7	0	0	4.7	0	1.03	1.03	6	0	6
20.	Odisha	5.98	4.27	10.25	7.34	0	0	7.34	19.21	4.39	23.6	7.53	0.27	7.8
21.	Punjab	26.66	1.85	28.51	0	2.75	1.72	0	0	0.24	0.24	0	1.58	1.58
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	2.75	1.72	4.47	0	3.88	3.88	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	2.02	0	2.02	1.66	0	1.2	2.86	2.51	1.12	3.63	0.79	0	0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	5.1	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.25	6.58	8.89	15.47
25.	Tripura	3.24	0.78	4.02	4.09	0	0.79	4.88	0	0.92	0.92	4.3	0.91	5.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	62.27	9.47	71.74	18.39	8.2	26.59	9.03	0	9.03	9.03	4.92	1.15	6.07
27.	Uttarakhand	19.43	1.47	20.9	0	1.4	3.38	1.28	4.66	1.2	24.04	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	2.32	3.31	5.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UTs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	0	1.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chndigarh	0	0.03	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.14	0	0.14	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Lakshadweep	0.51	0	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0.69	0	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NSDF PYKKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	260.84	77.52	338.4	134.1	25.9	160	109	44.5	153.5	113.9	25.1	139
	National Level Competitions released to SAI	0		0	0	5.1	5.1	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5
	Grant to NYKS to hold Rural and Inter-School competitions	0	10.53	10.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	260.84	88.05	348.9	134.1	31	165	109	44.5	153.5	113.9	27.6	141

Statement-II

The State-wise and year-wise details of funds released to States/UTs for conduct of annual sports competitions and under RGKA Scheme during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Infrastructure	Competitions
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		23
3.	Assam		1.27
4.	Gujarat		5.84
5.	Haryana		3.05
6.	Himachal Pradesh		1.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.13
8.	Jharkhand		0.26
9.	Karnataka		5.91
10.	Kerala		4.17
11.	Maharashtra		5.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh		8.85
13.	Manipur		1.42
14.	Meghalaya		0.99
15.	Mizoram		1.33
16.	Odisha		4.70
17.	Punjab		3.49
18.	Sikkim		0.61
19.	Telangana		7.60
20.	Tripura		1.45
21.	Uttarakhand		1.70
22.	Uttar Pradesh		13.25
23.	West Bengal		5.11
	TOTAL		82.81
24.	SAI		0.82
25.	MD RGKA (A&P)		0.21
	GRAND TOTAL		83.84

Note: No funds released under RGKA for Infrastructure during 2014-15.

Statement-III

The details of funds sanctioned under USIS to States/UTs and other eligible entities for creating sports infrastructure in urban areas of the country, including Madhya Pradesh during the last five years

(₹ 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)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81 (18.10.2011)	3.620 (18.10.2011)

1	2	3	4	5
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 at 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 Distt. HQs.	5.9999 (22.06.2012)	1.80 (22.06.2012)

1	2	3	4	5
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, Distt. Kondagaon	5.9779 (16.10.2012)	1.79 (16.10.2012)
6.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Distt. 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, Thiruvapur 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 Governmet of Odisha on 01.09.2014.	4.50 (07.01.2013)	3.50 (07.01.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
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 Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00 (04.07.2013)	1.80 (04.07.2013)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Chhangphut Playground, Champhai, Mizoram	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00 (16.07.2013)
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose 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)

1	2	3	4	5
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)
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			79.5	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)

1	2	3	4	5
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, Shillong. (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 1st March, 2012)	-	1.20 (06.06.2014)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District. (2nd installment of the project sanctioned on 3rd January, 2013)	-	2.40 (21.08.2014)
9.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Chhangphut Playground, Champhai, Mizoram (Balance installment of project sanctioned on 16th July, 2013)	-	1.50 (21.10.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
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 Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
13.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor hall at University of Calcutta	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
14.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor hall at University of Mumbai	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
15.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey Field at Ranchi University	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
16.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)
17.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second installment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011)	-	1.00 (26.03.2015)
TOTAL			60.49	24.89

Statement-IV*Details of projects completed under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Date of completion
1.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys Hockey Academy at Kaunpui	5.00	22.05.2013
2.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	03.03.2014
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	13.10.2014
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, District Aizawl	6.00	24.07.2015
5.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Chhangphut Playground, Champhai	4.50	03.12.2015

Pending cash awards to sportspersons

2879. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prize money or cash awards or any kind of offerings, announced by Government to any sports personnel in the country for their achievements, are pending;

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

(c) the measures Government is going to take for the disbursement of the cash awards and other offerings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the Scheme of Special Awards to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches to encourage and motivate the sportspersons for higher achievements.

Under the Scheme, the Ministry provides cash incentives (cash awards) to the medal-winners in international sports events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships, Asian Championships and Commonwealth Championships, etc. Upon receipt of the applications/nominations for cash awards from National Sports Federations (recognized by the Ministry), the applications are forwarded to Sports Authority of India for verification. National Sports Federations (NSFs) are asked to submit the mandate forms giving bank account details of the medal winning sportspersons, in case NSFs have not submitted mandate forms along with the applications for cash awards.

It is only after completion of these requirements that cash awards are sanctioned and the admissible amount of award money is remitted in the bank accounts of the medal winning sportspersons.

After completion of formalities for disbursal of cash awards as mentioned above, as on 21.12.2015, 239 cases of cash awards of sportspersons, whose achievements have been verified by Sports Authority of India (SAI) and whose bank accounts details have been furnished by the concerned NSF, are pending with the Ministry for disbursal of cash award belonging to following sports disciplines:

Sports discipline/sports events	No. of sportspersons whose cash awards are pending
Athletics	1
Chess	53
Deaflympics	1
Weightlifting	1
Soft Tennis	8
Rowing	20
Special Olympic World Summer Games 2015	155
TOTAL	239

All these cases are being processed for disbursal of cash awards. Further, during the current financial year, *i.e.* 2015-16, cash awards to the tune of ₹ 16.66 crores, have already been disbursed to 499 sportspersons/coaches.

(c) Disbursal of cash awards to sportspersons is an ongoing exercise and carried out throughout the year in terms of the provisions of the Ministry's Scheme of Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches.

**Promotion of sports at school and university
level by SGFI and AIU**

2880. SHRI PALVAI GAVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) are helping in promoting sports at the school and university level;

(b) whether it is a fact that SGFI and AIU are getting the same treatment that other sports federations are getting;

(c) the year-wise and SGFI, AIU and federation-wise details of financial and other assistance given to SGFI, AIU and other sports federations during the last five years and the current year; and

(d) the results during the above period from SGFI, AIU and other federations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) are helping in promoting sports at school and university level in the same manner as other National Sports Federations (NSFs) are doing at national and State levels. While SGFI holds national championships across the country for school children in various sports disciplines and in various age groups, AIU holds *inter-university* tournaments to promote sports at university level. The teams of school children and university students selected by SGFI and AIU respectively also participate in Asian/World School Championships/Games and Asian/World University Championships/Games.

(b) Both SGFI and AIU are recognized by the Government as NSF and National Sports Promotion Organization (NSPO) respectively and have been placed in the Priority category so that they get maximum admissible assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

(c) Details of financial assistance given to various organizations including SGFI, AIU in last 5 years and the current year is given in Statement-I. (*See below*).

(d) The details of the medals won by Indian Athletes are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of financial assistance given to various organizations including SGFI, AIU in last 5 years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (up to June, 2015)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	308.30	790.00	81.04	1014.37	83.55	13.22	2290.48
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	42.10	606.00	143.27	1000.57	448.59	127.60	2368.13
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	180.05	162.13	253.94	232.08	107.95	15.68	951.83
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	509.53	1440.00	561.47	1960.68	1039.63	260.24	5771.55
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	256.64	11.29	34.11	228.74	48.52	9.81	589.11
6.	Judo Federation of India	62.33	425.00	108.52	250.22	114.66	15.78	976.51
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	64.71	319.00		361.52	40.69	13.35	799.27
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	356.36	360.00	379.51	331.31	122.02	27.13	1576.33

9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad	35.36	122.00	131.28	167.54	7.22	0.00	463.40
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	146.54	68.40	33.12	177.50	101.56	25.71	552.83
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	165.89	1531.00	238.71	1145.49	99.36	60.36	3240.81
12.	Hockey India	435.76	1809.00	565.20	1268.19	520.33	312.28	4910.76
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	116.53	567.00	229.35	530.22	83.47	34.56	1561.13
14.	Badminton Association of India	150.71	910.00	382.72	1106.35	511.59	170.50	3231.87
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	23.37	27.46	12.43	0.00	63.26
16.	All India Football Federation	610.51	174.99	288.14	394.70	131.63	0.00	1599.97
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	41.69	23.53	70.76	106.46	37.29	5.70	285.43
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	153.98	983.00	692.04	1429.12	532.31	29.35	3819.80
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	85.95	255.00	51.66	142.75	116.91	15.44	667.71
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	10.00	121.00	11.44	74.00	18.00	0.00	234.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	150.53	84.68	153.38	310.65	125.92	64.43	889.59
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	18.43	636.00	0.00	119.26	66.10	0.00	839.79
23.	Amateur Handball Federation, Jammu and Kashmir	46.44	78.70	46.33	146.18	24.95	11.36	353.96
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	24.24	227.89	40.23	227.62	52.63	9.83	582.44
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	174.06	36.06	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	219.12
26.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.00	185.72	64.64	182.27	59.94	1.69	494.26
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	47.65	75.82	59.07	87.49	3.02	0.00	273.05
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	221.39	13.38	175.46	143.40	197.72	96.66	848.01
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	12.00	285.89	69.28	274.51	19.17	0.00	660.85
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	23.77	10.96	7.83	30.57	5.83	0.00	78.96

31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	10.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.18
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	14.75	12.75	9.75	11.75	2.25	0.00	0.00	51.25
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	10.50	13.50	14.00	1.25	0.50	0.50	51.75
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	7.76	12.00	17.55	27.52	2.85	0.75	0.75	68.43
35.	Indian Power lifting Federation	0.00	0.00	3.50	10.25	5.25	0.00	0.00	19.00
36.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	7.50	16.50	16.50	3.00	7.75	0.00	0.00	51.25
37.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	5.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
38.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	12.00	12.00	64.60	10.53	13.61	13.61	124.74
39.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	1.50	14.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.72
40.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	13.75	11.75	21.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.50
41.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	55.10	490.00	28.05	332.13	39.80	0.00	0.00	945.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	19.75	15.25	14.00	15.70	3.00	0.50	68.20
43.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	9.00	8.50	0.00	28.50	0.00	0.00	46.00
44.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	16.00	11.25	9.25	10.75	3.00	0.00	50.25
45.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.00	90.56	75.28	158.60	68.55	0.00	392.99
46.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	50.11	50.20	88.98	164.80	76.25	14.69	445.03
47.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41
48.	Cycling Federation of India	82.34	0.00	58.34	309.83	69.29	0.00	519.80
49.	Malkhamb Federation of India	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.50
50.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	14.75	11.75	12.22	17.50	0.50	0.00	56.72
51.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	4.50	5.22	0.00	0.00	9.72
52.	Ice Hockey (NSPO)	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.00	3.50
53.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	5.20	0.00	6.14	61.52	17.20	20.68	110.74
54.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	1324.60	39.54	284.44	0.00	1830.87	0.00	3479.45

55.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	3700.16	322.00	7387.77	7307.68	0.00	4732.00	23449.61
56.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	381.00	160.89	8.09	186.01	148.18	0.00	884.17
57.	Tenpin Federation of India	55.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.10
58.	Bowling Federation of India	64.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.44	0.00	74.71
59.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	18.69	13.25	1.00	0.00	32.94
60.	Roll Ball Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.00	0.00	4.51
61.	Jump Rope Federation of India	0.00	0.00	8.09	9.50	3.00	0.00	20.59
62.	Winter Games Fed. of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	7.23	0.00	10.20
63.	Indian Bodybuilders Federation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64.	Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	1.25	0.00	8.75
65.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.87	2.25	0.00	11.12
TOTAL		10337.18	13603.38	13005.01	22276.90	7046.68	6103.41	72372.56
Funds released for National Coaching Camps and Salary of Foreign Coaches				5368.67	7822.06	7843.53		

*Provisional

Statement-II*The details of the medals won by Indian athletes***1. Association of Indian Universities (AIU) – Results****A. World University Games 2011 Shenzhen, China–3 Medals**

- i. Shooting – 2 Gold
- ii. Archery – 1 Bronze

B. World University Games 2013 Kazan, Russia – 1 Medal

- i. Athletics – 1 Silver

C. World University Games 2015 Korea – 5 Medals

- i. Athletics – 1 Gold
- ii. Archery – 1 Silver
- iii. Shooting – 3 Bronze

2. School Games Federation of India (SGFI) – Results**A. World School Athletic Championship 2015 – 22 Medals**

- i. Gold - 9
- ii. Silver - 9
- iii. Bronze - 4

B. World School Swimming Cup-2013

- i. Silver - 1
- ii. Bronze - 7

C. World School Athletic Championship, China-2015

- i. Gold - 9
- ii. Silver - 4
- iii. Bronze - 4

Medals tally of India at the Commonwealth Games, 2010–Discipline-wise

Sl. No.	Discipline	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	Archery	03	01	04	08
2.	Athletics	02	03	07	12
3.	Badminton	02	01	01	04
4.	Boxing	03	-	04	07
5.	Gymnastics		01	01	02
6.	Hockey (Men)	-	01	-	01
7.	Shooting	14	11	05	30

Sl. No.	Discipline	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
8.	Table Tennis	01	01	03	05
9.	Tennis	01	01	02	04
10.	Weightlifting	02	02	04	08
11.	Wrestling	10	05	04	19
12.	Paralympic-Aquatics	-	-	01	01
TOTAL		38	27	36	101

Discipline-wise medal status in 2014 CWG

Medals by sport

Sl. No.	Sport	1	2	3	Total
1.	Wrestling	5	6	2	13
2.	Shooting	4	9	4	17
3.	Weightlifting	3	5	6	14
4.	Badminton	1	1	2	4
5.	Athletics	1	1	1	3
6.	Squash	1	0	0	1
7.	Boxing	0	4	1	5
8.	Judo	0	2	2	4
9.	Hockey	0	1	0	1
10.	Table Tennis	0	1	0	1
11.	Gymnastics	0	0	1	1
12.	Aquatics	0	0	0	0
13.	Cycling	0	0	0	0
14.	Lawn Bowls	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		15	30	19	64

Medals tally of India at the XVI Asian Games, 2010-Discipline-wise

Sl. No.	Discipline	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	Archery	0	1	2	3
2.	Athletics	5	2	5	12
3.	Billiards	1	1	2	4
4.	Boxing	2	3	4	9
5.	Chess	0	0	2	2
6.	Golf	0	1	0	1
7.	Gymnastics	0	0	1	1
8.	Hockey Men	0	0	1	1
9.	Kabaddi	2	0	0	2

Sl. No.	Discipline	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
10.	Roller Sport	0	0	2	2
11.	Rowing	1	3	1	5
12.	Sailing	0	1	0	1
13.	Shooting	1	3	4	8
14.	Squash	0	0	3	3
15.	Swimming	0	0	1	1
16.	Tennis	2	1	2	5
17.	Wrestling	0	0	3	3
18.	Wushu	0	1	1	2
TOTAL		14	17	34	65

Medal tally 2014 Asian Games

Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Athletics	2	4	7	13
Kabaddi	2	0	0	2
Squash	1	2	1	4
Shooting	1	1	7	9
Tennis	1	1	3	5
Wrestling	1	1	3	5
Archery	1	1	2	4
Boxing	1	0	4	5
Hockey	1	0	1	2
Rowing	0	0	3	3
Wushu	0	0	2	2
Badminton	0	0	1	1
Sailing	0	0	1	1
Swimming	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	11	10	36	57

Olympics Games Medal Tally

2012	Badminton	W	Women Singles	Bronze
2012	Boxing	W	51 Kg	Bronze
2012	Shooting	M	25M Rapid Fire Pistol	Silver
2012	Shooting	M	10M Air Rifle	Bronze
2012	Wrestling	M	66 Kg. Free Style	Silver
2012	Wrestling	M	60 Kg. Free Style	Bronze

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at one of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

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 am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 2015, adopted the enclosed motion in regard to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015.

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.

Motion

"That the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of the following 20 Members from this House:—

1. Shri P.P. Chaudhary
2. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
3. Shri Subhash Beharia
4. Shri Nishikant Dubey
5. Shri Shivkumar C. Udasi
6. Shri Anil Shirole
7. Shri Abhishek Singh
8. Shri Gajendra Singh Sekhawat
9. Shri Sanjay Jaiswal
10. Shri Jagdambika Pal
11. Shri Jaidev Galla
12. Shri Chandrakant Khaire

13. Shri Chirag Paswan
14. Shri K. C. Venugopal
15. Km. Sushmita Dev
16. Shri P. Venugopal
17. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
18. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
19. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
20. Shri Jitendra Chaudhury

and 10 Members from the Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 2016;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committee shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of the members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.'

The above motion was adopted by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 2015."

SPECIAL MENTIONS* — *Contd.*

Demand for taking essential measures for repair of National Highways in Uttarakhand, particularly Rampur-Rudrapur Section

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, उत्तराखंड में राजमार्गों की स्थिति काफी दयनीय है। राजमार्ग-87, रामपुर-रुद्रपुर के बीच वाहन चलाने योग्य नहीं है। सड़क में 6 इंच से 1 फुट गहरे व 5-6 फुट चौड़े गड्ढे हो गए हैं। मेरे द्वारा इस राजमार्ग के बारे में पूछे गए प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया था कि जल्दी ही इस राजमार्ग को ठीक कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन आज भी स्थिति नहीं सुधरी। इस मार्ग में पड़े गड्ढों के कारण गंभीर रूप से बीमार रोगियों को उपचार के लिए नहीं ले जा सकते। कुछ समय पूर्व प्रसव पीड़ा से ग्रसित महिला की दिल्ली लाते समय रुद्रपुर-रामपुर के बीच गाड़ी के झटकों से मृत्यु हो गई थी।

* Laid on the Table.

राजमार्गों के निर्माण हेतु भूमि ली गई, लेकिन सड़कों की मरम्मत नहीं हुई। किसानों से एक ही प्रयोजन हेतु ली गई भूमि का मुआवजा देने में अलग-अलग मापदण्ड अपनाए जा रहे हैं, जिस से किसानों में रोष है जोकि अनुचित ही नहीं बल्कि सर्वथा गलत भी है। किसानों व व्यवसाय कर रहे लोगों से जमीन अधिग्रहीत करने में पक्षपात हो रहा है। उत्तराखण्ड के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-125 की स्थिति काफी दयनीय है। जहां भी शहरीय क्षेत्र प्रारंभ होते हैं, वहां बड़े-बड़े गड्ढे पड़ गए हैं और हर समय जान-माल का खतरा बना रहता है। कुछ माह पहले स्थानीय लोग राजमार्ग के खराब रख-रखाव के विरोध में आंदोलित रहे और उन्होंने एक दिन का संपूर्ण बंद रखा था।

मेरा सदन के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि राज्य में कार्य कर रहे प्राधिकरण पर विशेष निगरानी रखते हुए कार्य समय पर हो, यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

**Demand for constituting high level enquiry into the lapse regarding missing
viscera samples committed in Central Forensic Science
Laboratory (CFSL), Hyderabad**

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, this is a matter of 12 missing viscera samples from the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL). The Scientific Officer who brought the matter to the notice of the Chief of CFSL could not do much about this as the Chief did not take much notice of it. Thereafter, a little action on the part of the CFSL came to the notice that too after the intervention of the Home Ministry. The matter was reported in one of the leading national daily newspapers also but nothing much has happened even after that. A senior forensic doctor from the AIIMS has opined that the viscera samples become useless if not tested immediately. The samples of 12 bodies, as per the newspaper report, have been deliberately or otherwise thrown off while being tested due to either internal rivalry or utter carelessness, however, the investigation in the matter is suffering in the absence of the viscera report.

The CFSL, Hyderabad is considered to be one of the premier laboratories of the country and if the top brass of such laboratories behave in such callous and irresponsible manner that too when repeatedly sounded by one of their own senior officer, raises questions about the authenticity of their credibility. The Government must immediately set up a high level enquiry into the working of the CFSL, Hyderabad and, as a matter of fact, all their forensic laboratories need to be revamped completely so that these laboratories regain their credibility.

**Demand for taking steps for effective implementation of
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in its recent report on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Comptroller and Auditor General has suggested that Swachh Bharat Mission and other social schemes should be inter-linked with realistic

planning, emphasizing on information and education campaigns at the grassroots level. The audit report covered ₹ 10,000 crore spent by the Central Government on rural sanitation from 2009 to 2014.

According to WHO report, 60% of Indians still defecate in the open and the Swachh Bharat Mission launched by this Government has set a target originally up to 2017 and now revised to 2022. Apart from planning level weaknesses, efforts to involve corporate sector in the Nirmal Bharat Programme could not be implemented properly due to the Ministry's lackadaisical approach, pointing to large scale diversion of funds. The CAG has cautioned that mere deployment of resources may not have much impact unless implementation is based on realistic planning, backed by awareness campaigns and improvement in overall governance at the grassroots level.

The Report further said, convergence with related programmes like National Rural Health Mission is necessary and an effective mechanism for independent evaluation is required to achieve desired goal of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Urban Development to take note of these observations made by the CAG Report and that effective corrective action should be taken at the earliest to make full impact of these social schemes on the general public felt and to get maximum benefit out of these schemes.

**Demand for giving special package to resolve problems being faced
by cashew industry in Kerala**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, this is to draw the immediate and kind attention towards the sad plight of cashew workers in the State of Kerala. The cashew industry is the backbone of nearly 6 lakh families in Kerala who are involved in the farming and processing of cashew nuts. Out of the 2.5 lakh employees involved in cashew sector, more than 90% are women workers, which really contribute a parallel women centered economy in Kerala. In Kollam district, where the cashew factories are densely located, the livelihood of 10% of the population is directly or indirectly linked with cashew sector.

Now the cashew industry sector is going through a bad patch and so many factories are remain closed for some months which really affected the livelihood of poor people linked with this sector. It has been noted that the Government has slashed the incentive given to cashew exports from 5% to 2% for plain cashew nuts and from 7% to 4% for value added cashew. This has really affected the exports. Later, because of continuous representations, the Government of India increased the incentive to 3% for plain cashew nuts and 5% for roasted cashew nuts, respectively. But restoring the earlier incentive of 5% and 7% is very much necessary for the existence of the industry. All other categories of exports coming under the same

list is getting more than 5% export incentive. A major portion of raw nuts are being imported from other countries and the price escalation of raw nuts and the cartelization of agents has also affected the industry.

So, cashew sector must be promoted by the Government by giving special packages through incentives, promoting plantations and special schemes for helping the largest number of women workers and others in this field.

**Demand for laying down railway track between Jharsuguda and Allahabad
connecting certain tribal regions in Odisha**

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, my Special Mention is about a long-standing demand of Odisha to lay down a new railway track between Jharsuguda and Allahabad, *via* Sundergadh, Tapkara, Jaspur, Gumla, Ambikapur, Sidhi and Nuagaon. This entire region is a tribal-dominated area and is very poor and backward. Today, it takes more than 25 hours to travel from these areas to the Capital. But if this new line comes up, the distance and the time of the journey will be reduced drastically, thus, would help the local residents in a big way. This new track will also be commercially viable because a large number of passengers will be benefiting from it. The Odisha Government and even the Odisha Assembly have, time and again, submitted memoranda requesting grant of railway track on the aforesaid route. The people of these areas have been demanding this railway track for a very long time, but the Central Government has repeatedly turned down this request. Therefore, I demand from the Railway Minister that a survey and feasibility study of the same should be conducted as soon as possible. And, on the basis of that survey and study, the said railway track be granted in the coming rail budget. This is a very important issue related to the life and livelihood of the tribal population of these areas. So, accept this long-standing demand.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ "कि कृषि के विकास के लिए और कृषि एवं सहबद्ध विज्ञान की शिक्षा में प्रगति तथा अनुसंधान कार्य में अग्रसर रहने के लिए वर्तमान राजेंद्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा, बिहार को राजेंद्र केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में परिवर्तित करके एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना एवं समावेशन करने तथा उसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित करने का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: महोदय, मैं इसको पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS**Disapproving the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Ordinance, 2015 (No. 8 of 2015)**

and

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Statutory Resolution by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015. We are taking up these two together. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Yes, Sir, I am moving the following Resolution:-

That this House disapproves the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Ordinance, 2015 (No.8 of 2015) promulgated by the President of India on 23rd October, 2015.

Sir, I would like to say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you have moved. That is enough. Now, Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I beg to move:

‘That the Bill to provide for the constitution of Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division in the High

* Discussed together.

Courts for adjudicating commercial disputes of specified value and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration’.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Resolution is moved and the Bill is also moved. Now, I will be putting the Statutory Resolution by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote of the House.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, Dr. Subbarami Reddy is such a nice man and a kind-hearted person and I hope that he will understand the sentiments of the people. People want to go back for Christmas and also New Year. Please help us. The Minister will take into consideration his points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay; no problem.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am ready to co-operate. People very rarely get an opportunity to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I will take one minute. The Bill was originally introduced in Rajya Sabha on 29th April, 2015. It was referred to the Standing Committee in May, 2015. The Committee presented its Report to the Parliament on 10.12.2015. However, the Government withdrew the Bill pending before Rajya Sabha on 11.12.2015. So, in the meantime, before the Committee could present the Report on the Bill, the Government passed the Ordinance on 23rd October, 2015, and reintroduced the Bill to replace the Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Bill is good. I support it. But what was the necessity of this Ordinance? I want a reply from the Minister. ऑर्डिनेंस से क्या फायदा हुआ? In between this time, what has the Government got by promulgating the Ordinance? Now, I want a reply from him. Then I will withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* No conditional withdrawal. Either you withdraw it, or, I will have to put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I will withdraw it subject to his clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't say, 'subject to'. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let the Minister react. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Does the Minister want to react? ...(Interruptions)... Please say it in one or two sentences. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I will speak only one sentence. The World Bank's ranking on Ease of Doing Business of our country is somewhere about 179 out of 199. ...(Interruptions)... So, somehow, we want to see that it should be given due consideration. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Say, you want this. ...(Interruptions)... So, it was needed.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, it is a very genuine...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I shall first put the... ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my doubt is: Are we going to pass this Bill? ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, these are all serious Bills. The House cannot pass it like this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me reply to him. ...(Interruptions)... Let me reply to him. ...(Interruptions)... You please sit down, let me reply to him. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am withdrawing the Resolution because I am convinced by the clarification given by the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope, he has the permission of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the motion moved by Shri Sadananda Gowda to vote. The question is:

‘That the Bill to provide for the constitution of Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division in the High Courts for adjudicating commercial disputes of specified value and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration’.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are raising our objections. ...(Interruptions)... You should listen to us also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the problem is that these Bills are very serious Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* I do not think that this is a good practice to pass such Bills without any discussion, without any consideration. The Bill is for 'consideration and passing'. Where is the 'consideration', Sir? I would like to ask this to the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It had gone to the Select Committee also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, after that, it has come back to the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the Select Committee had.. *...(Interruptions)...*
I have a point to make. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: I was part of that Select Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you were the Chairman of the Select Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, you were the Chairman of the Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*
I was a Member of the Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: The Standing Committee was against it; the Select Committee was against it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was the Chairman of the Select Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you were the Chairman of the Select Committee; I was a Member of that Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have done a good work. *...(Interruptions)...* We examined it clause-by-clause. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Definitely, Sir. But there were some fundamental issues. *...(Interruptions)...* The House should... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, as per rule 124, we are supposed to discuss the Bills, and, even, otherwise, all of us know that it is a Central Legislative Assembly or a Parliament, and, our foremost duty is to legislate. But without discussion, if we legislate all the time, then, we are carrying a wrong message to the nation. Already, in some quarters, a demand has been raised that this Upper House should be abolished. Are we not supporting their cause in this way? Therefore, my humble suggestion would be that let this not be a precedent. We have already passed the SC and ST Bill without discussion as we understood the urgency, and, the larger sections of the people are involved in it. We passed the Appropriation Bills without discussion because we understood the urgency. Yesterday, we sat for more than four hours to discuss the Juvenile Justice Bill, and, then, passed it.

Sir, the Commercial Courts Bill is a new concept in our judiciary, in our justice rendering system, and, this amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Bill has come after twenty years after the original Bill. These Bills, including the Atomic Energy Bill, were supposed to be discussed. The Atomic Energy Bill is also a very sensitive Bill. However, since there is a sense of agreement among different political parties, and, because of the prevailing situation, we are not in a position to discuss, I do not want to put any roadblock but kindly keep this in mind, and, with these words, I appeal to all the Members that this should not be taken as a precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. I will give you a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also fully agree with Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Yes, today, we are forced or compelled to pass some Bills without discussion. This will not be treated as a precedent. This will not be quoted as a precedent.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, on the SC/ST Bill, there was a consensus among all the political parties. I asked if any political party dared to oppose that Bill. There was unanimity; there was consensus. But on this Commercial Courts Bill, there is no consensus.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will do one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... And these are all very serious problems. This will have serious implications even on the economy. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House is sitting here. It divides people, haves and have-nots. Haves can get justice from the courts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have-nots are being left out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you were in the Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)... Your views are already there.

SHRI D. RAJA: We raised those issues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your views are already there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: How can we pass the Bill like this, Sir? It is for you ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know everything. ...(Interruptions)... You know more than me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have strong reservations. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. Even I have reservations. Rajaji, even I have reservations. What message will go outside unless we pass some Bills? We have to do it. It is our Constitutional duty to pass Bills also, to legislate. The House is to legislate. It is our Constitutional duty to legislate. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. I am replying to you. We have taken oath. What is that oath? It is that we will do our duty. What is the duty? The first duty is to legislate. We have to do that. And, to what extent we have accomplished that, everybody knows. So, let us not go into that. Please cooperate. So many unwanted things happen. I know that. Now, at least, let us do some work. That is all what I aim. The question is that the Commercial Courts ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, please allow me. ...(Interruptions)... You have not allowed me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a point. You please don't say 'the first duty is to legislate'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is nothing called 'first'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I have no problem in correcting myself.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): No, no. You please understand that our job, according to the Constitution of India that I know, is to keep the Government accountable. Their accountability is to the Parliament. Parliamentarians' accountability is to the people. "We, the people", the meaning lies in that. So, don't say 'only to legislate'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank Mr. Yechury for enlightening me.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; not enlightening. Are you accepting? ...*(Interruptions)*... Even without enlightenment, if you accept, I will be happy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, you are such a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, Mr. Sitaram Yechury is so intelligent that he is able to enlighten even professors also! 'Prof. Kurien also'!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; certainly. See, I respect him very much as a senior, erudite, well-behaved and articulate Member. So, I always give him that respect. Thank you very much. Mr. Balagopal, ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you ask Mr. Balagopal to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are talking as if you are bidding me farewell!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not farewell.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this 'A' team and 'B' team ...*(Interruptions)*... 'A' team and 'B' team, this is what BJP and Congress are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Balagopal team also is included!

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: They are not allowing to discuss the Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not proper, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we all agreed to having very minimal time for discussion. So, let us not set the precedent of passing the Bills without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Don't set the precedent of passing the Bills without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I have already said that this is not going to be a precedent. But everybody knows that today is 23rd December. Many of us, including myself, have to go to our States. That is also one compulsion. That is also to be taken into account. Therefore, this is not going to be a precedent. I am proceeding.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division in the High Courts for adjudicating commercial disputes of specified value and matters

connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there is one amendment by Shri K. T. S. Tulsi. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): I am not moving, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if you are going to do this, even our presence is not required. So, you do it. But I am telling you a serious objection. Why is not there even one hour of discussion, what we all agreed? What we agreed? ...*(Interruptions)*... What we all agreed? ...*(Interruptions)*... They also agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... We also agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... If both of them come to an understanding and penalise the country, ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sitaramji, ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill had gone to the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the time? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am appealing to you; this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Committee has gone through it in detail. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, these are important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; where is the time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: These are important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many Members have spoken to me, their flight is at 4 p.m., 5 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is compulsion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are bearing with what is happening in the House for so many days. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please bear with us for some time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to act according to the situation also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I respect your views. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... But due to compulsion, your presence here is very important for us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Be here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Compulsion means what, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... My presence is... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sitaramji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi has not moved.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 23 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

‘That the Bill be passed’.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS — *Contd.*

Disapproving the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No. 9 of 2015)

and

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2015*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

* Discussed together.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will not move. ...(Interruptions)... It is a good Bill. ...(Interruptions)... So, I would like to say a few words before the Minister moves the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... I want clarification from Shri Sadananda Gowda. ...(Interruptions)... Same way, Ordinance is not necessary as per my feeling for this Bill actually. Though it is a good Bill, where is the urgency? So, please clarify what made you to have the Ordinance? Having this Ordinance, what benefit you got for the country? ...(Interruptions)... Then, I will...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, Shri Sadananda Gowda to move the motion. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): To make our country a hub for international arbitration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now you move the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. Now, there is one amendment by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, that amendment is not moved. Now, Statutory Resolution is also not moved. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy has also not moved.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clause 15, there is one amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clause 18, there is one amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are doing a lot of homework. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Now, he will go into arbitration.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, in this House, if there is one expert who knows about arbitration; that is Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, Amendment not moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... Amendment not moved.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 27 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 2015

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 beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो रहा है और मंत्री जी मौजूद नहीं हैं।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a query on this Bill. I would like the Government to enlighten us on it. This Bill is proposing that the Government have 51 per cent cap on all new nuclear projects which will be set up as Joint Ventures. Does this mean that private companies also will be included at 49 per cent equity? That is the query I am having.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply to it. We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* I told you that you will get the answer. *...(Interruptions)...* You will get the answer. *...(Interruptions)...* I am telling you this. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already said that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister is not here. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister who is moving it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, without the Minister *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That has already been agreed to. *...(Interruptions)...* The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is doing it. *...(Interruptions)...* It is the joint responsibility. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister is also here. *...(Interruptions)...* It is the collective responsibility. *...(Interruptions)...* No problem.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Jairam Rameshji has raised a relevant question. *...(Interruptions)...* It will be answered. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be answered. *...(Interruptions)...* Jairam Rameshji, since the Minister came now, will you repeat that question?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in the process of setting up Joint Ventures, the Bill provides 51 per cent for the Government. Is this only for the Joint Ventures with other public sector companies or are private companies also envisaged? That is the only clarification I seek.

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, it is only for the private sector companies. *...(Interruptions)...* Sorry, only for the public sector companies. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Perhaps something else is in mind and something else is *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has corrected it. *...(Interruptions)...* It is only for the public sector companies. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister, am I correct? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Yes, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only for the public sector companies. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: It is very clearly mentioned that the Joint Venture *...(Interruptions)...* Actually, what happened *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not explain further. *...(Interruptions)...* Only answer the query. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: All right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु): सर, रामविलास पासवान जी के नाम पर एक Sugar Cess वाला बिल है। उसमें कुछ नहीं है और वह मनी बिल भी है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): क्यों नहीं है? इसमें चीनी मिल मालिकों को मदद करने वाले सारे के सारे प्रोविजंस हैं। दस हजार करोड़ रुपए आप पहले ही दे चुके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। I rise to oppose it.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): सर, यह मिल मालिकों का नहीं है, हम लोग कभी मालिक के पक्षधर नहीं रहे हैं। यह किसान के खाते में जाएगा और यह किसान के लिए है। यह छोटा-सा संशोधन है। पहले जो लिमिट 25 रुपये क्विंटल थी, उसको बढ़ाकर 125 रुपया क्विंटल किया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. LoP, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azadji, According to the certification given by the hon. Speaker, the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill is a money Bill. Since it is a money Bill, even if we do not take it up for consideration and return it, will automatically come into force after 14 days.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Since the House is in Session, it would be extremely a bad precedent that for default of Rajya Sabha taking it up, the Bill is deemed to be passed. Since the House is in Session, and it is a money Bill, I think, it has only to be returned to Lok Sabha. So, a formal decision by Rajya Sabha may be better rather than a default provision being imposed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a money Bill. The Government is going to increase the price of sugar by five times and put the burden on the consumer. Every sugar consumer is paying ₹ 25, and after passing this Bill, he has to pay ₹ 200

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Natchiappan, the hon. Speaker has certified it as a money Bill. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, it can be treated only as a money Bill. That is the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Every Bill will be a money Bill. That is the definition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As per the Constitution, the money Bill has to be recommended by the hon. Speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Under article 110 the Bill has been certified as a money Bill by the hon. Speaker. This House can't question the wisdom of the Speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we can't question. This issue was raised earlier also. Who is to decide whether it is a money Bill or not? It is the hon. Speaker as per the provisions of the Constitution. Nobody can question it unless you amend the Constitution. Therefore, as on today, this is a money Bill. Even if you don't pass it, it would come into force after 14 days. They will accept it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I request the LoP to intervene and see to it that the Bill is passed. We can have a discussion later about what is a money Bill and what is not a money Bill.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): This cess will be imposed on the consumer. Is it fair? It is not fair. As a protest, I do not think, we will support it. Let it go back. You can increase cess by five times. Since this increase is too much, as a protest, we will not support it.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, हमने समझ लिया। हम किसानों के हित में इसको लाए हैं। लोक सभा ने इसको आम सहमति से पास किया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपको अपना मत रखने का अधिकार है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I want to place it on record that we are also opposing the cess on sugar. It is consumed by all the people. We will not support it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anybody who understands how the sugar factory is operating, will know that when you levy this cess, eventually it will be paid to the farmer. The main problem has been that you have farmers' cane dues amounting to ₹ 21,000 crores which has now significantly come down. Now keep the prices at a level so that the farmers can also be paid. That is the principal objective. Now, this cess entirely goes into the Consolidated Fund in the first instance. Therefore, every ingredient under article 110 of a money Bill is there. The hon. Speaker has certified it as a money Bill. We have two options. Either for our failure to take it up it is deemed to be passed, or, we return it as money Bills are returned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप ये पैसा मिल मालिकों को देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसानों को कोई पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: This cess on sugar is a Union Excise Duty. The Government of Tamil Nadu is opposing this cess on sugar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are supporting it?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No. We are opposing it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you are also opposing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you opposing this Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Opposing? We will not take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are opposing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you opposing the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you are opposing the Bill ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The Tamil Nadu Government is opposing the Sugar Cess which is levied along with the Union excise duty on sugar. The Tamil Nadu Government is opposing this Bill ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, so, we are not taking up the Bill because there is no consensus on this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... Most of the Members are opposing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी जैसा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा, किसानों के 21 हजार करोड़ रुपए बकाया थे, जोकि घटकर 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए रह गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen to the Minister also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen to what he says. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, यह Sugar Development Fund का मामला है। अभी मिल मालिकों की बात के. सी. त्यागी जी ने कही। हम लोग socialist movement में रहे हैं और हम कभी मिल मालिकों के पक्षधर नहीं रहे हैं। सर, किसान के पैसे का payment होगा और यह पैसा किसान के खाते में जाएगा। सर, अभी 500 करोड़ रुपए आते हैं, यदि इस में 3 हजार करोड़ रुपए आएं, तो उससे किसान का भला होगा। जहां तक consumers का सवाल है, consumers को तो already PDS से वह मिल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, PDS के मुताबिक 18 रुपए 50 पैसे सब्सिडी आपके समय से ही दी जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Ram Vilas ji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: शुगर के ऊपर 18 रुपए 50 पैसे आप पीडीएस के लिए सब्सिडी देते आ रहे हैं। वह अभी भी जारी है। Common man का इस से कोई हर्जा नहीं होगा। इसलिए यह consumers के हित में भी है, किसानों के हित में भी है और industries के हित में भी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Vilas ji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Ram Vilas ji, there is no consensus. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसलिए लोक सभा में सब लोगों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Vilas ji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, there is no consensus. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no consensus, so I am not taking up that Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Motion for reference of the Bill to Joint Committee. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015. Shri Arun Jaitley to move.

MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF THE BILL TO A JOINT COMMITTEE

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, I move the following motion:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximization of value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interest of all the stakeholders including alteration in the order of priority of payment of Government dues and to establish an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Fund

and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and resolves that the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Ajay Sancheti
2. Shri Bhupender Yadav
3. Shri Naresh Gujral
4. Shri Anand Sharma
5. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar
6. Shri Praful Patel
7. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
8. Shri K. C. Tyagi
9. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
10. Shri Satish Chandra Misra.”

The question was proposed

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to ask a question. What is the definition of time bound manner?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This Committee will decide.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the time has been specified. It is by the end of the first week of the next Session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The motion already moved. Now, the question is:—

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximization of value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interest of all the stakeholders including alteration in the order of priority of payment of Government dues and to establish an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Fund and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and resolves that

the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:-

1. Shri Ajay Sancheti
2. Shri Bhupender Yadav
3. Shri Naresh Gujral
4. Shri Anand Sharma
5. Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar
6. Shri Praful Patel
7. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
8. Shri K.C. Tyagi
9. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
10. Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what about the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2015? It is pending for the last so many days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, let us end this Session on a cordial note. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the Bills which we had promised to pass, have been passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My only worry is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु: सत्यव्रत जी, मैंने लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन से भी रिक्वेस्ट की है कि यह महत्वपूर्ण कानून है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोग दो बार से ऐसी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह कमेटी से होकर आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Let us not end this Session on a ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am making an earnest appeal to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is there on the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: All the Bills have been passed, which were promised. I would request you not to come up with the new Bills.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not coming with the new Bills. This is there on the Agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: All the Bills have been passed, which were promised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, all the Bills which can promote the economy and which can help the people of India are being held back by them. It is a matter of ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Statement by the Minister - Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. Please lay it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS* — *Contd.*

India's stand in W.T.O.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): With your permission, Sir, I wish to lay a Statement ...(*Interruptions*)...

I am making this intervention in the House today in order to place before the hon. Members the details of the position taken by India at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The Ministerial Conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 15 to 19 December, 2015. This was the first such meeting to be hosted by an African nation. This also happened to be the 20th anniversary of the WTO and during the conference its achievements were recalled by all members.

The outcomes of the Conference, referred to as the 'Nairobi Package' contains Ministerial Decisions on agriculture, cotton and issues related to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These cover public stockholding for food security purposes, a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries, a commitment to abolish export subsidies for farm exports particularly from the developed countries and measures related to cotton. Decisions were also made regarding preferential treatment to LDCs in the area of services and the criteria for determining whether exports from LDCs may benefit from trade preferences.

An important issue that was discussed at the Conference was the future of the Doha Round of trade negotiations which began in 2001 and remains unfinished. India took the stand that the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) must continue after the Nairobi Conference and no new issues must be introduced into the WTO agenda until the DDA has been completed. The DDA was launched as a development Round to benefit a large number of developing countries and LDCs. It seeks to place the needs of developing countries, including LDCs, at the centre of negotiations. This

*Laid on the Table.

position has the support of a large number of countries, including the G33, the Arab Group and the LDCs.

A few developed countries, including the United States, however, are opposed to the continuation of the Doha Round. The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration acknowledges that members "have different views" on how to address the future of the Doha Round negotiations but noted the "strong commitment of all Members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues."

India not only made a statement to this effect at the closing ceremony on 19 December, 2015 but also made a written submission to the Director General, WTO and the Chair of the Tenth Ministerial Conference, the Kenyan Foreign Minister. The Ministerial Declaration records that WTO work would maintain development at its centre. It also reaffirms that provisions for special and differential treatment shall remain integral.

As regards the introduction of other new issues for discussion, the Declaration acknowledges the differences in views and States that any decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on such issues would need to be agreed by all Members.

As the future of the Doha Round appeared in doubt, India sought and succeeded in obtaining a re-affirmative Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes honouring both the Bali Ministerial and General Council Decisions. The decision commits members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution to this issue.

Similarly, a large group of developing countries has long been seeking a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for agricultural products. In order to ensure that this issue remains on the agenda of future discussion in the WTO, India negotiated a Ministerial Decision which recognizes that developing countries will have the right to have recourse to an SSM as envisaged in the mandate. Members will continue to negotiate the mechanism in dedicated sessions of the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session. The WTO General Council has been mandated to regularly review progress of these negotiations.

All countries agreed to the elimination of agricultural export subsidies subject to the preservation of special and differential treatment for developing countries such as a longer phase-out period for transportation and marketing export subsidies for exporting agricultural products.

Developed countries have committed to removing export subsidies immediately, except for a few agricultural products, and developing countries will do so by 2018.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Developing countries will keep the flexibility to cover marketing and transport subsidies for agriculture exports until the end of 2023, and the LDCs and net food-importing developing countries would have additional time to cut such export subsidies.

The Ministerial Decision contains disciplines to ensure that other export policies are not used as a disguised form of subsidies. These disciplines include terms to limit the benefits of financing support to agriculture exporters, rules on state enterprises engaging in agriculture trade, and disciplines to ensure that food aid does not negatively affect domestic production. Developing countries, such as India, are given longer time to implement these rules.

One of the Decisions adopted extends the relevant provision to prevent 'evergreening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector to ensure accessibility and affordability of generic medicines. This decision would help immensely in maintaining affordable as well as accessible supply of generic medicines.

India supported outcomes on issues of interest to LDCs including enhanced preferential rules of origin for LDCs and preferential treatment for LDC services providers.

India already offers duty-free, quota-free access scheme to all LDCs, which provides a comprehensive coverage with simple, transparent and liberal rules of origin.

India has also recently made available substantial and commercially meaningful preferences in services to LDCs and relevant benefits have been notified.

In another area under negotiation, namely, rules on fisheries subsidies, India argued strongly for special and differential treatment. As regards rules on Anti-dumping, India strongly opposed a proposal that would give greater power to the WTO's Anti-Dumping Committee to review Members' practices. There was no convergence in these two areas and, hence, no outcome and, therefore, interests of Indian fishermen have been adequately protected.

At the Ministerial Conference, a group of 53 WTO members, including both developed and developing countries, agreed on the timetable for implementing a deal to eliminate tariffs on 201 Information Technology Products. Duty-free market access to the markets of the members eliminating tariffs on these products will be available to all WTO members. However, India is not a party to this Agreement.

India negotiated hard to ensure that the WTO continues to place the interests of developing countries and LDCs at the centre of its agenda.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, will we be allowed to seek clarifications? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, are you taking another Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, a Statement to be laid. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Statement to be laid. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What about clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want clarifications?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, अगर lay होगा तो क्लेरिफिकेशन्स भी होंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if you lay it, then we want to have clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, we want to seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अगर ये क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहते हैं, तो किसी और समय कर लें, नेक्स्ट सेशन में। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, ये केवल lay करें, यह काफी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, if you lay it, then you should allow clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know what the LoP would say. But if you lay it, then there have to be clarifications. That is our right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already been circulated. ...*(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, it has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. If you delay it for one more session, then it will not serve the purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I take objection to this. Then you run the Parliament according to Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Lok Sabha is running.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then you dissolve this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: She wants to lay it on the Table of Rajya Sabha. What is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... She wants to give importance to Rajya Sabha also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, if the House is ready to sit, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if you lay it, then you allow, according to our rules, our procedure, the right to seek clarifications.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let it be laid today and the clarifications can be sought in the next Session. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. Then lay it in the next Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... If a statement is laid, then clarifications have to be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... आंखों ही आंखों में इशारा हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuriji, I concede that what you have raised is a valid point. I concede it. Now, already the Statement is laid on the Table of the House. Every Member wants to go as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do we do? What is the solution?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the List of Revised Business was given just five minutes before, followed by the Statement. The Revised Business should have been given in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Within ten minutes, the Revised Business was followed by the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister wants to say something. She wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I just want to say that this was listed in the Business even yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Members have a right to seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to sit for half-an-hour more for clarifications? ...*(Interruptions)*... We can sit for half-an-hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we do not mind it. I am prepared to discharge my responsibility. If you, as the Chair, do not want to discharge, it is up to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not at all. I said I have no problem. I can sit

any amount of time. ...(Interruptions)... It is not that. ...(Interruptions)... Don't put the blame on the Chair. Don't put it on me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, why not, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... This is something that has come unlisted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is something that has come unlisted. ...(Interruptions)... If you put it here now, then, what about clarifications? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already put. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want me to do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Statement was included in the Revised List of Business. ...(Interruptions)... If the Government intended to bring the Statement, this should have been done in the morning's Revised List of Business so that we could have... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What happens when nobody knows ...(Interruptions)... If the House is interested to have clarifications and wants to late, let them do it. ...(Interruptions)... We have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is ready. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, this is a very serious issue and Members would want to discuss it in detail. ...(Interruptions)... If the Government had wanted ...(Interruptions)... This should have been mentioned in the Revised List of Business. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Najmaji wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Many times, it has happened and you can see the record that a Statement was made and the clarifications were taken up by the House later. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it can be done like that. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: There have been precedents. So, there is nothing new in what the Government is asking. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can be done like that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is something new. ...(Interruptions)... The point is, the one point that the LOP said, this has come now, without being listed in the Revised Business. ...(Interruptions)... Now if you circulate a Supplementary

List, then, okay, fine; let the Government circulate the Supplementary List of Business and make a Statement in the House but give us our right. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot deny us our right to seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. What do you say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall we sit for half-an-hour or one hour more for clarifications?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, you should take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees for it, then we can sit for one hour more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we will lay it just now. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will sit after lunch and then we can have clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, rule is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... When a Statement is made, you have to give us our right to seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, let me now say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me also say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you do not want to give us our right, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you indirectly putting the blame on the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is what you are doing, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying, number one, the Statement is already laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How, how? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you allowed it, then, allow me to seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, when you say that the Statement has been laid, I would like to know whether we will be allowed to seek clarifications on the Statement... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is there in the Supplementary List of

Business issued by the Office today. ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfair to put the blame on the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: At what time? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Whatever it is. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sorry, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is very unfair. ...(Interruptions)... This is the Supplementary List. ...(Interruptions)... Why has the House not been functioning all these days? ...(Interruptions)... What is the answer? ...(Interruptions)... Why was the House not functioning? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me also say. ...(Interruptions)... Now allow me also to say ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, kindly listen to us also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You are the Vice-Chairman. Please sit down.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am not a Vice-Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. You are a respected senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... Now listen, please. This item was listed in yesterday's List of Business. That is number one. ...(Interruptions)... I have got it in front of me. It is, with my permission, that the Minister has laid it on the Table of the House. Number two is, if you want to seek clarifications, then, I am ready. Either start now or start at 2.00 p.m. I leave it to you. So, is it now or at 2.00 p.m.? That is what is to be decided. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, कल के बिजनेस में यह लास्ट आइटम था, उससे पहले नरेश अग्रवाल जी का विषय था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. Now, no discussion on that. ...(Interruptions)... I said that I allowed it. If it is wrong, it is my decision. You sit down. I have said from the Chair that I allowed. Nobody can question that now. ...(Interruptions)... I only asked one thing: Is it now or at 2 p.m.?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now. Whoever wants to seek clarifications may do so. First, I call Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, half-an-hour lunch break is required.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will start the clarifications. Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on this issue of WTO, after the last meeting that was held in Bali, in respect of what the hon. Minister has mentioned in her statement now, we had said right then that there were two or three issues that needed to be clinched in India's favour. One was on food stockholding. Now, on that issue, which is vital to the food security of millions of our young people, the assurance that we were seeking has not come. The second one was on Special Mechanisms, what are called, SSMs. It is a right for us to impose tariffs to protect our own agricultural produces from an influx of imports, subsidised imports, that are coming in from the West. In order to protect that, we said that that assurance must be given. That has not come. Instead, there is a reference now that these issues will be discussed in the subsequent meetings. The third point is, we had said that there should be a parity in terms of subsidies that are given by the U.S.A. in E.U. and India. The dispute was that we give subsidies on the basis of price and it distorts the price mechanism and, therefore, the pressure on us that we reduce the subsidy while they continued with a heavy subsidy. The United States of America, in 2014, had a subsidy of 140 billion dollars to their farmers. Now they are asking us to reduce all our subsidies on our agricultural inputs, fertilisers, etc. And there was also the issue of Minimum Support Price. These are important issues on which we are afraid that this Government has buckled to the U.S. pressure. The fourth major clarification is, what we have come to know from the Reports, about the Multilateral Agreement on Investment and the issue that was foreclosed by India in 1996 at the Singapore meeting. This was during the United Front Government and, at that time, it was foreclosed by India. Now that has been opened up for future negotiations. All these things are very, very dangerous. They have very dangerous implications for our agriculture. They have dangerous implications for our food security. They have dangerous implications for opening up investments in other areas including education, culture and all other aspects, that would come, to be treated as services. Now, this is a very serious letdown by this Government. So, my clarification is: We drew redlines in this Parliament that on our food holding stock no restrictions can be applied. And, there should be a right for us to hold food-stocks in order to mitigate the hunger needs of our people. That is one.

Second is on the special tariffs. We must have the right to impose duties to protect our farmers from the influx of subsidized agriculture and dairy products from the West.

Third is the question of parity in subsidies. That has not been achieved.

Fourth is on the question of multilateral agreement on investments. Has the doors been opened now that we had closed in 1996?

On these four points, I think, serious compromises of our country's interests, our farmers' interests, our people's interests have been made. That is my serious objection. We want the hon. Minister to clarify this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Rajaji, one minute. There is one small issue. Rajaji and Sitaramji, kindly here me for a second. It is not on the WTO. A situation has arisen. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015, was passed by the Lok Sabha yesterday. It was sent to the hon. President for his assent. Hon. President has given his assent. Just now I have received the message. The Bill is proposed to give benefit with retrospective effect *i.e.*, from 1st April, 2014. So, if you don't pass it now, again, it will be postponed. Keeping that in mind, if the opposition parties are willing, we will also have this. This is my request. If you say 'yes', other things have to be worked out.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, bonus to workers is one we will never say 'no.' You know that and that is why you have said that and placed it. That is fine. I mean, that is something we will pass. But, we will have our criticism saying that it should be more. What you are giving is not adequate. But, the Bill is something which we will not oppose. But there is a procedure. The Secretary-General should, normally, announce that the Presidential assent has come. That is the normal procedure in the House. So, please, don't hijack the procedure. That is my sincere request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. It has to be done as per the procedure.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there is a historical hike and we are giving it retrospective effect. Sitaramji, when are you going to satisfy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I will go on asking and arguing with that till you have parity with others...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuriji, don't encroach on Raja's time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We will pass that...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Thank you very much...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you start. It is already 1.55 p.m. Mr. Raja, you start; don't look at them.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I seek clarification on only one issue. I raised this issue earlier also in the House. There is a campaign called 'Occupy UGC Campaign' by students going on in the National Capital of our country. One of the issues they are raising is negotiation on education. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether higher education is being treated as tradable commodity under the WTO negotiations. Were there any talks on this in Nairobi? The hon. Minister should clarify it. This is an issue.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I have already clarified it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not your subject. She has to answer.

SHRI D. RAJA: She is there. She has given a clarification. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Look here. Mr. Raja, you address the Chair *...(Interruptions)...* There is little time *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not your subject *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, in so far as clarification given to the hon. Member is concerned, it is given by me *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is the WTO issue *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: You cannot deny that I gave him a clarification. I did give *...(Interruptions)...* It is a question posed to the hon. Minister *...(Interruptions)...* I am only saying that I had communicated it to him *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, don't intervene like this, please *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what is happening here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please continue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Are we seeking clarifications from Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, or, are we seeking clarifications from the hon. HRD Minister? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. We have no time. Mr. Raja, please continue *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the rules be respected by the hon. Minister ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister must know how to respect the rules of the House ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I know the rules, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I have clarified the point made by Shri Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam Minister, please take your seat. Don't do that ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, please, don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister should not interrupt like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I take strong objection to the hon. Minister ...(Interruptions)... How can the hon. Minister talk like this?.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You also sit down. What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... It is already 2 p.m. Oh my God!

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have the Minister. We will listen to the hon. Minister first ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Who is responding to the clarifications? You clarify it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Commerce Minister is there. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman is here. She will reply to clarifications.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why interventions then?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down ...(Interruptions)... She is only interrupting. Please, sit down ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to ask the Minister, whether there was any negotiation on the issue of higher education because there is a serious apprehension in the minds of our teachers and students that higher education is going to be treated as a tradable commodity, under the WTO negotiations. Was there any negotiation? What is the stand of the Government? In your two page statement, I don't see any reference to higher education and you must make it clear. There is a strong apprehension, students are fighting, teachers are agitating, that cannot be wished away, and as Minister, you must explain, what went on in Nairobi on this particular question. If that is so, what is the stand of India? Is India going to compromise on this issue? We are of the strong view that education should not be considered under WTO negotiations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: It should be the prerogative of Government of India...
(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; Mr. Raja, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Minister should explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं निर्मला सीतारमण जी के वक्तव्य से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। निर्मला जी ने कहा है कि भारत निराश है। भारत, चीन, जी-33, अफ्रीकी संघ जैसे बड़े समूह, जो जोर दे रहे थे कि दोहा दौर की फिर से पुष्टि की जाए, होने के बावजूद बँटे रहे। इस मोर्चे पर हम पूरी तरह से निराश हैं। मैं निर्मला जी के इस वक्तव्य के बाद अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, डब्ल्यूटीओ के जो सेक्रेटरी जनरल हैं—ब्राजील, पिछले सम्मेलन में, पिछले वार्ता समूह में हमारे साथ था। इस बार वह अमेरिकी और जो विकसित देश हैं, उनके साथ चला गया, भारत को बीच में छोड़ कर। सर, वर्ल्ड बैंक का कितना दबाव भारत की इकॉनमी पर है, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। इंटरनेशनल मॉनिटरी फंड के मदद करने के क्या तौर-तरीके हैं, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। निर्मला जी, आपने मजबूती से केस नहीं लड़ा, मैं ऐसा कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन अब से पहले— हम जिन वर्गों से आते हैं, स्मृति जी, आप क्यों उसका इतना बुरा मानती हैं, इतने गुस्से में क्यों जवाब देती हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो हमें बहुत आदरपूर्वक लगती हैं, आप हमारी बात प्रेम से सुनिए। गुस्सा क्यों कर रही हैं?

किसानों की एमएसपी को लेकर चर्चा होने वाली थी। तीन साल से किसानों की फसलों के दाम नहीं बढ़े। हमारी चिन्ताएँ स्वाभाविक है। इसलिए क्यों किसी को नाराज होना चाहिए? सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली है। जो एफसीआई है, किसानों की जितनी भी चीजें हैं, वह 25 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं लेगा, बाकी बाजार के जरिए तय होगा, यह तय होने वाला था।

सर, अब दोहा राउंड के बाद जो सबसे खतरनाक चीज सुनने और देखने को मिली है, मंत्री महोदया जवाब देंगी, वह है signing the WTO Agreement on Service Sector at Nairobi. यह नहीं हुआ, तो अच्छी बात है। अगर यह under discussion है, तो सर, इसके इतने बड़े implications हैं, जिसमें स्मृति जी को भी निराश होना चाहिए और हमारे जैसे लोगों को भी दुखी होना चाहिए because it will strike the education sector in the country; as an outcome of the possible agreement, if it happens so. Foreign educational institutions would commercialise education in the country, and thereby, regulatory boards like UGC, AICTE, MCI, would lose their relevance. That is number one.

Opening the educational system to the foreign institutions would also strike at the very root of the social reservation. उसको लेकर हमने पहले ही ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

2.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Minister, you reply only at the end. *...(Interruptions)...* You reply at the end. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing... *...(Interruptions)...* You reply at the end. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, where is he reading from? *...(Interruptions)...* Where is he reading from? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, let him *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: आप मुझे पढ़ने तो दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can deny *...(Interruptions)...* You can deny *...(Interruptions)...* You don't interfere. Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri K.C. Tyagi, address the Chair because it is already 2.00 p.m. We have to adjourn also. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, *...(व्यवधान)...* हमारे वर्ग के हितों से जुड़े हुए सवाल हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह कोई बात है क्या? *...(व्यवधान)...* आप मेरा डर सुन लीजिए कि वह क्या है। तीन सालों से गेहूँ पर *...(व्यवधान)...*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): I think, she has a point. She wants to know the source. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't agree. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: रक्षा मंत्रालय पर बाद में डिस्कस करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. C. Tyagi, put your question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: She is a highly qualified Minister. She is very competent. More competent *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you interfering?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Tyagi *...(Interruptions)...* नाराज मत हो। Address the Chair. It is already four minutes.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, through you, I address Smt. Nirmalaji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Address the Chair, not Nirmalaji.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, as an agriculturist, as a social activist, हमारी कुछ चिंताएं हैं। आप सरकार में हैं, हम नम्रतापूर्वक आपसे जवाब मांग रहे हैं। तीन साल से मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं बढ़ा। डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. की पहली शर्त है थर्ड वर्ल्ड कन्ट्रीज के लिए पर्टिकुलरली *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken one more minute. Already four minutes!

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, this is injustice.

श्री उपसभापति: क्या इनजस्टिस? आपने तीन मिनट के बजाय चार मिनट ले लिए हैं।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: तो आज क्या इसको लोक सभा बनाना चाहते हो? जैसे वहां दो मिनट में पास हो जाता है, बहस भी होती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do? दो बज गए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : वहां ऐसे रोज प्रहार होते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a diabetic patient. You should be careful. It is 2.00 p.m.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: अभी खाना भी खाना है, आपको डॉयबिटीज है, मुझे मालूम है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : उसमें मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े वर्ग के नौजवान हैं, हनुमंत राव जी कहां हैं? जब हल्ला होता है तो वे बचाते हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आपका आरक्षण समाप्त हो जाएगा, आपकी सब्सिडी समाप्त हो जाएगी अगर ...(व्यवधान)... आपको चिंता ही नहीं है, किसान की फसल के दाम नहीं बढ़े। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: मैं क्लेरिफिकेशन ही पूछ रहा हूं। एफ.सी.आई. बाजार से किसानों का जो अनाज है, वह 25 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं लेती, यानी कि it will go to the market. There will be minimum Government and maximum governance, the maximum loot of the farmer and agriculturist! तो सर, आपके पहले वाले सवाल पर नहीं, जो कल का कार्यक्रम था, जो कार्य सूची थी उसमें यह आखिरी एजेंडा था, मेरा वह भी ऑब्जेक्शन है। आपने रूलिंग दे दी और हमने चेयर के सम्मान के लिए मान लिया। कल निर्मला जी का वक्तव्य आखिरी था, मेरे पास उसकी कॉपी है, आप देख लीजिए। आज जब एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, तब यह तय नहीं हुआ था। हम और भी चार बिल पास कराने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने एक बार भी सवाल नहीं किया। लेकिन दोहा हमारे पेट से और हमारी जमीन से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर ब्यौरेवार बहस हो। इन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया है, वे और भी सवालों के जवाब दें, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: त्यागी जी, मेरे दोस्त हैं। Shri T. Siva. Please be brief. Take a maximum of two-three minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, right from the beginning, I had been asking permission to seek clarifications. You have not looked at my side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am calling you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is late, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why late? I am going by the order. Don't make allegations like that. What are you doing? I have noted your name. Before you also somebody asked.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: From the beginning I had been asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? You are a Vice-Chairman; you should be more careful, please. What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Okay; Sir, in the year 2004, India made an initial offer to the WTO which included some service sectors. In the year 2005, it is believed that India gave a revised offer which included education also in the service sector. So, the apprehension arises now. As long as it is an offer, we can withdraw from it any moment. Once we commit to that, we can't withdraw. If we happen to withdraw, the penalty will be very, very high. Sir, if India commits to that, if at all the offer is accepted as a commitment, the repercussions will be very bad. The domestic educational sector would be affected seriously. The foreign educational institutions will come here. In order to maintain a level-playing field, the Government will cut many subsidies which are being given to the universities and colleges. This is a general apprehension I raised it during the Zero Hour here and our Dr. Kalaignar has given a very detailed statement expressing the apprehensions of the educational sector in India, Sir.

My second clarification is, the Nairobi Conference's one of the main things is the strong commitment of all Members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues. In the year 2001, when Mr. Murasoli Maran was the Commerce Minister, this Doha Conference came and it was very much appreciated. So, the remaining Doha issues have to be discussed. Some developed countries like United States are opposing to it. We would like to know the stand of India. India has given a written statement, and we would like to know very categorically from the hon. Minister whether India would insist on continuing the remaining Doha issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: These are the two issues, Sir. One is education sector, whether any commitment has been given or not; and, second, whether to continue with the remaining Doha issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Dr. Mungekar. Take only two minutes.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I have three points, and I will take three minutes. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, three minutes; not more than that.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, my first point is about Point No.11 in the Statement, which says that the developed countries have committed to remove subsidies immediately, except for a few selected agricultural products. What are those products, whether they will be selecting such products which will be affecting Indian agriculturists and farmers in a negative manner? That needs to be clarified. That is extremely important. Sir, the clarification is, whatever the developed countries, during the last 100 years, argued in the name of development, but basically again the development of the developing countries, that became economic theory. And from that point of view, it needs to be identified exactly the products on which the developed countries have agreed that the subsidies can be removed immediately?

Sir, Point No.17 is about the fishing subsidies. It is mentioned in the Statement that there was no convergence regarding the reduction in fishing subsidies, as far as the developed countries were concerned. But the last sentence says that there was no convergence in these two areas, and hence no outcome and, therefore, interests of Indian fishermen have been adequately protected. This is surprising. When the issue of fishing subsidies was discussed, and when there was no negotiated settlement or the agreement, when there were divergence of views, how could you make a Statement that the interests of the Indian fishermen have been adequately protected?

Sir, thirdly, I support Shri Raja and Shri K. C. Tyagi on the issue of education. Sir, historically, the members of the disadvantaged sections such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, 50 per cent OBCs, including women, 80 per cent or 85 per cent started taking education only after Independence. If education becomes purely a private commodity, then, the relatively weaker sections of our country would be affected. Dr. Manmohan Singh is sitting here. Earlier we called education as social good, then higher education was merit good. Merit good means those who are able to pay for higher education only can get. Social good is that good, irrespective of the payment, the community gets the benefit. Because of commodification of education, it has become exclusive monopoly of relatively better-off sections of the society, and it will reverse the entire process of the social and economic development that we started after Independence. That is why the Government must make commitment as to what will be the stand of the Government of India so far as higher education, technical and professional education is concerned. During the last 25 years, already there is a growing tendency for privatization of primary education, secondary education and higher education. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... That is why the Government should take a clear stand that the interests of the relatively weaker sections would not be adversely affected. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank the hon. Amma also. There is a report in all the newspapers that India has returned with empty hand. But I am of the humble view that the Statement would have given more details because at the last minute, I am not able to comprehend what is available in the Statement. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, poor farmers and poor students are protected by hon. Amma. But I would like to know as to what all steps the Indian Government has taken at the WTO level to protect the poor farmers and the poor students. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister's Statement is to inform about the outcome of the WTO Ministerial in Nairobi and also refers to the Nairobi Package. At the outset, through you, Sir, I would like to tell the Minister and the Government that if this Statement was to be made today, then the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Package should have been given to the Members of the House so that they could have asked specific questions and clarifications on her Statement. Now, in the absence of the declaration, which most of the Members have not been privy to and the Nairobi Package, this is an exercise which we are going through because clarification is a right and you cannot be handicapped as Members when you are seeking a clarification on such an important issue.

Sir, I would, specifically, refer to the issue of public stockholding for food security. This was an issue which has been agitated by India after the outcomes of the Uruguay Round were known. We had issues with regard to the external reference prices which were pegged at between 6 and 88 for the calculation of the *de minimis*. Many of the countries, since we have moved into the 21st Century, particularly, India, had concerns that whether we would ever go into breach. Therefore, the ten Agreements that were signed, the first ever Agreements since the establishment of the WTO, were signed in Bali in December, 2013. We had very firmly stood our ground to secure the interest of our farmers, so that there was no challenge for any breach or a future breach of *de minimis* for public stockholding of food. For that purpose, an agreement and an understanding was reached, which the Minister's Statement has referred to. But, Sir, my clarification is, after the change and the visit of our Prime Minister to the United States of America, last summer, a claim was made not outside, but also inside the House, that the Prime Minister has secured a commitment from the President Obama, and, therefore, it is a historic breakthrough, and there would be a permanent solution, whereas it is linked to the ongoing negotiations on the agreement on agriculture. Sir, thereafter there was a meeting of the General Council and the Minister had made the Statement. When we asked clarifications in this House, last December, the Minister had said that a permanent solution, which earlier was as per the Bali Agreement, a negotiated permanent solution on the issue

[Shri Anand Sharma]

of public stockholding for food security would be put in place by the MC-11, that is, the 11th Ministerial Conference in 2017, if not earlier. And, until a negotiated permanent solution is put in place, no country shall challenge a member-country. Now, this is very important. What happened in Nairobi, we would like to know. We know that India has a coalition and a support, which we have built over the years. We are part of G-33. In Bali, unfortunately, one important member-country broke ranks. But the Minister can confirm that whether that country, our bigger neighbour in the North China, joined us back and the Africa Group, the Carribean Group, that is the largest coalition, ...(Time-bell rings)... have stood with us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But what happened to that commitment of a permanent solution?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is the first one.

Secondly, I am referring, Madam, to para 9 of your Statement on SSM. India's position is known and clear, but this para does not give us any clarity as to whether you have been able to secure any assurance or it is only a reaffirmation. Paras 14, 15 and 16 refer to the LDCs. The LDC package was already there in the Agreement on LDCs, reached in Bali. When it comes to what India is giving, it is a matter of fact and record because India had announced in April, 2008, this package for the LDCs for enhanced preferential ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... You have already taken five minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody has been given three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... But, you have taken five minutes. ...(Interruptions)... It is already 2.50 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, it is not my fault. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not my fault either. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let us end on a happy note. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken five minutes, while everybody has taken three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... So, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I want to know whether there is a new understanding reached on this LDC. If yes, please specify.

My other questions, which has been raised by Members, is this. Was there any attempt made by the Developed Countries to introduce education and labour-related issues? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, bell is not important. This is important. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have already taken six minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... You do not have any special privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody has taken three minutes. You should also have confined to three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are a very learned and educated person. You know how to compress in three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no. Rather, you have taken seven minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is only for seeking clarifications, not for making speeches. ...(*Interruptions*)... You know how to seek clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have taken seven minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Are others unequal? ...(*Interruptions*)... I control everybody. ...(*Interruptions*)... Already two Members have sought clarifications from your party. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have sought specific queries. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have also asked what India's position was. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nobody can tell me how many clarifications I should seek. ...(*Interruptions*)... The final thing, which I want to know and the House must know, is that the declaration, which has not been tabled, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... You should seek only clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am asking from the Minister. Paragraph 30 of the Declaration of Doha makes it very clear that there has not been a categorical re-affirmation. It says that some countries want it and some countries do not want. The Doha Round is the only Round which is dedicated to the developmental agenda. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... Why did India agree to paragraph 30? Now, we have become party to that. I am aware of the subsequent protest. But once the Declaration is adopted, we are a party to the Declaration. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. No more clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no more afterthoughts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, I would like to seek only one clarification in respect of paragraph 12. It states, "These disciplines include terms to limit the benefits of financial support to agriculture exporters, rules on State enterprises engaging in agriculture trade, and disciplines to ensure that food aid does not negatively affect domestic production. Developing Countries, such as India, are given longer time to implement these rules." What is this 'longer time'? Has any specific year been mentioned in the Agreement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the last Member, Shri Natchiappan. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. No more. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have raised it earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given your name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Natchiappan, you please seek your clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, इस पर SC, ST और तमाम OBC के छात्रों द्वारा पूरे देश में आन्दोलन हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां water canon चलाकर उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए ऐसे मामलों और ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसे विधेयकों पर दो-दो मिनट चर्चा कर के खत्म न किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to raise five important points. ...*(Interruptions)*... India was having a membership and friendship of more than 77 countries in the WTO. But where are we? There is nothing in the statement as to how many people supported our demands. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the main issue is public stockholding which was the main issue in the Bali Ministerial and General Council Decisions. When we raised the question, the hon. Minister had promised on the floor of this House that they will protect the agriculturists' interest and they will have all the protection for agriculturists. But if you read paragraphs 8 and 11, you will find the contradiction. In one way, on this public stockholding, the decision is not taken. I am quoting, "The decision commits members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution to this issue." That means, nothing is there. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, these are very important points. It is for the nation I am asking these things. Paragraph 11 says that export subsidies are going to be reduced gradually. The developing countries will have the time-frame up to 2018. For the developed countries, it has to be done immediately. And for the LDCs, it will be 2023. Where are we? Are we in the group of developing countries? Have we promised that the subsidies will be totally taken away by 2018? That is the thing you have done. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, number three is regarding the patent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Bhupinder Singh, put one question. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: We are having the patent for pharmaceuticals... ...*(Interruptions)*... This is paragraph 13. You have completely taken it away from the patent regime. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नाच्चीयप्पन जी, बैठिए। Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Mr. Natchiappan, that's all.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, then take paragraph 17 which is regarding anti-dumping. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No. Mr. Natchiappan. That's enough. You said you wanted to seek only one clarification. But how many are you asking? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, how is the business in India affected by anti-dumping, especially, by China and other Asian countries? ...(Interruptions)... What have you done in this? You have exposed the country by allowing the foreign countries to dump their products here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Finally, Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. no. Please sit down. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: How will the retailers' business be protected? ...(Interruptions)... E-commerce has already flooded the country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Nothing more will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... भूपिंदर सिंह जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not going on record. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You wanted one question and then you are putting so many things. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Natchiappan, what is this? ...(Interruptions)... Okay. Mr. Bhupinder Singh. You only wanted one question. So, put only one question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, one minute. Take one minute. I don't mind.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, मैं मंत्री महोदया से आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के किसानों का जो स्वार्थ है, उसको देखते हुए सरकार किसी के सामने सिर नहीं झुकाएगी— चाहे वह डब्ल्यूटीओ हो, यूनेस्को हो या कोई और हो — किसी के सामने भारत सरकार सिर नहीं झुकाएगी, यह जवाब हम सबसे पहले सरकार से चाहते हैं। सर, अमेरिका अपने किसानों को 2 लाख 50 हजार रुपए सब्सिडी देगा, लेकिन हम यहां भारतवर्ष में पचास रुपए सब्सिडी भी नहीं दे पाते हैं। सरकार के पास पैसा न होते हुए भी किसानों के लिए हमारे राज्य में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने सौ रुपया बोनस किसानों को दिया है। आज हमारा जो कॉटन का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है, उस मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस पर भी हम कॉटन नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। क्या हम चाइना जाकर उनसे इसलिए गले मिलकर आए कि उन्होंने हमारा कॉटन का इम्पोर्ट बंद कर दिया है? ...(व्यवधान)... फिर हम वहां से चीजें क्यों इम्पोर्ट करें? ...(व्यवधान)... टेक्सटाइल का जितना भी मैटीरियल है, उसे हम वहां से क्यों लाएं? ...(व्यवधान)... चाइना से या और किसी देश से हम वे चीजें हमारे देश में क्यों लाएं जब हमारा रॉ मैटीरियल ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे ही देश में आकर बिकता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके संबंध में सरकार जवाबदेह है। सारा देश उम्मीद कर रहा है, भारत के जो लोग हैं, वे सब इसका इंतजार कर रहे हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... दोहा तो पानी में चला गया और नैरोबी में जो कुछ हुआ है, उससे भी पता चलता है कि आपका झुकाव किसकी तरफ है! क्या हम यूनाइटेड स्टेट और यूरोपियन यूनियन के इंटरेस्ट के लिए काम करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या हम वर्ल्ड बैंक के सामने झुकेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Don't get angry. ...(Interruptions)... आप नाराज़ न हैं।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : हम लोगों की क्या कमजोरी है? हमारे देश का किसान सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सरकार किसी के सामने नहीं झुकेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get angry.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सारा देश आपके साथ है, बार-बार हम यह बात कह रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; no more. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, let us hear the Minister's reply. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, पूरे देश में छात्र आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। यहां गिरफ्तारी हुई, लाठीचार्ज हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: गरीब तबके के लोग, एससी के लोग, ओबीसी के लोग ...(व्यवधान)... पूरे देश में छात्र आंदोलित हैं। आप साफ-साफ बताइए क्यों यूजीसी ने उनका स्कॉलरशिप बंद किया हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस बात को भी बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you start. ...(*Interruptions*)... You reply. You don't bother about others' sounds. Reply.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this chance to reply to the clarifications which Members have sought. As there are specific questions for which clarifications have been sought, I will answer them specifically. But the arguments were made with a lot of emotion. I would first like to submit to this august House, "हमने किसी के सामने सिर नहीं झुकाया।" I would cite every instance to prove that this Government has not bowed to anybody's pressure. There was no pressure. Emotions were charged, and I respect the charged emotions. Emotionally charged statements were made and they asked if this Government had gone on to surrender before anybody. I understand the emotions. But I would again reaffirm before the august House that we have not surrendered to anybody's interest and have kept only India's interest above all. And I will show you how.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is not the reply.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am coming to specific replies. But because the overwhelming emotion is this, I want to give this assurance first.

Sir, I would go by the sequence in which the speakers have spoken. Senior Member, Shri Sitaram Yechury, has raised four issues – food stockholding, SSM, export subsidy and investments.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Import tariffs, Madam, not export subsidy.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I think it was in the context of the SSM which is used for it that you have said it, if I have understood it right.

In Nairobi, there were a lot of discussions and what we have ensured — and I underline this — is to have a reaffirmation of Bali and a reaffirmation of the General Council's decision, which happened in November, 2014, wherein a peace clause was given for perpetuity. The peace clause was not limited to any particular period. Bali Agreement for Food Security mentioned that there will be a permanent solution by 2017.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, until the permanent solution was in place,... Now, let me clear, the House must not be...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have not even finished two sentences and people are interrupting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Let her speak, please.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I don't wish to interrupt her, but let there be no distortion. We accept that reaffirmation is a good thing.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I did not imply anything more than what I have said. Bali had agreed that a permanent solution will be given by 2017. After that, in November, in the General Council, a peace clause was obtained for perpetuity, which meant that if by 2017, we get a permanent solution or by some bad luck, by 2017 a permanent solution is not obtained, because at least there is a peace clause for perpetuity, we would not be pulled to the courts of WTO.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is already there.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: And that is what got reaffirmed. Both Bali and the peace clause of the General Council of November, 2014 have got reaffirmed in Nairobi. And that is what I want to underline. And from now, it will be our endeavour to ensure that the negotiations happen in the Committee on Agriculture Special Sessions so that we can have a permanent solution obtained. It will be our best effort. That is on the food stock holding.

On the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM), the SSM was a right given to developing countries under the Hong Kong Ministerial itself. But after that, not one work proceeded in Geneva to have it on agenda to discuss it, to detail it and to have a work plan for it. And that is true. Although there are occasionally some meetings in Geneva to talk about SSMs, they didn't reach a stage where they could even have a work plan. And when I reached Nairobi, from the discussions that I had had with various Secretariat-related people from the DG, WTO we didn't get an impression that the SSM was even going to be on the cards for us to discuss it in Nairobi, although it continues from Hong Kong. So, we ensure that the Special Safeguard Mechanism will be taken up in Nairobi. Not just taken up, not just discussed, but ensure that it will be in the Part-II which means that the Ministerial commits to have a commitment and reaffirmation on SSM which means it will recommit itself to give this right to the developing countries to protect its agriculture from any import surges, and in addition not just commit but ensure that they will also commit for a work plan. Although prior to it, since after Hong Kong, not much had been discussed in Geneva, we ensure that this Special Safeguard Mechanism will be brought on to the agenda in Nairobi. Not just on the agenda, but a commitment be given by the Ministerial that the right of the developing countries to safeguard

their agriculture from import surges will be reaffirmed. Not just be reaffirmed, but also reaffirmed for a commitment for a work plan that we have obtained. And I am glad to submit to this House that this was not before, but we have done it in this Nairobi Meet. That is second.

Now, I come to export subsidies. I am not sure now whether Sitaram Yechuryji talked about export subsidies because he came up with a correction, even as I started replying or on export subsidies and investments. I am not sure which way he went. But assuming that he did mention about export subsidies, I just want to say here that on export subsidies we have very clearly said, I have also said it in my statement, that the developed countries have agreed to withdraw all the subsidies that they give for export promotion of their goods which means it will be now beneficial for countries like India to be able to be at par and be able to compete with our products in the international market. So, on the contrary, I would say, because of this export subsidy decision taken there, our export of the products will be better off in competing with the world market rather than we always worry about the way in which other subsidies are working in other countries.

I move to now Mr. Raja's point on higher education. That was also probably raised by Mr. Tiruchi Siva and a few other Members. There was not a word spoken on education, leave just higher education, leave secondary education, primary education, whatever it is. Not a word on education was spoken in Nairobi. Some are protesting since something has been agreed in Nairobi, 'Oh! My God! We have surrendered our interest.' No, I am sorry; hon. Members, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that there was nothing discussed on education in Nairobi. Tiruchi Sivaji, you did mention about an initial offer made in 2005. Some offer was made, but none of that came on. None of that was discussed, and, therefore, there was no Ministerial commitment given, which had anything to do with education. Let me assure you that. So, that is on higher education.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, will the Government not agree to any such thing in future?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am discussing what happened in MC-10 and that is why I am here.

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the stand of the Government?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: That is a subsequent issue. Now, we are talking about what happened in MC.

Now, I come to the points raised by Shri K. C. Tyagi. I can get as emotional

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

because we are all very affected by these issues. He has a command over Hindi. I respect him for that, but I borrow his words, 'पेट से, जमीन से जुड़ा हुआ', हम सब पेट से, जमीन से जुड़े हुए ही आदमी हैं, जी। हम देश से बाहर जाकर, कभी भी इस देश का नुकसान नहीं करेंगे। He can take assurance from me that we are not the people who will go outside this country and पेट से जुड़े हुए मामले में कोई समझौता करके आएंगे।

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Then why did the Minister said, "I was disappointed."? Why was the Minister disappointed at Nairobi? It is her own statement.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: If you allow me to answer,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You please continue.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would like to tell him that I don't have to be disappointed, if the suggestion is that only when I compromise on this; never. I am disappointed on many things about WTO, many things about MC-10, where I would have loved to have a consensus on Doha developmental issue. Not just we, but all of us - India, African Union, the LDCs, G-33 - stood up to speak for continuing to re-affirm Doha. So, when I come out, when there is no consensus, and when the statement is recorded on a matter of fact that the House was divided, disappointment तो होगा ही। So, I am disappointed for that; not for anything else which he suggests.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: But I am not disappointed from you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you: Sir, that is kind of him. सर, दोहा राउंड के बाद, पहले से, all of us are saying that all the unfulfilled agenda of Doha will have to conclude even when Doha may come to a conclusion. I am not suggesting here that Doha has come to a conclusion. The situation is that there is no unanimity on re-affirming Doha. But that leaves a space for us to continue to fight for the continuation of Doha. So, I see it as a positive thing where all of us - G-33 and a group of LDCs - can be together and we are together even now to continue to fight for the Doha Development Agenda to continue. That is why we have met. There was a lot of opposition, and, I think, there is a room for us to continue doing that. So, I would like to say to Shri K. C. Tyagi that आप जरूर assured रहिए, मैंने बाहर जाकर भारत देश का कुछ भी नुकसान नहीं किया है तथा ऊपर से जो भी हमारे लिए लाभदायक है, मैं वह सब करके ही आई हूँ। आप मुझ से assurance ले लीजिए।

डा. भालचंद्र मुण्गेकर जी जानना चाह रहे थे कि ऐसे कौन से exceptions हैं, कौन से products का exception है? I can't see him here. Maybe, he is not here, but I just want to say that some developed countries, which have had this room to have some

of their products exported with subsidies given, are dairy products by Switzerland, swine meat again by Canada and Norway and also processed food. These three countries - Switzerland, Canada and Norway - for these three products, namely, processed products, dairy products and swine meat, have had a cull-out of extra time given to them for withdrawal of subsidy and they have been given time till 2020. That would answer Dr. Mungekar's point. He also referred to paragraph 17. You have said that there was no convergence in these two areas, namely, anti-dumping and fisheries, and, hence, no outcome. That's my statement which I am quoting and which he referred to. The statement said, "There was no convergence in these two areas, and, hence no outcome. Therefore, the interests of Indian fishermen have been adequately protected." He said, how it is that the Indian fishermen's interests have been protected. Obviously. The given position was that the Indian fishermen's interests are safeguarded whereas that was being changed, and, an attempt was being made to change it. India strongly argued to keep the Special and Differential Treatment, which is one of the features of WTO.

The rules which were being discussed, India opposed those new rules, which were being brought whereby greater power would have been given to WTO's Anti-dumping Committee, which would have meant that they could come and review our situation here. We opposed it. We did not entertain WTO's Committee to come and review our position here, and, thereby, kept the position of our fishermen intact, kept the position on Anti-dumping intact. That is exactly what is meant by my line that there was no convergence, and, therefore, we have ensured that the position which is remaining now is retained. If we had allowed that for the changes, it would have meant that the Committee could come and review us, which would have weakened our position. We did not allow that, and, therefore, there I can assure Mungekarji that we have not allowed to weaken the position on Anti-dumping or on fishermen. The Special and Differential Treatment continues even now. We have ensured that, and, that is why, I have put it in the statement also.

Navaneethakrishnanji said, India has come back with empty hands. Not at all.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is a newspaper report. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am glad you said that. It is a wrong report, and, I can tell you, and, I have already announced... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I will be happy if it is a wrong report. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The report has no support. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: And, therefore, we had not come empty-handed. On the contrary, we have come back strengthening India's position, reinforcing the position which was earlier obtained, and, reassured that all positions obtained from Bali, inclusive of Bali General Council, and, even the prior one, which is Hong Kong, are all kept intact, and, the ministerial has given re-affirmation on those.

Now, I come to points raised by Anand Sharma ji. The declaration should have been circulated, maybe, we should have circulated, but it is available on the website. I am not suggesting anything there but, of course, it is available on the website. I have already explained the position on public stockholding, permanent solution and also the peace clause. The larger coalition still stands by us, and, therefore, I can assure you, my respected predecessor, that the larger coalition has not asserted us. ...*(Interruptions)*... I just want to be sure.

I come to para 9 - SSM related statement. Certainly, we have got a re-assurance and not just a re-assurance, a commitment to give a work-plan also. So, that is there. The LDC statement is there. India has already extended a lot of what is committed in the WTO. So, we are very proud to say that we are sticking to that. Regarding education, which you referred, other Members also raised that point, I have already explained that there was nothing discussed on education in Nairobi. On the Doha Development, why did not we red flag? You quoted para 30. We have red-flagged it. We have given a written statement, but there let us underline the fact that it was a statement of what had happened in Nairobi, division between two groups.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

It did not say that Doha Development Round has come to an end, and, we have not walked out by not protesting such a statement. That statement is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am telling. Sir, just to conclude my response, the question which Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy had raised about export subsidies withdrawal, for India, it is only that transport and marketing subsidies which come under Article 9.4, which is very different from the kind of subsidies developed countries give. And, for that, the elimination is only by 2023, not before that. In cotton, of course, we have very clearly said that we don't give any subsidies for exports. It is by 1st January of 2017. We have nothing in this. We don't give any subsidies. So, that doesn't affect us at all. I think by answering many people, I have answered also hon. Member Natchiappan. No promises have been given for anti-dumping or anything. The answer that I gave hon. Tyagiji is applicable to our

Bhupinder Singhji also. We have no *sar jhukna* before US or EU. That does not happen, Sir. So, you can be assured.

Thank you very much. I hope I have answered all the questions. ...(Interruptions)... I seek the cooperation of all the Members in understanding what has happened. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, hon. Members, there is another supplementary item, that is, the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015. If the House agrees, we can pass it without discussion because it is affecting the labourers. Our workers ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I just want to say that since this piece of legislation is for workers, while supporting that, I would also ...(Interruptions).. lodge this protest that this is not the way of bringing the business after every half an hour and just pass. This is not the way. Had this not been supporting millions or our workers, we would have not allowed this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, you are allowing it. That is okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I have already said in the House that I will not oppose bringing this Bill because it is for the bonus for the workers, though I also said that we are not satisfied with the quantum that you are suggesting. Therefore, I would like the Government to just give the assurance that you will continue talking with the trade unions and the workers representatives and whatever is required, in mutual agreement, that you will do in the interest of the workers.

Sir, please next time onwards, I would only request you, but this is the third supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I know that. I am aware of that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are aware of it. But, in your experience, has it happened?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, you are aware of that also. Neither had it happened in mine. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the second point is about the text of the Bill. Because it is for the bonus for the workers, we are not ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We did fail in the last three weeks. Then you have to pass only through supplementaries.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I don't want this Government to become a supplementary Government.

Now, Sir, the text of the Bill is, unfortunately, still not available. What is to be passed is 'as passed by the Lok Sabha'. What is passed, we don't know! So, we are going by good faith.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The limit for bonus has become ₹ 21,000 and it is applicable from the year 2014-15; retrospectively.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is ₹ 21,000, but there is an amendment here for ₹ 25,000.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Every ten years, it used to increase by rupees two or three thousand. This is the largest ever increase, more than thrice.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We understand the Finance Minister's anxiety that this is happening before the Budget. You want your fiscal consolidation. We understand all your anxieties. But there are two amendments asking for it to be raised to ₹ 25,000. ...(Interruptions)... They are not mine. It is from Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... So, these amendments are there. That we would decide ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, K. C. Tyagi, what is your point?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we are supporting the Bill.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कॉमरेड सीताराम जी ने जो अपने व्यूज रखे हैं, उनसे मेरी सहमति है, लेकिन यह तीसरा सप्लीमेंटरी बिजनेस है, जैसा नेता सदन ने बताया।

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन यह वर्कर्स के लिए है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, यह और भी अच्छा हो सकता था, लेकिन चूंकि यह वर्किंग क्लास के लिए है, इसलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I rise to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you opposing it?

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you sit down. If you are supporting it, don't waste time.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is good that the Leader of the House clarified, this shall ...(Interruptions)... come into force retrospectively. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you are supporting. ...(Interruptions).. Yes, all are supporting.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, as suggested by ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...(Interruptions).. You are supporting. You take your seat. Why to waste time?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please listen to me. As suggested by Comrade Sitaram Yechury, Government should have an open mind and revisit some of the considerations after consultation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... It is already 2.50 p.m. I would have adjourned the House. But this is a Bill for workers and for the benefit of workers. So, let us pass it without discussion if all of you agree. Now, the Minister to move.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015

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

‘That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.’

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one amendment by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... He is not here. So, amendment is not moved. ...(Interruptions)...

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, एक मिनट, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one amendment by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... At the last

reading, I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Subbarami Reddy is not here. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, amendment is not moved. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

‘That the Bill be passed.’

The question was proposed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I am sorry, Sir. I was speaking to him in Telugu. I said that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the Finance Minister and all agree that let the Minister make this assurance that there will be an open mind to discuss it with the representatives of the workers before asking the Bill to be moved. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have an open mind. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only say whether you agree to that or not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I must inform the House that in the interests of workers, we have done it with retrospective effect. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have consulted all the trade unions and I had meetings with them. I have come here after consultations.

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

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, bonus should not be treated like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Bonus has always been a deferred payment. ...(*Interruptions*)... In this Bill, have you brought it up? We have not seen the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is the definition. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yechuryji, that is the definition of bonus. Don’t worry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I can assure you that we will have an open mind. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will welcome it with an open heart.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister may move that the Bill be passed. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बिल पास करेंगे, लेकिन इनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ये ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर हैं, एक मिनट इनकी बात तो सुन लें। बात सुनने में क्या जाता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، بل پاس کریں گے، لیکن ان کی بات سن لیجئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ ٹریڈ یونین لیڈر ہیں، ایک منٹ ان کی بات تو سن لیں۔ بات سننے میں کیا جاتا ہے؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

What is the problem in just hearing him? Just give him one minute.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Bonus is a deferred wage. Now, they are trying to delay. That will be dangerous to the workmen. Now, if any factory is a profit-making factory, it can get more bonus. Now, they will cut it according to the ceiling limit. Why are they trying to do this? So, it will be delinked with the wages. It would be dangerous for the workers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now Mr. Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)... Now Mr. Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, Mr. Bhattacharya, now you take your seat. You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Husain Dalwai.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि ...(व्यवधान)... येचुरी जी ने जो मुद्दे उठाये हैं, उन्हें बिल्कुल मान्य करना चाहिए। यह गवर्नमेंट कभी भी युनियन के लीडर्स के साथ ठीक ढंग से बात ही नहीं करती और इस तरह से डिस्मिस ले लेते हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मेरा कहना है कि लोगों की सैलरी अभी इतनी बढ़ गयी है और इन्फ्लेशन भी बढ़ गया है, तो जो डिमांड किया गया है और इन्होंने जो ऑफर किया है, इसमें बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। मेरा कहना है कि यह लिमिट जो है, कम से कम 30 हजार तक लेकर जाना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: लिमिट इंक्रीज करने की बात है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what Shri P. Bhattacharya is saying...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have already made your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please. One minute. Sir, what Mr. Pradeep Bhattacharya raised is a very important point. That is why I had requested the Government to assure that they would go on to this with an open mind. Do not fix a ceiling limit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, may I just set the record...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhattacharya, you have already spoken.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Let the hon. Finance Minister say that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you have spoken is already on record.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: It is not about the record. Let the Minister say what he wants to do. He is avoiding it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They want an increase in the limit.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I just clarify ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Please allow the lady Member to say just one line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a submission to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Lady Member, please make your point.

MS. DOLA SEN: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have to make a submission. इससे पहले जो निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने डब्ल्यूटीओ के बारे में लाया था, आपने बताया था कि वह डिस्कशन करके, इसको भी निश्चित हो या नहीं हो, इसको खत्म कर देंगे, लेकिन फिर third Supplementary List of Business आ गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: वह हो गया।

सुश्री दोला सेन: सर, हम भी ट्रेड युनियन से जुड़े हैं। क्योंकि यह वकर्स के बारे में है, तो इतनी जल्दीबाजी में यह करना ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम यह शक नहीं करते, लेकिन यह हो सकता है कि कोई प्वाइंट छूट जाए। Bonus is a very serious issue. तो इसको लेकर इतनी जल्दीबाजी न करें, तो वह अच्छा होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह एकदम ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you opposing it or supporting it?

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, I don't know what is to be done. So, I want to discuss it. I want a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... How many times do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Yes, the Finance Minister, please.

3.00 P.M.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I want to put the whole controversy to rest.

There are only two significant changes. The first is that it is a 2015 Act because we are passing it in the month of December, 2015. But by a deeming provision, it will come into effect from the first of April, 2014 so that the expanded definition of bonus is retrospectively applicable for the year 2014-15. Then, wherever numericals have existed, earlier the ceiling was ₹ 10,000 in Section 2 of the principal Act. That ceiling of ₹ 10,000 has become ₹ 20,100 and...

ONE HON. MEMBER: ₹ 30,000, please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please oppose this Bill! Let us not be hypocritical. You did not increase the limit in ten years. We are increasing it from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 21,000. ...(Interruptions)... This is the amendment in the Bill. You have a look at it. There is no change in the definition of bonus at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no change in definition. ...(Interruptions)... Yechury ji, there is no change in definition. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Motion already moved that the Bill be passed. ...(Interruptions)... Already moved, Isn't it? ...(Interruptions)... Motion moved that the Bill be passed. Yes, the question is:

‘That the Bill be passed’.

The motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS* – Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. Shri C.P. Narayanan. No. Shri Abdul Wahab. No. Shri P.L. Punia. Lay it on the Table, please.

Demand for bringing legislation for reservation in promotions to employees belonging to ‘SCs/STs category’

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 28 अप्रैल, 2012 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पदोन्नति में आरक्षण और परिणामी ज्येष्ठता की व्यवस्था को असंवैधानिक घोषित कर दिया था। साथ ही 15 नवम्बर, 1997 के बाद प्रमोशन में आरक्षण और परिमाणी ज्येष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति पाने वाले कर्मियों को रिवर्ट करने को कहा था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को निष्प्रभावी बनाने के लिए 2012 में केंद्र सरकार 117वें संविधान संशोधन का प्रस्ताव लाई। इसमें संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 (4) (a) जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। अनुच्छेद 335 राज्य सरकारों

* Laid on the Table.

को ऐसा कोई कानून बनाने से नहीं रोकेगा, जिसमें वह एससी, एसटी को प्रमोशन में आरक्षण और परिणामी ज्येष्ठता का लाभ देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह कानून नहीं बन सका।

माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशानुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा लगभग 15,000 कर्मियों को पदावनत कर दिया है। पदावनत कर्मियों को प्राप्त हो रही परिलब्धियों के आधार पर वरिष्ठता क्रम का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। पदावनत होने पर मौजूदा वेतन एवं नए पद के वेतन के अंतर के बराबर वैयक्तिक वेतन तो दिया जाएगा, परन्तु इसकी गणना पेंशन और कटौती के संदर्भ में नहीं की जाएगी। एक ओर पदावनत से हजारों पद खाली हो गए हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर आज भी आरक्षित वर्ग के पदोन्नति के लाखों पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं।

अतः केंद्र सरकार को पदोन्नति में आरक्षण से जुड़ा विधेयक लाना चाहिए, जिससे एक ठोस कानून बने। पदोन्नति में आरक्षण और परिणामी ज्येष्ठता की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित होगी तो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के खाली पड़े लाखों पदों को पुनः भरा जा सकेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut. No. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. No. Shri Ahamed Hassan. Please lay it on the Table.

Demand for clarifying criterion for considering special package for States

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the support that the Central Government gives to States in the form of special packages is appreciable as they come to the rescue of States that are in fiscal distress. The States of Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar have been given special packages by the Prime Minister, of ₹ 80,000 crore and ₹ 1.25 lakh crore respectively. These packages come at a crucial point for the States and will help them in their development process. But there are some States in the country which have been marred by natural calamities or have inherited huge fiscal burden from the past Governments - West Bengal suffers from both. Such States are in an urgent special need of such packages and shall be helped by the Central Government.

The State of West Bengal was struck by a cyclone in August which caused a loss of ₹ 30,000 crore. The Chief Minister of the State had written to the Prime Minister for help in this regard. The State has also inherited a huge fiscal burden from the previous Government. In the past one year, the State of West Bengal has been ravaged by floods, drought, earthquake, landslide and cyclone. Despite this rally of natural disasters, no help in the form of special packages has come to rescue the State of West Bengal. If some help is not given soon to the State of West Bengal, then the decision of the Central Government of granting special packages to Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar can be dismissed as only strategic decision.

I urge the Government of India to clarify the following queries while considering a special package for the State:

1. The criterion that is used for identifying States that will be granted a special package.
2. The criteria for ascertaining quantum of special package.
3. Why are certain States overlooked despite an urgent need for funds?
4. Whether the Government of India is planning to grant a special package to the State of West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. K. Keshava Rao. No. Shri Vivek Gupta. No. Shri Bhupinder Singh. Please lay it on the Table.

Demand for taking urgent measures to check air pollution at Toll Plazas on National Highways and Municipal Toll Booths in the country

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in a recent research has revealed that air pollution at Toll Plazas on National Highways and Municipal Toll booths in the country is beyond permissible limits. The average PM 2.5 level was found to be 150 on NH Toll Plazas which is beyond permissible level of 60 prescribed by CPCB. As a result, the health of Toll Plaza workers, the commuters as also the people living around Toll Plazas is being severely affected due to heavy air pollution. Due to this, the cases of lung cancer and chronic respiratory illnesses are rising alarmingly among the stakeholders.

The Toll Plaza workers spend the entire day and night confined within booths impacted by exhaust fumes and Particulate Matters. Sir, by taking some small steps we can save, according to a study done in the United States, at least, 0.35 tonnes of volatile organic compound emitted in the air per day, besides gallons of fuel and working man hours and human lives. Therefore, the Government must give serious consideration to checking pollution at all Toll Plazas.

Sir, against this backdrop, I urge upon the Government to immediately consider taking following steps at all Toll Plazas and Municipal Toll booths:—

- (i) make provision of Express Toll lanes;
- (ii) provide electronic Toll collection facility and EZ passes;
- (iii) provide Air purifiers, Oxygen dispensers at Toll Plazas;
- (iv) like Road Tax, bring up One-Time-Toll-Deposit Scheme;
- (v) develop enough greenery around Toll Plazas; and

(vi) install air quality monitoring system in all Toll Plazas and Municipal Tool Booths.

Sir, is it a fact that one rupee cess on petrol and diesel being collected for road maintenance? It should be examined whether the cess collected may compensate the toll.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : पोलावरम, Sir, let the hon. Leader of the House say कॉलिंग अटेंशन नहीं आया तो कम से कम हमारे राज्य से बात करके ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the next Session. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, गवर्नर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के बारे में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने हमारा नोटिस एडमिट किया है, लेकिन सरकार को तय करना है कि अरुणाचल में जो हुआ, उसके बारे में चर्चा कब करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Shri Bhupinder Singh. Thank you very much. That is all.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : इसके लिए सरकार को टाइम तय करना था ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : You have admitted, Sir. It has come in the Bulletin. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, we have the right to mention...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, not at this time. ...(Interruptions)... Not at this time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)... I thank you, Sir, that you have admitted the Motion. ...(Interruptions)... That Motion you have admitted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: But the Government has to say ...(Interruptions)...

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. ...(Interruptions)... Could you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Members, the 237th Session of the Rajya Sabha, that last week seemed singularly unproductive in terms of legislative work, comes to an end this afternoon after having redeemed itself somewhat in the past three days.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, let the Minister say. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please stop interrupting? ...(Interruptions)... Do not interrupt the Chair.

I have asked the Secretary-General to make available to the Hon'ble Members the statistical data on the work done.

The Interruptions in the functioning of the House, though not of recent origin and sought to be justified by specious logic by different sections of the House at different times to suit their tactics of the moment, continue to result in loss of working time and neglect of listed business. It denies to the Members opportunities to seek accountability of the Executive through questions, 'Zero Hour' issues, and discussions and debates on issues of public interest and concern. It also reduces or eliminates the opportunities to scrutinise sufficiently legislative proposals.

This state of affairs is at times attributed by sections of opinion to lack of disciplinary control over the proceeding. Forgotten in the process are the limitations of the rules of procedure, the operative assumptions on which they were framed, and the various Rulings and Observations from the Chair pertaining to the requirement of decorum and dignity. Vehemence in language or behaviour resulting in obstruction of proceedings, apart from interruption and neglect of listed agenda, also results in violation of the privileges of individual Members themselves. It reflects adversely on the Parliamentary process and our commitment to it. There is an imperative need to dispel this impression.

The Chair appreciates the View that a political assembly works on its perception of public impulses. Normal disciplinary procedures, therefore, have their limitations. The counterpart of this approach is self-discipline and a commitment to fulfil the objectives and purposes of a legislative body. Three weeks back, on December 1, the Rajya Sabha solemnly committed itself to the principles and ideals of the Constitution. A functioning legislature is an essential concomitant of these principles; disruptions amount to their negation. The record of this Session belies this commitment in good measure.

The Chair appeals to the hon. Members: (1) to introspect on this state of affairs; (2) to desist from approaches and practices that demean the stature of the Rajya Sabha, and (3) urges them to make the fullest possible use of the instrumentalities of accountability and discussion available to them under the Rules of Procedure.

Before we disperse, may I wish you Seasons Greetings and a very Happy New Year? The National Song.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please caution the Government also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think if you read the statement carefully, everybody has been cautioned, everybody.

THE NATIONAL SONG

(The National Song, "*Vande Mataram*", was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

*The House then adjourned **sine die** at seven minutes past three of the clock.*

Demand for taking necessary measures to remove problems of textile sector, particularly power loom sector (pages 49-50)

Demand for taking immediate measures for smooth functioning of Central Institute for Classical Tamil in Chennai, Tamil Nadu (page 50)

Demand for preparing vision 2020 roadmap aimed at reducing percentage of children with stunted growth (pages 50-51)

Demand for giving insurance coverage to vehicles affected by floods (page 51)

Demand for waiving off loans of farmers affected by natural calamities, particularly in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh (page 52)

Demand for issuing *pattas* to all owners of ancestral lands affected by Zamindari Abolition Act, 1969 and providing them basic amenities (pages 52-53)

Concern over growing cancer cases in Kerala and request for granting special assistance to Malabar Cancer Centre (page 53)

Demand for starting two trains from Delhi passing through certain stations to connect Dakor in Gujarat with other States of the country (pages 53-54)

Demand for issuing a postal stamp in honour of spiritual Guru Swaminarayan on his 95th birthday (page 54)

Demand for sanctioning necessary funds for construction of flood carrier canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area in Tamil Nadu (pages 54-55)

Demand for repair and maintenance work on National Highway-44 in Assam (page 55)

Demand for including Kunchitiga Caste in Central List of OBCs (pages 55-56)

Demand for installing Geothermal power plant in barren islands in Andaman sea to utilise volcanic energy and avoid natural calamities (page 56)

Demand for improving school and college education system and imposing ban on coaching institutes causing distress among students in the country (pages 56-57)

Demand for additional supply of kerosene to Tamil Nadu at P.D.S. rate to meet needs of families affected by recent floods (pages 57-58)

Demand for revamping National Crop Insurance Scheme to benefit all farmers equally (pages 58-59)

Demand for taking essential measures for repair of National Highways in Uttarakhand, particularly Rampur-Rudrapur Section (pages 396-397)

Demand for constituting high level enquiry into the lapse regarding missing viscera samples committed in Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Hyderabad (page 397)

Demand for taking steps for effective implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (pages 397-398)

Demand for giving special package to resolve problems being faced by cashew industry in Kerala (pages 398-399)

Demand for laying down railway track between Jharsuguda and Allahabad connecting certain tribal regions in Odisha (page 399)

Demand for bringing legislation for reservation in promotions to employees belonging to 'SCs/STs category' (pages 453-454)

Demand for clarifying criterion for considering special package for States (pages 454-455)

Demand for taking urgent measures to check air pollution at Toll Plazas on National Highways and Municipal Toll Booths in the country (pages 455-456)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 59-60)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 61-83)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 83-394)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 (pages 395-396)

Government Bill —

The Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2012 — *Withdrawn* (pages 399-400)

The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015 — *Introduced* (page 400)

The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 400-408)

The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 408-410)

The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 410-415)

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 449-453)

Motion for Reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee —

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 — *Adopted* (pages 415-418)

Statutory Resolutions —

Disapproving the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Ordinance, 2015 (No. 8 of 2015) — *Withdrawn* (pages 400-408)

Disapproving the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No. 9 of 2015) — *Withdrawn* (pages 408-410)

Valedictory Remarks (pages 457-458)

National Song (page 458)