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Wednesday

24 February, 2016

5 Phalgun, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 24th February, 2016/5th Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी ने हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के दलित छात्र ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will, I will ...(Interruptions)... No, no; I will give you a chance. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish with the ...(Interruptions)... I will give you a chance.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

Statement regarding adoption of the ILO Recommendation No. 204 (R-204)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) regarding adoption of the ILO Recommendation No. 204 (R-204) concerning Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy by the International Labour Conference at its 104th Session, held in Geneva from 1st to 13th June, 2015. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4285/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, 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. 4108/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4296/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 8th January, 2016, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4114/16/16]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2015-16) on the subject "Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Financial Institutions" of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 23rd of February, 2016, allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as indicated below:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) The National Waterways Bill, 2015	Two hours
(b) The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015	Two hours
(c) The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015	Two hours
(d) The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015	Three hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2016, after it is passed by Lok Sabha	One hour
3. Further consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015.	Three hours
4. Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	Twelve hours

2. The Committee also recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m., as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I wish to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

RE. SUICIDE BY DALIT STUDENT IN HYDERABAD UNIVERSITY

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के दलित छात्र श्री रोहित वेमुला की खुदकुशी का मामला, खासतौर से पूरे देश के दलित समाज के लिए अति दुखद व चिंताजनक भी है। श्री रोहित वेमुला की खुदकुशी के मामले में हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी है, तब से केंद्र की सरकार द्वारा पूरे देश में हर स्तर पर आरएसएस की विचारधारा को जबरन थोपने के लिए किस्म-किस्म के धिनौने हथकंडे इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मामले में, अर्थात् आरएसएस की विचारधारा को थोपने के लिए अब तो इन्होंने देश में हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, जामिया मिलिया यूनिवर्सिटी तथा जेएनयू आदि जैसे इन नामी-गिरामी शिक्षा के उच्च संस्थानों को भी नहीं छोड़ा है, जिसकी वजह से हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के एक दलित छात्र श्री रोहित वेमुला को खुदकुशी करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा।

मान्यवर, इस यूनिवर्सिटी में यह किसी दलित छात्र द्वारा खुदकुशी करने का पहला मामला नहीं है, बल्कि इससे पहले भी यहां कई दलित छात्र अपना उत्पीड़न होने की वजह से आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं, खुदकुशी कर चुके हैं। उस समय, जब केंद्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में UPA की सरकार थी... हमें हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी से रिपोर्ट मिली है कि जब सेंटर में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में सरकार चल रही थी, उस दौरान भी हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में दलित छात्रों को उत्पीड़न हुआ और कई दलित छात्रों ने आत्महत्या की थी।

महोदय, मैं इस बात से भी माननीय सदन को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि वहां लगातार दलित छात्रों का उत्पीड़न होता रहा फिर चाहे वह कांग्रेस से जुड़ा छात्र संगठन हो या बीजेपी से जुड़ा छात्र संगठन, जब उन्होंने इनकी मदद नहीं की, केंद्र सरकार ने भी इनकी सहायता नहीं की, वहां के वी.सी. ने भी मदद नहीं की और बरसों तक वहां दलित छात्रों का उत्पीड़न होता रहा, कांग्रेस के जमाने से वहां लगातार छात्रों का उत्पीड़न होता रहा, तो वहां के दलित छात्रों ने बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर के नाम पर अपना एक अलग से छात्र संगठन बनाया। बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर के नाम पर वहां के छात्रों ने उत्पीड़न से संघर्ष करने के लिए अपना एक संगठन बनाया, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि वहां के RSS से जुड़े छात्र संगठन, प्रशासन तथा केंद्र की वर्तमान सरकार ने भी इसे बरदाश्त नहीं किया।

महोदय, जब इन्हें लगा कि बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर की आइडियोलॉजी से जुड़े छात्र उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ आवाज उठा रहे हैं, तो वहां के प्रशासन को अच्छा नहीं लगा, वी.सी. को अच्छा नहीं लगा और जो वहां के अन्य छात्र संगठन थे, उन्हें भी अच्छा नहीं लगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me.

सुश्री मायावती: सिर्फ एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. You have made your point.

सुश्री मायावती: उन्हें भी अच्छा नहीं लगा और इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My point is different. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, जो रोहित वेमुला था, जिसने आत्महत्या की थी वह अम्बेडकरवादी था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन RSS की विचारधारा के जो लोग हैं, उन्हें यह अच्छा नहीं लगा। उसका इतना उत्पीड़न हुआ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: उसका इतना उत्पीड़न हुआ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति महोदय, कुमारी मायावती जी जो बोलना चाहती हैं, वह विषय आज दोपहर को बहस के लिए रखा गया है। वे उस समय इस पर बोल सकती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि वे उस समय इस विषय पर अपने विचार रखें, तो बेहतर रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: उसका इतना उत्पीड़न किया गया कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Behenji, please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, सिर्फ दो मिनट और दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: इसलिए इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी पार्टी का कहना है कि हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के दलित छात्र रोहित वेमुला ने जिन हालात में खुदकुशी की है, उसके लिए हमारी पार्टी, वहां के दलित छात्रों के कहने के मुताबिक ...**(व्यवधान)**... केंद्र सरकार के दो मंत्री व RSS संगठन ...**(व्यवधान)**... एवं उसकी विचारधारा से जुड़े, वहां के प्रशासनिक लोगों को ही जिम्मेदार मानकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me have my say now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, इस मामले की न्यायिक जांच कराई जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, लेकिन अभी तक वहां का प्रशासन और सरकार इस मामले की खानापूर्ति ही कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि इस मामले में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawatiji, please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, जब तक RSS की विचारधारा से जुड़े उन दोनों केंद्रीय मंत्रियों को मंत्री पद से बरखास्त नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawatiji, please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**...
Mr. Raja, what are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... Kumari Mayawatiji, please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती : महोदय, जब तक इसके साथ ही हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के वी.सी. को भी बरखास्त नहीं किया जाएगा और इस मामले से जुड़े अन्य लोगों को भी वहां से नहीं हटाया जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: और जब तक इस मामले की जांच के लिए एक जांच कमेटी नहीं बनाई जाती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make a point. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kumari Mayawatiji, your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**. Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: और उस जांच कमेटी में जब तक एक दलित सदस्य को भी नहीं रखा जाता है, तब तक जांच सही व निष्पक्ष नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a discussion... **(Interruptions)**... What I am saying is this. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kumari Mayawatiji, please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kumari Mayawatiji, please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will have to say that it will not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**... In the List of Business, there is a discussion on the subject. Therefore, you stop. You will get time later.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आदरणीय मायावती जी, दो बजे हम इसी मुद्दे पर डिस्कशन करने वाले हैं, शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन करने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: इस बात से हमारी पार्टी पूरी तरह से सहमत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इसी सब्जेक्ट पर आज डिस्कशन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: लोग भी इस बात से सहमत हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप दो बजे अपनी बात कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आप चाहती हैं, उन सारी बातों का जवाब आपको मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: जिसके लिए यूनिवर्सिटी के दलित छात्रों का दिल्ली में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, सुनिए। इसी सब्जेक्ट पर आज डिस्कशन होना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: इसलिए इनकी जायज़ मांग पर हमारी पार्टी इनसे कहना चाहती है कि मैंने जो मांग रखी है, दलित छात्रों की तरफ से जो मांग रखी है, सरकार उसका जवाब दे।

श्री उपसभापति: इसी सब्जेक्ट पर आज डिस्कशन होना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आज दो बजे, जो भी आपको क्लैरीफिकेशंस चाहिए, जो भी आपके सवाल होंगे, आपको उनका रिप्लाय मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a discussion. Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सरकार इसका जवाब दे। जो मांग मैंने रखी है, सरकार उसका जवाब दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अभी यह समय नहीं है कि आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already a discussion listed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आपको जो कहना है, वह आप दो बजे कहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आप सरकार की ओर से जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हमें मालूम है कि आपको दलितों की बहुत चिंता है। हम चाहते हैं कि आपको जो कहना है, आप दो बजे उसे कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप सुनिए, बात यह है कि आज दो बजे इस पर डिस्कशन है।

सुश्री मायावती: आप अभी इस पर चर्चा कराएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप अभी इस पर डिस्कशन कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी डिस्कशन चाहिए तो हाउस डिसाइड करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक मिनट बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी बहन हैं, आप बैठिए। You are my sister. आप मेरी बहन हैं। आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सतीश जी, बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Please don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is bad. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह केवल राजनैतिक स्टंटबाजी है आपको जो भी कहना है, आप दो बजे कहिए। आपको उसका रिप्लाय मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दो बजे यह ऑलरेडी लिस्टेड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस इश्यू पर दो बजे डिस्कशन होना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अभी इस पर डिस्कशन करा लीजिए, हम अभी भी तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आप अभी डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं तो अभी करिए, आप चाहते हैं, दो बजे डिस्कशन करना है तो हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you want it, there is no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please ask them to stop. I will do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right...**(Interruptions)**... Please stop. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमारा एक सुझाव है। हम चाहते हैं कि हाउस में ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, हमारा यह सुझाव है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please stop. ...(Interruptions).... Kumari Mayawati, please listen to me. You want to have a discussion on this subject. I agree that this subject is very important. I asked the Government also. The Government is in agreement to have the discussion now itself. If you want, we can have it. Let the House decide.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, if the House is ready, there is no problem. We are ready. Please start the discussion now.

सुश्री मायावती: मेरा यह कहना है कि मैंने सरकार से जो जवाब मांगा है, सरकार पहले उसका जवाब दे दे। उसके बाद सदन के द्वारा इस बात को स्वीकार करते हुए इस पर तुरन्त चर्चा शुरू करायी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आप इस पर चर्चा शुरू करा दीजिए। कोई बात नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: इसके ऊपर तुरन्त चर्चा शुरू करायी जाए। पर पहले सरकार मेरी बात का जवाब दे। ...(व्यवधान)... जो मैंने कहा, पहले सरकार उसका जवाब दे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मायावती जी जो भी बोलना चाहती हैं, हम उनकी सारी बातों का जवाब देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me have the view of the LOP also. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, पहले सरकार मेरे सवाल का जवाब दे दे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन से पूछ लीजिए, अगर अभी चर्चा चाहते हैं तो अभी शुरू करा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, मैं पहले सरकार से अपने सवाल का जवाब चाहती हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have agreed for discussion.

सुश्री मायावती: जो मैंने मांग की है, पहले सरकार मेरी उस बात का जवाब दे दे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मायावती जी, चर्चा होगी, तभी तो जवाब आएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चर्चा होने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मायावती जी जो कह रही हैं, हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। अगर सदन चाहता है तो अभी तुरन्त चर्चा शुरू की जा सकती है, हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। जो मायावती जी कह रही हैं तथा अन्य ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स जो कहेंगे, उन सब बातों का हम एप्रोप्रिएट जवाब देंगे। आप अगर इस पर चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं तो अभी शुरू करा सकते हैं, हमें उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LOP, what is your view?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, if the Government is ready for the discussion, we have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने जो सवाल पूछा है, उसका जवाब देने में इन्हें क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी डिस्कशन ले लेते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: डिस्कशन तो होगा लेकिन जो मैंने सवाल पूछा है, आप उसका जवाब दे दीजिए। मैंने जो आपसे सवाल पूछा है, आप उसका जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that the Government is ready for a discussion. ..(Interruptions)..

सुश्री मायावती: जो आपने न्यायिक जांच कमेटी का गठन किया है, उसके संबंध में छात्रों की यह मांग है कि जब तक इस प्रकरण से जुड़े लोगों को हटाया नहीं जाता है तब तक यह जांच सही और निष्पक्ष नहीं हो सकती है। इस जांच कमेटी में दलित वर्ग का भी एक आदमी होना चाहिए। मैंने ये सवाल आपसे पूछे हैं। मैंने इनका जवाब आपसे मांगा है, आप इनका जवाब दे दीजिए। क्या सरकार दलित छात्रों की इस मांग को मानने के लिए तैयार है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... यह विषय डिस्कशन के लिए लगा हुआ है। ये अभी चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो हम अभी चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मायावती जी की पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawati, very sorry. The subject raised by Kumari Mayawati is already included in the "List of Business". The House has agreed for a discussion. ..(Interruptions).. Let us have a discussion now. ...(Interruptions)... After the discussion, the Government will reply. ...(Interruptions)... You go back. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर आप चर्चा ही नहीं चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान).... एकदम हंगामा करना चाहते हैं, तो उसका हमारे पास कोई इलाज नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान).... आपको जवाब चर्चा पूरी होने के बाद ही मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान).... अगर मिनिस्टर इंटरवीन करना चाहते हैं, तो वे इंटरवीन करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान).... हम चर्चा से नहीं भाग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want a discussion or not? ...(Interruptions)... इसका जवाब अंत में आएगा, अभी जवाब कैसे आएगा? ...(व्यवधान).... डिस्कशन के बाद जवाब आएगा। ...(व्यवधान).... डिस्कशन के बाद जवाब आएगा। ...(व्यवधान).... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND TO INCLUDE A DALIT PERSON IN THE
JUDICIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE**

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी,....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, I gave you time. What is this?

सुश्री मायावती: हमारी सरकार से केवल इस बात की request है कि उसने जो न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दिए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Kumari Mayawati ji, I gave you time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: उसमें एक दलित व्यक्ति को रखना बहुत जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't hold the House to ransom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह डिस्कशन के बाद reply में आएगा।

सुश्री मायावती: आप इसका जवाब दीजिए।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर हमारी request यह है कि सरकार जो कमेटी बना रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: उस कमेटी में एक दलित को रखना बहुत जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, See, I cannot ask the Government to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, there is a discussion and you raise the matter in the discussion and then you will get the reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: अगर ये जवाब नहीं देते ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मेरा यह कहना है ...(व्यवधान)... टुकड़ों में तो ऑन्सर नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... टुकड़ों में ऑन्सर दें क्या? पहले एक बार मायावती जी पूछेंगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... फिर उसके बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी पूछेगी, उसके बाद समाजवादी पार्टी पूछेगी। एक बार सारी चर्चा होने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले चर्चा हो जाए और फिर चर्चा के बाद ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर उसमें intervene करेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... मायावती जी, जो चाहती हैं, उनको भी वह बताया जाएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस के जो ऑनरेबल मेम्बर चाहते हैं या जो अन्य ऑनरेबल मेम्बर चाहते हैं, वह बताया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह संभव नहीं है कि एक व्यक्ति खड़ा होगा और कहेगा कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्हें जवाब दो, तब हाउस चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर ऐसा है, तो अभी से चर्चा शुरू करा दीजिए। We are ready. Sir, start the discussion immediately. हमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी चर्चा शुरू करा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऑनरेबल लीडर

ऑफ दि अपोजिशन से पूछ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर वे तैयार हैं, तो चर्चा शुरू कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह frustrated agenda है। This is the frustrated agenda. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is the frustrated agenda and nothing else. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me have my say. Let me make it clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me make my point clear. Mr. Veer Singh, एक मिनट। आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now you want ...**(Interruptions)**... Km. Mayawati has raised a point. I am not against it. Nobody is against it. Already, the House has agreed that there could be a discussion. ... **(Interruptions)**... That is for the Government to decide. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Yechury wants to say something.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, Mayawati ji is asking a simple question. She is asking whether the Inquiry Committee that you have constituted to look into the affairs of the University of Hyderabad should include a *Dalit*. Will the Government say, 'yes' or 'no'? ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the question.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सीताराम जी, क्या आप इसके बाद कोई डिस्कशन नहीं चाहते हैं? हम अभी जवाब दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका सवाल केवल इतना ही है। Your question is only this. ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आपका केवल यही सवाल है, तो हम जवाब दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बाद आप ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका मतलब यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जेएनयू का ईश्यू हो, हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी का ईश्यू हो, आपका क्वेश्चन वही है, जो मायावती जी कह रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई आपको ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर चर्चा नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what I understand is, Mayawati ji has raised a simple and straightforward question. They want an answer. This has nothing to do with the discussion. This is a separate question. Will the Government include a *Dalit* in the Inquiry Committee or not? That is the question. You give the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर येचुरी जी ने और मायावती जी ने रोहित वेमुला केस में जो सवाल उठाया है कि वह सुसाइड करने को मजबूर किए गए, उस पर तो दिन में चर्चा होगी ही, लेकिन यहां यह सवाल है कि जो भी ज्यूडिशल कमीशन या इन्क्वायरी कमीशन बना है, हमारी उससे मांग है कि उसमें मिनिमम एक दलित शामिल होना चाहिए।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، یچوری جی نے اور مایاوتی جی نے

روہت ویمولا کیس میں جو سوال اٹھایا ہے کہ وہ سوسائڈ کرنے کو مجبور کئے گئے، اس پر تو دن میں چرچہ ہوگی ہی، لیکن یہاں یہ سوال ہے کہ جو بھی جیوڈیشنل کمیشن یا انکوائری کمیشن بنا ہے، ہماری اس سے مانگ ہے کہ اس میں کم سے کم ایک دلت شامل ہونا چاہئے۔

सुश्री मायावती: मैं यही तो सवाल पूछ रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन से कहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि वे चर्चा शुरू कर दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी चर्चा शुरू कर दें। जो मायावती जी ने कहा है, जो गुलाम नबी साहब कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका जवाब मिल जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह जो है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी यह नीयत ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चर्चा शुरू करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सीताराम जी चर्चा शुरू करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब देंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन हम टुकड़ों में जवाब देने वाले नहीं हैं। एक व्यक्ति खड़ा होकर कहेगा कि पहले जवाब दो, तब चर्चा होगी, then it is impossible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: हमारी मांग है कि न्यायिक जांच कमिटी में एक आदमी दलित समाज का रखा जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है, ऐसा लगता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : I request you, Sir, that if we have to have a democratic deliberation ...*(Interruptions)*... and debate in this House, ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request you, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... to start the debate right now, ...*(Interruptions)*... right here, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: So that everyone in this august House gets to know ...*(Interruptions)*... who uses a child as a political tool, ...*(Interruptions)*... who uses a child for their own political profit, ...*(Interruptions)*... who uses a dead child to play as a political strategy, ...*(Interruptions)*... not only in this House ...*(Interruptions)*... but across the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let everybody hear, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no other way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot force the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: हमारी मांग है कि न्यायिक जांच कमिटी में एक दलित को रखा जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawatiji, I cannot force the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... and ask them to do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति जी ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.1. This is Question Hour. Nothing else will be done in this hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज, सतीश मिश्रा जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, सरकार की ओर से जवाब आना चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... एक मिनट ...(*व्यवधान*)... एक मिनट जरा बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Listen to the Chair, please. Disruption of Question Hour is a violation of the privilege of Individual Members. Is the House going on that track? Individual Members, who have asked questions, whose questions have come in the ballot, which have been listed, they have to be answered. Don't trample on the privilege of your own colleagues. That is all. You have the whole day to raise discussions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, दलित का मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; the Chair is not getting into any discussion. The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**Re. Demand to include a Dalit Person in the
Judicial Inquiry Committee — Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 1. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

सुश्री मायावती : माननीय सभापति जी, यह 25 करोड़ दलितों के सम्मान का मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती:*

श्री सभापति: आप यह डिमांड नहीं कर सकती हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please observe procedures. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please observe procedures. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-nine minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 1...(Interruptions)... Please,...

सुश्री मायावती: यह 25 करोड़ दलितों के सम्मान का मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the House to run and the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर सस्पेंड करें और ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you are saying is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, जवाब देने में क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What does this mean? ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। अपनी सेहत का ख्याल रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, अपनी सेहत का ख्याल रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Satishji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... अपनी सेहत का ख्याल रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। You had enough. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... अपनी सेहत का ख्याल रखिए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। You have had enough now. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, या तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर शुरू कर लिया जाए ...(व्यवधान)... सर, या तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर शुरू कर किया जाए, अगर ये क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं, तो डिस्कशन शुरू किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, ऐसे हाउस का चलना ठीक नहीं है, इसका संदेश ठीक नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम चाहते हैं कि संसद में प्रश्न काल चले, जिन मुद्दों पर नोटिसेज़ हैं, उन पर चर्चा हो, आज के बिजनेस में जो विषय लिस्टेड हैं, उन पर चर्चा हो। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें लगता है कि बीच में सवाल का जवाब तो कोई देगा नहीं। सवाल का जवाब तभी मिलेगा, जब पूरी चर्चा हो जाएगी, सभी माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार रख लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... मायावती जी ने जो विषय रखा है, पूरी चर्चा के बाद मायावती जी के सवाल का भी जवाब मिलेगा और बाकी सदस्यों के सवालों का भी जवाब मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी

एक-एक व्यक्ति के सवाल का जवाब देना संभव नहीं है और यह शॉर्टर ड्यूेशन डिस्कशन का सिस्टम भी नहीं है तथा नियमों में भी ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Resolving administrative differences between Delhi Police and GNCTD

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

(a) the action that has been taken to resolve the administrative differences between Delhi Police and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD);

(b) whether same problems are being faced in case of Union Territory of Puducherry as it shares the same status as that of the National Capital Territory of Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Delhi Police is in the administrative control of the Central Government through the Lieutenant Governor appointed by the President under Article 239(1). The role and functions of the Delhi Police and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi are clearly defined in the Statute. In case there is any difference of opinion which requires intervention by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the same is dealt as per law.

(b) No problems between the Puducherry Police and the Government of Puducherry have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand and supply of steel in the country

*2. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of each type of steel in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the domestic industry could not meet the domestic demand during the above period resulting in import of steel due to which China and other countries are dumping steel into the country;

(c) whether in spite of increasing import duty on various kinds of steel, there is no respite to domestic steel manufacturers; and

(d) if so, what further regulatory and other measures Government is taking to ensure that domestic steel manufacturing sector is protected?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) With a crude steel production capacity of about 101 MT (Million Tonnes) in 2013-14, India produced about 87.67 MT of finished steel with an apparent consumption of about 74.09 MT. In 2014-15 also with a capacity of about 110 MT, India produced about 91.45 MT of finished steel with an apparent consumption of about 76.99 MT. Thus India is capable of meeting almost the entire domestic steel demand. India has witnessed about 75.5% increase (year-on-year) in imports of total steel (Alloy + Non Alloy) in 2014-15 and about 24% increase during April'15 - Jan., 16. The jump in imports is largely on account of global steel glut. Due to this reason, steel is being exported by China and other countries, often at below cost of production. Further, a small quantity of high quality steel, not manufactured locally, are also imported.

(c) and (d) In order to protect domestic steel sector, the Government has taken various measures which have reduced the pace of growth of imports. While imports grew by about 75% in the Financial Year 2014-15, compared to the Financial Year 2013-14, the import growth has slowed to about 24% in the period April'15 - Jan., 16, compared to the same period in the last Financial Year. Various steps taken in this regard are as follows:

- (i) To ensure that only quality steel is produced or imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2012 dated 12.03.2012 and Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2015 dated 15.12.2015.
- (ii) To increase availability of Coal and Iron Ore for the domestic steel industry:
 - (a) Notified the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 to streamline coal block allocations.
 - (b) Notified the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015 to streamline grant of Mining Leases.
- (iii) The Union Budget 2015-16 has raised peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10%.

- (iv) Hiked import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products from 5% to 7.5% and non-alloy and other alloy flat products from 7.5% to 10%. Import Duty was further revised in August, 2015 on flat steel from 10% to 12.5%, long steel from 7.5% to 10% and semi-finished steel from 7.5% to 10%.
- (v) In November 2014, Government issued instruction to ensure import of rebars strictly as per Steel Product Quality Control Order 2012, to block influx of cheap imports of boron added rebars.
- (vi) In June, 2015, an Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (vii) Imposed, in September 2015, a provisional Safeguard Duty of 20% on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of a width of 600 mm or more, for a period of 200 days.
- (viii) Imposed, *vide* its notification dated 05.02.2016, the Minimum Import Price (MIP) condition on 173 steel products. Imports of items covered under this notification will not be allowed into the country below the notified price.

Statement

The year-wise details of demand and supply of steel in the country during the last three years

Details of Demand (as actual consumption)

(in thousand tons)

Category: Total Finished steel	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (April-Dec)
1	2	3	4	5
Bars and Rods	29445	29420	31081	24,246
Structurals	5987	6857	7301	5,609
Rly. Materials	946	870	851	623
Plates	4891	4177	4770	3,508
H.R. Coils\Skelp	19817	19991	20544	15,506
H.R. Sheets	485	965	1113	1223
C.R. Sheets\coils	8807	8526	8295	6,048

1	2	3	4	5
GP\GC Sheets	5230	5428	5554	4,175
Elec. Sheets	541	462	541	328
Tinplate (incl. ww)	434	462	525	324
Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP)	5	4	1	3
Pipes (Large Dia.)	2046	1963	1993	1,538
Tin Free Steel	82	68	87	66
Alloy and Stainless Steel	5861	6102	6758	5,942

Details of Supply (as actual production for sale)

(in thousand tons)

Category: Total Finished steel	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (April-Dec)
1	2	3	4	5
Bars and Rods	28795	29550	32251	24803
Structurals	5932	6896	7495	5715
Rly. Materials	937	887	835	621
Plates	4161	3896	4700	2943
H.R. Coils\Skelp	19391	20806	20205	13638
H.R. Sheets	556	920	1138	1218
C.R. Sheets\coils	7654	7722	7509	5216
GP\GC Sheets	6287	6898	6892	4902
Elec. Sheets	155	126	140	92
Tinplate (incl. ww)	301	344	354	237
Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP)	5	3	0	0
Pipes (Large Dia.)	2007	1978	2094	1567
Tin Free Steel	16	12	0	0
Alloy and Stainless Steel	5484	7637	8544	6759

IPS officers in Jharkhand

*3. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total sanctioned strength and persons in position of the Indian Police Service (IPS) in Jharkhand;

(b) what is the total number of IPS officers currently facing disciplinary proceedings and criminal proceedings in a Court of law; and

(c) what steps are being taken to cleanse the senior bureaucracy and retire such police officers who are found wanting in the discharge of their duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 01.01.2016, 111 IPS officers are in position in Jharkhand against the authorized strength of 149 officers.

(b) As per the information received from State Cadres from time to time and as available with this Ministry, 149 IPS officers are facing inquires, out of which 77 are facing disciplinary proceedings, 59 are facing criminal proceedings and 13 are facing both.

(c) Disciplinary actions are taken under Rule-7 of AIS (Discipline and Appeal Rules) 1969 against delinquent IPS officers by the Central Government, in respect of the officers working in Government of India, and by the State Government, in respect of those working in the States. Further, Rule 16(3) of the All India Services (Death-cum-retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 provide for the “pre-mature” or early retirement of officers on the basis of a review of their entire service record. This review is to be carried out by the State Government, even in respect of officers on Central deputation.

Promotion of India as a world class tourist destination

*4. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote India as a world class tourist destination; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India undertakes a series of promotional activities under the ‘Incredible India’ brand-line to promote India as a world

class tourist destination. Incredible India campaigns are released in various media including Print, Television, Online and Outdoor to showcase India's tourism potential and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken through the India Tourism Offices overseas in important and potential source markets. These include participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism utilizes its website and social media platforms to promote the tourism destinations and products of the country. Promotion and marketing of India as a tourism destination is also undertaken in synergy with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Indian Missions Abroad and Travel Trade and Hospitality Associations in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to approved stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories for promotion of tourism in overseas markets, under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched a Mobile App 'Swachh Paryatan' which enables a citizen/tourist to take photograph of garbage, if any, at identified Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) monuments and upload the same along with remarks to enable the concerned ASI nodal officers to take necessary action for maintaining cleanliness at the monument.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched a 24X7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline, available on Toll Free Number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363. This Helpline provides assistance/support to domestic and international tourists in ten international languages namely Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin (Chinese), Portuguese, Russian and Spanish besides Hindi and English.

The Ministry of Tourism has produced Welcome Cards for distribution to tourists arriving at the major international airports in the country. The Welcome Cards include Dos and Don'ts for tourists and Helpline/emergency contact numbers.

Illegal arms seized by Delhi Police

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

(a) whether a large network of illegal arms suppliers with roots in Bihar and Jharkhand are operating in Delhi and adjoining areas in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether recently Delhi Police has recovered large number of sophisticated pistols and cartridges and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether AK-47 rifles, double-barrel gun and .32 bore pistols are easily available in Delhi;

(d) the quantum of illegal arms seized by Delhi Police during the last two years; and

(e) the measures taken by Delhi Police to check sale of illegal arms in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Delhi Police has reported that they have busted networks of illegal arms suppliers with roots in Bihar and operating in Delhi and adjoining areas. The details of such cases registered during 2012-2015 and 2016 (upto 15.02.2016) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) During 2016 (upto 15.02.2016), 94 cases under Arms Act have been registered by Delhi Police. However in one case, major recovery of 50 country made pistols alongwith 50 spare magazines was made from accused person namely Savinder Kumar @ Savi s/o Chaman Singh r/o Village Khera Balrampur, Khera Patti, PS Partapur, Distt. Meerut, (UP) in FIR No. 6 dated 02.02.16 u/s 25 Arms Act PS Special Cell, Delhi.

(c) and (d) The details of illegal arms seized by Delhi Police during the last four years and current year (upto 15.02.2016), are as under:-

Year	Cases registered	Fire Arms	Ammunition
2012	1017	586	2425
2013	921	700	1264
2014	753	868	20794
2015	700	431	5153
2016 (upto 15.2.2016)	94	112	183

(e) Preventive measures such as deploying sources, collection of intelligence, surveillance on the movements of criminals involved in sale/manufacturing of illegal arms, special/surprise checking of vehicles, deployment of pickets at vulnerable areas, intensified foot/vehicular patrolling etc. are being taken by Delhi Police.

Surveillance is also being maintained on the suspected persons and raids are also conducted at suspicious places in this regard.

Special Cell of Delhi Police has been taking action against such arm traffickers. The Inter State Cell of Crime Branch has also been tasked to keep a track on the supply, movement and distribution of fire arms in Delhi by analyzing all cases of recovery of arms and ammunition in Delhi. Pro-active action has also been initiated by the Delhi Police to identify manufacturers of illicit weapons in other States. In this regard, Munger in Bihar has been identified as the place where bulk of the illicit weapons of high quality are manufactured and supplied to Delhi/NCR. The other places are Khargone, Barhanpur etc. in Madhya Pradesh. The concerned Police officers have been sensitized to initiate action so that coordinated efforts could lead to better results.

Statement

Details of cases of illegal arms suppliers with roots in Bihar registered by Delhi Police during 2012-2015 and 2016 (Upto 15.02.2016)

Sl. No.	FIR No./Date/ Section/ PS	Name (s) of accused arrested	Recovery	Present status of case
1.	FIR No. 193 dated 17.07.2012 PS Crime Branch	Rajeev Kesary s/o Prayag Kesary r/o D-1/229, 25 Futa Road Sant Nagar, Burari, Delhi.	04 Pistol and 25 Cartridges	Pending trial
2.	FIR No. 24 dated 28.09.2012 U/S 25 Arms Act Special Cell	Bijender Sharma s/o Narayan Sharma r/o Vill. Bakhorapur, PS Keshavpur, Distt. Ara, Bihar	03 Pistol, 03 spare magazines and a tool kit	Pending trial
3.	FIR No. 29 dated 17.10.2012 U/S 25 Arms Act Special Cell	(1) Khalid @ Mukesh s/o Anwar Ali R/o Village Nahali, PS Bhojipur, Ghaziabad, UP. (2) Piruddin @ Piru S/o Alimuddin r/o Lakhpat Singh Ki Madhiya Pilakhuwa, Ghaziabad, UP (3) Anid @ Aneesh s/o Roojdar r/o Village Guraksar, PS Hathin Distt. Palwal, Haryana (4) Farooq s/o Late Sadik r/o Village Bisambra, Distt. Kosi, UP (5) Illiyas Ansari s/o Mohd. Sahil Ansari @ Sagir r/o Gali No.2, Sharma Ji Ka Makan, Babarpur,	07 Pistol, 05 spare magazines and 13 Cartridges	Pending trial

Sl. No.	FIR No./Date/ Section/ PS	Name (s) of accused arrested	Recovery	Present status of case
		Delhi, (6) Shamshad s/o Late Ajjez Ahmed r/o Mohalla Deen Mohammad, Vill. Suzdu, PS Kotwali, Distt. Muzaffar Nagar, UP.		
4.	FIR No. 33 dated 24.11.2012 U/S 25 Arms Act & 120-B IPC Special Cell	(1) Gayasuddin s/o Late Moinuddin r/o Village Chhoti Kodarianna PS Sahib Ganj, Distt. Sahib Ganj, Jharkhand. (2) Allauddin s/o Late Abdul Gafur r/o Village AmarSingh pur PS Kila Parikshit Garh, Distt. Meerut, UP. (3) Mohd. Kalam s/o sheikh sheikhawat r/o Village Bhanoida PS Mufasil, Distt. Munger, Bihar.	04 Pistol, 04 spare magazines	Pending trial
5.	FIR No. 34 dated 13.12.2012 U/S 25 Arms Act and 120-B IPC Special Cell	(1) Shamshad s/o Late Azaz Ahmed r/o Mohalla Deen Mohd., Vill. Suzdu, PS Kotwali, Distt. Muzaffar Nagar, U.P. (2) Vicky s/o Sarwan Mehto r/o Vill Mathurapur, Distt. Khagaria, Bihar, (3) Illiyas Ansari s/o Mohd. Sahil Ansari @ Sagir r/o Gali No.2, sharma Ji Ka Makan, Babarpur, Delhi, (4) Neeraj	11 Pistol, 09 spare magazines and 07 cartridges	Pending trial

- Bishnoi s/o Late sh Rajeshver Parsad
Bishnoi r/o 123, Ram Ka Chowk,
Achar Jan, Bijnor, U.P. (5) Sethpal
Saini @ Bhila s/o Bal Singh Saini
r/o Vill. Bhatkhari, PS Nangal, Tehsil
Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur, U.P.
(6) Tariq Anwar Siddiqui @ Sibbu
s/o Mohd. Arif @ Manjer r/o Village
Parham, PS Naya Ram Nagar, Munger
Bihar.
6. FIR No. 07 dated 9.2.2013 (1) Shamim s/o Ibrahim r/o Nai Basti, 15 Pistol and 15 spare Pending trial
U/S 25 Arms Act and behind Government Hospital, Town magazines
120-B IPC Special Cell Lawad, PS Incholi, Distt. Meerut,
U.P., (2) Ziya-ul-Haq @ Ziya s/o Late
Mohd. Kasim R/o H.No. 55, Mohalla
Penth Choda, Town Lawad, PS
Incholi, Distt. Meerut, U.P. (3) Nasim
@ Mumna s/o Alla Banda Q r/o Nai
Basti, behind Government Hospital,
Town Lawad, PS Incholi, Distt. Meerut,
U.P. (4) Mohd. Abdulla @ Faib s/o
Mohd. Mustakim r/o Vill. Barmoda, PS
Mufassil, Distt. Munger, Bihar

Sl. No.	FIR No./Date/ Section/ PS	Name (s) of accused arrested	Recovery	Present status of case
7.	FIR No. 08 dated 14.2.2013 U/S 25 Arms Act and 120-B IPC Special Cell	(1) Dharmender @ Dhirender s/o Tej Pal Singh r/o Vill. Goyal, PS shapur, Distt. Mujaffar Nagar, U.P., (2) Mohd. Miraj Alam @ Kallu s/o Mohd. Sabir r/o Vill. Banoda, PS Muffasil, Distt. Munger, Bihar, (3) Mohd. Magsood Alam s/o Mohd. Mannu r/o Hazi Sujan, PS Kotwali, Distt. Munger, Bihar (4) Hemant s/o Late Sukhbir Singh r/o H.No.920, Vill. Dichau Kalan, PS Baba Hari Das Nagar, Delhi. (5) Mohd. Abdulla @ Faib s/o Mohd. Mustakim r/o Vill. Barmoda, PS Mufassil, Distt. Munger, Bihar	10 Pistol, 10 spare magazines and 04 Cartridges	Pending trial
8.	FIR No. 23 dated 24.5.2013 U/S 25 Arms Act Special Cell	(1) Allauddin s/o Abdul Gafoor r/o H.No.320, Ward No.13, Vill. Amar Singhpur, PS Kila Parikshit Garh, Distt. Meerut U.P., (2) Mohd. Rustam @ Raju s/o Late Mohd. Samim r/o Vill. Maksaspur Bara, PS Kasim Bazar, Distt. Munger, Bihar, (3) Mohd. Shakir s/o Late Shabir r/o H.No.884,	10 Pistol and 10 spare magazines	Pending trial

- Gali No.1, Islamabad, PS Lisadi Gate, Distt. Meerut, U.P. (4) Mohd. Sahzaad @ Kallu s/o Balu r/o Mohalla Kaun Patti, PS Incholi, Distt., Meerut, U.P.
- (5) Abdulla s/o Mustkeen r/o Village Banaudha, PS Muffasil, Munger, Bihar,
- 6) Hanif s/o Usman r/o H. No. 247, Ward No. 72, Mohalla Shyam Nagar, Khadda, PS Lisadi Gate, Meerut, UP
- (7) Mohd. Kalam s/o Sheikh Sekhawat r/o Village Banaudha, PS Muffasil, Munger, Bihar
9. FIR No. 24 dated 5.6.2013 U/S 25 Arms Act Special Cell (1) Ilyas Ansari s/o Mohd. Sahil Ansari @ Sagir r/o H. No. 20/30A, Gali No. 2, Hari Om Gali, Baharpur, Delhi permanent resident of H. No. 1134, Gali Meer Mohd. Wali, Mohalla Munna Lal, THEsil and PS Mawana, Meerut, U.P., (2) Indal Kumar s/o Rameshwar Shah r/o VPO Mathurapura, PS and Distt. Khagaria, Bihar (3) Tariq Anwar Siddiqui @ Sibbu s/o Mohd. Arif @ Manjer r/o Village Parham, PO Farda, 03 Pistol and 03 spare magazines Pending trial
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Sl. No.	FIR No./Date/ Section/ PS	Name (s) of accused arrested	Recovery	Present status of case
		PS Naya Ram Nagar, Distt. Munger, Bihar		
10.	FIR No. 30 dated 17.7.2013 U/S 420/468/471/120-B/34 IPC and 25 Arms Act Special Cell	(1) Niranjan Mishra s/o Naresh Mohan Mishra r/o Village Chotti Kelabari, Munger, Bihar (2) Mohd. Feroz Alam s/o Mohd. Nizam r/o Village Mubarakchak, PS Muffassil, Distt. Munger, Bihar (3) Md. Sadaullah @ Pappu s/o Md. Mustkim r/o Vill. Banoda, PS Muffassil, Distt. Munger, Bihar,	99 Pistol and 99 spare magazines	Pending trial
11.	FIR No. 45 dated 17.10.2013 U/S 120-B/34 IPC and 25 Arms Act Special Cell	(1) Punit s/o Rajbir Singh r/o Mohalla City Station Colony, Tehsil Khurja, Distt. Bulandshahar, UP (2) Hanif s/o Mohd. Shahid r/o Mohalla Upper kot, near Manihar Wala Kuan, Distt. Bulandshahar, UP	10 Pistol and 10 spare magazines	Pending trial
12.	FIR No. 50 dated 13.11.2013 U/S 120-B/34 IPC and 25 Arms Act Special Cell	(1) Harun s/o Qutub r/o Vill. Neemla, PS Kandhala, Distt. Shamli, U.P. (2) Juber s/o Nafis r/o Mohalla Kharadiyan, Kabadi Bazar, PS Kotwali,	06 Pistol and 06 spare magazines	Pending trial

- Distt. Shamlī, U.P. (3) Mohd. Maqsood Alam s/o Mohd. Mannu r/o Hazi Sujjan, PS Kotwali, Distt. Munger, Bihar
13. FIR No. 23 dated 02.06.2014 U/S 474/482/120-B/34 IPC and 25 Arms Act Special Cell
- (1) Shamim s/o Asgar r/o Village Bilaspur, PS Nai Mandi, Mujaffarnagar, UP (2) Mohd. Tasleem s/o Gaffur Ansari r/o Meenakashi Chowk, Mohalla Takiya Ansarian, Dakshini Civil Lines, Mujaffarnagar, UP
- (3) Vijay Pal s/o Geeta Ram r/o Adarsh Colony, Gali No. 4, Behind Shiv Mandir, PS Naimandi, Mujaffarnagar, UP (4) Mohd. Manjar Alam @ Manji @ Rizvi s/o Late Sh Ali Raza r/o Village Mirzapur, Bardah, Post Dariya Pur, PS Mufassil, Munger, Bihar (5) Mohd. Sarfaraj Alam s/o Mohd. Tajammul Hassan r/o 89, Shankar Pur ITC Colony, PS Mufassil, Munger, Bihar
- 30 Pistol, 30 spare magazines and 01 improvised AK-47 rifle
- Pending trial
14. FIR No. 42 dated 14.9.2014 U/S 120-B/34
- (1) Gaurav Raj s/o Nandan Saw r/o Vill. Itawa, PS Dharahra, Distt.
- 20 Pistol and 20 spare magazines
- Pending trial

Sl. No.	FIR No./Date/ Section/ PS	Name (s) of accused arrested	Recovery	Present status of case
	IPC and 25 Arms Act Special Cell	Munger, Bihar, (2) Aditya s/o Late Sh Jaldhar Singh r/o Vill. Pachrukhi, PS Dharahra, Distt. Munger, Bihar (3) Jane Alam s/o Insaf Ali r/o Vill. Radhna, THEsil Mawana, Distt. Meerut, U.P.		
15.	FIR No. 11 dated 23.02.2015 U/S 467/468/471/120-B/34 IPC and 25 Arms Act Special Cell	(1) Mohd. Rabbani @ Mohd. Umar s/o Mohd. Farmud (2) Chunni Begum w/o Lal Mohd. both r/o Village Bakarpur, PS Mufisil, Distt. Munger, Bihar. (3) Ashok Singh s/o Late Chander Bhan Singh r/o H. No. 17 Awagarh House, Etha, UP.	02 Pistol and 900 cartridges	Pending trial

**Indecent behaviour against women of
foreign origin in Bengaluru**

†*6. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far in the case of indecent behaviour against women of foreign origin and her friends in the month of February in Bengaluru;

(b) which are the aspects that have been examined and guidelines issued to stop such incident in future;

(c) whether it has come to notice that local administration has shown insensitiveness in this case; and

(d) whether it has been alleged that the State Government is covering up the facts after this incident and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

As per the inputs provided by the State Government of Karnataka, Government of Karnataka has ordered an enquiry by the Addl. Commissioner of Police, West, Bengaluru City into the entire incident and the investigation is under process. A case has been registered on 31.1.2016 in Cr. No. 29/2016 U/s 143, 147, 148, 323, 324, 435, 341, 149 IPC in Soladevanahalli Police Station on the complaint of one Jamal Ahmed, a Tanzanian student, alleging attack on him by a mob and burning of his car. Later on 3.2.2016 Section 354(B) IPC was added on the statement given by a Tanzanian woman who was also in the same car at that time and she alleged that she was assaulted and her shirt was torn off during that incident. Based on the preliminary inquiry on the incident, 11 accused persons have been arrested during the course of investigation of the case.

Adequate security arrangements have been made in the surrounding area and the police patrolling has been arranged to prevent untoward incidents and to instill confidence among foreigners staying in that area. The local administration has not shown any insensitiveness in the case, but due to delay in apprehending the accused 6 Police officers have been suspended pending disciplinary enquiry.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The State Government of Karnataka has mentioned that no such allegations have been received.

Special Economic Zones

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

(a) when the decision to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) was taken by Government;

(b) the names of the places which were selected for setting up Special Economic Zones;

(c) whether these Special Economic Zones were to be established by industrialists of the country; and

(d) if so, the names of those industrialists who have not set up Special Economic Zones till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was launched in April, 2000. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 which received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. The SEZs Rules, 2006 came into effect on 10th February, 2006.

(b) No specific places were decided for setting up of SEZs. Presently, in addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 448 proposals for setting up of SEZs. A Statement showing State-wise distribution of SEZs is given in Statement (*See below*). The name of SEZ developers alongwith details of locations of these SEZs are available at www.sezindia.nic.in.

(c) Under the SEZs Policy and SEZs Act, 2005, there is no specific provision that SEZs were to be established by industrialists of the country. However, a Special Economic Zones (SEZs) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise distribution of SEZs*

(As on 19.2.2016)

States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/ Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	34	35
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	3
Delhi	0	0	2	2
Goa	0	0	7	7
Gujarat	1	2	35	38
Haryana	0	0	26	26
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1
Karnataka	0	0	59	59
Kerala	1	0	29	30
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	12	13
Maharashtra	1	0	69	70
Manipur	0	0	1	1
Nagaland	0	0	2	2
Odisha	0	0	9	9
Puducherry	0	0	2	2
Punjab	0	0	4	4
Rajasthan	0	1	10	11
Tamil Nadu	1	4	52	57
Telangana	0	0	52	52
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	23	25
West Bengal	1	2	14	17
TOTAL	7	11	448	466

Export incentives

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give export incentives such as cheap credit to large players in sectors like pharmaceuticals, chemicals and electronics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that export situation is very bad and Government will have to provide some support because both value and quantity of exports have declined; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 01.04.2015. The scheme is available to exports under 416 specified tariff lines at 4 digit ITC (HS) code, and exports made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes including pharmaceuticals, chemicals and electronics lines for such MSME exporters. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.

(c) and (d) As per the quick estimate of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) there is decline of 17.65% in US \$ terms and 12.10% in Rupee terms in exports during April 2015–January 2016 in comparison with April 2014–January 2015.

The Government has taken various measures to extend support to exporters which are indicated below:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices

were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.

- (iii) In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2100 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 ₹ 1300 crore enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.

Expenses and earning of each Municipal Corporation of Delhi

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

(a) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi was divided into three Municipal Corporations by the previous Government;

(b) if so, the corporation-wise expenses and earnings of each Municipal Corporation;

(c) whether some of the above corporations are not in a position to pay salary to the staff timely including safai karamcharis; and

(d) if so, what steps Government will take to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Municipal Corporation was trifurcated *vide* notification dated 29th December, 2011 with the enactment of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2011 by the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

(b) As reported by them, the earning and expenses of each Municipal Corporation for the last three years since their creation are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	North DMC		South DMC		East DMC	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
2012-13	3088	2739	2718.46	2198.87	1295.64	1042.32
2013-14	3264	3005	2672.00	2473.38	903.27	1136.97
2014-15	2969	2929	3235.06	2637.45	1071.25	1372.39

Income also includes grant-in-aid and Ways and Means Advances (which are in the nature of loan) received from Delhi Government and other loans.

(c) and (d) The salaries to employees in all the three MCDs have been paid up to the month of January, 2016. The Central Government does not have a direct role in day-to-day functioning of the Municipal Corporations of Delhi. Transfer of resources to the local bodies is to be basically determined by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

*10. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that despite a large proportion of tribal population in the country, its flagship scheme 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana' restricts itself to only a few States in the country creating terrible deprivation for millions of tribal citizens;

(b) if so, the details of plans of Government to expand the Scheme to other States in the country;

(c) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized during last two years under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana; and

(d) the State-wise details of the assets created along with beneficiaries reached under this Scheme during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) is a strategic process for overall development of STs. It attempts to converge programmes/schemes with outcome orientations largely drawing upon ongoing activities in Tribal Sub-Plan strategy and supplementing critical gaps. In the first year, 2014-15, it was launched in ten States having Scheduled Areas as a pilot, with total allocation of ₹ 100.00 crore. During current Financial Year 2015-16, allocation of ₹ 200.00 crores is extended to 21 States with tribal population.

(c) The State-wise allocations made during Financial Year 2014-15 and current Financial Year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Implementation of activities approved by the Ministry under the Scheme is responsibility of respective State Governments. Funds have been released in last two years for reaching to beneficiaries/creation of assets in the thematic areas of VKY mentioned below:

1. Qualitative and sustainable employment.
2. Emphasis on quality education and higher education.
3. Accelerated economic development of tribal areas.
4. Health for all.
5. Housing for all.
6. Safe drinking water for all at their doorsteps.
7. Irrigation facilities suited to the terrain.
8. All weather roads with connectivity to the nearby town/cities.
9. Universal availability of electricity.
10. Urban development.
11. Robust institutional mechanism to roll the vehicle of development with sustainability.
12. Promotion and conservation of tribal cultural heritage.
13. Promotion of sports in tribal areas.
14. Security.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated and released during last two years (2014-2016) under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	UC awaited	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	852.00	852.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	760.00	760.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	1000.00	362.59	1384.50	1384.50
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1723.00	1723.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1344.80	1344.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	100.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	500.00	1909.28	1909.28
12.	Maharashtra	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1400.00	1400.00
13.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	490.50	490.50
14.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	766.65	766.65
15.	Odisha	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1650.00	1650.00
16.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	382.43	135.00
17.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1046.42	1046.42
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	700.00
19.	Telangana	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	400.00	400.00
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	613.00	613.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
22.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	2450.00	2450.00
TOTAL		10000.00	10000.00	5862.59	20072.58	19525.15

Increasing activities of ISIS in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities of foreign terrorist outfit, ISIS has increased in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the strategy Government has made to deal with it; and

(c) if no strategy has been made the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Islamic State (IS)/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daesh has been notified as a Terrorist Organization and included in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government. The outfit uses both positive and negative imagery to attract recruits from across the world. However, it has influenced/attracted very few youth from India. In this regard, the National Investigation Agency and the State Police of a few States have registered cases and arrested some active members. The Government is closely monitoring the situation. Intelligence and Security Agencies are directed to identify potential recruits and keeping them under surveillance, if necessary. The Cyber Space is being closely monitored.

Meetings have been held with all the Central agencies concerned and the State Governments on 01.08.2015 and 16.01.2016 respectively to assess the threat posed by ISIS/ISIL and to devise a strategy to deal with it.

New policy for auction of small and marginal oil fields

*12. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced a new policy for the auction of 69 small and marginal oil fields to private and foreign companies that could unlock hydrocarbon reserves worth around ₹ 70,000 crores, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has made a paradigm shift from the recovery model to revenue sharing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has notified Marginal Field Policy (MFP) with the objective to bring un-monetised marginal fields of ONGC and OIL to the production at the earliest. The salient features of MFP are as under:

- (i) Single license for conventional and non-conventional hydrocarbons
- (ii) Bids on a Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC) Model.
- (iii) Freedom to sell the crude oil exclusively in domestic market through a transparent bidding process on arms length basis.
- (iv) Freedom for pricing and marketing of gas produced from a cluster/ field / discovery on arms length basis.
- (v) Royalty rates applicable under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime. No cess on crude oil.
- (vi) Exemption from custom duty on all machinery, plants, equipments, materials and supplies related to petroleum operations as applicable in NELP.
- (vii) Up to 100% foreign direct investment is allowed.

(b) and (c) In keeping with the principle of 'Minimum Government Maximum Governance', significant changes have been made in the design of the proposed contracts. The earlier contracts were based on the concept of profit sharing. Under the revenue sharing methodology, Government will not be concerned with the cost incurred and will receive a share of the gross revenue from the sale of crude oil and natural gas.

Progress in setting up of industrial corridors

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

(a) the details of progress made in setting up industrial/economic corridors in the country, including Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor and Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor;

(b) the State-wise and location-wise details of corridors and the amount earmarked and spent so far; and

(c) by when these corridors will be operational, the phase-wise or section-wise details thereof?

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

has conceived the development of various industrial corridor projects for promoting manufacturing and industrial development in the country. Industrial Corridors have long gestation periods as the cities entail detailed planning and working closely with the State Governments. These industrial corridors seek to create a strong economic base with a globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance investments and attain sustainable development. The development of industrial corridor projects entails the following steps:

1. Preparation of the perspective plan for the overall industrial region
2. Identification of suitable sites by the State Government for the Investment Region/Investment Areas
3. Preparation of Concept Master Plan and Development Plan of the identified nodes
4. Preparation of feasibility studies for Early Bird Projects identified and preparation of pre-feasibility studies for the identified projects
5. Preparation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)/Digital Master Planning for the industrial nodes
6. Seeking Environment clearance for the industrial nodes
7. Identification of trunk infrastructure packages and preparation of detailed designs for trunk infrastructure and engineering
8. Finalization of the Regulatory and Institutional Framework (Shareholders Agreement and State Support Agreement)
9. Implementation on ground by the State Governments/SPVs

The State-wise and location-wise details of 5 corridors are as under:—

I. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project

The DMIC Project has been planned as a global manufacturing and investment destination around the high capacity high speed 1483 km. length of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) of the railways as the backbone.

DMIC project is envisaged to provide world class infrastructure through smart, futuristic and sustainable industrial cities across six States namely Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. As per the perspective plan prepared for the DMIC Project, 24 Investment Regions/Industrial Areas have been identified. However, in the Phase-I of DMIC project 8 nodes are being taken up for development:-

- (a) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat (920 sq.km.);

- (b) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park, Aurangabad, Maharashtra (84 sq.km.);
- (c) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana (402 sq.km.);
- (d) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan (165 sq.km.);
- (e) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Park, Rajasthan (155 sq.km.);
- (f) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh (372 sq.km.);
- (g) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh (210 sq.km.); and
- (h) Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra (253 sq.km.).

The following 4 Industrial City Development Projects are currently under implementation:

- (i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat (activation area of 22.5 sq.km.)
- (ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park in Maharashtra (Phase-1 approximately 8.39 sq. km.);
- (iii) Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' near Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh (approximately 1100 acres); and
- (iv) Integrated Industrial Township Greater Noida Limited (approximately 747.5 acres).

The Government of India has earmarked an amount of ₹ 17500 crore as Project Implementation Fund (PIF) and ₹ 1000 crore as Project Development Fund towards the DMIC project. The funds are released to the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed between the State and the Central Government for each node being developed in the State at ₹ 3000 crore per node. The amount spent as on date is as under:—

	Amount (₹ in crore)
Project Implementation Fund (PIF)	2008.38
Project Development Fund (PDF)	310.96

II. Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) project

The BMEC project is planned between Bengaluru-Mumbai (around 1000 km.) with influence area spread across two States namely Karnataka and Maharashtra since 2013. DMICDC is the nodal agency of project for project development activities. The final perspective plan for Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) region has been completed and submitted to both the States *i.e.* Maharashtra and Karnataka. Master planning of BMEC region has been initiated by the DMICDC.

III. Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) project

The CBIC project is planned between Chennai-Bengaluru (around 560 km.) with influence area spread across 3 States namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in partnership with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) since 2011. Perspective planning of CBIC has been completed. Master planning for 3 new industrial nodes (Tumkur in Karnataka, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Ponneri in Tamil Nadu) has also been completed. Draft Shareholders Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) have been shared with State Governments. Consultants are being appointed for undertaking Environment Impact Assessment studies and for seeking environment clearances. Selection of consultant for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for the three identified nodes is being taken forward. Process of SPV formation in the 3 identified nodes of CBIC has been started.

IV. Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) project

The AKIC project has been structured around 1839 km long Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) of the railways as the backbone. The AKIC will also leverage the Inland Water System being developed along National Waterway-1 which extends from Allahabad to Haldia. This corridor will cover seven States namely Punjab, Haryana, U.P. Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. DMICDC has been selected as nodal agency for doing feasibility study, which is being conducted.

V. Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) project

The VCIC is envisaged to be developed in the first phase of the East Coast Economic Corridor linking Kolkata-Chennai-Tuticorin. The project (around 800 km.) has been structured along NH-16 (Chennai-Vishakhapatnam) as the spine. VCIC will cover two States namely Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has submitted the final report of the Conceptual Development Plan of VCIC. Out of four identified nodes, ADB prioritized two nodes namely Vishakhapatnam and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu for which master planning is in advanced stage.

(c) The four projects of the first phase of DMIC namely Ahmedabad-Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat (activation area of 22.5 sq.km.), Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park in Maharashtra (Phase-1 approximately 8.39 sq.km.), Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' near Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh (approximately 1100 acres) and Integrated Industrial Township Greater Noida Limited (approximately 747.5 acres) are under implementation in DMIC Project and envisaged to be completed by 2019. Other corridors are still at the initial stage of planning.

Strike by employees of Municipal Corporations of Delhi

†*14. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of strikes by the employees of Municipal Corporations of Delhi in the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether people of Delhi have had to face a lot of problems on account of garbage due to the frequent strikes by the employees of Municipal Corporations of Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for not giving salary on time to the employees of Municipal Corporations of Delhi and the details of annual funds of corporations and funds received by them from Centre and State and the funds required by them for salary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As reported by the Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCsD):

(i) The Swachhta Karamcharis of North-Delhi Municipal Corporation went on strike in the month of March, 2015 and recently *w.e.f.* 27.01.2016 to 09.02.2016 due to delay in payment of salary and dues to them.

(ii) The Swachhta Karamcharis of East Delhi Municipal Corporation went on strike in the month of March, 2015, May, 2015 and October, 2015; and, recently *w.e.f.* 27.01.2016 to 11.02.2016 due to delay in payment of salary and dues to them.

(iii) Certain sections of the Swachhta Karamcharis of South Delhi Municipal Corporation showed their solidarity to the extent of joining in dharna/ demonstration.

(b) The work of collection of garbage was affected due to the strikes of Swachhta Karamcharis causing inconvenience to the public.

(c) As reported by MCsD, the earning and expenses of each Municipal Corporation for the last three years since their creation are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	North DMC		South DMC		East DMC	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
2012-13	3088	2739	2718.46	2198.87	1295.64	1042.32
2013-14	3264	3005	2672.00	2473.38	903.27	1136.97
2014-15	2969	2929	3235.06	2637.45	1071.25	1372.39

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Income also includes Grant-in-Aid and Ways and Means advances (which are in the nature of loan) received from Delhi Government and other loans.

The salaries to employees in all the three MCsD have been paid up to the month of January, 2016. The Central Government does not have a direct role in day-to-day functioning of the Municipal Corporations of Delhi. Transfer of resources to the local bodies is to be basically determined by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

The monthly salary requirements as reported by the Municipal Corporations of Delhi are as under:

North DMC	:	₹ 225.00 crore (Approx.)
East DMC	:	₹ 102.00 crore (Approx.)
South DMC	:	₹ 150.00 crore (Approx.)

Special plan for revival of wrestling

†*15. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the popularity of wrestling, which is the traditional and the cultural sport of our country, is decreasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any special plan for the revival and patronage of this sport;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to formulate any plan to give incentives to the players and the coaches related to this sport and to grant any special package for the development of this sport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. It is not true that popularity of wrestling is decreasing. Government of India recognizes the importance of the sports of wrestling in India, its popularity among the masses and medal prospects of India in various international sporting events. Keeping these factors in view, the Ministry has placed the sports of wrestling in the 'high priority' category so that it gets maximum admissible amount under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. Government has spent a substantial amount of its budget from the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations on training/coaching camps,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

creating infrastructure, etc. for promotion and development of wrestling. Further, to promote wrestling, permission to hold Pro Wrestling League has been given with the objective of giving exposure to Indian wrestlers to play with foreign wrestlers.

Promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is mainly the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to the NSFs under the scheme of Assistance to NSFs for various activities such as holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, zonal and national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing international tournaments in India, training and participation of sportspersons/teams in international tournaments abroad, procurement of sports and sports science equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train athletes, etc.

For giving incentives to the players and coaches, the Ministry is implementing scheme of Special Awards to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches, under which cash awards to sportspersons and their coaches, including those belonging to discipline of wrestling, are given for the medals won in international sports events in respect of sports disciplines included in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, etc. The scheme of Special Awards was revised on 29.01.2015, under which the amounts of cash awards were substantially enhanced. Further, for providing financial security to the sportspersons including those belonging to the discipline of wrestling, the Ministry is implementing 'Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons', under which lifelong monthly pension is given to the sportspersons, who have won medals in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, Para-Olympics and World Championships in sports disciplines included in Olympic Games and Asian Games after they have attained the age of 30 years or have retired from active sports, whichever is earlier.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Exports of fruits and vegetables

1. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exports of fruits and vegetables from India including the State of Kerala during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) whether many export consignments from India like fruits and vegetables are having entry restrictions in US, UK and European Union and few other countries;

(c) if so, the details regarding the reasons for the ban in these countries; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to negotiate with respective Governments for the lifting of entry restrictions on Indian fruits and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of exports of fruits and vegetables from India, during the last three years and the current year, are as under:

Product Name	(Quantity in MT; Value in ₹ crore)							
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (April-December)*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fresh Vegetables	2343.88	3407.19	2291.75	5384.47	2061.00	4666.45	1249.04	3593.20
Fresh Fruits	534.62	2686.57	525.22	3645.62	486.94	3160.08	313.85	2010.12
Processed Vegetables	NA	1102.56	NA	1288.86	NA	1721.89	NA	1163.62
Processed Fruits and Juices	NA	2577.32	NA	3332.05	NA	3626.86	NA	2720.48
TOTAL		9773.64		13651.00		13175.28		9487.42

Source: DGCIS.

*Provisional

Separate figures for the State of Kerala are not available as State-wise data is not maintained.

(b) and (c) The European Union (EU) had placed import restrictions on five fruits and vegetables: mango, bitter gourd, snake gourd, eggplant and taro leaves with effect from May, 2014. The restrictions were imposed due to interception of quarantine pests in consignments of these commodities.

(d) The matter has been consistently taken up with the EU authorities by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, in consultation with the Indian Embassy in EU. Due to these efforts, the import restriction on mango has since been lifted *w.e.f.* February, 2015. The issue of lifting of import restrictions on the remaining four vegetables is being pursued through bilateral discussions.

Fall in exports

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

(a) whether a drop of 20.66 per cent has been registered in exports in last few months in comparison to previous financial year;

(b) whether provisions of five year Foreign Trade Policy announced in current financial year has failed to help the exporters;

(c) whether main reasons of this decline in export pertains to the cost of Indian exporters and whether they are being edged out by competitors; and

(d) if so, the details of plan of Government to improve this situation of drop in exports and whether any special policy is being formulated for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per quick estimates of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), there is a decline of 17.65% in US\$ terms and 12.10% in Rupee terms in exports during April, 2015-January, 2016 compared to April, 2014-January, 2015.

(b) As per DGCI&S data, while merchandise exports during the period April to December, 2015 have declined by about 19% as a whole, items covered under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) have shown a decline of only about 9% during this period in the face of a severe global economic slowdown. This demonstrates a likely positive impact of this intervention in promoting our exports.

(c) There are various reasons of decline in exports which include the following:

(i) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.

(ii) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major product items of exports for India.

(iii) EU Countries that account for nearly 16% of India's export, are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. China is also experiencing a slow down. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, especially from Oil Producing countries.
 - (v) There is a general slowdown in the world GDP growth and hence, in growth in World Trade. Some increase in trade barriers has also been reported. Growth forecast for Asian countries has been reduced from 5.1% to 2.6%.
- (d) Government has taken the following measures recently:
- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. At the time of introduction of MEIS on April 1, 2015, the scheme covered 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit level. Countries of the globe were grouped into 3 market categories (Country Group-A, Country Group-B and Country Group-C) for grant of incentives under MEIS. Slight changes in lines covered etc. were made on 14.07.2015 and 15.7.2015. Thereafter on 29.10.2015, 110 new tariff lines at 8 digit level were added under the scheme. The rates/country coverage for 2228 lines at 8 digit level were enhanced. As on date, 5012 tariff lines at 8 digit level are eligible for rewards under MEIS.
 - (ii) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post-Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1.4.2015. The scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
 - (iii) In addition the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through Schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and Drawback/refund of Duties.

Meeting of select trade envoys by WTO to discuss SSM

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Trade Organization had convened a meeting of select trade envoys to discuss the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) and whether there is a common ground for such a mechanism in the final Doha agricultural package;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the US has suggested that SSM can only be discussed as part of market access negotiation and that there is no need for SSM, when the level of market access in the Doha negotiation is being recalibrated and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) During the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi, Kenya in December, 2015, meetings of select trade envoys were held to discuss all the outcomes of the Conference. One of the issues discussed was an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries. The SSM is a part of the agenda and mandate of the Doha Round of trade negotiations in the WTO. A Ministerial decision on the issue was adopted at the Ministerial Conference in Nairobi. This 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. The WTO General Council has been mandated to regularly review progress of these negotiations.

(c) The position of the US, Brazil and the European Union is that the SSM can only be discussed as part of the market access negotiations.

Financial assistance to States for export infrastructure

4. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the State-wise financial assistance provided to States, including Maharashtra for development of export infrastructure and allied activities during the last two years and current year;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Central Government for the utilization of Central grants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the performance of each States in export earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of financial assistance provided to various States/UTs under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme including Maharashtra during last two years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The ASIDE scheme has been delinked from Support of Centre since Financial Year 2015-16 due to increased devolution of funds to States from 32% to 42%.

(b) Yes.

(c) Guidelines of the ASIDE scheme have been issued from time to time for utilization of financial assistance provided to States/UTs. Under the scheme the financial assistance was utilized for projects approved by the State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State. The funds are to be utilized as per the General Financial Rules (GFR) regarding Grant-in-Aid and loans. Further details can be also be obtained at http://commerce.nic.in/ASIDE_Revised_Guidelines_2012-17.pdf

(d) State-wise export performance during last six years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of fund released to States/UTs under State Component of ASIDE scheme during the last two years

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Released 2013-14	Released 2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39.09	20.38
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	3.53
4.	Assam	48.84	48.84
5.	Bihar	14.51	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.84	5.84
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0.00
11.	Goa	6.12	0.00
12.	Gujarat	64.00	64.00
13.	Haryana	21.26	23.26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.27	5.27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	6.29	6.29
17.	Karnataka	45.77	45.77
18.	Kerala	20.94	20.94

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Released 2013-14	Released 2014-15
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19.40	19.40
21.	Maharashtra	64.00	64.00
22.	Manipur	4.56	4.56
23.	Meghalaya	11.61	11.61
24.	Mizoram	4.30	4.30
25.	Nagaland	3.63	3.63
26.	Odisha	18.00	18.00
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	14.28	15.98
29.	Rajasthan	21.58	22.14
30.	Sikkim	2.70	2.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	60.66	62.18
32.	Telangana	0	20.38
33.	Tripura	10.25	10.25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	46.24	50.04
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00
36.	West Bengal	31.53	0.00
TOTAL		590.67	553.29

Note: *From FY 2015-16, the ASIDE scheme has been delinked from support of centre, hence no funds were released to States/UTs during current Financial Year.

Statement-II*State-wise Export for last six years*

Sl.No.	States Name	(Values in ₹ crores)					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43.15	48.95	108.01	58.19	58.64	46.28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40601.59	54752.87	75880.85	77846.80	93860.34	97162.41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.66	8.44	2.11	4.88	4.60	39.11
4.	Assam	1469.73	1553.93	1667.98	1530.42	2465.65	2089.15
5.	Bihar	351.34	331.47	668.17	1920.74	5761.69	6310.93
6.	Chandigarh	340.90	619.40	822.94	702.57	596.90	587.13
7.	Chhattisgarh	1675.17	1919.64	2553.81	5370.30	7701.68	7230.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2259.18	3323.28	5104.56	7969.73	10551.21	10684.77
9.	Daman and Diu	2206.87	1570.31	2087.50	2837.81	3889.90	3960.65
10.	Delhi	24607.11	28894.27	39266.06	46632.99	55894.42	61273.79
11.	Goa	11768.50	7534.59	14516.24	10689.60	9305.74	9784.85
12.	Gujarat	183940.30	258229.55	311746.73	334069.81	444477.75	364413.56

Sl.No.	States Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
13.	Haryana	26940.51	34905.63	43462.48	53077.36	64477.46	69061.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1634.25	2311.68	3328.02	4337.85	5003.10	5486.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	432.82	429.54	622.44	722.39	1043.33	939.63
16.	Jharkhand	1397.14	1646.71	2178.19	3095.36	3710.53	3358.41
17.	Karnataka	43137.32	55165.28	75264.68	95301.81	107592.68	144410.59
18.	Kerala	27716.18	30484.99	40175.81	51944.68	25923.50	25440.53
19.	Lakshadweep	3.47	1.63	3.14	1.66	5.01	2.76
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11180.25	14562.38	16962.13	22743.24	26463.25	25301.01
21.	Maharashtra	205671.72	240337.75	329086.26	361460.23	434591.04	445349.65
22.	Manipur	1.02	2.84	0.65	1.89	2.64	1.17
23.	Meghalaya	315.96	143.62	250.39	579.66	579.28	523.98
24.	Mizoram	144.38	12.99	4.69	3.21	0.56	1.71
25.	Nagaland	1.55	3.40	2.24	0.95	19.42	10.00
26.	Odisha	15324.36	23576.13	16683.14	17376.86	24233.76	20460.88
27.	Puducherry	1647.98	1732.67	1955.61	2022.24	1882.61	2076.02

28.	Punjab	12962.01	19436.02	28256.37	35311.36	42729.58	41425.70
29.	Rajasthan	15838.47	19658.09	32749.62	37934.89	35786.70	37250.97
30.	Sikkim	9.80	8.69	11.16	16.13	14.33	23.69
31.	Tamil Nadu	76303.99	99112.44	133312.38	147581.66	163008.74	168001.34
32.	Tripura	2.15	107.69	21.89	9.76	7.98	35.77
33.	Unspecified	88661.85	163840.06	189658.46	194245.60	182329.90	182336.26
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26204.07	38214.81	51225.10	59546.32	80523.45	85034.43
35.	Uttarakhand	825.38	1837.80	3530.64	6071.43	6781.78	8509.48
36.	West Bengal	19910.52	30644.70	42788.92	51298.44	63731.95	55884.87
37.	Telengana						13431.63
	TOTAL	845533.64	1136964.2	1465959.39	1634318.8	1905011.09	1897841.87

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

**Incidents of firing and infiltration on
India's international border**

†5. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of firing and infiltration on India's international border have increased during the last one and a half years;

(b) the year-wise number of army personnel/citizens who got injured/lost their lives in such incidents, the number of persons who got displaced, the number of border outposts of security forces that were damaged and the extent of loss of property due to such incidents during the last five years and the current year; and

(c) the retaliatory action taken by Government in such incidents and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The cases of incidents of cross border firing have seen a declining trend in 2015 in comparison to previous year. However, the number of infiltrators apprehended by Border Guarding Forces along the borders have increased due to continuous surveillance by the Border Guarding Forces.

(b) The year-wise details of number of Security Force Personnel/citizens injured/died, the number of persons displaced, the number of border outposts of security forces damaged and the extent of loss of property, due to such incidents during the last five years and the current year are given below:

Years	Security Personnel		Number of citizens		Damage to property (Houses)	Nos. of persons displaced
	injured	died	injured	died		
2011	161	13	01	-	-	-
2012	163	09	03	02	-	-
2013	158	11	23	00	03	-
2014	128	13	88	12	140	2,08,000
2015	150	21	73	15	50	7,110
				(upto 20.11.15)	(upto 26.07.15)	(upto 26.07.15)
2016 (31st Jan.)	09	-	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not Available, being collected.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There are very few bullet marks on the Border Out Posts (BOPs) buildings and Naka points. However, there is no major damage to the BOPs buildings.

(c) The following response measures have been taken by the Government to check such incidents at the borders and to ensure the safety of the civilians at such areas:

- (i) Immediate and effective retaliation by Border Security Force (BSF) Personnel is carried out during instance of unprovoked fire and ceasefire violations along Indo-Pakistan border.
- (ii) Regarding Diplomacy, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LC) and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the International border and LC.
- (iii) Mechanism has been instituted at Border Out Posts (BOPs) and border areas to expeditiously inform the villagers on occurrence of cross-border firing.
- (iv) Proper defence preparedness (including strengthening of Nakas, field fortifications, high mast lights etc.) is ensured on the International border.
- (v) The affected families are temporarily shifted to safer places and accommodated by the administration at various Government buildings and are provided all basic amenities like health care, drinking water, power, temporary toilet, sanitation and security.
- (vi) To check infiltration, the Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, includes strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International border/ Line of Control, monitoring of infiltration, routes, construction of border fencing including plugging the gaps through technological solutions, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination.

Mega Leather Clusters under ILDP

6. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received so far for setting up Mega Leather Clusters (MLCs) under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP) alongwith the name of the places;

(b) the reasons for very slow pace of clearance of the proposals received; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the appraisal of proposal is done in a time-bound manner so that the MLCs are established without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Under Mega Leather Cluster (MLC) Sub-scheme of Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDIP), seven proposals have been received for setting up Mega Leather Cluster (MLC) during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The details of the proposals are as given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the SPV	Location
1.	Punjab Mega Leather Cluster Ltd.	Jalandhar, Punjab
2.	Krishnapatnam International Leather Complex Private Limited (KPILC)	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Tritech Tannery Cluster Pvt. Ltd.	Kanpur, Unnao, U.P.
4.	Mega Leather Cluster Development (U.P.) Ltd.	Ramaipur, Kanpur, U.P.
5.	Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIIDC)	Rojka Meo (Mewat), Haryana
6.	Bhartiya International SEZ Ltd.	Tada Mandal, Nellore
7.	Leather Cluster Development Ltd. Kanpur	Sandila Industrial Area (Hardoi District), Uttar Pradesh

(b) and (c) The proposals have not been processed due to non-availability of appropriate budget for the purpose and due to non-availability of clear land titles with Special Purpose Vehicles proposed for managing these MLC.

Special schemes for tea gardens of West Bengal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has planned any special schemes for the tea gardens of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is no special scheme for the tea gardens of West Bengal. However, the Government of India is implementing 'Tea Development and Promotion Scheme' in the tea growing areas of the country including West Bengal with an outlay of ₹ 1425 crores for the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period (2012-2017) through Tea Board of India. The scheme supports overall improvement in the production, productivity and quality as well as promotion of exports, value addition and market promotion of India Tea.

Developing more SIZs

8. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog has advised Government to develop more Special Industrial Zones (SIZs) with good connectivity and infrastructure to cater to domestic demand and improve trade balance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to implement the proposal to boost the manufacturing sector and generate more employment?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Review of FDI policy

9. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy to bring various public sectors under its ambit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Dumping of poor quality goods by foreign companies

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of dumping of poor quality goods in Indian market by foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action to stop/discourage this illegal dumping of goods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) is responsible for conducting anti-dumping investigations and recommending imposition of suitable remedial measures to the Central Government with a view to provide a level playing field to the domestic industry. The DGAD conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. Such actions have been taken from time to time by DGAD.

Further, the Foreign Trade Policy, (2015-2020) provides safeguard through the provision that Domestic Laws/Rules/Orders/Regulations/Technical specifications/environmental/safety and health norms applicable to domestically produced goods shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to imports, unless specifically exempted.

Action, as warranted, is also taken through trade defence measures like safeguard and counter-vailing duties.

Coming together to keep Doha Round on WTO agenda

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

(a) whether a group of 47 countries including India have come together to argue that Doha Round remained firmly on World Trade Organization's (WTO's) agenda;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the issues on which both developed and developing countries failed to arrive at any conclusion; and

(d) the details of the new issues developed countries intend to take up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) During the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi, Kenya in December, 2015, a group of fifty developing countries, including India, issued a joint Ministerial Statement on 15 December, 2015 on the Doha Development agenda, underlining the need to redouble efforts to enable WTO members to proceed towards the full, successful and multilateral conclusion of the negotiations pursuant to the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

(c) There was no consensus on reaffirmation of the Doha Development Agenda. Members could also not arrive at a conclusion on whether to work on the basis of the Doha structure or to explore new architecture. Additionally, some members

wished to identify and discuss issues other than the remaining Doha issues while others, mostly developing country members, did not agree to the proposal. 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. In the absence of convergence of views there were no outcomes in these two areas.

(d) Developed countries have so far not made any proposals identifying the new issues that they intend to take up. It was agreed in Nairobi that any decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on such issues would have to be taken by consensus.

Fall in exports from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

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

(a) whether there is a steep fall in exports from States like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) why the Central Government has failed to reverse the fall; and

(c) what is the present share of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the overall export basket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Due to the global slowdown and other external factors, there has been a fall in the exports from the country including from States like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Details of exports from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is placed in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Central Government has launched several initiatives to boost exports through the new Foreign Trade Policy, facilitating and enhancing the ease of doing business and increasing coverage of export related schemes. The initiatives include the following:

- (i) The Government has 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.
- (ii) 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 strengthened 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 under writing capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.

However, the major reasons for the fall in exports are external factors like (i) the global slowdown, which has impacted both the Global Trade and India's Trade, adversely (ii) the significant slowdown includes the Chinese Economy, (iii) moderate but uncertain recovery in the US Economy, which is one of our large export markets and (iv) the sharp fall in Crude and Petroleum product prices.

The World Economic Outlook forecasts for import has been revised, specially from emerging markets and developing economies, from 3.5% to 1.3%, for the year 2015.

(c) The present share of Andhra Pradesh is about 5% and Telangana is 2% in the overall export basket. Details are placed in the Statement.

Statement

Details of exports from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and present share of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the overall export basket

Export data for Andhra Pradesh

(Value in ₹ crore)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Total Export	% Share	Growth (%) of 2015-16 (Apr-Dec) wrt 2014-15 (Apr-Dec)
2014-15	97162.41	1896348.42	5.12%	
2014-15(Apr-Dec)	74427.03	1458094.41	5.10%	
2015-16(Apr-Dec)	61256.09	1273734.34	4.81%	-17.70%

Export data for Telangana

(Value in ₹ crore)

Year	Telangana	Total Export	% Share
2014-15 (Dec-Mar)	13431.63	602381.08	2.23%
2015-16 (Apr-Dec)	25529.63	1273734.34	2.00%

Source: DGCIS

Note: The entire exports were included under Andhra Pradesh till December 2014, after which a separate state code was allotted for Telangana. Hence the increase/decrease in annual export from Telangana are not explicit.

Start-up India and Stand-up India missions

13. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the 'Start-up India' and 'Stand-up India' missions launched by the Central Government recently;

(b) the projection of the mission; and

(c) what are the incentives envisaged for the business community under the above programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Start-up India initiative of the Government of India was launched to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Start-ups in the country. This initiative aims to empower Startups to grow through innovation and design by supporting various components of the Start-up ecosystem. An Action plan has been released by the Prime Minister of India on 16th January, 2016 which includes:—

(i) Simplification and Handholding:

- Simple Compliance Regime for Start-ups based on Self-certification
- Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange
- Start-up India Hub to handhold startups during various phases of their development
- Legal support for and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs
- Relaxed norms of public procurement for Start-ups
- Faster exit for Start-ups

(ii) Funding support and Incentives:

- Providing funding support through a Fund of Funds with a corpus of rupees 10,000 crore
- Credit guarantee fund for Start-ups
- Tax exemption on capital gains invested in Fund of Funds
- Tax exemption to Start-ups for 3 years

(iii) Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation:

- Organizing Start-up Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration platforms
- Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog
- Harnessing private sector expertise for setting up incubators
- Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras
- Launching of innovation focused programs for students.
- Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators.

The Stand-up India component aims at establishing a refinance window through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), provide credit guarantee and handholding support to borrowers belonging to SC/ST categories and Women entrepreneurs through 1.25 lakh bank branches.

Solar power trade dispute with US

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

(a) whether US and India are involved in a long-running solar power trade dispute after the US claimed that India's national solar power programme illegally discriminates against imported solar panels and related products used in its domestic solar power generation facilities;

(b) whether the dispute is now under the adjudication of the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(c) whether India has now sought to reach an out-of-the court settlement with the US on this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The United States (US) has filed a dispute before the Dispute Settlement System of World Trade Organisation (WTO) on India's domestic content requirement in the procurement of solar cells and modules under Phase I and Phase II (Batch 1 and 2) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). India has defended its claims in WTO as per the provisions contained under Article III 8(a) and General Exemption clauses of GATT 1994.

WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism also allows parties to the dispute to settle such issues through mutually agreed solution. Under this provision, India and the United States have engaged on a number of occasions.

Current status on FDI policy in multi brand retail trade

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

(a) what is the current status of policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi Brand Retail Trade;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has suspended the implementation of pronounced policy in this regard;

(c) if so, the rationale of such suspension;

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the existing policy on FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade; and

(e) if so, by when Government is likely to announce new policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) As regards FDI policy in Multi Brand Retail Trading (MBRT), no decision has been taken by the Government.

Measures to increase exports

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

(a) whether Government has taken any new measures and facilities to increase the total exports from various sectors in the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof about Government's scheme and plans on the development of exports from various sectors in the country;

(c) the country-wise list of countries to which maximum exports are made and total value of exports made in the last three years;

(d) whether Central Government is providing adequate support to various Central and State owned public sector industries to increase their exports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during last three years in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced various measures to increase the total exports from various sectors by way of notifying the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on 01.04.2015. The details of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 are available at the website of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade at <http://dgft@gov.in>. The details of Government Schemes and Plans for promotion of exports from various sectors in the country through the New Foreign Trade Policy are as under:

- Earlier there were 5 different schemes for rewarding merchandise exports with different kinds of duty scrips with varying conditions attached to their use. Now all these schemes have been merged into a single scheme, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Further, e-Commerce exports of certain specified employment creating sectors, made through courier or foreign post offices, have been supported under MEIS.
- Served from India Scheme has been replaced with Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) which would be available to notified services.
- The benefits of MEIS and SEIS have been extended to SEZs as well, which would give a new impetus to the development and growth of SEZs and exports.
- In addition the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.
- The new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 is supportive of 'Make in India' and 'Digital India' Programmes through steps like:
 - (i) Specific Export Obligation under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme, in case capital goods are procured from indigenous manufacturers, has been reduced to 75% of the normal export obligation. This may help indigenous manufacturing industry of capital goods.
 - (ii) Under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), export items with high domestic content and value addition have generally been provided higher level of rewards.
 - (iii) All duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable.

(c) The list of top ten countries to which India's exports are made and the total value of exports made in the last three years, are as under:—

Top 10 Countries of Export 2012-16

Rank	Country	(Values in US\$ Million)
2012-13		
1.	U Arab Emts	36,316.65
2.	USA	36,160.84
3.	Singapore	13,619.31
4.	China PRP	13,579.51
5.	Hong Kong	12,279.20
6.	Netherland	10,566.46
7.	Saudi Arab	9,785.84
8.	UK	8,649.24
9.	Germany	7,253.38
10.	Japan	6,101.24
2013-14		
1.	USA	39,158.02
2.	U Arab Emts	30,520.42
3.	China PRP	14,867.10
4.	Hong Kong	12,731.74
5.	Singapore	12,511.00
6.	Saudi Arab	12,218.96
7.	UK	9,821.65
8.	Netherland	7,997.60
9.	Germany	7,522.72
10.	Japan	6,814.45
2014-15		
1.	USA	42,464.22
2.	U Arab Emts	33,028.08
3.	Hong Kong	13,599.88
4.	China PRP	11,957.08
5.	Saudi Arab	11,162.55

Rank	Country	(Values in US\$ Million)
6.	Singapore	9,809.53
7.	UK	9,354.21
8.	Germany	7,539.79
9.	Sri Lanka DSR	6,703.72
10.	Bangladesh PR	6,451.48

2015-16 (Apr-Dec) (P)

1.	USA	30,235.37
2.	U Arab Emts	22,564.71
3.	Hong Kong	8,770.15
4.	China PRP	6,954.00
5.	UK	6,646.19
6.	Singapore	6,060.77
7.	Germany	5,188.00
8.	Saudi Arab	5,123.91
9.	Bangladesh PR	4,224.00
10.	Vietnam Soc Rep	4,086.89

Total Value of Exports

Financial Year	Value of Exports (in US\$ Million)
2012-13	3,00,400.57
2013-14	3,14,405.29
2014-15	3,10,338.47
2015-16 (Apr-Dec) (P)	1,96,679.49

(d) and (e) The Government is providing incentives for the export of goods and services from the country to all export units as per eligibility, irrespective of whether they are Central or State owned public sector units or private units.

Medicine exports to African, Asian and East European countries

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

(a) the year-wise and country-wise details of drug exports to African, Asian and East European countries by Indian drug manufacturers in the last five years and the current year;

(b) how India is able to compete with China in export of medicines to above countries;

(c) the details of other competitors to India in drug supplies to these countries;

(d) whether India is extending any financial aid to the above countries like China; and

(e) 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) As per latest information available, the year-wise and country-wise details of drug/pharma exports for the top markets for the last five years and current year (April to December, 2015) is given below:

Export of Drug/Pharma

(Value in US \$)

Region	Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr-Dec)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Africa	South Africa	384.53	448.49	556.13	506.29	429.08
Africa	Nigeria	305.13	338.78	377.13	415.92	326.74
Africa	Kenya	217.81	240.58	237.55	279.92	242.10
Africa	Tanzania Rep	85.38	131.95	153.42	184.05	133.80
Africa	Ghana	145.07	174.09	150.86	163.90	93.83
Africa	Uganda	116.74	113.61	154.62	157.19	121.99
Africa	Ethiopia	72.24	86.37	141.33	120.73	95.81
Africa	Egypt A Rp	101.75	85.36	90.82	113.75	122.43
Africa	Zimbabwe	36.72	80.92	70.40	103.92	83.54
Africa	Malawi	46.32	59.24	62.79	94.04	61.59
TOTAL of the above		1511.67	1759.38	1995.04	2139.72	1710.91
Africa TOTAL		2318.90	2620.34	2936.06	3173.49	2570.53
Asia	Vietnam Soc Rep	183.45	198.77	210.78	231.73	166.88
Asia	Australia	164.48	182.69	190.17	195.67	160.33
Asia	Iran	96.89	158.20	178.39	171.04	145.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Asia	Myanmar	79.84	122.32	137.93	170.26	109.90
Asia	Sri Lanka DSR	143.19	150.65	159.98	166.10	142.58
Asia	Nepal	115.21	118.56	132.48	158.74	105.69
Asia	Thailand	139.17	130.31	105.96	154.13	107.24
Asia	Philippines	104.05	123.87	137.17	150.87	137.36
Asia	Japan	139.47	175.44	172.18	140.62	101.89
Asia	China PRP	135.55	119.57	115.93	136.93	102.71
TOTAL of the above		1301.30	1480.39	1540.98	1676.07	1279.99
Asia TOTAL		2632.41	2886.41	2849.43	3022.79	2229.58
East Europe	Croatia	22.21	20.92	21.12	25.02	21.96
East Europe	Serbia	0.00	0.00	3.99	5.66	4.32
East Europe	Macedonia	3.99	4.08	4.16	4.60	3.44
East Europe	Bosnia-Hrzgovin	0.83	1.23	0.96	0.91	0.71
East Europe	Albania	0.52	0.60	0.26	0.49	0.28
East Europe	Montenegro	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.03
TOTAL of the above		27.55	26.83	30.57	36.75	30.73
EAST EUROPE TOTAL		27.55	26.83	30.57	36.75	30.73
TOTAL of the above three regions		4978.87	5533.59	5816.05	6233.02	4830.84
INDIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS		13934.00	14,666	14,934	15,275	9,400

(b) Government, based on feedback from various agencies including Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, prepare policies that enable Indian exporters to compete in the international markets, including competition from China.

(c) The other competitors to India is given in table below:

Sl. No.	Country	Competitors
1.	Africa	China, South Africa, Egypt, Belgium, Italy and Spain.
2.	Asia	China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Singapore.
3.	East Europe	Germany, Belgium, Spain and Italy

(d) and (e) Department of Commerce is not aware of the details of financial aid given by China to its exporters.

As far as India is concerned, financial assistance through Pharmexcil, an Export Promotion Council, is provided under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes by Department of Commerce to exporters of various Pharmaceutical products particularly small and medium size exporters to promote their exports in various countries including African, Asian and East European countries. Details of grant provided under MDA and MAI Schemes to Pharmexcil during 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year (upto December, 2015) is given below:

Scheme	Amount in INR	Amount in INR	Amount in INR
MDA	MDA Utilised for Coded activities	MDA Disbursed to Exporters	Total
2013-14	3,41,99,493	2,04,38,743	5,46,38,236
2014-15	3,65,00,000	2,67,13,000	6,32,13,000
2015-16	4,50,00,000	2,25,00,000	6,75,00,000
(up to Dec. 31, 2015)			
MAI	MAI Utilised for Coded activities	MAI Disbursed for Product Registration	Total
2013-14	7,92,28,877	3,78,53,161	11,70,82,038
2014-15	12,89,58,306	2,50,25,162	15,39,83,468
2015-16	3,20,00,000	14,89,35,952	18,09,35,952
(up to Dec.31, 2015)			

The financial aid granted are uniform and not country specific.

Incentives to Pharmaceutical industry are also available in various trade promotion schemes like Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme, Advance Authorization Scheme etc. in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which also helps the Small and Medium exporters for promoting their exports.

Decline in exports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the total export during the first-half of the current financial year was 132.93 billion dollars;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether this export is 17.36 per cent less than that of the corresponding half-year of the last financial year;

(c) if so, the details of the economic loss to the country due to this fall in export; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by Government to deal with this decline in export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Total Merchandise exports during the first-half of the current financial year (April-September 2015) were USD 133.41 Billion. This is 17.34 per cent less than that for the corresponding half-year of the last financial year. This is consistent with the adverse global economic and export scenario across the world. The trade deficit for India during this period, however, came down by about 6.5%.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to deal with this decline in exports include:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new Schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier Schemes.
- (ii) E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.
- (iii) In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items.
- (iv) 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.

- (v) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2100 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 ₹ 1300 crore enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through Schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and Drawback/refund of Duties.

Seeking comments from States on e-commerce

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sought comments from the State Governments regarding e-commerce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many State Governments have responded to the request of the Central Government;

(d) whether many State Governments have objected to e-commerce and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Increase in e-commerce business

20. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the rapid increase in e-commerce business in the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of e-commerce in the country in the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no definition for e-commerce in the country;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with States in this regard and also on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-commerce;

(e) if so, the outcome of the same;

(f) whether any study has been conducted on the impact of e-commerce portals on the retailers in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) At present no official data on e-commerce industry is being compiled/available.

(c) As per extant FDI policy e-commerce activities refer to the activity of buying and selling by a company through the e-commerce platform.

(d) and (e) Review of FDI policy is an ongoing process and significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination. Changes are made in the policy after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments, apex industry chambers and other organizations after taking approval of the competent authority. The policy on this sector is also decided with similar consultations.

(f) and (g) No such study has been conducted by the Government.

Trade deficit

†21. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total rise in trade deficit during the financial year 2014-15 and the reasons therefor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been a decline in imports and exports during the financial year 2014-15, if so, the industries which were affected the most by this and the details of the total loss and profit; and

(c) the details of the facilities and assistance provided by Government to the industries affected by decline in import and export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) A rise of 1.40% was observed in the trade deficit during the financial year 2014-15 as compared to the financial year 2013-14. The trade deficit during 2014-15 and 2013-14 are given in the table below:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Deficit	% Growth of Trade Deficit 2013-14/2014-15
2013-14	3,14,405	4,50,200	-1,35,794	
2014-15	3,10,338	4,48,033	-1,37,695	1.40

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

The above data reveals that this slight increase in the trade deficit during the period 2014-15 is due to the fact that while India's exports in 2014-15 fell by a certain value as compared to 2013-14, the fall in imports during this period was of a smaller magnitude.

(b) Yes, there has been a decline in imports and exports during the financial year 2014-15 as compared with 2013-14, with growth rates of -0.48% and -1.29% respectively.

The key principal commodity groups showing decrease in exports in 2014-15 are as follows:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Commodity	Decline in exports in 2014-15 in%
Ores and Minerals	-32.75
Electronics Items	-21.29
Pertroleum Crude and Products	-10.10
Agri and Allied Products	-8.52
Plantation	-7.52
Plastic and Rubber Articles	-3.57
Gems and Jewellery	-0.30

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

The key principal commodity groups showing decrease in imports in 2014-15 are as follows:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Commodity	Decline in imports in 2014-15 in %
Project Goods	-20.21
Pertoleum Crude and Products	-16.05
Transport Equipments	-5.44
Plantation	-3.82
Sports Goods	-0.86

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to extend support to exporters which include:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new Schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier Schemes.
- (ii) E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.
- (iii) In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items.
- (iv) 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.

- (v) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2100 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 ₹ 1300 crore enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and Drawback/refund of Duties.

Agenda of WTO meeting in Nairobi

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

- (a) the details of the agenda of World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting in Nairobi;
- (b) whether Government has signed any deal in WTO meeting in Nairobi;
- (c) if so, the clause-wise details thereof; and
- (d) the details of repercussions of WTO deal on India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) At the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2015, a number of issues were taken up including the accession of new WTO members, negotiations on some issues in the Doha Development Agenda as well as on the outcome document of the Conference.

(b) and (c) The outcomes of the Conference, referred to as the 'Nairobi Package' included a Ministerial Declaration and Decisions on some agricultural issues and issues relating to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Ministerial Decisions were adopted relating to public stockholding for food security purposes, an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries, a commitment to abolish export subsidies for farm exports and measures related to cotton. Decisions were also adopted regarding preferential treatment to LDCs in the area of services and the criteria for determining whether exports from LDCs may benefit from trade preferences. A Ministerial Declaration was also adopted which reflects the Decisions adopted at the Conference and the views on the way forward in the WTO negotiations.

The Nairobi package can be accessed from the official website of the WTO (www.wto.org).

(d) The Ministerial Decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes and the SSM re-affirm a commitment to work on these issues with a provision for regular monitoring by the WTO General Council. As per the Ministerial Decision on Export Competition, export subsidies on agricultural products will eventually have to be eliminated by all countries. India and other developing countries will have the flexibility to provide marketing and transport subsidies for agricultural exports until the end of 2023. One of the Decisions adopted extends the relevant provision to prevent ‘evergreening’ of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector. This decision would help in maintaining an affordable and accessible supply of generic medicines.

Target for increased rate of industrial production

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a target for increased rate of industrial production in the current year has been fixed;

(b) if so, the target so fixed; and

(c) what has been the increased rate of industrial production in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government does not fix target for industrial production.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The industrial production, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), increased to 3.1 per cent during April-December, 2015-16 in comparison to 2.6 per cent growth during April-December, 2014-15.

Export of spices

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of the spices has not shown considerable improvement in the country despite having good demand abroad;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to constitute additional Boards for the promotion of spices; and

(c) what is the total earning of the country from exports and what is the percentage of earnings in it from the export of spices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The export of spices from the country has shown a steady increase in terms of volume at a compounded annual growth rate of around 11% as per details given below:

Year	Quantity of spices export (MT)	Value of spices export (US \$ Million)
2012-13	726613	2212.13
2013-14	817250	2267.67
2014-15	893920	2432.85

Presently, there is no proposal for constituting Additional Boards for the promotion of spices. However, the Government has notified eleven Spice Development Agencies for addressing issues related to production, quality, domestic marketing and export of Spices in major spice growing States/Regions of the country.

(c) The total earnings of the country from exports were around US \$ 310,338 Million in 2014-15 and the percentage of earnings from the export of spices is 0.78%.

World heritage site status for Jantar Mantar

25. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jantar Mantar, Delhi has missed the chance to become capital's fourth UNESCO World Heritage Site;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether frequent protests, rallies, agitations and meetings around Jantar Mantar and the development of several high-rise buildings which overshadow the observatory are the reasons for Jantar Mantar to miss the honour; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to prohibit high-rise buildings around the monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As on date no such proposal is submitted to World Heritage Centre to inscribe the Jantar Mantar as World Heritage Site.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) It is a Centrally protected monument under Delhi Circle of Archaeological Survey of India. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 prohibits any new high-rise buildings within the prohibited area of 100 mts. after coming into effect of this Act.

Return of awards

†26. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several national award winners from literature and art field have returned their awards recently;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such personalities and the reasons for returning their awards;

(c) whether image of Government in the country and image of the country at international level has got tarnished due to returning of these awards;

(d) if so, how it will be compensated; and

(e) whether the efforts are being made to address the complaints of these writers and artists; and

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

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

(b) The State-wise details of writers/artists etc. who have returned the awards to Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi is given in the Statement (*See* below). The return of awards is stated to be in protest against the recent mis-happenings against the writers, etc. and Akademi's silence on these issues.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Sahitya Akademi had convened a special meeting of its Executive Board on 23rd October, 2015 in which a Resolution was passed condemning the attack and murder of any writer or artist and requesting the writers who had returned the awards, to reconsider their decision.

Shri Nand Bhardwaj, Sahitya Akademi Award winner in Rajasthani has taken back his decision of returning the award after the meeting of the Executive Board of the Akademi, held on 17 December 2015.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise list of the award winners who have returned their awards*

Sl. No.	Name of the author	Sl. No.	Name of the author
Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi		21.	Chaman Lal
Delhi		22.	Pargat Singh Satauj
1.	Uday Prakash	Chandigarh	
2.	Ashok Vajpeyi	23.	Mohan Bhandari
3.	Krishna Sobti	Rajasthan	
4.	Mangalesh Dabral	24.	Nand Bhardwaj
5.	Keki Daruwalla	25.	Ambika Dutt
6.	Gurbachan Bhullar	Karnataka	
7.	Aman Sethi	26.	Kum Veeerbhadrapa
Uttar Pradesh		27.	Rahamat Tarikere
8.	Kashinath Singh	28.	Devanuru Mahadeva
9.	Munawwar Rana	29.	Khaleel Mamoon
Madhya Pradesh		30.	G. N. Ranganatha Rao
10.	Rajesh Joshi	Jammu and Kashmir	
Gujarat		31.	Ghulam Nabi Khayal
11.	G. N. Devy	32.	Margoob Banihali
12.	Anil Joshi	Kerala	
Uttarakhand		33.	Sara Joseph
13.	Nayantara Sahgal	Assam	
Punjab		34.	Homen Borgohain
14.	Waryam Singh Sandhu	35.	Nirupama Borgohain
15.	Surjit Patar	Andhra Pradesh	
16.	Jaswinder	36.	Katyayani Vidmahe
17.	Atamjit	37.	M. Bhoopal Reddy
18.	Baldev Singh	Maharashtra	
19.	Darshan Butter	38.	Ibrahim Afghan
20.	Ajmer Singh Aulakh	West Bengal	
		39.	Mandakranta Sen

Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi

Rajasthan

1. Vipul Kumar

Promotion of medical tourism sector

27. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Promotion Board and three Sub-committees to promote medical tourism sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details of members of this Board and Sub-committees and the measures proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to see that the medical tourists are not cheated by private tour and travel operators in this endeavour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) In order to provide dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical Tourism, Wellness Tourism and Yoga, Ayurveda Tourism and any other format of Indian systems of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted. The Board shall work as an umbrella organization that governs and promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner. The Ministry of Tourism would drive the promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism and will act as a facilitator and support the medical/wellness segment in promoting tourism and in promoting India as a medical and wellness destination.

The constitution of the Board is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Board held its first meeting on 13th January 2016 and decided to constitute Sub-Committees to work towards promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of grant of recognition to travel agents and tour operators. Appropriate action against erring travel agents/tour operators recognized by Ministry of Tourism is taken as per the existing guidelines upon receipt of complaints.

Statement

The constitution of the medical and wellness tourism promotion board

1. Minister (Tourism)	Chairman
2. Secretary (Tourism)	Vice Chairman

3. Additional Secretary and FA (Tourism)	Member
4. Joint Secretary (Tourism)	Member
5. Joint Secretary (AYUSH)	Member
6. Chief Executive Officer, Quality Council of India	Member
7. Director, National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Services	Member
8. Representatives of Owners of Leading Wellness Centres	2 Members
9. Representatives of Accredited Hospitals	5 Members
10. Representative of Tour Operators Promoting Medical Tourism	Member
11. Representative of Hotel Association of India	Member
12. Representative of Indian Medical Association (IMA)	Member
13. Representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	Member
14. Representative of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	Member
15. Representative of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)	Member
16. Representative of PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI)	Member
17. Representative of Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India (FHRAI)	Member
18. Representative of each Medical System such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy	Member

**Surfacing of ancient Temples in Nalgonda and
Nizamabad districts of Andhra Pradesh**

28. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports that centuries old Temples have recently surfaced in Nalgonda and Nizamabad districts of Andhra Pradesh after the reservoirs dried up in these two districts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to preserve/restore/shift these Temples?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Archaeology and

Museum Department, Government of Telangana, Trikuta Temple surfaced in Udaya Samudram Cheruvu at Panagal (V) in Nalgonda District. The Temple was constructed during Kakatiyas Period. Further, Sri Ramalingeswara Swamy Temple surfaced in Sri Ram Sagar Project in Nizamabad District. The Temple located in old Kusthpaur (V), Nandipet (M) of Nizamabad District was constructed during the period of Kalyana Chalukyas.

(b) As per information the Archaeology and Museum Department, Government of Telangana initiated action to shift the Trikuta Temple to the premises of Sri Chaya Someswara Swamy Temple at Panagal (V) in Nalgonda District. Regarding Sri Ramalingeswara Swamy Temple at Sri Rama Sagar Project, the Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Telangana will initiate action to shift the Temple to an elevated place.

Monuments in India categorized as ancient

29. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of monuments in India that have been categorized as ancient; .

(b) what is Government's policy regarding preservation and upkeep of these monuments;

(c) to what extent Government has been able to meet its targets; and

(d) the remedial steps, if any, that Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The protection of monument/site is taken up as per criterion laid down under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and on the basis of its importance. There is no categorization of monuments on the basis of period to which they belong.

(b) to (d) The monuments/sites declared as of National Importance are conserved, preserved and maintained as per archaeological norms and conservation policy, subject to availability of resources and need. All protected monuments are in a fair state of preservation.

Missing monuments

30. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of monuments that have been declared missing by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) the State-wise number of monuments that have been found after their declaration as missing by the ASI;

(c) the procedure currently followed by the ASI to track missing monuments and archaeological sites across the country; and

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce satellite mapping of ancient monuments and archaeological sites to enable better records and maintenance, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 24 monuments are missing/untraceable. The details (State-wise) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Performance Audit Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), laid on the table of the Parliament House on 23.8.2013, has stated that 92 protected monuments are missing. However, vigorous efforts to locate/identify the reportedly untraceable monuments based on old records, revenue maps and published reports were carried out by the respective field offices of Archaeological Survey of India. The status of such 92 monuments/sites (Statement-II) is as below:

Number of monuments/sites which physically exist:	42
Number of monuments/sites affected due to rapid urbanization:	14
Number of monuments/sites submerged under reservoir/dam:	12
Number of monuments/sites which are untraceable:	24

(c) The procedure to find out untraceable monuments involve verification of old record, revenue maps, referring published reports, physical inspections and deployment of teams to trace the missing monuments.

(d) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Remote Sensing Centre/Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for preparation of satellite based maps indicating protected, prohibited and regulated areas with respect to all Centrally protected monuments.

Statement-I

List of monuments/sites which are untraceable

Assam

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia, Tinsukia

Arunachal Pradesh

2. The Ruins of Copper Temple, Paya, Lohit
-

Haryana

3. Kos Minar, Mujesar, Faridabad
4. Kos Minar, Shahabad, Kurukshetra

Uttarakhand

5. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora

Delhi

6. Bara Khamba Cemetery, Delhi
7. Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla

Madhya Pradesh

8. Rock Inscription, Satna

Maharashtra

9. Old European Tomb, Pune
10. One Buruj, Agarkot

Rajasthan

11. Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Tonk
12. 12th Century Temple, Baran

Uttar Pradesh

13. Ruins of Three small Linga Temple Circle 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur
14. Three Sites with Megaliths to the Western and North-Eastern Toes of the Hill, Chandauli
15. Tablet on Treasury Building, Varanasi
16. Telia Nala Buddhist Ruins, Varanasi
17. A Banyan Grove Containing Traces of Ancient Building, Amavey, Ballia
18. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Banda
19. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Mehroni, Lalitpur
20. Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road, Lucknow
21. Cemeteries at Miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow
22. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow
23. Large Ruined Site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad, Hardoi

West Bengal

24. Ruins of Fort, Bamanpukur, Nadia
-

Statement-II

(1) List of monuments/sites which physically exist

Assam

1. Tomb of Lt. Cresswell, Goalpara
2. Sculpture of Bhairavi, Kamkhya Hill
3. Sculptures in Chummary Compound, Tezpur

Andhra Pradesh

4. Sculptures, carvings, Images or other like objects, Buddam, District Guntur
5. Sculptures, Carvings, Images other like objects found in the Vicinity of the Mosque, Gudur, Krishna
6. Large Dolmen, Kalyandurg, Anantapur
7. Mounds-Dibba No.1 to 5, Pedavegi, West Godavari
8. Mound, Nagulavaram

Bihar

9. Remains of ramparts and the Mound Commonly known as 'Queen's Palace' in the Old Fort known as Killa, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda

Delhi

10. The Moti Gate of Shershah's Delhi, Mauza Badarpur
11. Tomb with Three Domes near Railway Station, Nizamuddin
12. Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates, Mehrauli
13. Nicholson Statue and its Platform, Outside of Kashmiri Gate
14. Sat Narain Bhawan, Dina Nath Marg (Sadhora Khurd)

Karnataka

15. Nandikesvara Inscription at Bijapur

Madhya Pradesh

16. Fresco Bachhaun Paintings, Gahira, Rewa

Maharashtra

17. Jarasangh Nagri at Jorve, Ahmednagar
 18. Stone Circle at Arsoda, Gadchiroli
 19. Group of Twenty Cromlechs or Kistvaens at Chamorshi, Gadchiroli
 20. Stone Circle at Nildho
-

21. Stone Circle at Takalghat, Nagpur
22. Old Portuguese Church Watch Tower and Cave on the adjoining hill at Mandapeshwar, Borivali

Meghalaya

23. Stone Memorial of U-Mawthoh-Dur, Shillong

Rajasthan

24. Archaeological Site and Remains at Jeora, Nilodh

Tamil Nadu

25. One Jaina Statue, Perumbalur
26. Old Town Wall and David Yale, Chennai
27. Joseph Hynmer's Tomb, Chennai

Uttarakhand

28. Khera ki sandi, Roorkee

Uttar Pradesh

29. Site of Aonla railway station, Bareilly
 30. Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie, in Mud Fort, Farrukhabad
 31. Ancient Sculpture, carving, images, basreliefs, inscriptions, Stones and like objects, Mathura
 32. Portion of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul Tenants on which formerly stood a temple of Keshav Dev which was dismantled and the site utilized for the mosque of Aurangazeb, Mathura
 33. Monument of Kila Chandpur fort, Bijnor
 34. Monument near kila railway station, Hathras
 35. Old british cemetery, Bijnor
 36. Dih or mound of ruins called Suri-ka-Raj, Ghazipur
 37. Mound of brick ruins, Sahiya Kushinagar
 38. A series of enormous mound, Gorakhpur
 39. Large Dih or mound at Chetion, Kasia, Kushinagar
 40. Mound of Ruins called Sareya, Kishinagar
 41. Remains of large temple, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot
 42. Imambara Amin-ud-daula, Lucknow
-

(2) List of monuments affected due to rapid urbanization and completely encroached upon and so can not be treated as missing

Andhra Pradesh

1. Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi Inscriptions on the mound, Manchikullu, Guntur

Delhi

2. Mound known as Jogabai, Jamia Nagar
3. Pool Chadar Mughal aqueduct near Najafgarh jheel, Chaukri Mubarakabad
4. Alipur Cemetery, Alipur camping ground
5. Tomb of Capt. Me. Barnett and others, Kishanganj
6. Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription, East of the Hospital in Police Line
7. Site of Siege Battery Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A., Compound of Curzon Road
8. Site Siege battery at guadasia Mosque garden, North-Delhi Civil line/Qudisia Garden
9. Site siege battery at Quadasia Mosque garden, North-Delhi Civil line/Qudisia Garden

Gujarat

10. Ancient site, Sejakpur
11. Historic site No. 431 to 435, Vadodara

Karnataka

12. Pre-Historic site, Chikkajala
13. Pre-Historic site, Hejjala

Uttar Pradesh

14. Cemetery (Bus Stand), jalaun
-

(3) List of monuments submerged under reservoir, and so can not be treated as missing

Andhra Pradesh

1. Hills of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains, Pullareddigudem, Guntur
 2. Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound, Nagulavaram, Guntur
-

Jammu and Kashmir

3. Rock Carving of Sitala, Narda, Brahma and Radha Krishna, Basholi, Kathua
4. Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion, Basholi, Kathua
5. Visveswara and other caves temple, Kathua

Karnataka

6. Pre-historic site, Kittur

West Bengal

7. A mound and a statue of surya, Pareshnath, Bankura
 8. A mound with a jain statue, Pareshnath, Bankura
 9. Image of Durga Slaying Mahishasura under a stree, Sarengarh, Bankura
 10. Temple site now represented only by a mound, Sarengarh, Bankura
 11. A mound with an image of Nandi on it, Sarengarh, Bankura
 12. A mound with statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it, Sarengarh, Bankura
-

(4) List of monuments/sites which are untraceable

Assam

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia, Tinsukia

Arunachal Pradesh

2. The Ruins of Copper Temple, Paya, Lohit

Haryana

3. Kos Minar, Mujesar, Faridabad
4. Kos Minar, Shahabad, Kurukshetra

Uttarakhand

5. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora

Delhi

6. Bara Khamba Cemetery, Delhi
7. Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla

Madhya Pradesh

8. Rock Inscription, Satna
-

Maharashtra

9. Old European Tomb, Pune
10. One Buruj, Agarkot

Rajasthan

11. Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Tonk
12. 12th Century Temple, Baran

Uttar Pradesh

13. Ruins of Three small Linga Temple Circle 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur
14. Three Sites with Megaliths to the Western and North-Eastern toes of the Hill, Chandauli
15. Tablet on Treasury Building, Varanasi
16. Telia Nala Buddhist Ruins, Varanasi
17. A Banyan grove containing traces of ancient building, Amavey, Ballia
18. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Banda
19. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Mehroni, Lalitpur
20. Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road, Lucknow
21. Cemeteries at Miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow
22. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow
23. Large Ruined Site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad, Hardoi

West Bengal

24. Ruins of Fort, Bamanpukur, Nadia
-

**Objects found in the excavation of Chabeli Tila
at Fatehpur Sikri in Uttar Pradesh**

31. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the excavation done at Chabeli Tila, Fatehpur Sikri in Uttar Pradesh has yielded lots of idols of Bhagwan Parshwanath, Bhagwan Mahavir and Yakhhinis;

(b) if so, the details of artifacts, cultural and religious objects related to Jainism found at the site;

(c) whether Government is aware that this site was a prominent cultural and religious centre for Jainism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for stopping excavation activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has carried out excavation at *Bir Chhabili Tila*, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra during the year 1999-2000 which has revealed four cultural. Periods viz. Period-I (*Circa 6th-8th Cent. A.D.*) Period-II (*Circa 9th-12th Cent. A.D.*) Period-III (*Circa 12th-16th Cent A.D.*) and Period-IV (*Circa 16th-18 Cent. A.D.*). The most important discoveries from excavation include remains of Jaina Temple and about 35 fragmentary images including *Srutidevi Jaina Saraswati, Jaina Tirthankaras, like Adinatha, Sambhavanatha, Santinatha, Kunthunatha, Neminatha and Parsvanatha, Yakshini images include Ambika, Chakreswari, Chandi or Pracadi*. The Jaina findings mostly belongs to period-II.

(c) and (d) *Bir Chhabili Tila, Fatehpur Sikri* is an important site revealing pre-Mughal facets of Fatehpur Sikiri. After reaching the natural soil the excavation was stopped as the objective of the excavation was achieved. The excavated site is well conserved by the ASI and some selected Jaina sculptures are displayed in the Archaeological Museum, Fatehpur Sikiri.

Including Old Delhi heritage sites in world heritage list

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

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from Delhi to be submitted by it to UNESCO to include heritage sites in Old Delhi in world heritage list;

(b) if so, the details and names of such sites; and

(c) the present status of these proposals along with the reasons for pendency for different monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The nomination dossier of 'Delhi-Imperial Capital Cities' was received and submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January, 2014. The names of areas are Old Delhi (Shahjahanabad) and New Delhi, the New British Imperial Capital, (1912-31) designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and built adjacent to the Mughal city.

(c) The proposal of "Delhi-Imperial Capital Cities" was postponed by the Ministry of External Affairs before the World Heritage Committee Session to obtain further

clarity on the modalities of the nomination process going forward and its likely implications, including inter-Ministerial consultations.

Criterion for inclusion in UNESCO world heritage sites

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

(a) the criteria for inclusion of ancient sites, monuments, temples, cities and other tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage in the UNESCO's World Heritage List and the details of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the country included in the said list so far;

(b) the details of benefits derived/accrued therefrom; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take steps for inclusion of Ahmedabad and Delhi in World Heritage City list, 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 criteria for inclusion of ancient sites, monuments, temples, cities and other tangible cultural heritage in the UNESCO'S World Heritage List are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of the tangible cultural heritage of the country included in the said list are given in Statement-II (*See* below). There is a Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity which is made up of those intangible heritage elements that help demonstrate the diversity of this heritage and raise awareness about its importance.

An element proposed for inscription on the Representative List should satisfy all of the criterias given in Statement-III (*See* below). So far India has 11 elements on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The details are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(b) As far as accrued benefits arising out of these nominations are concerned, such a distinction *inter-alia* provides an international recognition to the cultural heritage which directly/indirectly invites preferred attention. in preservation/ promotion of such World Heritage Sites. World Heritage status provides moreover networking opportunities and International Collaboration in protection . It improves the management, preservation and conservation levels of the site. The site is viewed more favourably and provides a promotional advantage and a 'branding effect' which encourages new investment and increases tourism and hence sustainable development.

(c) Yes, Sir. The nomination dossier of 'Delhi-Imperial Capital Cities' was submitted to World Heritage Centre in January, 2014 and the nomination dossier

for 'Historic City of Ahmedabad' has been submitted to World Heritage Centre in January, 2016.

Statement-I

*Details of the criteria for inclusion of monuments etc.
in UNESCO's heritage list*

Criteria for consideration:

- (i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in-situ* conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Statement-II*List of World Heritage Cultural and Natural Sites from India*

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
CULTURAL SITES (Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India)		
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutb Minar Complex, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
21.	Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)	Gujarat
(Under Protection of Ministry of Railways)		
22.	Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling, 1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla (2008)	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
23.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
(Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee)		
24.	Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002)	Bihar
(Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums Department)		
25.	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
Natural Sites (Under Protection of Ministry of Environment and Forest)		
26.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
27.	Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
28.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
29.	Sunderban National Park (1987)	West Bengal
30.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand
31.	Western Ghats (2012)	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
32.	Great Himalayan National Park (2014)	Himachal Pradesh

Statement-III

Element proposed for inscription on the Representative List

An element proposed for inscription on the Representative List should satisfy all of the following criteria:

- (i) The element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003.

- (ii) Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity.
- (iii) Safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element.
- (iv) The element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent.
- (v) The element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory of the submitting State Party as defined in the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003

Statement-IV

Elements of India on the Representative List

The Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity are as follows:

1. Tradition of Vedic chanting
2. Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana
3. Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre
4. Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India
5. Novruz, Nowrouz, Nooruz, Navruz, Nauroz, Nevruz
6. Mudi yettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala
7. Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan
8. Chhau dance
9. Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India
10. Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur
11. Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India.

Funds allocated to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for maintenance of monuments

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

(a) the number of monuments/sites/museums in the States of Telangana/Andhra Pradesh which are of national importance;

(b) the year-wise details of funds allocated and spent by Government on the maintenance and conservation of these places in the States during the last three years and in the current year upto 31st January, 2016;

(c) the place-wise income earned through the entry fees from these monuments and museums, during the above period; and

(d) the details of measures taken to provide and enhance the arrangements for basic amenities at these places in both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 129 monuments/sites in Andhra Pradesh and 8 monuments/sites in Telangana declared as of National importance. Three archaeological museums in Andhra Pradesh and one archaeological museum in Telangana State are under Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) The year-wise details of funds allocated and spent for the conservation, preservation and maintenance of Centrally protected monuments/sites and museums in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The monument and museum- wise revenue earned through the entry fees is given in the Statement-II and III (*See below*).

(d) Tourist amenities (*e.g.* drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the Centrally protected monuments/sites are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes as per needs and availability of resources. Further, Archaeological Survey of India has entered into an MoU with Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

Statement-I

(a) Expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation, maintenance and environmental development of Centrally protected monuments/sites in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State during the last three years and current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Andhra Pradesh (Amount)	Telangana (Amount)
1	2	3
2012-13	492.36	311.00
		(Expenditure out of budget of Andhra Pradesh)

1	2	3
2013-14	125.61	116.00 (Expenditure out of budget of Andhra Pradesh)
2014-15	225.99	97.92
2015-16 (upto Jan.16)	177.05	113.30

(b) Expenditure incurred on maintenance and environmental development of museums in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State during the last three years and current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Andhra Pradesh (Amount)	Telangana (Amount)
2012-13	61.03	17.93 (Expenditure out of budget of Andhra Pradesh)
2013-14	46.92	6.03 (Expenditure out of budget of Andhra Pradesh)
2014-15	38.49	7.00
2015-16 (upto Jan.16)	64.76	4.74

Statement-II

(a) Monument-wise revenue earned through sale of entry tickets on Centrally protected ticketed monuments in Andhra Pradesh State during the last three years and current year

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument, Locality, District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Jan. 16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ranimahal and Rajamahhal, Lower Fort, Chandragiri,	539655	405220	526295	481240
2.	Mahastupa, Amaravathi,	114200	110070	158530	137895

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Reconstructed Monument at Nagarjunakonda Hill Top	534970	623265	606980	327200
4.	The Caves and Structural Stupa on Dharmalingeswara Swamy Hill, Guntupally	101910	90215	115335	102210
5.	Four Storied Rock Cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli	372200	308940	416245	462310

(b) Revenue earned through sale of entry tickets on museums in Andhra Pradesh State during the last three years and current year

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Museum, Locality, District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Jan. 16)
1.	Archaeological Museum Nagarjunakonda, Guntur	444530	521425	498000	236940
2.	Archaeological Museum Amaravati, Guntur	215875	166500	247260	245865
3.	Archaeological Museum Chandragiri	456420	353555	455605	407155

Statement-III

(b) Monument-wise revenue earned through sale of entry tickets on Centrally protected ticketed monuments in Telangana State during the last three years and current year

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument, locality, District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Jan. 16)
1	Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad	10233615	9292120	10229425	9007140
2	Charminar, Hyderabad	8711080	8476725	9104805	7695100
3	Warangal Fort, Warangal	633635	644770	754865	757375

(b) Revenue earned through sale of entry tickets on museums in Telangana State during the last three years and current year

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Museum, Locality, District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Jan. 16)
1.	Archaeological Museum Kondapur, Medak	12345	12735	11410	6280

**Promotion of Indian literature
in foreign countries**

35. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that efforts are not being made for promotion of Indian literature in foreign countries;

(b) the country-wise allocation and utilization of funds for promotion of Indian literature in foreign countries during the last five years and the steps taken to tackle this issue;

(c) the country-wise details of establishment of libraries in foreign countries in last five years;

(d) whether Ministry is contemplating to launch a portal for disseminating the Indian literature across the world; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture through Sahtiya Akademi, an autonomous organization under its control promote the Indian literature abroad through its participation in the International Book Fairs and also through its scheme called Indian Literature Abroad under which classics are translated into foreign languages. This not only helps in preservation of Indian literature but also promotes Indian literature world-wide.

(b) The funds are not allocated country-wise for promotion of Indian Literature in foreign countries

(c) Ministry of Culture has not established any library in foreign countries in last five years.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. In view of reply given at (a) above, no need is felt to launch a portal.

Digitization and conservation of manuscripts

36. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Centre-wise allocation and utilization of grants made by National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) for Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) in last five years across the country;

(b) whether Ministry is aware that there is an extremely insensitive approach adopted by these centres for conservation of the manuscripts belonging to rich cultural heritage of country;

(c) the Centre-wise details of activities conducted by these centres including workshops conducted for imparting training to scholars; and

(d) the complaints received by the Ministry in last five years regarding conservation of manuscripts along with action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Centre-wise allocation and utilization of grants made by National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) for Manuscripts Conservation Centre (MCCs) in the last five years across the country is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) No complaints have been received in this regard.

(c) The Manuscripts Conservation Centres are engaged in preventive and curative conservation of Manuscripts. However, financial assistance for conducting workshops relating to imparting of training to scholars in conservation is also released. Financial Assistance given during past five years for conducting workshops is given in the Statement-II (*See* below) any conservation work done by these Centres is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) No complaint in this regard has been received during the last five years.

Statement-I*Details of the Centre-wise allocation and utilization of grants in the country made by NMM*

Sl. No.	Name of Manuscripts Conservation Centre (MCC)	Grant Release for Conservation (Amount in lakh)						
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	AITHYA Raghunathpur, P.O. Sisupala Gada, Puri Road, Bhubaneswar-2, Odisha	2.50	5.00	2.50	7.00	2.50		
2.	Aklank Shodh Sansthan, Aklank Vidyalaya Association, Basnt Vihar, Kota		2.50	2.00	5.00	5.00		
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute, Tamaka, Hyderabad-7	2.50	2.08	4.50	6.50	5.00		
4.	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune-411037		5.00		2.50			
5.	B.L Institute of Indology, Vallab Smarak Complex, PO Alipur, Delhi-3				2.50			
6.	Centre for Heritage Studies, Hill Palace, Thripunithura, Ernakulam, (Kerala)	2.50	3.50					
7.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Choglamsar, Leh (Ladakh)-194104	2.50	4.80	2.50	5.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Central Library Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi		3.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
9.	Department of Manuscriptology, Kannada University, Hampi Vidyaranya-583276, Distt. Bellary (Karnataka)		2.50		2.50		
10.	Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra, Sawai Ramsing Road, Jaipur-302004, Rajasthan		4.00	4.44	2.50	4.20	5.00
11.	Government Museum, Chennai		2.37	2.27			
12.	Gurucharan College, Silchar		2.50				
13.	Himalayan Society of Heritage and Art Conservation Centre, Nainital, Uttaranchal		4.71	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.00
14.	INTACH ICI Odisha Art Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar- Odisha-751014		2.44	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.00
15.	ICKPAC, INTACH Chitrakala Parishath Art Conservation Centre, Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore-560001.		5.27	4.71	2.50	6.10	5.00
16.	Indian Council of Conservation Institutes, HIG-44, Sector-E, Aliganj Scheme, Lucknow-226024		0.89	4.75	5.00	5.00	4.70
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna			1.30			
18.	Keladi Museum and Historical Research, P.O. Keladi Sagar Tq.,-577401, Simoga Distt. Karnataka		2.50		2.50	4.30	

19.	Krishnakant Handiqui, Guwahati	2.23						
20.	Kund Kund Jananpith, Devi Ahilya University, 584, M. G. Road, Tukoganj, Indore-452001	2.50	2.50	4.50	2.50	4.50	2.50	2.50
21.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra		2.50	5.00				
22.	Lalbahai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad	2.50		2.30				
23.	Language and Culture, Kasumputy, Shimla	1.75	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
24.	Manipur State Archives Washinglomi, Imphal-795001 Manipur	3.82	2.50	2.50	4.80	5.00	4.80	5.00
25.	Manuscript Library University of Calcutta, Kolkata-700073	3.40	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
26.	Mazhar Memorial Museum, Bahariabad, Ghazipur (UP)	2.50	2.00	4.50	7.00	4.50	7.00	6.86
27.	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, 18, Andhiari Bagh, Gorakhpur-273001	2.50	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
28.	National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research Srovanabelagola, Distt. Hassan (Karnataka)	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.00
29.	Oriental Research Institute, Sri Venkateswar University, Tirupati-517507	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	
30.	ORI Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Trivandrum, Kerala		4.72	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
31.	Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar, Odisha		2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
32.	Patna Museum, Vidyapati Marg, Patna, Bihar		5.00	2.50	4.00	2.50	4.00	5.00
33.	Rampur Raza Library, Hamid Manzil, Rampur-244901, U.P.			2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Sambalpur University Library, Sambalpur University, Burla-768001	2.51		4.50	2.00	5.00
35.	Sri Dev Kumar Jain Oriental Research Institute, Devashram, Mahadeva Road, Arrah, Bihar-802301	1.61	2.00	2.50	5.00	2.50
36.	Sri Vadiraja Research Foundation, Sri Puthige Matha, Car Street, Udupi		2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
37.	Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura West	2.50		5.00		
38.	Thunchan Memorial Trust, Thunchan Parambu, Tirur-676101 Kerala	2.50	3.65	4.70	2.20	5.00
39.	Vrindavan Research Institute, Raman Reti, Vrindavan-281121	5.00	4.08	2.50	2.50	5.00

Statement-II

The Centre-wise details of workshops conducted during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of Manuscripts Conservation Centre (MCC)	Grant Release for Workshops					(Amount in lakh)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

1. AITIHYA Raghunathpur, P.O. Sisupala Gada, Puri Road, Bhubaneswar-2, Odisha

2. Aklank Shodh Sanshan, Aklank Vidyalaya Association, Basant Vihar, Kota	5.00		
3. A P State Archives and Research Institute, Tamaka, Hydrabad-7	5.00	5.00	5.00
4. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Deccan Gymkhana Pune-411037	5.00		
5. B.L Institute of Indology, Vallab Smarak Complex, PO Alipur, Delhi-3	5.00		
6. Centre for Heritage Studies, Hill Palace, Thripunithura, Ernakulam, (Kerala)			
7. Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Choglamsar, Leh (Ladakh)-194104			
8. Central Library Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00		
9. Department of Manuscriptology, Kannada University, Hampi Vidyaranya-583276, (Karnataka)			
10. Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra, Sawai Ramsing Road, Jaipur-302004, Rajasthan			
11. Government Museum, Chennai	10.00	10.00	
12. Gurucharan College, Silchar	5.00		
13. Himalayan Society of Heritage and Art Conservation Centre, Nainital, Uttaranchal		10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	INTACH ICI Odisha Art Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751014		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
15.	ICKPAC, INTACH Chitrakala Parishath Art Conservation Centre, Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore-560001					
16.	Indian Council of Conservation Institutes, HIG- 44, Sector-E, Aliganj Scheme, Lucknow-226024	5.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna					
18.	Keladi Museum and Historical Research, P.O. Keladi, Sagar Tq,-577401, Simoga Distt., Karnataka			5.00		
19.	Krishnakant Handiqui, Guwahati		5.00			
20.	Kund Kund Jananpith, Devi Ahilya University, 584, M. G. Road, Tukoganj, Indore-452001	5.00			5.00	
21.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra			5.00		
22.	Lalbahai Dalpathai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad		5.00	5.00		
23.	Language and Culture, Kasumputy, Shimla	5.00		5.00	5.00	5.00
24.	Manipur State Archives, Washnglom Likoi, Imphal-795001, Manipur	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
25.	Manuscript Library University of Calcutta, Kolkata-700073		5.00			
26.	Mazahar Memorial Museum, Bahariabad, Ghazipur (UP)	5.00				

27. Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, 18, Andhiari Bagh, Gorakhpur-273001					
28. National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research, Srovana Belagola, Distt. Hassan (Karnataka)	5.00				
29. Oriental Research Institute, Sri Venkateswar University, Tirupati-517507	5.00	5.00	5.00		
30. ORI, Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Trivandrum, Kerala		5.00			
31. Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar, Odisha		5.00			
32. Patna Museum, Vidyapati Marg, Patna, Bihar		5.00	5.00		5.00
33. Rampur Raza Library, Hamid Manzil, Rampur-244901 U.P.		5.00			
34. Sambalpur University Library, Sambalpur University, Burla-768001					
35. Sri Dev Kumar Jain Oriental Research Institute, Devashram, Mahadeva Road, Arrah, Bihar-802301					
36. Sri Vadiraja Research Foundation, Sri Puthige Matha, Car Street, Udupi	5.00				
37. Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura West	5.00	5.00			
38. Thunchan Memorial Trust, Thunchan Parambu, Tirur-676101, Kerala	5.00				
39. Vrindavan Research Institute, Raman Reti, Vrindavan-281121				5.00	

Statement-III*Details of Conservation done by the Manuscripts Conservation Centres*

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Manuscripts Conservation Centre (MCC)	Preventive	Curative
1	2	3	4
1.	AITIHYA Raghunathpur, P.O. Sisupalagada, Puri Road, Bhubaneswar-2, Odisha	168612	18487
2.	Aklank Shodh Sansthan, Aklank Vidyalaya Association, Basant Vihar, Kota	81708	13292
3.	A P State Archives and Research Institute, Tarnaka, Hyderabad-7	147828	40455
4.	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Deccan Gymkhana Pune-411037	37987	3955
5.	B.L Institute of Indology, Vallab Smarak Complex, PO Alipur, Delhi-3		
6.	Centre for Heritage Studies, Hill Palace, Thripunithura, Ernakulam (Kerala)		
7.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Choglamsar, Leh (Ladakh)-194104	10894	13710
8.	Central Library Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	448910	7801
9.	Department of Manuscriptology, Kannada University, Hampi Vidyaranya-583276, (Karnataka)	37298	37448
10.	Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra, Sawai Ramsing Road, Jaipur-302004, Rajasthan	287096	13266
11.	Government Museum, Chennai	127750	8314
12.	Gurucharan College, Silchar		
13.	Himalayan Society of Heritage and Art Conservation Centre, Nainital, Uttaranchal	74390	23229
14.	INTACH ICI Odisha Art Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751014	187491	31352
15.	ICKPAC, INTACH Chittrakala Parishath Art Conservation Centre, Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore-560001	221757	42212

1	2	3	4
16.	Indian Council of Conservation Institutes, HIG-44, Sector-E, Aliganj Scheme, Lucknow-226024	54972	22591
17.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna		
18.	Keladi Museum and Historical Research, P.O. Keladi Sagar Tq-577401, Simoga Distt., Karnataka	673314	150993
19.	Krishnakant Handiqui, Guwahati	55559	3009
20.	Kund Kund Jnanpith, Devi Ahilya University, 584, M. G. Road, Tukoganj, Indore-452001	360590	307
21.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	218766	3011
22.	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad	4250	2333
23.	Language and Culture, Kasumpty, Shimla	195311	31439
24.	Manipur State Archives, Washnglom Likoi, Imphal-795001, Manipur	105444	11113
25.	Manuscript Library University of Calcutta, Kolkata-700073.	212343	775
26.	Mazahar Memorial Museum Bahariabad, Ghazipur (UP)	278507	2981
27.	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, 18, Andhiari Bagh, Gorakhpur-273001	234947	
28.	National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research, Srovanabelagola, Distt. Hassan (Karnataka)	626956	13169
29.	Oriental Research Institute, Sri Venkateswar University, Tirupati-517507	71559	1028
30.	ORI, Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Trivandrum, Kerala	575230	75810
31.	Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	142797	11220
32.	Patna Museum, Vidyapati Marg, Patna, Bihar	214602	12729
33.	Rampur Raza Library, Hamid Manzil, Rampur-244901 U.P.	9516	3411
34.	Sambalpur University Library, Sambalpur University, Burla-768001	516718	93378

1	2	3	4
35.	Sri Dev Kumar Jain Oriental Research Institute, Devashram, Mahadeva Road, Arrah, Bihar-802301	223946	15766
36.	Sri Vadiraja Research Foundation, Sri Puthige Matha, Car Street, Udupi	141107	17415
37.	Tripura University Suryamaninagar, Tripura West	63986	571
38.	Thunchan Memorial Trust, Thunchan Parambu, Tirur-676101, Kerala	153877	2014
39.	Vrindavan Research Institute, Raman Reti, Vrindavan-281121	226400	75319

**Cities/sites declared important
from heritage point**

37. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of places/cities/sites of the country had been declared important in heritage point of view;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such heritage places/cities/sites;

(c) whether budgetary allocations have been made to maintain the heritage status of those places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) So far 3686 monuments/sites have been declared protected as of National Importance under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). There is no provision for declaration of a city as a heritage city under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959. However, based upon the information received from Ministry of Urban Development, twelve cities have been identified for their development under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Conservation work of Centrally protected monuments/sites 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

by the Archaeological Survey of India for conservation of protected monuments during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in lacs)

2012-13	₹ 14866.80
2013-14	₹ 16963.86
2014-15	₹ 23551.95

Further, based upon the information received from Ministry of Urban Development, the fund allocation for development of twelve cities identified under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme is given at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of Centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3686

Statement-II

*Details of cities identified for development under National Heritage City
Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme*

Sl. No.	City	State
1.	Amritsar	Punjab
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
3.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Gaya	Bihar
5.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
6.	Vellankanni	Tamil Nadu
7.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Badami	Karnataka
9.	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Warangal	Telangana

Sl. No.	City	State
11.	Dwarka	Gujarat
12.	Puri	Odisha

Statement-III

Funds allocation for development of twelve cities identified under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme

Sl. No.	City	State	Fund allocation (₹ in crores)
1.	Amritsar	Punjab	69.31
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	40.04
3.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	40.04
4.	Gaya	Bihar	40.04
5.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	23.04
6.	Vellankanni	Tamil Nadu	22.26
7.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	89.31
8.	Badami	Karnataka	22.26
9.	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	22.26
10.	Warangal	Telangana	40.54
11.	Dwarka	Gujarat	22.26
12.	Puri	Odisha	22.54

Probe into Pathankot and Gurdaspur terror attacks

38. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has made any probe into the terror attacks at Pathankot and Gurdaspur recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the probe; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government against the people responsible for these terror acts?

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

has directed the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to take up the investigation of the cases relating to the terrorist attack on the Air Force Base at Pathankot, Punjab in the intervening night of 1.1.2016 and 2.1.2016. The NIA has registered the case as RC-03/2016 on 4th January 2016.

The case relating to terrorist attack in Dinanagar, District Gurdaspur, Punjab on 27.07.2015 is being investigated by the Punjab Police. The investigation of both the cases is in progress. The terrorists who carried out both the attacks were neutralized by the security forces.

Measures to strengthen various security forces

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

(a) whether Government has taken measures to strengthen the CRPF, BSF, CISF, NSG and STG forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their present strength;

(c) whether the Union Government is facilitating various States/UTs to develop the latest State of the art technology, logistics and infrastructure facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the year-wise funds allocated thereon in the last five years to various States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken measures to strengthen the CRPF, BSF, CISF and NSG in the country. In 2008, the Government raised the ceiling of the strength of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to 1,45,000 and approved raising of Reserve Battalions. In 2009, Government approved raising of 67 additional Battalions in CRPF (38 Bn) and BSF (29 Bn), out of which 47 Battalions have been raised. In 2009, Government also sanctioned 04 Regional Hubs for National Security Guard (NSG) at Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai. All the Hubs have been operationalized. There is no STG force in MHA. The present strength as on 31.01.2016 in respect of the CRPF, BSF, CISF, NSG is as under:—

Force	Present strength
CRPF	2,96,172
BSF	2,48,222
CISF	1,27,638
NSG	9,434

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Police and Public order are State subjects but Central Government provides assistance to States for adoption of modern technologies and infrastructures by State Police Forces from time to time. Under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme funding is provided to strengthen the police infrastructure and acquisition of modern weapons, equipments for training, computerization, forensic science and vehicles. The allocation of funds for the States under Modernization of Police Force (MPF) scheme was ₹ 1055.45 crore, ₹ 300.00 crore, ₹ 1754.65 crore, ₹ 1500.00 crore and ₹ 595.00 crore for the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Bills of Andhra Pradesh pending for President's assent

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

(a) the details of the Bills of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Ministry for President's assent;

(b) whether it is a fact that five Bills from Andhra Pradesh sent to Ministry in 2015 for President's assent are still pending for consideration of the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and by when they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A Statement giving the status of Bills/Ordinance etc. as received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2015 till date is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from three angles *viz*;

(i) Repugnancy with Central Laws;

(ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and

(iii) Legal and Constitutional Validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government is advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislations/Bills keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Government and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at the final decision. As the Ministry has to depend upon the comments/clarifications of various Ministries/Departments and the State Government on the provisions of the Bills, it is difficult to fix a time frame for its approval.

Statement

The status of Bills/Oudinance etc. received from Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Legislation received	Received in year	Present status: Finalized/ Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2015.	2015	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Factories (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2015.	2015	Finalized
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2015.	2015	Finalized
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015.	2015	Finalized
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Special Courts Bill, 2015.	2015	Pending
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Protection of Depositors of Financial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2015.	2015	Pending
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board Bill, 2015	2016	Pending
8.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Bill, 2015.	2016	Pending
9.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2015.	2016	Pending

Non-inclusion of any city of UP in MCP under MPF

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

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the cities of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the Mega City Policing (MCP) under Modernization of Police Force (MPF) Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will come forward to include existing one under Mega City Policing Scheme; 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) A proposal to create a separate Mega City Police Modernisation Programme was discussed during the 'Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security and Law and Order' held in New Delhi on 15th April, 2005. Consequent to this the Government of India introduced Mega City Policing (MCP) under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme. Accordingly, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru were identified for MCP. At present, there is no proposal to include any other city in the MCP.

Allowing private airlines to do ground handling at airports

42. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry agrees with the Civil Aviation Ministry's proposal to allow private airlines to do ground handling at airports; and

(b) if so, the details of the action plan of the Ministry to ensure that there is no threat to National Security with this new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The aspects concerning this Ministry in the draft Civil Aviation Policy of Ministry of Civil Aviation, were discussed in a meeting held by Union Home Secretary with Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation and other Stake-holders. In the meeting, it was decided that the number of Ground Handling Agencies should be limited to a reasonable number, so that it does not pose a security hazard.

Ministry of Home Affairs had sent detailed comments on certain proposals of the M/o Civil Aviation on the Ground Handling Policy. This Ministry had, *inter-alia*, stated that—(i) Security-related functions should not be brought within the ambit of Ground Handling services; and (ii) Self-handling by foreign airlines and private airlines may be allowed to the extent of policy as approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security Ground Handling by Private Airlines may be allowed through approved GHSPs.

Cases under UAPA

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

(a) the State-wise details of total number of cases registered under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) till date;

(b) the State-wise total number of persons who are kept in various jails under detention under the “section 43D” of UAPA Act; and

(c) the number of Muslims kept in various jails under detention under the “section 43D” of UAPA Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The cases related to terrorist acts are investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the State Police under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA). The NIA has so far registered 101 cases under the UAPA, the State-wise details of which are at Statement-I (*See below*). A total number of 298 accused are in various jails on detention under Section 43D of the UAPA. The State-wise details of these detainees are at Statement-II (*See below*). The NIA does not maintain this data on religious lines. Further, no consolidated data is maintained by the Central Government with regard to cases registered by the State Police under the UAPA.

Statement-I

State-wise details of total cases registered under UAPA so far

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total cases
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
2.	Assam	13
3.	Bihar	06
4.	Chhattisgarh	02
5.	Delhi	11
6.	Goa	02
7.	Gujarat	02
8.	Haryana	01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	04
10.	Jharkhand	02

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total cases
11.	Karnataka	02
12.	Kerala	14
13.	Maharashtra	06
14.	Manipur	07
15.	Mizoram	01
16.	Nagaland	02
17.	Odisha	01
18.	Puducherry	01
19.	Punjab	03
20.	Rajasthan	01
21.	Tamil Nadu	02
22.	Telangana (then Andhra Pradesh)	06
23.	Uttarakhand	01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	03
25.	West Bengal	07
TOTAL		101

Statement-II

State-wise number of persons under detention in various jails under Section 43D of UAPA Act

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of persons detained
1.	Assam	74
2.	Bihar	19
3.	Chhattisgarh	10
4.	Gujarat	17
5.	Haryana	01
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
7.	Jharkhand	06
8.	Karnataka	20
9.	Madhya Pradesh	15
10.	Maharashtra	12

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of persons detained
11.	Manipur	23
12.	Mizoram	02
13.	Odisha	02
14.	Puducherry	06
15.	Punjab	01
16.	Rajasthan	01
17.	Tamil Nadu	05
18.	Telangana (then Andhra Pradesh)	15
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10
20.	West Bengal	41
TOTAL		298

**Terrorist attack at air force base
in Pathankot, Punjab**

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

(a) the details of recent terrorist attack at Air Force base in Pathankot, Punjab;

(b) whether the group behind the terrorist attack was identified and if so, the action taken to register protest and asking Pakistan to take action against those persons who were mastermind of the terrorist attack;

(c) the details of security audit, if any, is proposed in all the major sensitive stations and installations; and

(d) whether Government is exploring deployment of technologies/solutions for improved border surveillance along India-Pakistan border and other vulnerable points from where terrorists can sneak into the borders of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Terrorists belonging to Jaish-e-Mohammad entered into a criminal conspiracy to infiltrate into the territory of India and in pursuance of the said criminal conspiracy, the handlers and co-conspirators operating from outside the territorial borders of India, sent trained terrorists with arms, ammunition and other logistics from Pakistan. They attacked the Air Force Base, Pathankot, Punjab in the intervening night of 1.1.2016 and 2.1.2016. In the said terror attack and connected offences 8 persons including 7 security force personnel

lost their lives. In the anti-terrorist operation, all the terrorists were neutralized by the Indian Security Forces.

The matter has been taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Pakistan to take action against the masterminds of this terrorist attack.

(c) and (d) The Security Audit of all security related establishments/infrastructure has been carried out by the organizations/agencies concerned to assess physical security measures and upgrade it wherever necessary. The BSF has identified 30 kms border in the area of responsibility of Gurdaspur Sector for installation of pilot project for Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to improve the border surveillance further.

Damages caused in Pathankot airbase attack

45. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pathankot airbase was recently attacked by Pakistani terrorists;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with lives lost and damages caused in the attack; and

(c) what action Government has taken thereon and what action Government proposes to take to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Terrorists belonging to Jaish-e-Mohammad entered into a criminal conspiracy to infiltrate into the territory of India and in pursuance of the said criminal conspiracy, the handlers and co-conspirators operating from outside the territorial borders of India, sent trained terrorists with arms, ammunition and other logistics from Pakistan. They committed terrorist attack on the Air Force base, Pathankot, Punjab in the intervening night of 1.1.2016 and 2.1.2016. In the said terror attack and connected offences 8 persons including 7 security force personnel lost their lives. In the anti-terrorist operation, all the terrorists were neutralized by the Indian Security Forces.

(c) The Security Audit of all security related establishments/infrastructure has been carried out by the organizations/agencies concerned to assess physical security measures and upgrade it wherever necessary. The BSF has identified 30 kms border in the area of responsibility of Gurdaspur Sector for installation of pilot project for Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to improve the border surveillance further.

Incidents of riots/communal violence in the country

46. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of incidents of riots/communal violence reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State-wise number of persons killed/injured, gender-wise along with the number of accused arrested/convicted and the action taken against them in each incident separately, during the said period;

(c) whether the Union Government has held consultations with the State Governments to prevent riots and communal violence in the country and if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) the other corrective measures taken by the Union Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the State-wise details of communal incidents, persons killed/injured therein during the last three years *i.e.* 2013, 2014 and 2015 and during January, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

“Public Order” and “Police” being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence, registration, investigation/inquiry and prosecution of crimes and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Governments. Details like persons arrested/convicted and action taken against them, gender of persons killed/injured, etc. are not maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the Modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008, which *inter-alia*, laid down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with situation arising out of the communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories.

Increase in cases of crimes against children

47. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a sharp increase in cases of crimes against children in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of cases registered since the year 2013; and
- (c) the measures being taken to check this menace?

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), an increase of 53.6% (from 58,224 cases in 2013 to 89,423 cases in 2014) were reported under crime against children during 2014 over 2013. State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under crime against children during 2013-2014 is given in the Statement (*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 14th July, 2010 on 'Crime against children'. MHA has issued a number of Advisories on mandatory filing of FIR in case of missing children, for implementation of major provisions of POCSO Act, on Standard Operating Procedure to handle trafficking of children for child labour, on preventing and combating of cyber crime against children etc. which are available at:

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/CSAdviMissingChild-170713.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory%20on%20Missing%20children%20to%20prevent%20trafficking%20-31.1.2012.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/SOP-TraffickingOfChild%2012.8.2013.pdf

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under total crime committed against children during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013							2014						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2576	1947	115	2838	2353	167	2059	1284	54	2459	1799	59		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	51	0	72	53	0	134	82	1	124	105	1		
3.	Assam	518	336	14	514	345	14	1385	571	23	1487	577	23		
4.	Bihar	1580	1330	117	2025	2460	177	2255	1372	60	2406	1862	74		
5.	Chhattisgarh	3737	2497	464	2637	2603	595	4358	3217	613	3911	3990	780		
6.	Goa	270	101	3	222	123	5	330	155	5	256	228	10		
7.	Gujarat	2076	1512	55	2185	2048	73	3219	2192	38	3211	3140	54		
8.	Haryana	1640	955	123	1357	1331	147	2540	1434	220	2046	1953	285		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428	270	47	397	392	42	467	255	31	404	368	39		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	55	2	88	88	2	211	97	2	190	133	2		
11.	Jharkhand	129	64	8	89	99	13	423	529	144	509	659	151		
12.	Karnataka	1353	663	28	1087	962	29	3416	1983	66	3449	2697	87		
13.	Kerala	1877	1421	96	2008	1660	96	2391	2028	115	2714	2658	131		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8247	6400	1366	8661	8603	1867	15085	10278	1897	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	6410	4255	119	6805	6015	159	8115	5487	210	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	123	4	0	10	2	1	137	15	0	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	183	117	7	133	119	8	213	160	7	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	78	57	29	74	56	34	178	139	49	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	8	5	12	12	5	8	25	12	5	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	1123	759	31	1005	980	34	2196	1363	29	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1336	726	272	1149	842	314	1762	862	186	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	2888	1483	240	1961	1952	476	3880	2067	290	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	39	39	66	68	76	68	93	66	20	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1188	821	164	1475	1207	189	2354	1710	614	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana							1930	1229	79	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	100	103	8	150	133	13	369	243	17	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9857	6952	1177	19286	12407	1943	14835	11769	1427	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	232	116	42	173	155	73	489	292	39	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	2530	1306	17	1800	1742	25	4909	3238	36	5266	3787	36
TOTAL STATES		50683	34345	4622	58281	48811	6572	79758	54129	6277	90309	76454	8650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	71	6	51	83	6	50	31	10	57	37	13
31.	Chandigarh	213	75	28	109	79	29	208	114	45	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	6	1	6	6	3	11	5	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	14	5	0	5	5	0	7	4	1	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	7199	1436	259	2037	1926	360	9350	2411	310	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	47	16	0	22	23	0	38	29	0	35	38	0
TOTAL UTs		7541	1609	294	2230	2122	398	9665	2595	366	3151	2879	433
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		58224	35954	4916	60511	50933	6970	89423	56724	6643	93460	79333	9083

Making police force more efficient

†48. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that latest technology along with social media should be used more and more in order to make functioning of police force in the country more efficient and also to regulate it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate policy measures are being taken by Central Government and required assistance is being received from the State Governments in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) During DGPs/IGPs Conference, 2015, a special emphasis had been given on use of latest technology along with social media to make functioning of police force more efficient and effective.

The Central Government under the supervision of MHA has sponsored Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70 to assist the State Governments for the improvement in policing. The focus of Modernisation of Police force (MPF) Scheme is to strengthen the Police infrastructure to increase its efficiency. Under MPF Scheme funds have been allocated to State Governments for computerization and related activities among others. Mega City policing, a sub set of Modernisation of Police Force Scheme, under which funds are given to mega cities (Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru) also incorporates use of computer technology, user friendly mobile apps, community and social outreach among others.

Bureau of Police Research and Training (BPRD) has organized 12 numbers of 2 week course and 16 other courses on 'Investigating of Cyber Crime Cases' and Vertical Interaction Course (VIC) on 'Cyber Laws and Cyber Forensics' during this financial year 2015-16. Four 3-day workshop on 'Relevance of Social Media in Present Day Policing' and One VIC on 'Modern Technique for Improving Police during 2014-15 was organized by BPR&D. Further, a Vertical Interaction Course (VIC) on 'Role on Technology in Crime and Crime Preservation' was organised in IIT Mumbai in 2013-14.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

A total number of 21,723 good stories/good work have been uploaded in public domain by various Police Stations in their respective district/relevant websites.

Further, as “Public Order” and “Police” are “State subjects” as per entry 2 of the list-II of the VII schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs administration to use latest technology along with social media appropriately in order to make functioning of police force in their respective States more efficient.

High suicide rate among young people in India

49. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India records by far the largest number of suicides in the world;
- (b) whether India also has the highest rate of suicides among young people *i.e.* those aged 15 to 29 years;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain factors responsible for these suicides; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 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, Cause and Age group-wise details on suicides committed by persons having age of 14 years—below 30 years during 2014 is provided in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (e) 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 counselling in schools and colleges.

Statement

*Cause-wise and age group-wise distribution of suicides committed by persons
(14 and above—below 30 years) during 2014*

Sl. No.	Cause	14 and above—below 30 years			Total			Percentage share	
		Male	Female	Transgender	Male	Female	Transgender		
1.	Bankruptcy or Indebtedness	446	44	0	490	210	0	2308	21.2
2.	Marriage Related Issues	1184	3112	0	4296	4411	0	6773	63.4
	2.1 Non Settlement of Marriage	314	424	0	738	606	0	1096	67.3
	2.2 Dowry Related Issues	19	1739	0	1758	2222	0	2261	77.8
	2.3 Extra Marital affairs	120	142	0	262	249	0	476	55.0
	2.4 Divorce	55	98	0	153	183	0	333	45.9
	2.5 Others	676	709	0	1385	1151	0	2607	53.1
3.	Failure in Examination	1237	946	0	2183	1045	0	2403	90.8
4.	Impotency/Infertility	59	111	0	170	205	0	332	51.2
5.	Other Family Problems	6166	4937	2	11105	9977	2	28602	38.8
6.	Illness	4184	2795	3	6982	7663	5	23746	29.4
	6.1 AIDS/STD	35	8	0	43	48	1	233	18.5
	6.2 Cancer	59	38	0	97	175	0	582	16.7

6.3 Paralysis	25	10	0	35	301	107	0	408	8.6
6.4 Insanity/Mental Illness	1569	903	1	2473	4761	2341	2	7104	34.8
6.5 Other Prolonged Illness	2496	1836	2	4334	10425	4992	2	15419	28.1
7. Death of Dear Person	182	152	0	334	658	323	0	981	34.0
8. Drug Abuse/addiction	1018	29	1	1048	3555	91	1	3647	28.7
9. Fall in Social Reputation	92	70	0	162	361	129	0	490	33.1
10. Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	23	8	0	31	43	13	0	56	55.4
11. Love Affairs	1927	1496	0	3423	2441	1727	0	4168	82.1
12. Poverty	367	99	0	466	1419	280	0	1699	27.4
13. Unemployment	886	134	0	1020	1965	242	0	2207	46.2
14. Property Dispute	216	68	0	284	874	193	0	1067	26.6
15. Suspected/Illicit Relation	104	106	0	210	253	205	0	458	45.9
16. Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	44	0	44	0	56	0	56	78.6
17. Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	3	49	0	52	6	68	0	74	70.3
18. Professional/Career Problem	277	69	0	346	792	111	0	903	38.3
19. Causes Not known	4405	2659	1	7065	11308	4955	1	16264	43.4
20. Other Causes	9249	5147	6	14402	24808	10617	7	35432	40.6
TOTAL	32025	22075	13	54113	89129	42521	16	131666	41.1

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

Increase in crimes in Delhi

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increase has been recorded in the various types of crimes in the National Capital Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the various crimes committed in the National Capital Delhi during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to experts the lack of adequate number of Delhi Police personnel is one of reasons of rising crimes; and

(d) the details of effective steps being contemplated to be taken to rein in the crimes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Delhi Police as a conscious policy of “Truthful Reporting”, is registering complaints in the recent years with an objective that no crime goes unreported. The number of cases of crime registered by Delhi Police during 2013-2015 and 2016 (upto 31.01.2016) are as under:

Year	Cases registered
2013	80184
2014	155654
2015	191377
2016	15172
(upto 31.1.16)	

Delhi Police has reported that the following concrete measures have been taken by them to check the incidents of crime in the city:—

- Identification of crime prone areas.
- Enhancement of visibility of Police by deploying pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans.
- Introduction of Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) in crime prone Police Stations to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation and also cordon off the scene of crime.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Identification and registration of Senior Citizens.
- Special emphasis has been laid on Servant and Tenant verification.
- Effective surveillance over active criminals.

For the safety and security of women, Delhi Police has initiated various steps such as launch of Women Helpline 1091, Himmat SOS, anti-stalking services for women etc.

Fencing work on Indo-Pak border in Kutch district

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

(a) whether Government has completed fencing work in the Indo-Pak border in Kutch district;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the Pakistani nationals caught in Kutch during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A total 236.4 km of border fencing has been sanctioned in the Kutch district of Gujarat. Out of which, 160.33 km has been completed so far. The sanctioned work could not be completed due to hostile terrain and the balance area is swampy and generally remains water logged.

(c) During the year 2013, 2014 and 2015, 74, 09 and 14 Pakistani nationals were caught in Kutch District of Gujarat respectively.

Busting of racket involved in abduction and selling of children in Delhi

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket involved in abduction and selling of small children and forcing them into illegal trades has been busted in Delhi this month;

(b) if so, the information received from this racket and number of cases solved so far;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the gender-wise details of missing children in the country during last three years;

(d) whether there has been continuous increase in the number of missing children, particularly in Delhi; and

(e) whether the parents of the missing children have to run from pillar to post for filing report about their missing child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that a child trafficking gang has been busted recently *vide* FIR No. 50/2016 *u/s* 363/34 IPC, dated 02.02.2016 PS Swaroop Nagar, Delhi and FIR No. 14/2016 *u/s* 363 IPC dated 04.01.2016 PS Alipur Delhi. In this case, 11 accused persons have been arrested. Two children aged about 1½ years and 8 months kidnapped by the gang have been recovered.

(c) and (d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, as reported by Delhi Police, the details of children missing/traced/untraced (Gender-wise) during the last three years and the current year 2016 (upto 31.01.2016) are as under:—

Year	No. of children reported missing			No. of children traced		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2013	3316	3919	7235	2937	3360	6297
2014	3406	4166	7572	2823	3200	6023
2015	3636	4292	7928	2801	2957	5758
2016	227	297	524	119	120	239
(Upto 31.1.16)						

(e) Delhi Police has informed that they promptly register FIRs in respect of missing children, under the section of 'kidnapping' as per the directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in WPC No.75/2012 Bachpan Bachao Andolan *V/s* UOI as well as directions given by Hon'ble Delhi High Court in W.P. (CRL) No. 249/2009.

Posting of female squad of ITBP on India-China border

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

(a) whether Government is considering to post, for the first time, ITBP's first female squad of 500 freshly trained personnel, in the rank of Constable, on the India-China border;

(b) if so, whether it will be ensured that this female squad is sent to frontier areas for final acclimatisation before being deployed at ITBP posts along the 3,488 km. Sino-India Line of Actual Control (LAC); and

(c) the details about their training in battle craft and mountain survival and high altitude acclimatisation before their deployment to China-India Line of Actual Control (LAC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Deployment of personnel in any place is the prerogative of the Force. ITBP is competent to consider deployment of female personnel at appropriate places depending on operational requirements.

(b) There is a well set practice of acclimatization drill in ITBP in which all personnel proceeding for BOP at high altitude areas are put through.

(c) The syllabus devised for these female squad include total 108 periods of training in Battle Craft consisting 48 period of lectures, 48 periods of practicals and 12 periods for night training covering topics on tactical terms, to capture and release the bounds, patrolling, ambush, raid, harbour, to capture defended locality of Section/Platoon, and arranging weapons of Section/Platoon, characteristics of mountains and effect on Jawans health, weapons and on animals on high altitude, reece/patrolling on high mountains, intrusion on hilly areas, indications of targets, field signals, section formation and scouting, etc.

Shortage of forensic laboratories

54. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for piling of criminal cases in the Courts in the country is severe shortage of forensic laboratories throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the shortage of laboratories; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are adequate number of forensic laboratories in the country for examination and reporting of crime cases. There are 6 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLS) in the country located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune. Out of six CFSLS, three new CFSLS have been established at Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune

in 2012. The 7th CFSL (CBI) is under control of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) located at New Delhi. Besides these, there are 30 State Forensic Laboratories, 65 Regional Forensic Laboratories and 385 District Mobile Forensic Laboratories functioning in the country.

(c) Government of India has undertaken a Plan Project (2012-2017) for upgradation of existing facilities in CFSLs and opening of new CFSLs. New CFSLs at Pune, Guwahati and Bhopal have been established. These laboratories are going to be fully functional in couple of years. Government of India has allocated an amount of ₹ 279 crore for this purpose under this project. There is a proposal for creation of 120 scientific and ministerial posts in CFSLs. It is presumed that after the sanction of 120 posts, sufficient manpower will be available to cater the needs of law investigation agencies. Six New Divisions are being opened in the existing Laboratories *viz.* (i) Digital Forensic Division (Forensic Electronics), (ii) Forensic DNA Division, (iii) Forensic Engineering Division, (iv) Forensic Intelligence Division, (v) Forensic Psychology Division and Narcotics Drug Division as a part of the Plan Project (2012-17) approved by the Government of India.

**Delhi High Court observation regarding
false rape allegations**

55. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Delhi High Court has observed that men must be saved from false rape allegations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to implement the observation of the High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Delhi High Court has made a reference to false rape allegations in its judgment dated 29.05.2015 in the Criminal Appeal No. 660/1999 titled Rohit Bansal *Vs* State, but has not given any specific direction in that case.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State Subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs issues various Advisories regarding matter of urgent importance from time to time which are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs *viz* <http://mha.nic.in>.

Shortage of bullet proof helmets/patkas in CRPF

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

(a) whether there is a significant shortage of bullet proof helmets/patkas in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof *viz.* authorized sanction of bullet proof helmets/patkas *vis-a-vis* availability along with the reasons for shortage; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to make available required number of lighter bullet proof jackets and bullet proof helmets/patkas to CRPF in order to facilitate easy movement of troops during operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Against an authorization of 1,22,485 Nos. BP helmet, CRPF is holding 1,853 Nos. BP patka/helmet. The reason for the deficiency is non availability of BP helmet with desired protection level against 7.62 mm bullet in the market.

(c) MHA has authorised CRPF for procurement of 27,412 Nos. of Bullet Proof Jackets. CRPF has been advised to undertake a techno-medical assessment in consultation with all CAPFs, ADG (Medical), AIIMS, BPR&D and DRDO for procurement of optimum quality of BP patka.

Policy for storage and disposal of seized drugs

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

(a) whether there is any clear cut policy for storage and disposal of seized drugs like Hashish and Ganja;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to check re-routing of seized drugs in the market due to loopholes in the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes. Details of policy on storage and disposal of seized drugs including proper classification, weighing, sampling, inventorizing, packaging, storage and supervision of the seized drugs during seizure and post seizure of the drugs are laid down in "Standing Order No. 2/88" of Narcotics Control Bureau and GSR Notification 38/E dated 16.01.2015.

Besides detailed guidelines and procedure relating to disposal of seized drugs under the supervision/monitoring of Drug Disposal Committee are also given in the above order and notification.

(c) The following steps are taken to check re-routing of seized drugs in the market:

- (i) In order to check re-routing of seized drugs in market, proper receipt, custody, storage and disposal of seized/confiscated Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances is ensured.
- (ii) Government has laid down procedure with proper checks and balances for disposal of all Narcotic drugs, Psychotropic substances, controlled substances and conveyances in order to prevent re-routing of seized drugs in the market.
- (iii) NCB encourages all its Zonal Units and other Drug Law Enforcement agencies to carry out Pre-trial disposal of all Narcotic drugs, Psychotropic substances, controlled substances and conveyances as per the provisions laid down in this regard in G.S.R notification 38 (E) dated 16.1.15.
- (iv) Any diversion or re-routing of seized drugs in the market is a criminal offence under NDPS act and if any such incidence comes to light proper action is initiated by concerned agencies.

Induction of DANICS officers in IAS

58. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DANICS officers with eight years of regular service are eligible to be inducted into IAS;

(b) if so, the reasons for which a large number of DANICS officers are stagnating even after rendering about 25-26 years of service;

(c) if so, the reasons for abnormal delay in the matter;

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) whether Government had decided to introduce the pre-revised pay scale of ₹ 18400-22400 for such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In terms of the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, DANICS officers become eligible for consideration to induction in IAS on completion of

eight years of regular service subject to availability of vacancies in IAS. Due to non-availability of sufficient number of vacancies in IAS against the induction quota there is delay in induction of DANICS into IAS.

(d) The meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee for IAS induction are being convened under the aegis of the Union Public Service Commission regularly.

(e) No, Sir.

Phone calls to students from Pakistan to get recruited in ISI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that students living in different parts of the country are receiving phone calls from Pakistan to get recruited in Inter Services Intelligence (ISI);

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, such incident has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Search for terrorists in connection with Pathankot terror attack

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is searching for terrorists after Pathankot terror attack;

(b) if so, whether Government has achieved any success in this regard so far; and

(c) if so, the number of terrorists arrested so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In the intervening night of 1.1.2016 and 2.1.2016 terrorists attacked the Air Force base at Pathankot, Punjab. In the anti-terrorist operations by the security forces, all the terrorists involved in the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

attack were neutralized. In view of the gravity of the offence, the Central Government directed the National Investigation Agency to take up the investigation of this case. The investigation of the case is in progress.

Delhi Government's demand to have control over Delhi Police

61. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Government has written a letter to the Centre demanding a significant role and control over the Delhi Police citing the Supreme Court 2006 ruling on Police Reforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A request dated 17.01.2014 from the Government of NCT of Delhi was received, wherein it was stated that while policing of NDMC and Delhi Cantonment areas may be kept with Central Government, policing of rest of Delhi may be transferred to Delhi Government. Another request dated 01.01.2016 was received from Government of NCT of Delhi citing the Supreme Court 2006 ruling on Police Reforms *inter-alia* requesting for certain modifications in the constitution/working of State Security Commission, Police Establishment Board etc.

As per the special provisions with respect to Delhi under Article 239 AA of the Constitution, the subjects of "Public Order" and "Police" fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of Central Government.

False cases against police personnel involved in counter-terrorism and anti-naxal operations

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

(a) whether Government is aware and has received representations that police personnel across the country, involved in counter-terrorism and anti-naxal operations, are subjected to filing of false cases against them by vested interests, thereby affecting not only their morale but also their will to act against criminals without fear;

(b) whether Government would consider providing adequate safeguards for police personnel by suitable amendments in Section 197 in CrPC, 1973 to first get nod from concerned State Government before launching of an FIR against such police personnel by any Government agency; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal of amendment of Section 197 of Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC). There are adequate provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code for the protection of security personnel from malafide prosecution, including for actions relating to counter-terrorism and anti-naxal operations.

**Regulating the sale of army, paramilitary and
police uniforms in the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in many terrorist attack incidents, including the recent at Pathankot, the militants were wearing army outfits and such uniforms are easily available in open markets in the country;

(b) whether there is no law that the prohibits open sale or at least to regulate the sale of Army, Paramilitary and Police uniforms in the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government, in consultation with the State Governments, intends to bring out any regulation/law in this regard to prevent misuse of uniforms of force personnel by terrorist and miscreants, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Wrongly wearing uniform of soldier, sailor or airman is punishable under section 140 IPC.

(c) No, such proposal is under consideration at present.

Initiative to eliminate Naxal violence

64. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the major State-wise initiatives, with dates to curb, control and eliminate the menace of Naxal violence in the country and the results thereof;

(b) what is the cause behind Naxal/Maoist violence and whether there is role of any ideological support behind them, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government believes that there is any foreign support to Naxals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and coordinates/supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues, both on security and development fronts.

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

(b) Issues like poverty, illiteracy, displacement and forced eviction, land and livelihood related factors, social exclusion, prevalent in LWE areas has created an environment of vacuum of State presence and opportunity to the Left Wing Extremist groups to carry out violence activities based on their ideology.

(c) As per the inputs available, the CPI (Maoist) party has ideological links with foreign Maoist organisations in Philippines, Turkey etc. The outfit is also a member of the Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organizations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA). LWE groups have participated in Conferences/Seminars conducted in Belgium and Germany. It is felt that they have also drawn ideological support from several Maoist fringe organizations located in Germany, France, Holland, Turkey and Italy.

Stationery items purchased by Delhi Police

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

(a) the details of stationery items etc. purchased by Delhi Police as per the provisions of Rule 145 and Rule 146 of the General Financial Rules-2005, during 2015-2016 till date, with specification and the purchase price against each item;

(b) the details of the Purchase Committee(s) constituted by the Commissioner, Delhi as per the provisions of Rule 146 of the General Financial Rules-2005;

(c) the quantum of funds incurred by Delhi Police on the purchase of stationery and general items during the last two years; and

(d) the details of reasons for not purchasing stationery etc. from Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that an approximate amount of ₹ 8,36,85,751/- was spent on stationery items purchased by Delhi Police as per provision of rule 145 and 146 of General Financial Rules-2005, during the year 2015-2016 (upto 31.01.2016). Delhi Police has also informed that the details about specification and purchase price of each stationery item separately are not Centrally collated by them.

(b) Delhi Police has constituted the local purchase committees under Rule 146 of GFRs in various Districts/Units/Bns. headed by their respective Head of Offices.

(c) The quantum of funds incurred by Delhi Police on the Purchase of Stationery and General Items during the last two years *i.e.* 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 are ₹ 22,19,38,455 and ₹ 26,20,52,868 respectively.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that the quotations are called from various Government stores including Kendriya Bhandar and reputed firms in this regard for participating in the tender proceeding for purchase of stationery articles. After receiving the quotations, the same are opened by the Purchase Committee and Work is awarded to the firm having the lowest quotations/bid.

Meeting of terrorists and SP of Punjab Police before Pathankot terror attack

†66. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting took place between terrorists and the SP of Punjab Police, goldsmith and others before attack on the Pathankot Air Force Base;

(b) if so, whether these people have been deemed free from culpability on the basis of the statements given by them during interrogation;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether the midnight activities of the unarmed patrolling SP and the accompanying goldsmith and others on the border, were not deemed to be suspicious; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the investigation conducted by the NIA so far, Shri Salvinder Singh, SP, Punjab Police, his friend, Shri Rajesh, and Shri Madan Gopal, cook were abducted by the terrorists in the intervening night of 31 December, 2015 and 1 January, 2016. Subsequently, Shri Salvinder Singh and Shri Madan Gopal were tied up and thrown out near a canal and Shri Salvinder Singh's car was robbed by the terrorists. Shri Rajesh was later abandoned in the car of Shri Salvinder Singh, SP, near the boundary of Air Force Station, Pathankot after his throat was slit. However, he managed to survive.

(b) to (d) Investigation in this regard is in progress.

Incidents of atrocity/rape/harassment of women in Delhi

†67. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that an increase has been recorded in the incidents of atrocity/rape/harassment of women in Delhi;

(b) if not, the month-wise details of the above incidents concerning women from the financial year 2014-15 to January, 2016; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to avoid excesses on women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The month-wise details of cases of crime against women reported to Delhi Police during 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.01.2016) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) With a view to look into the safety issues for women in Delhi, a Special Task Force (STF) was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary on 1st January, 2013. The Task Force has met regularly and issued instructions and directions to agencies sensitizing them on women safety issues. Crimes against women are handled with great sensitivity and Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to check the incidents of crime against women. Some of the major initiatives are

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as under:—

1. No jurisdictional dispute is allowed to delay police response (Zero FIR).
2. Beat Officers are sensitized regularly to take prompt action against eve-teasers, and to follow a zero-tolerance policy.
3. Local police and PCR vans are deployed outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time.
4. Additional and integrated police pickets have been increased.
5. Thana level women safety committee having representatives of NGOs.
6. Self-defence Training imparted to women/ girls.
7. Gender Sensitization Courses conducted regularly for police personnel.
8. Mobile Application 'Himmat' to help women in distress.
9. Operation Nirbheek to empower girl students.
10. Operation Shishtachar: Women police officers in civil clothes keep a watch on the miscreants.

Statement

Month-wise details of the cases of crimes against women reported to Delhi Police during 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.01.2016)

Month	Crime Head							Kidnapping/ Abduction of women
	Rape	Molestation of women	406/498A IPC (Cruelty by husband and in laws)	Dowry Prohibition Act	Eve-Teasing	Dowry Death		
Year-2014								
January	154	299	200	1	98	12		307
February	188	321	303	0	102	13		307
March	167	338	271	4	74	19		326
April	154	298	210	0	79	13		337
May	179	329	226	0	88	13		327
June	190	392	295	2	144	12		330
July	194	396	280	2	123	13		367
August	242	467	205	1	146	20		424
September	204	459	288	1	131	9		357
October	147	369	235	0	104	16		313
November	186	334	305	1	113	6		322
December	161	320	376	1	159	7		310
TOTAL	2166	4322	3194	13	1361	153		4027

Year-2015										
January	165	313	196	0	95	10	307			
February	157	345	244	2	119	13	320			
March	178	395	326	3	123	15	382			
April	191	414	315	4	122	13	414			
May	200	472	296	0	126	8	401			
June	187	443	293	0	147	7	379			
July	206	540	331	2	161	9	415			
August	225	669	290	1	180	10	392			
September	200	548	370	2	121	9	327			
October	176	486	296	1	127	7	328			
November	147	397	218	2	85	15	322			
December	167	345	361	3	86	6	307			
TOTAL	2199	5367	3536	20	1492	122	4294			
Year 2016-Upto 31.01.2016										
January	142	323	242	1	86	9	311			
TOTAL	142	323	242	1	86	9	311			

Attacks on dalits and minorities

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

(a) the State-wise details of the total number of attacks on dalits and minorities occurred during the last two years; and

(b) the State-wise details of the total number of cases registered and the offenders arrested for such attacks during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 39,408 cases and 47,064 cases were registered under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (Dalits) and a total of 6,793 cases and 11,451 cases were registered against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes during 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend. Data on crime against Minorities is not maintained separately. State/UT wise cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under total crimes against persons belonging to SCs and STs during 2013-2014 is given in the Statement (*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 advisories dated 1st April, 2010 on 'Measures needed to curb crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes' and dated 3rd February 2005 on 'need for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which are available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST_010610.pdf

<http://www.mha.nic.in/apcr>

Statement

(a) State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargedheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargedheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against SCs during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013										2014			
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270	1652	138	4251	3919	347	4114	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	0	0	1	0	0		
4.	Bihar	6721	4608	204	10173	9650	300	7893	6152	101	8934	8306	221		
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	297	75	587	542	132	1066	893	143	1368	1383	183		
6.	Goa	12	15	0	19	12	0	17	13	2	16	20	2		
7.	Gujarat	1190	1110	29	3061	2983	57	1130	1046	26	2818	2774	33		
8.	Haryana	493	353	48	724	747	84	830	615	64	1146	1071	113		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	108	9	208	224	13	122	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	482	60	942	577	62		
12.	Karnataka	2566	2162	71	5400	4668	177	2138	1807	46	4575	4325	85		
13.	Kerala	756	387	22	557	597	33	816	442	34	784	691	41		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	2760	767	5781	5733	1757	4151	4187	1586	7972	7934	2784
15.	Maharashtra	1678	1303	44	4965	4517	112	1768	1464	59	4286	4332	95
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	2342	23	3527	3507	34
21.	Punjab	126	66	13	210	122	30	123	49	6	152	93	19
22.	Rajasthan	6475	2434	844	4497	4492	966	8028	3600	806	6429	6619	1781
23.	Sikkim	6	6	13	7	7	9	10	7	2	10	9	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1845	1265	106	3726	3073	329	1546	1307	88	3578	3595	181
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1694	1046	40	2653	2202	59
26.	Tripura	48	48	0	57	56	0	49	32	0	57	46	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	5336	1772	21836	15188	4113	8075	6132	1846	24980	17951	4557
28.	Uttarakhand	34	22	22	57	59	35	61	40	8	79	73	8
29.	West Bengal	115	88	0	200	141	0	159	127	1	249	192	1
TOTAL STATES		39327	26201	4333	69941	60425	8718	46962	34077	5097	78915	69258	10553

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	55	55	0	71	70	0	87	75	5	107	104	9	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	21	12	1	36	30	1	14	9	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	81	69	1	109	102	1	102	86	5	116	116	9	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39408	26270	4334	70050	60527	8719	47064	34163	5102	79031	69374	10562	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by the police/courts may also include cases/persons of previous year also.

(b) State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against STs during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013										2014			
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	672	421	18	909	874	26	627	336	12	798	547	23		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0		
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	91	62	0	123	152	0	77	48	4	188	161	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	331	340	69	525	481	199	721	700	82	1009	1050	109
6.	Goa	10	1	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	5	7	0
7.	Gujarat	224	220	8	467	462	23	229	210	3	514	529	5
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	16	10	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	396	186	52	282	324	83	432	282	36	470	416	39
12.	Karnataka	535	407	4	1160	1004	17	487	456	11	1205	1122	13
13.	Kerala	135	94	7	142	153	12	135	96	6	143	119	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1296	1231	310	2146	2122	629	2279	2222	774	3743	3752	1229
15.	Maharashtra	415	311	11	887	819	21	443	400	12	941	883	15
16.	Manipur	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	18	4	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	791	680	28	1047	1100	36	1259	1035	18	1472	1431	26
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1651	613	10	1168	1168	20	3952	2219	716	4261	4260	1527

23. Sikkim	17	17	7	20	20	8	10	9	1	27	26	11
24. Tamil Nadu	23	12	1	59	27	2	18	20	0	24	45	0
25. Telangana							569	369	13	1161	961	26
26. Tripura	24	33	0	34	34	0	18	19	2	30	30	2
27. Uttar Pradesh	25	22	4	59	52	16	24	18	6	35	36	23
28. Uttarakhnad	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
29. West Bengal	122	70	1	222	149	1	141	133	3	193	181	4
TOTAL STATES	6783	4730	531	9270	8954	1097	11437	8583	1699	16241	15572	3076
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	5	3	4	6	3	7	3	0	22	10	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
TOTAL UTs	10	6	3	5	10	3	14	6	0	26	12	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6793	4736	534	9275	8964	1100	11451	8589	1699	16267	15584	3076

Source: Crime in India

Intelligence input about Pathankot terrorist attack

69. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of a terrorist attack was informed by intelligence agencies before the Pathankot terrorist attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was a security lapse in foreseeing and in countering terrorist attacks in Pathankot; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There was specific intelligence with regard to Pathankot terror attack. In addition, general intelligence inputs about cross border infiltration were 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) A Committee headed by Lt. General Philip Campose has been appointed to look into the Pathankot incident and to recommend measures to strengthen security of various military establishments. The Committee is required to submit its report by 31.03.2016.

Persons protesting against passage of bills in Manipur killed in police firing

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

(a) whether nine persons protesting against passage of three bills by the State Legislature of Manipur on 31st August 2015 were killed in police firing and if so, the names and identity of the victims;

(b) whether the Centre or State has declared any compensation for the kith and kin of those killed in police firing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) A total of nine persons died during the protests over the three Bills passed by Manipur Legislative Assembly on August 31, 2015. The names and identities of the deceased are as under:

- (i) Mr. Pausuanlian (19) s/o. Zenkhanching of Vengnum, New Lamka, Churachandpur.
- (ii) Mr. Paulianmang (23) s/o (L) H. Thianlai of Dorcas Veng, New Lamka, Churachandpur.
- (iii) Mr. Khaijamang (10) s/o. (L) Haokhothang of Bijang, Churachandpur.
- (iv) Mr. Zamminthang Valte (27) s/o. (L) V. Vungkhojam of College Veng, New Lamka, Churachandpur.
- (v) Mr. Khamthianmuan (22) s/o. Kamkhenthang of Pearsonmun Churachandpur.
- (vi) Mr. Lamkhanthang (43) s/o. Ginzalian of Lower Chaper Lane, Churachandpur.
- (vii) Mr. Henlason (18) s/o. Khaikhothang of Head Quarter Veng, Churachandpur.
- (viii) Mr. El-Khankhup (19) s/o. Langzachin of Hebron Veng, New Lamka, Churachandpur.
- (ix) Mr. Thangzalian (31) s/o. (L) Zaneng of Hianglam Lamka, Churachandpur.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Manipur has sanctioned payment of *ex-gratia* of ₹ 5 lakh each to the families of the 9 (nine) deceased persons.

Divider on Panchsheel-Gitanjali road in South Delhi

71. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that creating a central verge (divider) on roads in Delhi has brought much relief to the people;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people living in Panchsheel and Shivalik colonies in South Delhi are facing lot of hardship due to traffic snarls everyday as there is no central verge (divider) on Panchsheel-Gitanjali Road; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to divide the Panchsheel-Gitanjali Road in South Delhi so as to relax the traffic situation?

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

(b) and (c) On Panchsheel-Gitanjali road from Panchsheel flyover to Shivalik, there is no central verge. It is not feasible to construct a central verge at this location due to inadequate width of road, variation in the road width along the entire stretch and presence of large trees on the main carriageway narrowing down the motorable stretch.

Digital devices in Delhi Police cars to capture traffic violations

72. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police personnel have installed digital devices on the windscreens of their cars that will capture offenders for violations for traffic rules;

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

(c) whether digital devices provide details of speed of the car, time and location which is used as evidence of the offence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and number of offenders registered so far with the help of such digital devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that they initially purchased 5 dash board cameras on an experimental basis and thereafter 50 more such cameras have been purchased recently for installation in vehicles of Delhi Police.

(c) and (d) The devices used for measuring speed of car are mounted on 11 interceptor vehicles with Delhi Traffic Police which are extensively utilized for prosecuting motorists indulging in over-speeding on Delhi roads. These interceptors are utilized on signal free roads and long stretches of roads on which there is high potential of over speeding and accidents. The surveillance unit consists of cameras and speed measuring devices with viewing, recording and printing facility. These are very effective in preventing and enforcing the traffic laws. Violators can also be shown the nature of violation committed by them.

Such interceptors are used for enforcement of (i) speed limits (ii) lane discipline (iii) adherence of central yellow line (iv) detecting defective number plates (v) deterrence against zigzag/dangerous driving etc.

Delhi Police has informed that the total number of prosecution during the year 2015 and 2016 (upto 15.02.2016) is as under:

Offence	2015	2016 (Upto 15-02)
Over Speed	240954	8855
Dangerous Zigzag Driving	236930	27485
Defective Number Plate	34031	3369
Yellow Line Violation	77657	4933
Not Driving in Proper Lane	3485	908

Trafficking gang busted in Delhi

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

(a) whether a trafficking gang engaged in trafficking of girls and children from Jharkhand and nearby States was busted in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, how many people were caught and prosecuted;

(c) the number of girls and children rescued by the police in Delhi during this year and last year;

(d) what kind of coordination Delhi Police has with Railways, States and the NGOs in this regard; and

(e) what is rehabilitation process and how many of girl children have been handed over to their guardians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that no trafficking gang engaged in trafficking of girls and children from the State of Jharkhand and nearby States has been recently busted by them. However, the details of cases registered by Delhi Police in which gangs were involved in trafficking of children from Jharkhand and nearby States during the years 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.01.2016) are as under:—

Years		2015	2016 (upto 01.01.16)
Reported		06	—
Number of victims rescued		22	—
Number of children handed over to their family	Boys	13	—
	Girls	07	—
Number of children handed over to Other State Police	Boys	—	—
	Girls	02	—
Number of accused arrested		31	—

(c) to (e) As reported by Delhi Police, the details of human trafficking cases registered by Delhi Police and victims rescued during the years 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.01.2016) are as under:—

Years		2015	2016 (upto 31.01.16)
Reported		26	05
Number of victims rescued		53	20
Number of children handed over to their family	Boys	10	15
	Girls	20	03
Number of children handed over to CWC/Delhi	Boys	02	--
	Girls	21	--
Male victims set free			02
Number of accused arrested		38	13

The inter-State coordination meetings with the police of neighboring states are reportedly held on quarterly basis to exchange intelligence inputs and other issues relating to crimes, criminals, law and order, traffic etc. Crime Branch is the nodal unit for inter-State coordination of Delhi Police. Delhi Police had launched Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) Project in 2004 covering Delhi and neighboring States of Haryana, U.P., Punjab, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh and Rajasthan for sharing real time information, including online transmission of data and documents in order to fight inter-State crime and arrest of criminals. Inter-State coordination meetings with Government Railway Police (GRP) are also held regularly in which issue of missing children and child trafficking being discussed.

Department of Women and Child Development has informed that the Child Welfare Committees (CWC) of GNCT of Delhi take up the matters of all found children on individual basis and make efforts to unite them with their parents. CWC also take help of Delhi Police in restoration of children in need of care and protection to their native States/families.

**Areas in Delhi prone to traffic jam encroachment
and parking on road**

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

(a) the details of areas in Delhi which are prone to traffic jams as well as encroachment and parking on road;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these problems are well within the knowledge of various Police Stations and they turn a blind eye to the problem; and

(c) the ambitious plans to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the areas prone to traffic congestion/jam, encroachment and parking on roads of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi as reported by Delhi Police are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The problems are in the knowledge of Delhi Police. The Delhi Police is constantly engaged in regulation, enforcement and education of road users in the NCT of Delhi with an objective to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads. Towards this, in the present traffic scenario of the city, the utmost priorities of Delhi Police have been:-

- To provide safe and smooth flow of traffic.
- To effectively enforce traffic rules and regulations.
- To prevent and reduce road accidents.
- To inculcate road safety awareness through education.
- Induction of modern technology in traffic management.

In addition to this, Delhi Police takes regular legal action against the encroachers in Delhi *u/s* 83/97, 100 Delhi Police Act and Section 283 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and prosecutes the motor vehicles found obstructively/ illegally parked on Delhi roads.

(c) The Delhi Police has a Traffic Management Plan to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads, which consists of the following:-

- **Regulation-** To keep the focus of traffic regulation on improving traffic flow on travel corridors and reducing journey time to benefit general public. The Traffic Police keeps studying the traffic flow, congestion/bottleneck points and ensure possible measures/remedies to improve the traffic flow.
- **Road Safety Education-** Thrust is on training programmes for drivers, motorists, pedestrians, school children etc. both in the organized and un-organized sectors.
- **Engineering Solution Measures**
 - Low Cost Traffic Management Measures *e.g.* one way scheme, restriction on turning movement, closure of cuts etc.
 - Other Traffic Management Measures, namely, E-enforcement and acquisition of Modern Enforcement Equipments.

- **Enforcement Strategies** The emphasis of Traffic Police is on intensive quality enforcement having a direct bearing on road discipline and safety like drunken driving, over speeding, dangerous driving, red light jumping etc.

Statement

Details of areas prone to congestion/traffic jam and facing encroachment problems

Sl. No.	Area
1.	ISBT Kashmere Gate
2.	Mukarba Chowk
3.	G.T. Road Shastri Park
4.	Akshardham
5.	Mayur Vihar Metro Station
6.	Shastri Park Chowk
7.	Nanaksar towards Yamuna Bridge
8.	Rohtak Road (Peeragarhi to Mundka)
9.	Ring Road (Naraina to Punjabi Bagh)
10.	Pankha Road (Kali Mata Mandir to D-Block, Janak Puri)
11.	Palam Flyover
12.	Uttam Nagar on Najafgarh Road
13.	Dwarka Link Road
14.	Delhi Gate Najafgarh
15.	Chandgi Ram Akhara to Nigam Bodh Ghat
16.	Hanuman Setu to ISBT Kashmiri Gate Ring Road
17.	S.P.M. Marg on both carriageways
18.	Subhash Marg on both carriageways
19.	Rani Jhansi Road
20.	Sadar Bazar
21.	Azad Market
22.	Roshanara Road
23.	Ghanta Ghar on GTK Road
24.	Shakti Nagar
25.	Jawahar Nagar Road from Malka Ganj Chowk

Sl. No.	Area
26.	Boulevard Road opposite Tis Hazari
27.	Banglow Road
28.	Kamla Nagar Market
29.	IIT Flyover to Panchsheel
30.	Gurgaon Road – Dhaula Kuan/RR Hospital
31.	Ashram Chowk
32.	Khanpur T-Point
33.	Saket Metro Station
34.	Rao Tula Ram Marg from Moti Bagh Chowk up
35.	Outer Ring Road
36.	Aurobindo Marg
37.	Mehrauli – Gurgaon Road
38.	Mehrauli – Badarpur Road
39.	Maa Anandmai Marg
40.	Kamal T-Point
41.	Asaf Ali Road
42.	Shradhanand Marg
43.	In front of NDRS Bhavbhuti Marg
44.	JLN Marg in front of LNJP Hospital
45.	Chawari Bazar
46.	In front of NDRS Chemsford Road
47.	DBG Road PGC Chowk to NDRS Flyover
48.	N.S. Marg
49.	Military Road to Faiz Road Crossing
50.	Entire Karol Bagh Market Area
51.	Arya Samaj Road
52.	New Rohtak Road
53.	Shankar Road
54.	S-Block Mangol Puri
55.	NSP to Kohat Enclave

**Innocent Muslim youths in jails on
fake charges of terrorism**

75. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 803 given in the Rajya Sabha on 16th July, 2014 and to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of innocent Muslim youths are still in jails on fake charges of terrorism;

(b) the details of cases decided by different Courts during the last 10 months in which such accused have been set free; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure non-implication of innocent people in terrorism cases?

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

(b) The data of under-trial prisoners is maintained by the State Governments since “Public Order” and “Police” are State Subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. At the level of Central Government, the cases relating to terrorist acts are investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA). During the last ten months, five cases of NIA have been decided by different NIA Special Courts, wherein 43 accused have been convicted and 30 accused have been acquitted. The NIA is in the process of filing appeals on a case to case basis against the acquittal.

There are adequate constitutional and statutory provisions available to all persons including those who are accused of any offence including terrorism to seek legal remedies. Further, every action of the investigating agency is subject to court/legal scrutiny—including the issue of bail, conviction and sentencing. The acquittals by Courts are also an outcome of a free and fair trial. The law enables the Courts at the conclusion of trial, if it results in an acquittal, to pass strictures on the nature and quality of the investigation and evidence collected. However, in every case, acquittal from charges cannot be considered to prove that innocent persons were wrongly framed. The acquittal by the Courts can also be due to lack of sufficient evidence, which could prove the charges beyond all reasonable doubt.

(c) The Security Agencies are sensitized from time to time, to keep the investigation of terror cases scientific, fair, impartial and transparent, so that no innocent person suffers.

LWE affected districts

76. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of districts identified by Government of India as affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the country;

(b) the reasons for not giving Integrated Action Plan (IAP) grant to the LWE affected districts; and

(c) whether it is a national problem or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) At present 106 districts in 10 States have been identified by the Government of India as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in the country. District-wise list of 106 districts is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Accepting the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission, the share of States in the net proceeds of Union Taxes has been enhanced from 32% to 42% by the Central Government. Consequently the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), renamed as 'Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts', has been transferred to the States giving them sufficient flexibility to conceive and implement schemes/programmes suited to their local needs and aspirations, including requirements to bridge the developmental deficit gaps in backward regions within the States. Hence, no fund allocation has been made to MHA under the Scheme for the financial year 2015-16.

(c) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is a serious internal security problem in the country. At present 106 districts of 10 States are affected from LWE.

Statement*List of 106 districts covered under the SRE Scheme***Andhra Pradesh**

1. Anantapur
2. East Godavari
3. Guntur
4. Kurnool
5. Prakasam

6. Srikakulam

7. Visakhapatnam

8. Vizianagaram

Telangana

9. Adilabad

10. Karimnagar

-
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. Khammam | 41. Dantewada |
| 12. Medak | 42. Jashpur |
| 13. Mehboobnagar | 43. Kanker |
| 14. Nalgonda | 44. Korea (Baikunthpur) |
| 15. Warangal | 45. Narayanpur |
| 16. Nizamabad | 46. Rajnandgaon |
| Bihar | 47. Sarguja |
| 17. Arwal | 48. Dhamtari |
| 18. Aurangabad | 49. Mahasamund |
| 19. Bhojpur | 50. Gariyaband |
| 20. East Champaran | 51. Balod |
| 21. Gaya | 52. Sukma |
| 22. Jamui | 53. Kondagaon |
| 23. Jehanabad | 54. Balrampur |
| 24. Kaimur | Jharkhand |
| 25. Munger | 55. Bokaro |
| 26. Nalanda | 56. Chatra |
| 27. Nawada | 57. Dhanbad |
| 28. Patna | 58. East Singhbhum |
| 29. Rohtas | 59. Garhwa |
| 30. Sitamarhi | 60. Giridih |
| 31. West Champaran | 61. Gumla |
| 32. Muzaffarpur | 62. Hazaribagh |
| 33. Sheohar | 63. Koderma |
| 34. Vaishali | 64. Latehar |
| 35. Banka | 65. Lohardagga |
| 36. Lakhisarai | 66. Palamu |
| 37. Begusarai | 67. Ranchi |
| 38. Khagaria | 68. Simdega |
| Chhattisgarh | 69. Saraikela-Kharaswan |
| 39. Bastar | 70. West Singhbhum |
| 40. Bijapur | 71. Khunti |
-

72. Ramgarh	89. Sambhalpur
73. Dumka	90. Sundargarh
74. Deoghar	91. Nayagarh
75. Pakur	92. Kandhamal
Madhya Pradesh	93. Deogarh
76. Balaghat	94. Jajpur
Maharashtra	95. Dhenkanal
77. Chandrapur	96. Kalahandi
78. Gadchiroli	97. Nuapada
79. Gondia	98. Bargarh
80. Aheri	99. Bolangir
Odisha	Uttar Pradesh
81. Gajapati	100. Chandauli
82. Ganjam	101. Mirzapur
83. Keonjhar	102. Sonebhadra
84. Koraput	West Bengal
85. Malkangiri	103. Bankura
86. Mayurbhanj	104. West Midnapore
87. Navrangpur	105. Purulia
88. Rayagada	106. Birbhum

**United Nations report on violence against women
vis a vis honour killing in India**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that a United Nations report on violence against women has specifically included India in the context of honour killing and on other issues;

(b) whether Government would consider collecting the data separately on this crime;

(c) whether Government is aware that many countries view such cases very seriously and have specific laws to deal with this crime; and

(d) if so, the details of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the available information,

“Violence against women” is one of the 12 critical areas of concern as mentioned in the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action adopted in 1995. A number of decisions are taken in the Third Committee under the Agenda "Advancement of Women" with respect to women related issues. The Secretary General is required to submit Report to the UNGA every year on the measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and on other women related issues as called for in various decisions and resolutions adopted in the UNGA (Third Committee and ECO SOC-Commission on the Status of Women). UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs published a report entitled “The World’s Women: Trends and Statistics” in 2015.

This sixth edition of The World’s Women: Trends and Statistics provides the latest statistics and analysis on the status of women and men at global and regional levels and reviews the progress towards gender equality over the last 20 years. The report is divided into eight chapters that cover broadly the critical areas of concern as identified in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. These areas include population and families, health, education, work, power and decision-making, violence against women, environment and poverty. The report has made numerous references to India in each of these critical areas. The report has highlighted violence against women in India in various forms: physical violence, sexual violence, non-partner sexual violence, violence against girls and violence against indigenous women and girls. However, there is no mention of India in context of "honor-killings" in this report.

(b) NCRB has started collecting data on cases reported under murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder with motive of honour killing.

(c) and (d) None of the reports have made a specific comparative study on legislation on “honor crimes and killings” in various countries. The international legal framework obligates and guides States in the adoption of their laws to address violence against women. During UN meetings, Member States have the full opportunity to draw attention to their adherence to a range of international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of discrimination against Women and the Universal declaration to Human Rights

Rising incidents of acid attacks on women and girls in Delhi

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

(a) whether the incidents of acid attacks on women and girls in the country especially in Delhi, have been rising unabatedly;

(b) if so, the cases registered in various Police stations in the country during the last two years;

(c) whether Government has worked out some corrective action plan to control this abuse; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Delhi Police has informed that the cases registered in respect of acid attacks on women and girls during 2013 - 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.1.2016) are as under:

Year	Cases registered
2013	20
2014	31
2015	29
2016 (upto 31.1.16)	01

State-wise number of cases registered under acid attacks on women are given in the Statement (*See* below).

In pursuance of the various directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P.(CrI) No. 129/2006; *Laxmi vs UoI* and other related matters, Ministry of Home Affairs had issued two Advisories to all the States/UTs. The First Advisory was issued dated 30th August, 2013 regarding measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors, while the Second Advisory dated 20th April 2015 was regarding expediting the cases of acid attack on women. These Advisories are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs www.mha.nic.in. Government has also circulated model rules for possession and sale of acids to the States. A Central Victims Compensation fund has also been initiated to assist such victims.

Statement

State/UT wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Acid Attacks on Women (section 126A IPC) during 2013 to 2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013							2014						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	5	4	2	7	9	6		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3.	Assam	1	0	-	3	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4.	Bihar	7	5	-	16	16	-	2	0	0	3	0	0		
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	-	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6.	Goa	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Gujarat	10	10	-	15	15	-	5	4	0	4	4	0		
8.	Haryana	3	1	-	2	1	-	5	5	1	9	9	1		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	-	4	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	0		
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	0	1	1		
12.	Karnataka	4	4	-	9	9	-	2	2	0	4	4	0		
13.	Kerala	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	0	1	1	0		

14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	-	10	-	7	6	0	7	7	0
15.	Maharashtra	7	4	-	5	-	2	1	0	1	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1	-	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	-	3	-	8	6	0	6	6	0
21.	Punjab	10	4	-	14	-	5	4	0	4	4	0
22.	Rajasthan	6	4	-	17	-	3	2	0	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	-	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	3	-	7	-	6	3	0	9	5	0
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	-	0	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	36	-	60	-	42	32	2	63	51	2
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	-	NR	-	27	17	0	17	17	0
TOTAL (STATES)		112	87	-	175	-	125	90	7	138	122	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	15	6	-	13	10	-	12	8	1	16	13	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		16	7	-	14	11	-	12	8	1	16	13	1
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		128	94	-	189	180	-	137	98	8	154	135	12

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Data is provisional for the year 2013.

'#' - NCRB has started collecting data since 2014 using MHA approved revised proforma

'NR' - implies data not received. '-' data not available

Unabated rise in incidents of rape of young girls

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

- (a) whether the incidents of rape of young girls has been rising up unabatedly in the country;
- (b) whether this fact has since been admitted by the Government authorities;
- (c) whether is proposed to work out some strategy to control this shame; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 8,541, 12,363 and 13,766 cases were reported under rape (section 376 IPC) of children (below 18 years) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend. Besides, the Bureau has also started collecting data under section 4&6 of the Protection of children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 since 2014. As per available information, a total of 4895 cases were reported under section 4&6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 during 2014. State/UT wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under rape of children (below 18 years) during 2012-2014 is enclosed at Statement-I (*See* below). State/UT wise cases reported under section 4&6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 during 2014 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various steps to control the incidents of rape.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which has come into force since 3rd Feb, 2013 on crimes against women, has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The New Law has provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 as a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a National Emergency Response System Project which is aimed at providing emergency response to women in distress who may call the Emergency Number '112' through any means like telephone (landline and mobile), SMS, e-mail, chat, voiceover internet etc. and based on such requests, the police officer available in the near vicinity can be immediately dispatched to assist the victim. This will help in prevention of crime.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter human trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in various districts of the country.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national portal called 'TrackChild' which has data on 'missing' and 'found' children.

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 States/UT Administrations.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 14.7.2010, 5.1.2015 and 20.04.2015 on Crime against women and crime against children to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories have advised State Governments to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, set up Fast Track Courts, Family Courts, Crime against Women/Children desks in each Police Station, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children and to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that "cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under rape of children (below 18 years) during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012										2013										2014																	
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	Andhra Pradesh	613	624	46	604	705	56	770	616	42	820	616	58	477	295	13	638	404	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	11	1	18	10	1	35	23	0	33	24	0	43	39	1	42	48	1																				
3.	Assam	156	93	0	155	93	0	230	134	4	223	139	4	125	60	2	111	60	2																				
4.	Bihar	137	113	17	148	141	17	86	117	20	96	116	21	103	117	13	121	142	16																				
5.	Chhattisgarh	519	524	96	531	540	78	595	593	66	682	682	130	806	799	88	890	909	111																				
6.	Goa	38	23	1	49	29	1	59	38	1	63	45	1	57	49	2	70	63	2																				
7.	Gujarat	150	143	12	210	201	13	263	243	11	314	302	19	291	275	5	397	382	5																				
8.	Haryana	276	245	15	379	379	15	388	335	49	477	468	58	416	385	90	502	486	102																				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	73	16	129	118	23	130	124	32	205	198	28	135	114	24	162	155	32																				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	13	1	21	21	1	25	17	2	25	25	2	37	27	1	37	35	1																				
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	0	4	2	0	23	9	1	10	12	4	78	74	9	100	87	11																				
12.	Karnataka	142	130	17	178	156	19	270	203	17	330	293	14	694	553	20	807	666	22																				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13. Kerala	455	387	455	387	22	604	476	25	637	457	34	703	554	25	754	657	35	848	841	38
14. Madhya Pradesh	1632	1638	1632	1638	232	1970	1983	279	2112	2033	457	2538	2518	574	2352	2327	552	2915	2918	658
15. Maharashtra	917	825	917	825	43	1257	1212	47	1546	1309	44	1932	1762	58	1714	1527	57	2018	1907	65
16. Manipur	17	1	17	1	0	7	1	0	40	4	0	3	2	1	38	13	0	22	7	0
17. Meghalaya	81	20	81	20	2	84	25	2	112	90	4	99	91	5	61	77	7	69	82	7
18. Mizoram	73	64	73	64	29	74	64	27	57	42	11	56	44	11	91	66	23	90	64	23
19. Nagaland	7	14	7	14	10	8	24	24	3	3	7	3	3	3	11	5	2	9	5	1
20. Odisha	192	174	192	174	7	242	232	11	509	377	20	479	469	21	753	609	13	715	678	15
21. Punjab	295	190	295	190	54	282	234	68	490	369	182	520	402	191	476	388	97	553	461	104
22. Rajasthan	572	408	572	408	111	491	488	142	892	689	99	902	903	232	825	625	126	775	764	140
23. Sikkim	21	30	21	30	10	19	12	30	25	25	48	43	50	45	40	32	18	36	32	2
24. Tamil Nadu	292	242	292	242	33	333	285	44	419	378	32	505	423	33	0	188	68	6	242	60
25. Telangana															583	445	32	883	719	32
26. Tripura	17	36	17	36	2	12	45	12	43	51	4	68	54	10	122	76	6	119	106	8
27. Uttar Pradesh	1040	930	1040	930	250	1581	1349	333	1381	1166	264	2143	1701	334	1538	1452	273	2346	2156	372
28. Uttarakhand	34	31	34	31	15	33	30	13	32	28	20	39	38	29	84	79	10	96	99	13
29. West Bengal	285	186	285	186	8	178	138	8	377	335	9	354	377	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES	8087	7170	8087	7170	1050	9601	8993	1289	11549	9808	1480	13665	12311	1924	12704	11353	1587	15377	14518	1856

30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	5	1	17	8	1	21	29	2	29	41	2	20	16	1	24	21	1
31. Chandigarh	17	21	7	18	18	8	19	13	15	27	14	16	32	31	12	34	42	13
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
33. Daman and Diu	4	4	1	9	9	1	4	4	0	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
34. Delhi UT	415	368	97	516	507	145	757	657	114	804	830	120	1004	895	116	933	912	144
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	7	10	1	9	13	1	9	3	0	14	7	0	3	2	0	3	3	0
TOTAL UTs	454	409	108	570	556	158	814	708	131	882	898	138	1062	947	130	998	982	159
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8541	7579	1158	10171	9549	1447	12363	10516	1611	14547	13209	2062	13766	12300	1717	16375	15500	2015

Source: Crime in India

Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include cases/persons of previous years also.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise case reported Under section 4 and 6 of the Protection of children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 During 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Under PCSO Act Section 4	Under PCSO Act Section 6	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	21	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2
3.	Assam	124	16	140
4.	Bihar	44	4	48
5.	Chhattisgarh	190	21	211
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	55	37	92
8.	Haryana	1	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	3	19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	2	5
12.	Karnataka	227	71	298
13.	Kerala	101	4	105
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	14	54
15.	Maharashtra	85	38	123
16.	Manipur	3	1	4
17.	Meghalaya	26	10	36
18.	Mizoram	9	7	16
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	54	39	93
21.	Punjab	12	0	12
22.	Rajasthan	60	21	81
23.	Sikkim	6	1	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	487	168	655
25.	Telangana	5	1	6

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	14	15	29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1734	208	1942
28.	Uttarakhand	22	2	24
29.	West Bengal	768	45	813
	TOTAL STATE(S)	4112	749	4861
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	9	9	18
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	10	6	16
	TOTAL UT(S)	19	15	34
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	4131	764	4895

Source: Crime in India

Proposal from Delhi police to increase its personnel

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

(a) whether any proposal from Delhi Police is pending with Government to increase its personnel due to increase in the workload;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in view of the observations made by Delhi High Court in regard to sanction of posts in Delhi Police, what action has been taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the Delhi Police in a time bound manner; and

(d) whether high technology would be inducted in the Delhi Police in view of rise in incidents of crime, threat perception and traffic of vehicles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Proposals from Delhi Police for creation of posts for various units and for different purposes are being

received time to time. Ministry of Home Affairs, in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance scrutinizes these proposals within available resources. Ministry of Home Affairs, with the approval of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has recently sanctioned creation of 4227 additional posts in Delhi Police for the purpose of separation of crime investigation from law and order functions. A High Level Committee (HLC) has been constituted to analyze the existing manpower and additional requirement and how it can be leveraged with advance technology.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that high technology is continuously inducted into various units of Delhi Police for meeting the new challenges in respect of crime, security and traffic. The same include acquisition of advanced equipment for lifting of finger prints, fast-track implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), Integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber highway), advanced bomb detection and disposal systems, baggage scanners, night vision devices, bullet proof vehicles, interceptor vehicles, electronic traffic message boards, body cameras, video recording cameras, cyber Lab, advanced weapons, surveillance equipment etc.

Terrorist attacks in the country

81. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of terrorist attacks in the country during the last three months;

(b) the State-wise and attack-wise details of civilians and security personnel died/injured in terrorist attacks in the country during the last three months;

(c) the case-wise details of compensation announced/actually paid, so far;

(d) whether intelligence agencies had informed about terrorist attacks;

(e) if so, the details thereof and reasons for failure of security agencies to check terrorist attacks; and

(f) if not, the reasons for failure of intelligence agencies of Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During the last three months, one terror attack took place in the hinterland of the country on 02nd January, 2016 at Pathankot Air base in Punjab. In this incident, 7 Security personnel and 1 civilian were killed and 37 security personnel and 1 civilian were injured. All the militants were neutralized by the Security Forces.

In Jammu and Kashmir, no major terrorist related incident has taken place during the last three months between 01.11.2015 to 31.01.2016. However, 45 militancy related incidents took place during the period, in which 4 persons were killed and 33 injured.

During this period, 25 terrorists were neutralized by Security Forces.

(c) An ex-gratia lump sum compensation of ₹ 15 lakh is admissible to the Next of Kin (NoK) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and Assam Rifles personnel, who die in harness in the performance of their bonafide official duties under various circumstances. Also, the NoK of deceased is entitled to get Liberalized Family Pension *i.e.* last pay drawn. In addition, the CAPFs have their own compensation regime, apart from ex-gratia payment. Further, compensation is also paid under different schemes of the Ministry of Home Affairs like the Security Related Expenditure Scheme etc. Similarly, the Defence Forces have their own system of compensation for the Defence personnel.

Apart from the above, 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. The State Governments concerned also provide compensation to victims of terror attack under their schemes/rules.

(d) and (f) There was intelligence with regard to Pathankot terror attack. In addition, 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).

Irregularities in construction of houses for personnel of CAPF

82. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether major irregularities and delays in construction of houses for personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) like BSF and CRPF have been reported, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities and delay and has fixed responsibility in this regard, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There are no major irregularities reported in construction

of houses for personnel of CAPFs. However, in few cases, projects have been delayed due to various reasons such as slow progress by the executing agencies in inaccessible/difficult terrains due to non-availability of contractors and raw materials; cost overrun leading to a revision in the estimate and revised sanction, lack of proper monitoring by the Executive Agencies etc. In some areas like the North Eastern States the security situation, frequent road blockage and prolonged monsoon season delay the works.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs regularly monitors the projects through quarterly meetings with the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and the Executing Agencies. The CAPFs have also been advised to monitor the works at Force Head Quarter level and field level and have regular interaction with their counterparts in the executing agencies. Detailed instructions/guidelines have been issued to CAPFs on project preparation and execution.

Rescue and restoration of missing children

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

(a) the State-wise details of number of cases of missing children reported in the country in the last three years and in how many cases child could be rescued and restored to parents/guardians, as on 31.01.2016;

(b) the State-wise details of number of pending cases of missing children;

(c) the steps taken to check and take action against child rackets functioning across the country; and

(d) how far the web portal "Track Child" is effective to rescue missing children in real time and to restore to the original guardians, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State-wise details of number of cases of children missing/traced/untraced during 2013-2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The data on State-wise details of number of pending cases of missing children are not centrally maintained.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter human trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in various districts of the country.

(d) The goal of Track Child project is to facilitate the matching of missing

children being reported at Police Stations with those found children who are residing in the Child Care Institutions. It requires data entry and regular updating at various levels such as Police Stations, Homes, Shelters, Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards. Track Child Web portal not only have data on missing children, but it also puts in place a mechanism to monitor the progress of found/recovered children.

There are two modules on Track Child; one is used by the Police to upload the information of a missing child after registering FIR and the second module is used by Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), staff of the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) for entering information of recovered/found child. The Ministry with the assistance of National Informatics Centre has trained different stake holders all over the country on how to use the software for uploading information of missing children as well as children residing in the Child Care Institutions (CCIs). A revised and user friendly version *i.e.* 2.0 Track Child was launched for better connectivity and with enhanced features such as Mobile Application during 2015-16. The URL of Track Child is www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/ UT Administrations.

Statement*State-wise details of Children Missing(M), Traced(T)/untraced(U): State-wise, gender-wise for the year 2013-15*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2013		2014		2015				
			M	T*	M	T*	M	T*			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	(2)13	13	2	(2)11	11	2	(2)11	9	4
		Female	(2)22	21	3	(3)17	17	3	(3)33	28	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	(345)766	709	402	(402)858	754	506	(506)756	341	921
		Female	(312)1365	1330	347	(347)1423	1320	450	(450)1366	666	1150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	(15)12	8	19	(19)NIL	NIL	19	(19)28	4	43
		Female	(37)23	11	49	(49)35	20	64	(64)80	31	113
4.	Assam	Male	(1246)618	275	1589	(1589)569	275	1883	(1883)537	290	2130
		Female	(1866)929	375	2420	(2420)1006	518	2908	(2908)849	470	3287
5.	Bihar	Male	(495)632	792	335	(335)1238	955	618	(618)NIL	NR	618
		Female	(402)859	503	758	(758)712	532	938	(938)NIL	NR	938
6.	Chandigarh	Male	(28)69	57	40	(40)52	49	43	(43)75	57	61
		Female	(46)131	106	71	(71)112	100	83	(83)164	92	155
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	(237)902	860	279	(279)712	685	306	(306)691	401	596
		Female	(250)2005	1961	294	(294)1064	1049	309	(309)1473	718	1064

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	(1)4	4	1	(1)4	4	1	(1)NIL	NIL	1
		Female	(1)6	6	1	(1)8	6	3	(3)1	1	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	(3)7	7	3	(3)4	4	3	(3)11	10	4
		Female	(6)2	1	7	(7)9	3	13	(13)8	7	14
10.	Delhi	Male	(1408)3316	2882	1842	(1842)3406	2720	2528	(2528)3385	2193	3720
		Female	(1574)3919	3191	2302	(2302)4166	2972	3496	(3496)3960	2175	5281
11.	Goa	Male	(17)58	56	19	(19)23	23	19	(19)14	6	27
		Female	(14)75	76	13	(13)36	33	16	(16)15	10	21
12.	Gujarat	Male	(228)845	795	278	(278)653	597	334	(334)528	276	586
		Female	(394)1511	1410	495	(495)1079	959	615	(615)985	448	1152
13.	Haryana	Male	(1157)546	330	1373	(1373)645	430	1588	(1588)857	384	2061
		Female	(802)472	302	972	(972)645	397	1220	(1220)821	350	1691
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	(27)118	116	29	(29)70	66	33	(33)49	29	53
		Female	(16)112	115	13	(13)90	77	26	(26)66	32	60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	(248)201	206	243	(243)232	256	219	(219)93	59	253
		Female	(195)233	234	194	(194)204	220	178	(178)77	40	215
16.	Jharkhand	Male	(161)645	428	378	(378)581	343	616	(616)NR	NR	616
		Female									
17.	Karnataka	Male	(610)1898	1812	696	(696)1817	1666	847	(847)1659	789	1717
		Female	(511)1671	1644	538	(538)1208	1140	606	(606)1018	490	1134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Kerala	Male	(109)510	488	131	(131)519	498	152	(152)829	731	250
		Female	(119)709	659	169	(169)702	656	215	(215)827	709	333
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(NIL)NIL	NIL	NIL
		Female	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(NIL)NIL	NIL	NIL
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	(414)3618	3278	754	(754)2356	2269	841	(841)2149	1902	1088
		Female	(960)5737	4787	1910	(1910)4691	4151	2450	(2450)5380	4572	3258
21.	Maharashtra	Male	(1813)5874	5109	2578	(258)4808	4074	3312	(3312)1631	1067	3876
		Female	(1951)9460	8042	3369	(3369)8286	6927	4728	(4728)2164	1354	5538
22.	Manipur	Male	(4)17	18	3	(3)13	14	2	(2)24	21	5
		Female	(0)21	20	1	(1)19	20	NIL	(NIL)15	15	0
23.	Meghalaya	Male	(12)66	61	17	(17)53	47	23	(23)66	43	46
		Female	(12)83	72	23	(23)81	75	29	(29)78	43	64
24.	Mizoram	Male	(NIL)NIL	NIL	NIL	(NIL)2	2	NIL	(NIL)5	5	0
		Female	(1)1	1	1	(1)5	4	2	(2)4	2	4
25.	Nagaland	Male	(111)78	43	146	(146)80	37	189	(189)66	33	222
		Female	(122)90	44	168	(168)105	48	225	(225)88	54	259
26.	Odisha	Male	(605)743	691	657	(657)414	333	738	(738)491	213	1016
		Female	(1545)1903	1724	1724	(1724)835	678	1881	(1881)1152	437	2596
27.	Puducherry	Male	(10)24	23	11	(11)19	18	12	(12)26	23	15
		Female	(4)47	47	4	(4)43	39	8	(8)37	37	8
28.	Punjab	Male	(465)306	273	498	(498)403	323	578	(578)174	41	711
		Female	(199)306	281	224	(224)275	216	283	(283)319	85	517

29.	Rajasthan	Male	(398)1088	1010	476	(476)926	870	532	(532)713	384	861
		Female	(428)1635	1626	437	(437)1181	1108	510	(510)1186	580	1116
30.	Sikkim	Male	(NIL)48	48	NIL	(NIL)51	48	3	(3)51	37	17
		Female	(NIL)76	72	4	(4)48	45	7	(7)64	49	22
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	(522)1051	1069	504	(504)1176	1138	542	(542)1252	780	1014
		Female	(552)2012	2011	553	(553)2197	2202	548	(548)2690	1747	1491
32.	Telangana	Male	(300)1067	995	372	(372)988	933	427	(427)1809	969	1267
		Female	(392)1969	1863	468	(468)2008	1896	610	(610)2200	993	1817
33.	Tripura	Male	(NIL)136	135	1	(1)119	118	2	(2)594	224	372
		Female	(1)350	347	4	(4)327	326	5	(5)42	40	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	(755)1924	1767	912	(912)1359	1134	1137	(1137)1458	869	1726
		Female	(471)1492	1306	657	(657)958	750	865	(865)1222	715	1372
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	(151)181	159	173	(173)164	160	177	(177)240	122	295
		Female	(80)101	93	88	(88)143	126	105	(105)191	94	202
36.	West Bengal	Male	(657)12800	12255	1202	(1202)11617	10913	1906	(1906)NR	NR	1906
		Female									
	GRAND TOTAL		79508	71053	34244	69660	60397	43537	48847	29396	62988
			25819		(34244)				(43537)		

1. The figures mentioned in the () are the backlog of previous year.

2. NR: stands for data not received.

3. NIL: stands for no children missing/traced/untraced.

4. The figures of 2013-2014 as provided to Hon'ble Supreme Court in WPN0.75. However, data for the states of Madhya Pradesh and Telangana have been revised as per revised data received from respective states.

5. Data for 2015 are provisional.

Influx of illegal migrants

84. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware about influx of illegal migrants from various countries in India raising threats for national security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to prevent such illegal immigration from other countries including steps taken to prevent illegal immigration through coastal areas, if any;

(d) the State-wise current state of border fencing in the country including details of the border area in the country which remains to be covered with fencing; and

(e) the State-wise details of the existing detainees in jails accused of illegal immigration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Illegal immigrants fall into two categories— (1) foreign nationals who have entered India on valid travel documents and found to be overstaying and (2) foreign nationals who have entered into the country without any valid travel documents. A number of foreign nationals who came to India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying after expiry of their visa. As per information available, 28,356 such foreign nationals were found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2014. There are also reports of foreign nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. As entry of such foreign nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, there is no correct estimate of the total number of such illegal immigrants staying in the country.

(c) As and when a foreign national is detected to be overstaying in India violating the visa rules, necessary action is taken under the relevant provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 including deportation of such a foreign national. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. With the implementation of various modules of Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) Project, law enforcing agencies are in a better position to know about the foreigners who are violating visa conditions/various rules and regulations while in India and the agencies are arresting and deporting such foreigners.

The Government has also adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check infiltration along the International Borders of the country. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* include:—

- (i) Construction of fence, border roads, floodlights and Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Borders.
- (ii) 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 international borders of the country.
- (iii) Usage of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- (iv) 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).

(d) Border fencing is being undertaken on Indo-Bangladesh border (in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram), Indo-Pakistan border (in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat) and Indo-Myanmar border (in the State of Manipur). The status of border fencing along these International Borders is as follows:-

Borders	Fencing (in km)	
	Sanctioned	Completed
Indo-Bangladesh	3326.14	2708.77
Indo-Pakistan	2071.42	1986.98
Indo-Myanmar	10.00	4.00

(e) State-wise details of foreign nationals arrested during the year 2014 under various sections of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or for violating other provisions of Immigration Control Rules and Regulations are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of foreign nationals arrested during the year 2014 under various sections of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or for violating other provisions of Immigration Control Rules and Regulations

Name of State/UT	No. of foreigners arrested
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30
Andhra Pradesh	96

Name of State/UT	No. of foreigners arrested
Arunachal Pradesh	20
Assam	03
Bihar	12
Chandigarh	03
Chhattisgarh	04
Gujarat	93
Haryana	23
Himachal Pradesh	27
Karnataka	20
Kerala	25
Madhya Pradesh	01
Maharashtra	228
Manipur	07
Meghalaya	76
Mizoram	65
Odisha	12
Punjab	21
Rajasthan	02
Tamil Nadu	639
Telangana	18
Tripura	1713
Uttar Pradesh	48
Uttarakhand	03
West Bengal	3724
TOTAL	6913

**Preparedness to prevent smuggling of fake
currency into the country**

85. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that we do not have foolproof preparedness to prevent the smuggling of fake currency in the country;

(b) if so, what are the grey areas/shortcomings in this regard; and

(c) what is being done to equip concerned authorities at airports, railway stations and border posts to prevent entry of fake notes in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) To prevent the smuggling of FICN into the country, multiple steps have been taken by the Government as under:-

- (i) The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies to 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 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 amount of cash.

(c) To prevent smuggling of fake currency notes in India, staff posted at airports, Railway Stations and border posts have been sensitized from time to time, which has resulted in significant hauls of FICN in these locations.

Coverage of RSBY in Puducherry

86. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted by the NSSO the casual labour in rural areas in Puducherry is 43 per cent and 21 per cent in urban areas;

(b) if so, the district-wise details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons that only one district has been covered under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance of ₹ 30,000; and

(d) the efforts being made to include labour force from other districts under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Based on the results of Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS), conducted by NSSO during NSS 68th round (July, 2011 – June, 2012), estimated percentage of casual labour in total workforce in usual status (ps+ss) in rural areas in Puducherry was 42.7 per cent and in urban areas it was 21.1 per cent. NSSO release estimates at State level only and does not release district-wise estimates.

(c) and (d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *w.e.f.* 01.04.2015, prior to which it was handled by Ministry of Labour and Employment. As of now, RSBY is not under implementation in Puducherry.

Investments by EPFO in AA+ or higher valued bonds

87. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has decided to begin investments in bonds rated AA+ or higher issued by private sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the professional fund managers appointed by the EPFO had asked for relaxing the norms so that more corporate debt becomes eligible for investments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 209th meeting held on 24th November, 2015 has decided to invest in dual AA+ rated Private Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) bonds.

(c) and (d) Based on the suggestion of the professional fund managers, an agenda was placed before the CBT in its 201st Meeting held on 25.02.2013, wherein the professional fund managers had suggested to gradually expand the investment universe of AAA rated securities and subsequently also move to AA and A rated securities.

Employment in readymade garment sector

88. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of employment in the readymade garment sector in the country; and

(b) the State-wise details thereof specially in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Information on sector-wise employment is not maintained centrally or State-wise. However, according to the report of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), on Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the Textiles and Clothing sector around 15.23 million people are estimated to be employed in the textile sub-sector across yarn and fabric, home textiles, technical textiles and readymade garments in the country including Gujarat, of which 51% per cent of the workforce is engaged in the manufacturing of readymade garments.

Views of the States on proposed reforms of labour laws

89. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought views of the States on the proposed reforms of labour laws and issues of their enforcement and implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the views of the State of Kerala;

(c) whether various trade unions have opposed such amendments in labour laws; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial action taken by Government to address such concerns?

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 process of legislative reforms includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During recent months, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering suggestions on various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of Central Trade Unions and State Governments participated and gave their suggestions on the legislative proposals.

Earning on the investments by EPFO

90. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisations (EPFOs) investment avenues have not kept pace with the surge in the assets under its watch;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during 2015-16 the EPFO is expected to receive ₹ 1,15,000 crore of fresh accruals from employees' PF contributions; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the savings had earned a return of 8.75 per cent in 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) of the Question above.

(c) During 2015-16 (upto January, 2016) Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) received ₹ 27,673.94 crore as fresh accruals from Provident Fund (PF) contributions (both employees' and employers' share) in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme, 1952.

(d) Yes, Sir. The savings in EPFO had earned a return of 8.75 per cent in 2014-15.

Proposal for a National Minimum Wages Act

†91. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages is fixed by State Governments and Central Government has no role therein and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Central Government proposes to constitute a National Minimum Wages Act, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, 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.

The Central Government further, in order to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, fixes/revises National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. The NFLMW has been revised at ₹ 160/- per day *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015.

Since the NFLMW presently is a non-statutory measure, the State Governments are persuaded to fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than National Floor Level Minimum Wage. The Minimum Wages Act extends to the whole of India.

ESI services in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

92. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is diluting the labour laws, particularly the social security net offered through Employees' State Insurance, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the existing ESI services in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana will be revamped for better delivery and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under its ESIC 2.0 agenda, the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has taken a number of reform initiatives for better delivery of existing

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ESI services throughout the country, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. As part of this reform initiatives, steps have been taken for up-gradation/modernization of hospitals and dispensaries, as under:

- Availability of electronic health records of patients
- Up-gradation of dispensaries to 6 bedded set-up (in a phased manner)
- Day-wise change of bed sheets in the hospitals
- 24x7 medical helpline
- Evening OPD for senior citizen and differently abled patients
- Cancer detection/ treatment facilities
- Cardiology and Dialysis treatment facilities
- OPD registration through mobile phones
- Complete immunization facilities
- Facilities of Yoga
- Telemedicine facilities
- AYUSH facilities

Draft model law to allow shops to open round the clock

93. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any draft model law to allow shops to open round the clock in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof and the reasons for introducing such a law;

(c) whether the draft model law has provisions to safeguard the interest of workers especially the women workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of finalizing draft Model Shop and Establishment Act with a view to bringing about uniformity in the legislative provisions, making it easier for all the States to adopt it.

Building and other construction workers Act, 1996

94. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of implementation of the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996;

(b) how many construction workers are presently registered as beneficiaries under Section 12 of the Act;

(c) how many identity cards have been issued under Section 13; and

(d) the State-wise break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures. The Acts have to be implemented by Central and State Governments in their respective spheres. The status of implementation including the number of Construction workers registered is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Items	Information made available by States/UTs upto 31.12.2015
1.	Workers registered	2,15,40,696
2.	Cess collected	₹ 25,477.43 Crore
3.	Cess utilised	₹ 5,371.51 Crore
4.	Rules notified	35 States/UTs
5.	Constitution of Welfare Boards	36 States/UTs
6.	Notification of implementing/cess collecting authorities	36 States/UTs
7.	Constitution of State Advisory Committees	34 States/UTs
8.	Formulation of the welfare schemes	33 States/UTs

(c) and (d) Under Section 13 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards are mandated to issue identity card to every beneficiary. The data in this regard is not centrally maintained.

**Housing, medical facilities for labourers
in mining sector**

95. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to facilitate housing, medical and educational infra-facilities for labourers of mining sector in the country;

(b) whether Government has any rules and norms for Mining companies in both Private and Public sectors in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is monitoring those mining companies (both Public and Private) functioning in the country, if so, the State/UT- wise details in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to punish erring mining companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) The Mines Act, 1952 and The Mines Rules, 1955 stipulates provisions with respect to safety and health of workers employed in mines. First Aid and medical facilities are covered and the compliance is looked into by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety through their inspections. These rules are applicable to the both Public and Private Sector. Further, the same are followed up through Bi-partite and Tripartite mechanism.

Statement

*Steps taken by Government to facilitate housing, medical facilities for
labourers in mining sector.*

The Labour Welfare Organisation under the Ministry of Labour and Employment administers Welfare Funds for the Welfare of the Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore (IOMC), Limestone and Dolomite (LSDM) and MICA mine workers which have been set up and are funded under the various Acts of Parliament. The concept of Labour Welfare Fund was evolved in order to extend measures of social assistance to the workers in the above mentioned mines sector.

The following Cess Acts have been enacted to take care of the welfare of these workers engaged in Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore, Limestone and Dolomite and MICA Mine workers.

1. The IOMC Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976 (55 of 1976)
2. The LSDM Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 (62 of 1972)
3. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946)

The Welfare Funds provide certain basic facilities in the fields of Health, Housing, and Education etc. for the benefit of only to the Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore and Limestone and Dolomite and MICA Mine workers by raising a corpus out of the Cess charged on output of the Ore produced.

Housing Facility:

Government has formulated Revised Integrated Housing Schemes (RIHS) for providing Housing facilities to the LSDM, MICA and IOMC Mines workers. Under the RIHS 2007 which is effective from 1.4.2007, the Implementing Agency is Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the Welfare Commissioners in the field under the Director General Labour Welfare (DGLW). The subsidy of ₹ 40,000/- is released in two equal installments. The workers' contribution is ₹ 5000/-, which is deposited after the administrative approval granted by DGLW's Office. The first installment will be released, in advance, for construction up to roof level. The second installment will be released when the construction reaches up to roof level to enable workers to complete construction in all respect. The workers' construction of ₹ 5000/- shall be refunded to him, along with the 2nd installment. In addition to above type-I and type-II housing schemes are also sanctioned for providing accommodation to these workers.

Medical Facility:

There are 04 Hospitals and 54 Dispensaries in and around the vicinity of these mine workers to provide Health care all over the country. Apart from this there are different schemes being operated to provide tertiary medical care also to them.

Educational Facilities:

Government has formulated Education scheme for providing financial assistance in the form of Scholarship, Transport facilities and Books to the wards of the LSDM, MICA and IOMC Mines workers as follows:

- (i) Scholarship is awarded to the children of the workers studying from class-I to professional degree courses ranging from ₹ 250/- to ₹ 15000/- per annum.
- (ii) Financial assistance to the extent of 75% of the cost subject to maximum ₹ 5.00 lakh for normal bus and ₹ 3.00 lakh for mini bus to the mine management for transporting school going children of the workers.
- (iii) Mine Managements are provided ₹ 5000/- for purchase of books in the library maintained by them.

Minimum floor wage

96. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is doing regular assessment related to minimum floor wage for employees engaged in company;

(b) if so, the corrective measures to improve its present status;

(c) whether Government has proposed/proposing for regulatory body for monitoring timing, environment, salary, facility provided to the employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. As regards minimum wages in States, there is wide spread disparity due to variations in 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) has already been 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 *w.e.f.* 01.07.2015.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Act 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. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Ratio of unemployment in urban and rural areas

†97. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that unemployment has increased in rural areas as against urban areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the ratio of unemployment in urban and rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per results of two most recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the details of estimated number of employed and unemployed persons on usual status basis in rural and urban areas are given below:

(in crore)

Year		Rural	Urban	Total
2009-10	Employed	33.55	13.00	46.55
	Unemployed	0.51	0.44	0.95
	TOTAL	34.06	13.44	47.50
2011-12	Employed	33.69	13.72	47.41
	Unemployed	0.62	0.44	1.06
	TOTAL	34.31	14.16	48.47

It may be observed that while workforce grew by 0.86 crore persons, unemployed persons also marginally rose from 0.95 crore to 1.06 crore. The unemployment rates by sector is given below:

Unemployment Rates	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	1.6 %	1.7 %
Urban	3.4 %	3.4 %

Employment to unemployed persons

†98. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to provide employment to the unemployed persons;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government till date to provide employment to the increasing number of unemployed persons in the country and the number of unemployed persons who have been provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2007-2012) projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment trends are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the last 3 surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 46.55 crore persons in 2009-10 and to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12 and the sector-wise employment is given below:—

(In crore persons)

Work force by Major Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2009-10
Agriculture and Allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL WORKFORCE	45.91	46.55	47.41

The estimates of workforce by major sectors show an increase in the overall level of employment with an increase in the industry and services sector. The unemployment levels marginally increased from 0.95 crore during 2009-10 to 1.06 crore in 2011-12.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across

Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

According to the Employment Exchange Statistics, 42.76 lakh persons, 34.85 lakh persons and 33.85 lakh persons were placed through employment exchanges during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. In order to facilitate online matching of jobs and provide information about employment opportunities, Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched the National Career Service Portal for transforming the employment services in the country.

Make in India is a new national programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure. The Make in India Project is focusing on 25 priority sectors including aviation, construction, leather, textiles and garments, tourism and hospitality, automobiles, auto- components, food processing, roads and highways, mining, IT and BPM, etc. for generation of employment in the country.

Labour laws for e-commerce companies

99. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that relevant labour laws do not apply on the persons working in the operations of e-commerce companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being proposed to be taken to fill up the gaps in the existing legal system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) E-commerce companies are falling under the state spheres being respective State Governments are appropriate Government within the meaning ID Act, 1947 and also for other Labour Laws as applicable.

(b) Since, it is the State subject, details are not procured/available.

(c) The Central Government has taken recently a number of initiatives for legislative reforms. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing

the relevant provisions of the Central Labour Laws. Ministry has also initiated process of drafting a small Factories Bill for regulating the working and service conditions of small manufacturing units employing less than 40 workers. These reforms will help in catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities in the country, without diluting basic aspects of safety, security and health of workers.

Allotment of mines without approval of the Ministry

†100. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of instances during the last two years in which the States have not taken mandatory approval from the Ministry for allotting mines and the action taken against them; and

(b) the details of efforts made by the Central Government to make the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of Central Government.

(b) To foster transparency and time bound decision making process, Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 2015 came into force *w.e.f* 12th January, 2015 which *inter-alia* includes following salient features:

- (i) The grant of mineral concessions for major minerals only through auction by competitive bidding.
- (ii) The lease period for mining has been enhanced from 30 years to 50 years.
- (iii) Establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas, affected by mining related operations; and mandating the lease holder to contribute a prescribed percentage of royalty to the DMF
- iv. Establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) for regional and detailed exploration; and
- v. Stricter penalty provisions to deter illegal mining.

Persons from UP registered in National Employment Exchange portal

101. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled, youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29, particularly from the State of Uttar Pradesh, registered with the National Employment Exchange portal since its launch;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the job seekers who found desired jobs through this portal till now;

(c) whether Government has formulated any special comprehensive scheme for the job seekers from the State of Uttar Pradesh considering its vastness and size; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per information received from the States, numbers of youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29 including educated, uneducated, skilled and unskilled, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh were 35.54 lakh as on 31st December, 2013. Total number of placement effected through these employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh was 1.3 thousand 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 counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by 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. Around 3.58 crore jobseekers are available on the NCS portal as on 31st January, 2016 of which 2.83 lakh are from Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) To generate more employment in the country, Government has taken various steps like encouraging private sector, 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, which can be availed of by job seekers. 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.

Illegal mining

†102. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the case of illegal mining in the country;

(b) the number of cases of illegal mining detected in Uttar Pradesh in the last ten years;

(c) the action taken in these cases and the fine recovered by Government of Uttar Pradesh, year-wise; and

(d) whether the existing law has not been successful in curbing illegal mining in the country and whether it is required to enforce a strong and effective legislation for curbing illegal mining, if so, the plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) State Governments are empowered, under Section 23C of the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) to make rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals; and, therefore, matters relating to illegal mining come under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments.

However, based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines), the total cases of illegal mining in the country reported from year 2009-10 to 2015-16 (Quarter ending September, 2015) is provided below:

Year-wise details of illegal mining	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Quarter ending Sept-2015)
GRAND TOTAL	69316	78189	94604	98597	88689	97149	48467

(b) and (c) In exercise of the power conferred by section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Government of Uttar Pradesh has published the Uttar Pradesh Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining), Transportation and Storage Rules, 2002. In addition, Uttar Pradesh Government *vide* Order No-5360/77-5-2005-371/05 dated 10.11.2005 has constituted a task force under the chairmanship of District Magistrate to check and curb illegal mining and illegal transportation in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The number of cases of illegal mining and fine recovered by Government of Uttar Pradesh in the last ten years are provided below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Years	No. of cases	Revenue recovered (₹ in lakhs)
06-07	5120	433.27
07-08	4656	469.96
08-09	3874	500.18
09-10	5472	847.67
10-11	6234	1376.71
11-12	6713	1668.35
12-13	9708	3193.98
13-14	8612	2978.35
14-15	9920	2527.35
15-16 (Till January 2016)	10016	2953.67
TOTAL	70,325	16949.49

(d) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which came into effect from 12th January, 2015. The Amendment Act has, *inter-alia*, stringent punitive provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare of the area. Provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

Construction cess

103. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have raised thousands of crores for welfare of urban labourers through construction cess paid by home buyers, but only a fraction of that amount has been spent for the benefits of daily wage earners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make it mandatory to use the labour cess collected by the State Government exclusively for the benefit of labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures.

As per Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the State/UT Governments have constituted State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for welfare of construction workers. Under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, a cess @ 1% of the cost of construction is collected by the State Governments and given to their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board for meeting the expenses on welfare of construction workers.

The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare of construction workers lies with the respective State Governments and State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. The amount of cess collected and spent as furnished by States/UTs upto 31.12.2015 is given as Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The cess fund is to be utilized by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards exclusively for the welfare of Construction Workers in terms of Section-22 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996.

Statement

State-wise position of cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and amount spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected	Amount spent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1117.25	177.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.96	4.56
3.	Assam	205.09	1.82
4.	Bihar	668.17	71.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	539.27	345.44
6.	Goa	69.03	0

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected	Amount spent
7.	Gujarat	1090.62	19.82
8.	Haryana	1514.59	114.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	281.16	24.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	370.66	149.6
11.	Jharkhand	234.41	86.93
12.	Karnataka	3171	157.77
13.	Kerala	1233.97	1152.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62	552.04
15.	Maharashtra	3579.89	213.9
16.	Manipur	21	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	72.75	0.83
18.	Mizoram	30.29	21.08
19.	Nagaland	14.6	1.47
20.	Odisha	892.62	349.03
21.	Punjab	733.62	254.08
22.	Rajasthan	1118	118.03
23.	Sikkim	54.65	10.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	1290.9	511.9
25.	Telangana	231.02	39.31
26.	Tripura	108.4	7.28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2157.8	287.56
28.	Uttarakhand	96.87	15.27
29.	West Bengal	1251.53	461.65
30.	Delhi	1536	174.71
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	32.79	1
32.	Chandigarh	64.49	3.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
34.	Daman and Diu	18.28	0.05
35.	Lakshadweep	3.33	0
36.	Puducherry	71.72	31.2
TOTAL		25477.43	5371.51

Special policy for security of female labourers

†104. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special policy for female labourers and their security;

(b) if so, the details of the said policy;

(c) whether Government has taken any special action for the security of female labourers during the last year and the current year;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The Government has provided various protective measures especially to women workers in various labour laws like the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 wherein the aspects of security, safety, health, restriction of hours of employment are provided. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 also provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature. Under Minimum wages Act, 1948, the wages for workers in the scheduled employments fixed by the appropriate Governments are equally applicable to both men and women. The Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender and the female workers are entitled for same wages as fixed by the appropriate Governments for their male counterparts engaged in the scheduled employments.

Also, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provides maximum maternity leave of 12 weeks to women labourers on completion of 80 working days. A medical bonus of ₹ 3500/- is also provided when no prenatal confinement and post natal care is provided free of charge. Further, there is no distinction between male and female labourers in legislations namely: the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Increase in demand of oil and gas

105. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for oil is to increase in India more than in any other country and the same are projected to reach 10 million barrels a day by 2040;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the natural gas consumption is also expected to triple by that time to 175 billion cubic meters;

(c) whether the domestic production will be hard pressed to meet demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) According to World Energy Outlook-2015, a recent release of International Energy Agency, India's oil demand is estimated to grow by 6 million barrels per day (mb/d), which is the largest projected for any country's oil demand, from 3.8 mb/d in 2014 to 9.8 mb/d by 2040.

(b) According to this report, it has been stated that given the expected availability of international Liquefied Natural Gas at markedly lower prices over the medium term, there is scope for gas demand to rebound and, recover to 68 bcm by 2020, before rising to almost 175 bcm in 2040.

(c) and (d) In order to meet the rising demand of oil and gas, the Government has taken various policy initiatives to enhance oil and gas production including *inter-alia*, approving the Marginal Field Policy, linking the transparent new gas pricing formula to the global market, reassessing the hydrocarbon potential in India's sedimentary basins, appraising about 1.5 million sq. km. of un-appraised basins and setting up of National Data Repository. Further, the Government is encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to supplement domestic investment and technological capabilities in the petroleum sector. The present FDI policy for oil and gas sector allows 100% automatic route for exploration and production subject to the existing sectoral policy and regulatory framework in this sector.

Irregularities in LPG distribution in rural areas

†106. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale irregularity and disorder is rampant in the distribution of LPG in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether policy measures have been taken/are being taken by Government to ensure regular and orderly availability of LPG to the consumers in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has formulated Marketing Discipline Guidelines/ Distributorship Agreement to check the irregularities committed by the LPG distributors. State Governments are also empowered to take action under the Essential Commodity (EC) Act against the erring LPG distributors. The established cases of irregularities during the years 2012-2015 are 5837.

(c) and (d) 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. As on 01.11.2015, there are 17036 LPG distributors in the country, out of which 9667 *i.e.* 56.7 % are partially or fully catering rural segment. 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, a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families for release of new LPG connection is in operation. As on 01.02.2016, total 57,12,383 new LPG connections have been issued to the BPL families under this scheme. As per the scheme, the security deposit (upto ₹ 1600/-) for one cylinder and Pressure Regulator is paid from the CSR fund of 6 Oil Companies namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Oil India Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, GAIL (India) Limited.

Further, OMCs have informed that their LPG distributors endeavour to supply LPG refill normally within seven working days from the date of booking.

**Impact of cut in natural gas prices on
exploration of gas reserves**

107. DR. K.P RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 18 per cent cut in natural gas prices will discourage further investments in exploring and developing new gas reserves;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was the opinion of leading consultants:
and

(c) whether the said move is credit negative for producers like ONGC and Oil India Ltd. as it will lower their revenues and cash flows and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The price of

domestically produced natural gas is calculated and notified as per New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. The presently notified price for the period 1.10.2015 to 31.3.2016 is US\$ 3.82/mmbtu on GCV basis.

Revenue and cash flows associated with the gas production are positively correlated with the gas price and associated investments.

Expansion of co-branded lubricants by IOC

108. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Oil Corporation (IOC) is expanding its portfolio of co-branded lubricants under the Servo tag as leading automakers change tier sales pitch by aggressively pushing extended warranty;

(b) whether the IOC has tied up with various motor manufacturers to jointly launch a range of high performance, co-branded diesel engine oils for commercial vehicles.

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether there are plenty of spurious lubricants available in the same way packaging and name similar to that of IOC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported that with advancement in engine technology and emission norms being more and more stringent, the maintenance of modern automobiles require highly sophisticated and specialized maintenance practices which are available with manufacturer's authorized workshops only. Thus, Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) require specific high performance lubricants suiting their engine/gear designs and metallurgy. IOCL is approached by OEMs for development of lubricants meeting their requirements.

(b) and (c) Many OEMs have tied up with IOCL for launching co-branded high performance diesel engine oils as is being done by OEMs with other oil marketers in the country. Tata Motors Limited and Ashok Leyland Limited, have also tied-up with IOCL for manufacturing of co-branded high performance diesel engine oils for commercial vehicles.

(d) Incidents of marketing spurious lubricants in the brand name of Servo are reported occasionally.

Reworking of budget estimates by ONGC

109. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is now reworking its budget estimates, aiming to bring down oil production cost by US dollar 10 from US dollar 60 a barrel assumed in the field development plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC has set a target to reduce gas production cost by US dollar 1.2 from US dollar 6-7 a unit taken in the plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The financial appraisal of any oil and gas Field Development Plan (FDP) in ONGC is carried out based upon the long-term view of management on oil and gas prices, as the production profiles are projected for next 15-20 years after the investment for development of field.

As per current appraisal guidelines and practice, the financial appraisal of the FDP is being carried out under different scenarios of crude oil and natural gas price prevailing at the time of approval of the FDP.

Further, ONGC is taking following steps to optimize the cost of operations:

(i) Considering the recent fall in crude oil and natural gas price, ONGC is exploring every possibility of increasing the efficiency of operations and reducing the cost in general.

(ii) Efforts are also being made to take advantage of lower cost of services.

(iii) Budget has been formulated taking into account the implications of lower cost of services available in the low crude oil and natural gas price regime.

Fall in brent oil prices

110. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the brent oil prices dropped to US dollar 45.3 threatening to break below US dollar 45 a barrel for the first time since March, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sharp slide in oil prices also spells good news for Government finances since it reduces the outgo on subsidy and leaves more money for allocation to other welfare programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The average monthly price of Brent crude went below the mark of \$45/bbl in the month of November 2015 and is around \$30/bbl presently. The monthly average prices of Brent crude oil in the current financial year is given below:

Month	\$/bbl
April, 2015	59.76
May, 2015	64.32
June, 2015	61.69
July, 2015	56.54
August, 2015	46.64
September, 2015	47.61
October, 2015	48.56
November, 2015	44.29
December, 2015	38.21
January, 2016	30.69
February, 2016 (up to 15.2.2016)	31.54

(c) and (d) Reduction in under-recovery/subsidy burden is a combined result of various factors including reduction in international prices, gradual increase in RSP of Diesel and pricing/economic reforms carried out by the Government. The details of total subsidy/under-recovery on the sale of sensitive petroleum products since 2013-14 are given below:-

Particulars	₹ in crore)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (April-December)
Total subsidy/under recovery	146339	76308	22084
Cash assistance by Government	77211	31302	19801

Increase in demand for bitumen

111. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for bitumen had increased for laying road projects in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of demand and supply;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite making advance bookings, the supply of bitumen gets delayed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for timely and adequate supply of bitumen for uninterrupted execution of road construction projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported increase in demand for bitumen from States. There is overall growth in demand for Bitumen by 7.7% during April 2015 to January 2016 over last year. The demand of bitumen has increased mainly in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. The details of State-wise supply by OMCs during April 2015 to January 2016 *vis-à-vis* April 2014 to January 2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Normally, demand is met timely. However, there had been few instances of delay in supplies in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during first fortnight of February, 2016, due to sudden spurt in demand in Tamil Nadu which affected overall supply in the region. But, immediate steps were taken to mitigate the situation by increasing availability of Bitumen and operating on Sundays also.

Statement*Details of State-wise bitumen sales*

Sl. No.	States	Total Industry Sales Volume (TMT)		
		2015-16 (April-Janaury)	2014-15 (April-Janaury)	% Growth
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.3	4.5	-3.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	196.2	158.3	23.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.9	4.1	212.2

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	27.2	31.6	-13.8
5.	Bihar	153.5	134.7	13.9
6.	Chandigarh	4.2	4.8	-13.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	129.6	117.3	10.5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.9	2.8	-31.5
9.	Daman and Diu	0.6	1.1	-44.5
10.	Delhi	7.3	8.2	-11.3
11.	Goa	16.5	13.4	23.0
12.	Gujarat	339.7	441.6	-23.1
13.	Haryana	128.7	171.7	-25.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40.1	38.0	5.6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.4	36.0	39.8
16.	Jharkhand	131.4	99.7	31.7
17.	Karnataka	164.9	159.5	3.4
18.	Kerala	125.5	112.6	11.5
19.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	198.4	216.1	-8.2
21.	Maharashtra	333.9	278.8	19.7
22.	Manipur	2.0	2.6	-23.1
23.	Meghalaya	15.2	16.1	-5.3
24.	Mizoram	2.2	2.3	-4.9
25.	Nagaland	2.8	4.6	-39.0
26.	Odisha	100.7	84.2	19.6
27.	Puducherry	3.7	3.8	-2.2
28.	Punjab	102.7	156.1	-34.2
29.	Rajasthan	225.1	258.0	-12.7
30.	Sikkim	1.5	1.0	57.9
31.	Tamil Nadu	338.2	264.1	28.0
32.	Telangana	239.2	120.2	99.0
33.	Tripura	10.4	9.6	7.9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	457.8	368.7	24.2
35.	Uttarakhand	56.3	47.0	20.0
36.	West Bengal	171.2	149.9	14.1
GRAND TOTAL		3796.1	3523.1	7.7

Fast tracking of strategic crude oil storage facilities

112. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with international crude prices hitting a low, with the embargo on Iran lifted, India is fast tracking its strategic crude oil storage facilities;

(b) what is the status of bulk crude storage bunkers India had planned to augment its storage capacity of crude oil; and

(c) whether with the likelihood of crude oil prices staying low for long, India is reviewing its acquisitions of new oil blocks abroad, especially Colombia, Venezuela, etc. including contracts for Shale gas from the US fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Keeping in view India's high import-dependence for oil and gas needs and in the interest of our energy security objectives, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has taken up construction of crude oil reserve facilities as a buffer to deal with any disruption in the supply chain due to external reasons.

The location of these facilities is at Visakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), Mangalore (1.5 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT). The facility at Vishakhapatnam has been commissioned. The facilities at other two locations are in the final stage of completion.

(c) To ensure energy security of the country, Indian Public Sector Oil companies have been acquiring oil and gas assets abroad independently or through participating in consortium with other Indian public sector oil companies or foreign oil companies. Indian PSUs have hydrocarbon assets in several countries, including Venezuela, Colombia and the US. The companies make acquisitions after carrying out an exercise of due diligence, including technical and commercial evaluation. The process amongst other things includes consideration of oil and gas reserve, geological studies of the area, current and futuristic oil prices, geo-political and security situations prevailing in that country, assessment of risks involved and suitability of terms and conditions of acquisition.

Linking of subsidy on domestic LPG to individual income

113. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the element of subsidy in PDS kerosene, diesel and domestic LPG;

(b) the number of consumers that have voluntarily given up their subsidy on domestic LPG;

(c) whether Government propose to link subsidy on domestic LPG to individual income of the consumers; and

(d) if so, the details of the plan together with its modalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The price of Diesel has been made market determined by the Government effective 19th October, 2014. Since then, no subsidy is being provided by the Government to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

Regarding Subsidized domestic LPG, after launch of DBTL, its consumers get the LPG cylinders at market price and receive LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts. The present amount of subsidy on Subsidized domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene, as per the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) of 1st February 2016, is as under:

Particulars	₹ per litre/cylinder)	
	PDS Kerosene*	Sub. Domestic LPG (DBTL)^
Under Recovery/Subsidy.	5.11	108.12
Cash Compensation by OMCs, towards 'Uncompensated Costs' charged in RSP	-	47.66
Total Subsidy to the consumer	5.11	155.78

* at Mumbai. ^ at Delhi.

(b) As on 18.02.2016, total 7309003 consumers have voluntarily given up their subsidy on domestic LPG.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided to rationalize the subsidy outgo by excluding such LPG consumers, who or whose spouse have taxable income of ₹ 10 lakh and above during the previous financial year computed (as per the Income Tax Act, 1961) *w.e.f.* 1.1.2016 to enable the Government to utilize the subsidy saved to provide LPG connection to BPL families.

Shifting to uniform licensing regime

114. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to shift to a uniform licensing regime in round X of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), if so, the details thereof and its expected effect on time taken for approvals and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the uniform licensing regime is expected to increase the risk of companies in the absence of assured cost recovery, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans on rationalizing the tax procedure for round X; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government is 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. A prospective bidder takes into account the risk perception while submitting his bid and factors for the same.

Crude oil storage for emergent situation

†115. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had stated in its policy on unified energy in 2006 that the country should have oil reserves for 90 days;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of crude oil is at its lowest level in the last 12 years;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken necessary steps for storage of oil for use in emergency;

(d) if so, the number of days for which the required oil reserves has been set up/is being set-up for being used; and

(e) by when the oil reserves will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In 2006, Expert Committee, constituted by the then Planning Commission *inter-alia* recommended to maintain a reserve, equivalent to 90 days of oil imports for strategic-cum-buffer stock purposes and/or buy options for emergency supplies from neighbouring large storages such as those available in Singapore.

(b) Presently the price of Indian basket crude oil is around \$30/bbl, last recorded below this level in April 2004.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL) is setting up strategic crude oil reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations *viz.* Visakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), Mangalore (1.5 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT). Also, Detailed Project Reports have been prepared for establishing additional crude oil reserves of 12.5 MMT at Chandikhol (3.75 MMT), Padur(2.5 MMT), Rajkot (2.5 MMT) and Bikaner (3.75 MMT).

(d) At present, there is existing tankage of 14.8 MMT of crude oil and 13.7 MMT of petroleum products in the country which provides coverage of approximately 63 days as per consumption. Strategic crude oil reserves of 5.33 MMT being set up in phase-I and strategic crude oil reserve of 12.5 MMT in phase-II will give coverage of approximately 12 days and 28 days respectively as per present consumption.

(e) Vishakhapatnam cavern has been commissioned and filled with crude oil. Mangalore and Padur caverns would be completed by March and May 2016 respectively.

Delay in construction of strategic oil storage facilities

116. SHRI C.M RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for delay in construction of strategic oil storage facilities at Mangalore and Padur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the objective of 5.33 million metric tonnes of crude storage would be defeated due to delay in construction of facilities;

(c) whether there are any plans to increase the storage capacity in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The strategic oil storage facilities at Mangalore and Padur have been mechanically completed. However the pipelines to fill crude oil in these caverns are incomplete due to resistance from local people. MOP&NG is continuously raising the issue with Government of Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir. The strategic oil storage facilities at Visakhapatnam has already been filled with crude oil. The work on pipeline of Mangalore and Padur storage is also going on.

(c) and (d) In order to further increase the Strategic Crude Oil storage capacity, a detailed feasibility report has been prepared for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of strategic crude oil storages in Phase-II at four locations *viz.* Chandikhol (3.75 MMT), Bikaner (3.75 MMT), Rajkot (2.5 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT).

Leakage of confidential documents in Ministry

117. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an episode of spying and theft and leakage of confidential documents has recently taken place in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) since When this has been going on;

(d) whether there is a large network of unscrupulous elements; and

(e) if so, the mechanism being put in place to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) On 18.02.2015, a case of theft of official documents from the Ministry was reported by Crime Branch, Delhi Police, investigating agency in the case. The agency filed a charge sheet in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Patiala House on 17.04.20015 against 13 persons including two Government officials of this Ministry namely Shri Asha Ram, Multi Tasking Staff and Shri Ishwar Singh, Multi Tasking Staff. Both the Government officials involved in the case were placed under suspension.

The Ministry has taken a number of steps for safety of official documents which are as under:—

- (i) It has been reiterated that all officials of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas should strictly follow the procedure prescribed in Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines regarding security of official files and documents.
- (ii) CCTVs have been installed in sensitive locations.
- (iii) All entry/exit points in the corridors have been provided with doors and after office hours only one door is kept open.
- (iv) Recommendation for issuance of entry passes are restricted and Ministry of Home Affairs is also requested to issue passes only on recommendations.
- (v) Security verification of the outsourced staff is enforced.
- (vi) Visitor Management System has been implemented to regulate the entry of visitors.

- (vii) Officers and Staff have been sensitized on various issues/threats related to Departmental Security including cyber security by conducting workshops with the help of Intelligence Bureau.
- (viii) A Joint Secretary level officer has been notified as the Departmental Security Officer.

RSP of petrol and diesel *vis-a-vis* International crude oil price

118. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that though there is drastic fall in world crude oil prices during the last few months, but Government has not reduced the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petrol and diesel as per the decrease in price of crude oil;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will come forward in future to reduce the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petrol and diesel according to the prevailing prices of International crude oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international price and other market conditions.

Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel in the country are based on their respective international price and OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel *viz* Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

Price of crude oil

119. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the per litre rate of petrol and diesel in the country during May, 2014, when crude oil price was 129 dollars per barrel in the international market;

(b) now when price of crude oil at the International markets is 29 dollars, what is the per litre price of petrol and diesel in the country as on 15th February, 2016; and

(c) how much excise duty has been increased during May, 2014 till date?

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 of crude oil and Retail Selling Price of Petrol and Diesel (at Delhi) in May 2014 and February, 2016 is given below:

Month	Indian Basket of Crude oil (\$/bbl)	Petrol (₹/Litre)	Diesel (₹/Litre)
May 2014	106.85	71.41	55.49
February 2016 (up to 15.2.2016)	29.80	59.95	44.68

(c) The details of increase in excise duty on Petrol and Diesel since May 2014 is as under:

Particular	(₹/Litre)	
	Petrol	Diesel
Excise duty as on 1.5.2014	9.48	3.56
Excise duty as on 15.2.2016	21.48	17.33
Increase	12.00	13.77

**Withdrawing LPG subsidy from those having
income of ₹ 10 lakh**

120. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to cut LPG subsidy to all those whose annual income is more than ₹ 10 lakh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) the basis for arriving at the figure of ₹10 lakh to remove gas subsidy; and

(d) how much, through the above means, Government is planning to save and how many connections that Government is expected to cut through the above move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) It is felt that consumers in the higher income bracket should get LPG cylinders at the non subsidized price. Hence, Government has decided to rationalize the subsidy outgo by excluding such LPG consumers from the purview of subsidy, whose or whose spouse have taxable income of ₹ 10 lakh and above during the previous financial year computed as per the Income Tax Act, 1961 *w.e.f.* 1.1.2016.

(d) The approximate annual subsidy saving is likely to be in the range of ₹ 406 crore (approx), assuming an average subsidy of ₹ 169 per cylinder.

Drop in crude oil prices

121. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the prices of crude oil in the international market during the last two years and the reasons for not passing the full benefits of declining prices of crude oil in international market to consumers of petroleum products along with its likely impact on the poor and prices of essential commodities; and

(b) whether the huge drop in the crude oil prices helped the exchequer and oil companies to save more money from the oil subsidy account and if so, the details thereof along with subsidy/cash assistance given by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The monthly average prices of Indian basket of crude oil since January, 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. Further, Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel in the country are based on their respective international prices and OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the

RSP of Petrol and Diesel viz Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

In order to protect the consumers from the fluctuations in the prices in the international market, the Government continues to modulate the RSP of Subsidized domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene and their basic prices have not been revised after 25th June 2011. After launch of DBTL, its consumers get the Domestic LPG cylinders at market determined price and receive LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts.

(b) Reduction in under-recovery/subsidy burden is a combined result of various factors including reduction in international prices, gradual increase in RSP of Diesel and pricing/economic reforms carried out by the Government. The details of total subsidy/under-recovery on the sale of sensitive petroleum products since 2013-14 are given below:-

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	(₹ in crore)
			2015-16 (April-December)
Total subsidy/under recovery	146339	76308	22084
Cash assistance by Government	77211	31302	19801

Statement

*Monthly average prices of Indian Basket of Crude Oil Prices
since the year 2014*

	(\$/bbl)		
	2014	2015	2016
January	105.29	46.59	28.08
February	106.19	56.43	29.80*
March	105.30	55.18	
April	105.56	59.07	
May	106.85	63.82	
June	109.05	61.75	

	2014	2015	2016
July	106.30	56.30	
August	101.89	47.33	
September	96.96	46.10	
October	86.83	46.68	
November	77.58	42.50	
December	61.21	35.68	

*up to 15.2.2016

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.

Non-monetization of marginal oil and gas fields of ONGC and OIL

122. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of marginal oil and gas fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. and Oil India Ltd could not be monetized so far;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring marginal fields to the production at the earliest so as to augment the domestic production of oil and gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd (OIL) have made hydrocarbon discoveries over the time, some of which have not been developed and monetized. The reasons for non-monetization of these discoveries have been attributed to small size of the reserve, isolated locations, development costs, technological constraints, fiscal regime etc. There have been efforts made at different points of time to monetize these marginal fields. ONGC made efforts through outsourcing by entering into service contracts.

In order to monetize the marginal fields Government has approved Marginal Field Policy (MFP) for auctioning 69 Small and Marginal fields of ONGC and OIL.

Marketing freedom to operators of oil and natural gas fields

123. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering providing marketing freedom to operators of oil and natural gas fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering sorting out the regulatory mechanism and fiscal issues including taxation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In the marginal field policy approved recently by the Government, marketing freedom has been provided. In the proposed Uniform Licensing Policy, similar dispensation has been envisaged.

ONGC to add neighbouring reserves to KG deep water project

124. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is planning to add some neighbouring reserves of the company to the KG deep water project so that the overall potential output becomes large and can be exploited using the same infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that ONGC is also working on ways to ensure higher production early on and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) ONGC has submitted Field Development Plan (FDP) to DGH for development of Cluster II in the block KG-DWN-98/2.

Price of petrol and diesel

†125. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even when the price of crude oil in international market was 108 dollar per barrel price of petrol and diesel in India was around 65 and 50 rupees

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

per litre and even when the price of crude oil is around 30 dollar per barrel price of petrol and diesel is more or less at old rates only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the ratio of the price of crude oil and profit of oil companies an year ago and the ratio of the price of crude oil and profit of oil companies at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The price of Indian basket of crude oil was around \$106/bbl in July 2014 and \$30/bbl in February, 2016 (upto 18.2.2016) respectively. A table, indicating the average monthly prices of Indian basket of crude oil and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel (at Delhi) is given below:

Month	Indian Basket of Crude oil (\$/bbl)	Petrol (₹/Litre)	Diesel (₹/Litre)
July 2014	106.30	73.60	57.84
February 2016 (up to 18.2.2016)	30.12	59.63	44.96

Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel in the country are based on their respective international prices and OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel *viz* Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

The overall profits reported by the PSU Oil Marketing Companies during 2014-15 and current year (April-December 2015) *vis-a-vis* Indian Basket of crude oil are as under:

	(₹ in crore)	
	2014-15	April-December 2015
Indian Basket of crude oil (\$/bbl)	84.16	50.91
IOC	5273	9163
HPC	2733	2310
BPC	5085	4883

Help to ONGC for KG deep water project

126. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the KG-DWN-982 is going to test ONGC's ability to undertake deep water project which is more difficult and expensive than the shallow water projects the firm has managed in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC expects Government support in this regard as this is the only big ticket hydrocarbons project in the country just because it is unviable at current prices and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) KG-DWN-98/2 is a deep water block. Exploitation of oil and gas from deep water fields is far more challenging and more capital intensive as compared to exploitation from shallow water fields. ONGC plans to develop KG-DWN-98/2 by using latest state of art offshore technologies, phased development through cluster approach, cost optimization etc.

Government and DGH provide necessary facilitation to all the operators as per the provisions of Production Sharing Contract.

Increase in prices of subsidized LPG cylinders

127. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of subsidized LPG cylinders are increasing every month for the last six months without announcing on media/newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has not made any mechanism to control the prices of LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) After launch of DBTL, its consumers get the Domestic LPG cylinders at market determined price, which is revised by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies as per international price of LPG and market conditions. However, in order to protect the consumers from the fluctuations in the prices in the international market, the Government continues to modulate the subsidized retail selling price of domestic LPG and its basic price has

not been increased since 25th June 2011. Accordingly, subsidy is directly credited into the bank accounts of LPG consumers. The details of market determined price of domestic LPG and its subsidized retail selling price to the consumer during last six months is given below:

Month/Year	Market determined price of 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder at Delhi	Subsidized retail selling price (effective price to consumer upto 12 cylinders per consumer per annum)
September, 2015	517.50	417.82
October, 2015	545.00	417.82
November, 2015	606.50	417.82
December, 2015	608.00	419.26*
January, 2016	657.50	419.33*
February, 2016	575.00	419.22*

*Changes due to revision in LPG distributor commission

Retail facility of petrol and gas to panchayats

†128. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has resolved to provide facility of sale of diesel, petrol and gas in retail to all the Panchayats of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details and number of Panchayats in the country wherein this facility has been provided or gas agency has been sanctioned, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that expansion of Retail Outlet sales network is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels like petrol and diesel throughout the country. Retail Outlets are being set up by them at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up Retail Outlets. Accordingly, Rural Retail Outlets/Kisan Seva Kendras

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are being set up for catering to Rural/Agricultural markets throughout the country at identified locations having sufficient potential and found to be economically viable.

As on 01.01.2016, IOCL has 6530, BPCL has 2418 and HPCL has 2768 Rural Retail Outlets across the country.

As regards LPG distributorship, 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.

As on 01.02.2016, OMCs have appointed 5315 rural Distributors in the Country.

Measures to develop sail and its allied organisations

129. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate measures to develop the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and its allied organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government provides funds and has created adequate facilities to develop infrastructures and other facilities to promote Steel industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the year-wise details of funds allocated during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has undertaken modernization and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 MTPA to 21.4 MTPA at an indicative investment of ₹ 61,870 crore. Besides, a provision of ₹ 10,264 crore has also been made towards investment in mines.

(c) to (e) Steel is a deregulated sector and the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator. Government of India provides generic infrastructure which are used by the steel industry also. Any specific infrastructure required is developed by the concerned steel companies themselves.

As far as funds for the Modernisation and Expansion programme of Steel PSUs are concerned, the same were arranged through internal resources/borrowings by the companies.

Export subsidy to steel exporting companies

130. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steel exporting companies from India are getting export subsidies;

(b) if so, the details about such subsidies paid during the last five years and the respective beneficiary companies; and

(c) what is the amount spent to provide subsidy to steel exporters during the last five years?

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 the above.

Scheme to attract foreign tourists in Gujarat

†131. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to attract foreign tourists towards Kutch and Gir forests of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched a new plan scheme "Swadesh Darshan in 2014-15 for Integrated Development of Circuits around specific themes". Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme 13 circuits have been identified *viz* Coastal, Buddhist, North East India, Himalayan, Krishna, Desert, Spiritual, Ramayana, Tribal, Eco Tourism, Wild Life, Rural and Heritage circuit. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects relating to these thematic circuits in the States/UT Administrations is provided by the Ministry of Tourism subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates.

Foreign tourists visiting India

132. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of foreign tourists who visited the country during the last five years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has any scheme to attract foreign tourists in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The State/UT-wise number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2010-2014 are given in the Statement (*See* below). This information is not available for 2015.

(b) and (c) Various schemes and initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism to attract more foreign tourists in the country are as below:

- (i) **Multi-lingual Tourist Infoline:** The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info Line in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English on 8.2.2016. The multi-lingual helpdesk in the designated languages provide support service in terms of providing information relating to Travel and Tourism in India and assist the callers with advice on action to be taken during times of distress while travelling in India and if need be alert the concerned authorities. The languages handled by the contact centers include ten International languages besides English and Hindi, namely, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.
- ii. **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 2015, a total of 4,45,300 e-TV holders visited India indicating the success of the new online process.

- iii. **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.

- iv. **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 new Scheme has been launched for the development and beautification of pilgrimage sites to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by religious sentiments and to augment tourism infrastructure at places of pilgrimage to facilitate pilgrims/tourists. Cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwaraka, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development under the scheme.

Statement

The State/UT-wise number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2010-2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14615	15814	17538	14742	17235

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2.	Andhra Pradesh	322825	264563	292822	69552	66333
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3395	4753	5135	10846	5204
4.	Assam	15157	16400	17543	17638	21537
5.	Bihar	635722	972487	1096933	765835	829508
6.	Chandigarh	39333	37181	34130	40124	28365
7.	Chhattisgarh	1586	3973	4172	3886	7777
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1698	1412	1234	1582	1799
9.	Daman and Diu	5139	4484	4607	4814	4620
10.	Delhi	1893650	2159925	2345980	2301395	2319046
11.	Goa	441053	445935	450530	492322	513592
12.	Gujarat	130739	166042	174150	198773	235524
13.	Haryana	106433	130435	233002	228200	547367
14.	Himachal Pradesh	453616	484518	500284	414249	389699
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	48099	71593	78802	60845	86477
16.	Jharkhand	15695	72467	31909	45995	154731
17.	Karnataka	380995	574005	595359	636378	561870
18.	Kerala	659265	732985	793696	858143	923366
19.	Lakshadweep	1512	567	580	371	514
20.	Madhya Pradesh	250430	269559	275930	280333	316195
21.	Maharashtra	5083126	4815421	2651889	4156343	4389098
22.	Manipur	389	578	749	1908	2769
23.	Meghalaya	4177	4803	5313	6773	8664
24.	Mizoram	731	658	744	800	836
25.	Nagaland	1132	2080	2489	3304	3679
26.	Odisha	50432	60722	64719	66675	71426
27.	Puducherry	50964	52298	52931	42624	83291
28.	Punjab	137122	150958	143805	204074	255449
29.	Rajasthan	1278523	1351974	1451370	1437162	1525574
30.	Sikkim	20757	23602	26489	31698	49175

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
31.	Tamil Nadu	2804504	3373870	3561740	3990490	4657630
32.	Tripura	5212	6046	7840	11853	26688
33.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	153966	75171
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1732707	1887095	1994495	2054420	2909735
35.	Uttarakhand	127258	124653	124555	97683	101966
36.	West Bengal	1192187	1213270	1219610	1245230	1375740
	TOTAL	17910178	19497126	18263074	19951026	22567650

NA: Not Applicable

**Funds allocated to states for development
of tourism sector**

133. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate measures to develop the tourism sector in the country and make it very attractive, affordable and easy for both international and domestic tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government provides funds and facilities for various States/UTs to develop infrastructures and other essential facilities to promote tourism industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise and year-wise funds allocated in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has taken various initiatives to develop the tourism sector in the country to make it very attractive, affordable and easy for both international and domestic tourists.

The MOT has launched following two new plan schemes pursuant to the Budget 2014-15 announcements:

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

Thirteen theme based circuits *i.e.* North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage 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, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The 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 list of number of projects and amount sanctioned under various schemes including Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 31st December, 2015) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

MOT also promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country.

As part of the promotional activities, MOT releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets as well as produces publicity material under the Incredible India brand-line to promote various tourism products and destinations of India.

Besides above, the MOT has taken various initiatives to attract more foreign tourist in the country. The details are as under:

- (i) Launch of e-Tourist Visa for citizens of 113 countries.
- (ii) Development and promotion of “Niche Tourism” products.
- (iii) Creating an increased pool of trained man power in Hospitality Tourism sectors for delivery of quality service to the tourist.
- (iv) ‘Welcome Booklet’ with information on Dos and Don’ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- (v) The MOT has launched a 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline, available on toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363. This helpline provides assistance/support to domestic and international tourists in ten international languages namely Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, besides Hindi and English. It is intended to provide a sense of security to the tourists.

- (vi) The MOT provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including fairs, festivals and tourism related events as per the relevant scheme guidelines.

Statement

The list of number of projects and amount sanctioned under various schemes including Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 31st December, 2016).

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
2011-12			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	486.35
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	2	781.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	2982.18
3.	Assam	5	1107.46
4.	Chandigarh	2	25.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	35.00
6.	Delhi	4	272.30
7.	Goa	1	497.84
8.	Gujarat	2	5174.87
9.	Haryana	5	80.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	47.20
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	16856.59
12.	Jharkhand	6	4814.42
13.	Kerala	7	2375.69
14.	Karnataka	5	2195.81
15.	Maharashtra	5	8222.25
16.	Manipur	5	3073.42
17.	Meghalaya	3	50.00
18.	Mizoram	6	1340.92

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7	3567.90
20.	Nagaland	11	6277.01
21.	Odisha	5	1175.39
22.	Puducherry	4	30.00
23.	Punjab	1	423.38
24.	Rajasthan	1	500.00
25.	Sikkim	8	2515.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	5	2047.36
27.	Telangana	7	3746.38
28.	Tripura	6	1543.52
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11	5100.56
30.	Uttarakhand	12	9774.00
31.	West Bengal	9	2814.21
TOTAL		188	89933.68

2012-13

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6278.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6612.50
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	1	500.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	2461.91
11.	Goa	2	50.00
12.	Gujarat	1	486.75
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00
16.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
17.	Kerala	6	7826.53
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	5	7914.79
21.	Manipur	7	3595.62
22.	Meghalaya	1	17.94
23.	Mizoram	3	49.15
24.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20989.75
25.	Nagaland	11	4556.66
26.	Odisha	2	61.30
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	2	50.00
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	13	7020.18
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97
32.	Telangana	5	4191.34
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15
35.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47
36.	West Bengal	3	4694.46
TOTAL		158	103358.79

2013-14

1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	14	11109.85
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	5768.98
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	8	1487.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54
16.	Jharkhand	1	500.00
17.	Kerala	10	4065.63
18.	Karnataka	8	3228.71
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18
21.	Manipur	8	7234.84
22.	Meghalaya	3	46.90
23.	Mizoram	10	4711.16
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29
25.	Nagaland	11	5222.01
26.	Odisha	12	6543.08
27.	Puducherry	1	4848.16
28.	Punjab	2	1038.86
29.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71
30.	Sikkim	14	10485.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	8	3370.07
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32
35.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00
TOTAL		234	154080.19

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	3	3568.11
5.	Bihar	3	4220.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54
10.	Delhi	0	0.00
11.	Goa	1	879.04
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	3	121.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50
16.	Jharkhand	0	0.00
17.	Kerala	0	0.00
18.	Karnataka	1	5000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	0	0.00
21.	Manipur	7	14752.51
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	3	4879.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54
25.	Nagaland	10	5980.20
26.	Odisha	3	6488.34
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3	4831.98
29.	Rajasthan	2	149.93

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
30.	Sikkim	8	5200.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	4	504.36
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05
35.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		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.

*Projects sanctioned in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015)
under Swadesh Darshan.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
2014-15				
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17
TOTAL				153.00

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66

1	2	3	4	5
2.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking-Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38
5.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
6.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Kerala	Gavi-Patha-Namthitta-Vagamon-Thekkady	99.22
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Wild Life Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna–Mukundpur–Sanjay–Dubri–Bandhavgarh–Kanha–Mukki–Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Wildlife Circuit of Assam	95.67
12.	North-East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala–Sipahijala–Melaghar–Udaipur–Amarpur–Tirthamukh–Mandirghat–Dumboor–NarikelKunja–Gandachara–Ambassa	99.59
13.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl, Reike and South Zote	94.91
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit–Udaipur–Digha–Shankarpur–Tajpur–Mandarmani–Fraserganj–Bakkhlai–Henry Island	85.39
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under “Swadesh Darshan” Scheme	85.28
TOTAL				1330.82

Projects sanctioned in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015) under PRASAD.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and project	Amount Sanctioned
2014-15		
Bihar		
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29
Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93

Sl. No.	Name of the State and project	Amount Sanctioned
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
Odisha		
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
TOTAL		78.58
2015-16		
Punjab		
1.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
Rajasthan		
2.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
Andhra Pradesh		
3.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36
Assam		
4.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98
Bihar		
5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54
TOTAL		150.77

Incidents against foreign tourists

134. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of reported incidents against foreign tourists in the country in the last three years;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to ensure the safety and security of tourists in the country, particularly women, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to disseminate information to foreign tourists regarding safety and security measures available to them across the country; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data regarding crime against foreign or domestic tourists. However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs has started collecting data on crime against foreign tourists since 2014. Hence data on crime against foreign tourist prior to 2014 is not available with NCRB. The total numbers of cases registered under crime against foreign tourists were 384 during 2014. The State-wise/UT-wise number of reported incidents against foreign tourist during 2014 is at the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The steps taken by Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists are as below:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English on 8.2.2016. This service is available on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 and operational 24x7 (all days) in a year offering a “multi-lingual helpdesk” in the designated languages to provide support service in terms of providing information relating to Travel and Tourism in India to the domestic and International tourists and to assist the callers with advice on action to be taken during times of distress while travelling in India and if need be alert the concerned authorities. The languages handled by the Tourist Helpline include ten International languages besides English and Hindi, namely, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The calls made by tourists (both international and domestic) while in India will be free of charge.
- (ii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon’ble Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (iii) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.
- (iv) The National Tourism Ministers’ Conference was convened on 18th July, 2013 and 21st August 2014 in New Delhi which resolved that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the

safety and security of tourists, especially women. The State Governments/ UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

- (v) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (vi) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents happening involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism posts an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- (vii) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September 2014. These guidelines were sent to the State Governments/ Union Territories and other relevant authorities to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists. The Guidelines are indicative references that may be useful to the States in sharing or adopting the best practices and design their domestic measures to better protect tourists. In addition to these guidelines “Tips to Travellers” are also offered to make the visit of tourists to Incredible India, a memorable experience.

Statement

State-wise/ UT-wise number of reported incidents against foreign tourist during 2014.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Crimes Committed against Foreign Tourists
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	66
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	6

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	11
13.	Kerala	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2
15.	Maharashtra	25
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	31
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2
25.	Telangana	2
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	4
TOTAL STATES		245
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi UT	135
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	2
TOTAL UTs		139
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		384

Foreign tourists' arrivals in Uttar Pradesh

135. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details of the Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) during last five years, particularly to the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government had taken any initiative to increase the infrastructure to accommodate more Foreign Tourists; and

(d) if so, the amount spent in this direction to increase the infrastructure assets and details of the infrastructure created?

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

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 6.31 million, 6.58 million, 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively. Ministry of Tourism does not compile State/UT-wise FTAs. However, the Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs), as differentiated from FTAs, to the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 were 1.73 million, 1.89 million, 1.99 million, 2.05 million and 2.91 million, respectively. The figure of FTVs to the State of Uttar Pradesh for 2015 is not available.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/UTs for overall development of tourism infrastructure.

The number of projects and amounts released under Product/Infrastructure Development of Destination and Circuit (PIDDC) Scheme of the Ministry during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as below:

Year	No. of Projects sanctioned	Amount Released (₹ in lakh)
2010-11	143	57413.62
2011-12	142	61968.13
2012-13	125	45177.99
2013-14	206	30395.86
2014-15	67	10216.75

This scheme has since been delinked for States from Union of India support from 2015-16.

During 2014-15, 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. Under this scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has released ₹ 30.59 crore and ₹ 266.15 crore to different States/UTs during 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively.

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, Dwaraka, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development under the scheme. During 2014-15 and 2015-16 the Ministry has released ₹ 15.60 crore and ₹ 30.15 crore, respectively for development of the identified cities.

Financial assistance to Puducherry under PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan Scheme

136. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and project-wise details of Central Financial Assistance provided to Puducherry for tourism projects in the last five years;

(b) the project-wise status of each of the project undertaken in the last five years;

(c) whether infrastructure schemes such as PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan Scheme have been introduced in Puducherry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount so far spent under the above two schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) During the last five years (2010-11 to 2014-15) the following 03 projects were sanctioned for the Union Territory of Puducherry for a total amount of ₹ 98.59 crores:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Status
1.	Development of Kirumampakkam lake at Puducherry as tourist destination	500.00	Dropped by the UT Admn.
2.	Development of Puducherry as a Mega Tourism Circuit	4511.00	Ongoing
3.	Development of Recreational Parks/ Gardens and tourist amenities around Yanam Tower, Development of Oussudu lake and Arikamedu and lighting of heritage monuments and buildings	4848.16	Ongoing
GRAND TOTAL		9859.16	

(c) and (d) Under Swadesh Darshan scheme, 13 circuits *viz.* 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. Projects relating to these thematic circuits in any States or Union Territory, including the UT of Puducherry are eligible for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the scheme subject to availability of funds and the relevant scheme guidelines. Under PRASAD scheme, presently no pilgrimage site in Puducherry is identified. Identification of sites under this scheme is a continuous process subject to availability of funds and the relevant scheme guidelines.

Cruise tourism in the country

137. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase cruise tourism in the country, considering its vast coastline;

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

(c) the amount of funds the Centre has allocated for financial assistance in any of the schemes relating to the promotion of cruise tourism; and

(d) the locations that have identified for cruise tourism and the list of parameters on the basis of which these locations have been selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cruise Tourism is one of the growing areas of travel in the country. The Ministry of Tourism has identified Cruise Tourism as one of the Niche Tourism Products and has constituted a Task Force for promotion of Cruise Tourism.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism infrastructure including infrastructure related to development of Cruise Tourism under relevant scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds. The details of projects sanctioned during the last five years for development of cruise tourism infrastructure are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of projects sanctioned for development of cruise tourism
infrastructure during the last five years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
Goa		
2014-15		
1.	Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust (Central Agency)	879.04
Kerala		
2011-12		
1.	Development of Cruise Passenger Facilitation Centre at Cochin Port. Cochin.	461.30
2012-13		
1.	Development of dedicated cruise berthing facilities at Cochin Port (Central Agency Project)	2243.32
Tamil Nadu		
2012-13		
1.	Cruise Passenger Facilitation Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port. (Central Agency)	1724.66

Establishment of special tourist zones in the country

†138. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to establish special tourists zones in the country;

(b) if so, whether State-wise areas have been identified for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details of those State/areas;

(d) whether areas of Madhya Pradesh have been included in these areas; and

(e) if so, the details of selected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism does not have any scheme to establish special tourists zones in the country.

However, under the new plan scheme 'Swadesh Darshan' the Ministry of Tourism grants CFA for integrated development of tourist circuits around specific themes. Thirteen thematic circuits viz. 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 under the scheme and 15 projects for a total estimated cost of ₹ 1330.82 crore have been sanctioned in the scheme. State-wise list of projects is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of projects under special tourist zones in the country.

				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66
2.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking-Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-	98.05

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
			Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38
5.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
6.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Kerala	Gavi-Patha-Namthitta-Vagamon-Thekkady	99.22
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
10.	Wild Life Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Wildlife Circuit of Assam	95.67
12.	North-East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa	99.59
13.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl, Reike and South Zote	94.91
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit—Udaipur-Digha—Shankarpur—Tajpur—Mandarmani—Fraserganj—Bakhlai-Henry Island	85.39
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under “Swadesh Darshan” Scheme	85.28
TOTAL				1330.82

Performance of medical tourism sector

†139. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of medical tourism sector in India is not going on as per its capacity and target;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether special efforts are being carried out or would be carried out to develop the performance of medical tourism sector as per its capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India and percentage of tourists coming for medical purposes during 2009-2014 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) In order to provide dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical Tourism, Wellness Tourism and Yoga, Ayurveda Tourism and any other format of Indian systems of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted. The Board shall work as an umbrella organization that governs and promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner. The Ministry of Tourism would drive the promotion of medical and wellness tourism and will act as a facilitator and support the medical/wellness segment in promoting tourism and in promoting India as a medical and wellness destination. The Board held its first meeting on 13th January 2016 and decided to constitute Sub-Committees to work towards promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes Medical Tourism for boosting inflow of foreign tourists in a holistic manner, *inter alia*, by running campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line; conducting Road Shows, Know India Seminars; participating in major international tourism fairs and exhibitions and also supporting Events/Seminars/Conferences which have focus on health and medical tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism also produces brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material for promotion of Medical and Health Tourism.

The Government of India has introduced Medical Visa for the foreign patients who come to India for their medical treatment.

Statement

Foreign tourist arrivals in India and percentage of tourists coming for medical purpose during 2009-2014.

Year	Total FTAs (in numbers)	% Share of tourists coming for medical purposes
2009	5167699	2.2
2010	5775692	2.7
2011	6309222	2.2
2012	6577745	2.6
2013	6967601	3.4
2014*	7679099	2.4

* In the year 2014 the number of FTAs who came on Medical visa (including Medical Attendant).

Grant of community forest right titles

140. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of community forest right titles and total land area granted till date against projected targets;

(b) whether there have been instances of imposition of royalty by State Governments on Minor Forest Products (MFP), if so, details thereof and corrective action taken;

(c) whether Government plans allowing sale of Minor Forest Products in open market along with sale to Government agencies, if so, the details thereof and timeline for same and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government plans to introduce price support for Minor Forest Products, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) A statement, showing State-wise number of community forest rights titles as per information received from the States, is Statement (*See* below). Extent of forest land for which these titles have been distributed (in acre) is 26,54,655.76.

(b) This Ministry has not received any communication regarding imposition of royalty by State Governments on Minor Forest Produce (MFP).

(c) and (d) The Government of India through Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched a scheme called "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP" during 2013-14 to ensure fair returns to the forest dwellers for the produce collected by them from the forests. The Collector is free to sell the produce in the open market or to a designated agency by the State Government. In the event market price falls the Collector can recover costs through MSP by selling it to the designated agency. This mechanism is operational for 10 identified MFPs in eight States which produces them in large quantities.

Above scheme was launched in the year 2013-15. The scheme has been notified to be implemented in States having Schedule V areas namely Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. Under the scheme, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the month of July, 2015 has fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the ten (10) Minor Forest Produce (MFP). The details are as under:—

(i)	Tamarind	₹ 22/- per kg.
(ii)	Honey	₹ 132/- per kg.
(iii)	Gum Karaya	₹ 108/- per kg.
(iv)	Karanj Seed	₹ 21/- per kg.
(v)	Sal Seed	₹ 10/- per kg.
(vi)	Mahuwa Seed	₹ 22/- per kg.
(vii)	Sal Leaves	₹ 21/- per kg.
(viii)	Chironjee Pods with seeds	₹ 100/- per kg.
(ix)	Myrobalan	₹ 11/- per kg.
(x)	Lac	
	1. Rangini	₹ 230/- per kg.
	2. Kusumi	₹ 320/- per kg.

Statement

State-wise number of community forest right titles granted till date

Sl. No.	State	Community forest right titles distributed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,107
2.	Assam	860
3.	Gujarat	3,875
4.	Himachal Pradesh	108
5.	Jharkhand	1,434
6.	Karnataka	144
7.	Madhya Pradesh	21,909
8.	Maharashtra	3,436
9.	Odisha	5,004
10.	Rajasthan	69

1	2	3
11.	Telangana	744
12.	Tripura	55
13.	Uttar Pradesh	843
14.	West Bengal	741
TOTAL		41,329

Extinction of primitive and aboriginal tribes

141. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of primitive and aboriginal tribes existing in the country along with their population;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that several primitive and aboriginal tribes along with their culture are getting extinct in the country;

(c) if so, the State-wise steps taken in order to address this problem along with allocation and utilization of funds done for the same during last three years; and

(d) the State-wise details of complaints received against exploitation of the population of these tribes and the action taken against the same during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) There are 75 tribal groups identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) living in 18 States and one UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As per the information received from the office of the Registrar General, India, out of these 75 PVTGs, 40 PVTGs have appeared as the main Scheduled Tribes whereas remaining 35 are the sub-groups/synonyms/sections of the main Scheduled Tribes. As per the procedure adopted by office of the RGI, Census data of only 40 PVTGs appearing as main Scheduled Tribes are tabulated and published and data on PVTGs notified as sub tribes are not published separately, but merged with the concerned main Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, Statement-I showing state-wise population as per census 2011 of the 40 PVTGs, as received from the office of the RGI is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Apart from the schemes being implemented by the line Ministries/Departments and State Governments and UT of A&N Islands administration, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme *viz.* Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) for the overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme aims at the socio- economic development of PVTGs in a holistic manner by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that the quality of life of PVTGs is improved and a visible impact is made. The funds under this scheme are made available to the States/UTs having PVTG population in accordance with Conservation cum Development (CCD) plan. The funds released to States/UTs/ NGOs and utilized in this regard, during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) No Such complaint has been received in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Statement-I

States/UT wise population of PVTGs as per 2011 Census

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribes identified as PVTG by MoTA	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kondareddis	107747
		2.	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	4811
2.	Bihar	3.	Asur	4129
		4.	Birhor	377
		5.	Birjia	208
		6.	Korwa	452
		7.	Mal Paharia	2225
		8.	Parhaiya	647
		9.	Sauria Paharia	1932
		10.	Savar	80

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Jharkhand	3a.	Asur	22459
		4a.	Birhor	10726
		5a.	Birjia	6276
		6a.	Korwa	35606
		7a.	Mal Paharia	135797
		8a.	Parhaiya	25585
		9a.	Sauria Paharia	46222
		10a.	Savar	9688
4.	Gujarat	11.	Padhar	30932
		12.	Siddi (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	8661
5.	Karnataka	13.	Jenu Kuruba	36076
6.	Kerala	14.	Koraga	14794
		15.	Kadar	2949
		16.	Kattunayakan	18199
		17.	Koraga	1582
		18.	Kurumbas	2586
7.	Madhya Pradesh	19.	Baiga	414526
		20.	Kamar	666
8.	Chhattisgarh	19a.	Baiga	89744
		20a.	Kamar	26530
9.	Manipur	21.	Maram	27524
10.	Odisha	22.	Birhor	596
		23.	Didayi	8890
		24.	Juang	47095
		25.	Lodha	9785
		26.	Mankirdia	2222
11.	Tamil Nadu	27.	Irular	189661
		28.	Kattunayakan	46672

1	2	3	4	5
		29.	Kota (excluding Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunveli district)	308
		30.	Kurumbas (in the Nilgiri district)	6823
		31.	Paniyan	10134
		32.	Toda (excluding Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunveli district)	2002
12.	Tripura	33.	Riang	188220
13.	Uttar Pradesh	34.	Buksa	4710
		35.	Raji	1295
14.	Uttrakhand	34a.	Buksa	54037
		35a.	Raji	690
15.	West Bengal	36.	Birhor	2241
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.	Jarawas	380
		38.	Onges	101
		39.	Sentinelese	15
		40.	Shompens	229

Statement-II

The funds released and utilised by States/UTs/NGOs during last three years

Scheme: Development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.000	3000.000	2000.000
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	75.000	0.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	2011.694	1422.900	2223.750
4.	Gujarat	700.000	1000.000	1091.000
5.	Jharkhand	645.976	378.208	301.326

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
6.	Kerala	0.000	600.000	600.000
7.	Karnataka	707.372	26.679	8.584
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4350.000	4500.000	4272.940
9.	Maharashtra	28.300	2610.000	1900.000
10.	Manipur	100.000	100.000	47.500
11.	Odisha	3260.000	2000.000	2500.000
12.	Rajasthan	1500.000	700.000	1500.000
13.	Tamil Nadu	1446.658	2026.757	128.349
14.	Tripura	700.000	950.000	826.540
15.	Telangana	0.000	0.000	600.000
16.	Uttarakhand	400.000	0.000	0.000
17.	West Bengal	0.000	1300.000	0.000
TOTAL		17850.000	20689.544	17999.989

**Preservation of cultural life of tribals
of Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

142. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to have the cultural life of the tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands preserved and projected in its glorious form, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plans to highlight the struggle of locals tribals for freedom including the battle of Aberdeen, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports documentation and preservation of tribal culture. As a part of the scheme of "Research, Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others", financial assistance is extended to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) established in eighteen States and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In addition to the above, in 2014-15 this Ministry has launched Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana as a strategic approach and one of the focus areas of this strategy is tribal culture. Ministry of Culture, Government of India through the Zonal Cultural Centres has also organized

several programmes on folk, tribal culturrs, festivals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the preservation of cultural life of the Tribals. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has undertaken various projects for the preservation of tribal culture in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, including study on the language of particularly vulnerable tribes. Andaman and Nicobar Administration encourage tribal communities to showcase the rich culture heritage of Nicobarese in the Island Tourism Festival at Port Blair, every year.

(b) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has apprised that a Memorial has been constructed at the entrance of the Water Sports Complex at Port Blair in the memory of those Great Andamanese, who had laid down their lives in the famous Battle of Aberdeen fought on 17th May 1859 against Britishers and a solemn function is organized every year on this day. Ministry of Culture, through its autonomous organization namely Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, had organized a theatre show namely “Aberdeen Ki Ladai” performed by rural artistes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the year 2006 at Kolkata and Santiniketan.

Funds released for hostels for ST girls and boys

†143. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quantum of funds released during the last three years for the construction of hostels and vocational training centres for the boys and girls belonging to the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the percentage of success as per the prescribed target, towards which the scheme is heading;

(c) whether it is a fact that the impediments of funds released by the Central Government is affecting the success of this scheme; and

(d) the details of the students beneficiaries under this scheme during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds for Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls. It also provides Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs. While the Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not provide funds for construction of Vocational Training Centres, it provides for running such centres through the State Governments and Voluntary Organizations. These schemes do not prescribe any target. However, the State Governments are encouraged to give preference to those Vocational Training Centres who show better employability of their students.

(c) No, Sir. Funds are released provided the recipient organization fulfils the conditions prescribed in the scheme.

(d) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State-wise funds released during last years to construct hostels and vocational training centres for ST girls and boys

(A) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2014-15.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds Released		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	279.81	846.73	800.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1000.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	133.77	2645.67
4.	Gujarat	187.06	939.33	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	480.47
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	101.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	322.00	2000.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	553.45	1599.63
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2291.57	0.00	5305.00
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2631.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	190.00
12.	Mizoram	0.00	2289.43	574.70
13.	Nagaland	0.00	810.95	300.00
14.	Odisha	1697.50	0.00	500.00
15.	Rajasthan	1750	3096.87	3132.00
16.	Sikkim	460.29	0.00	721.54
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	112.73	0.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	126.00
19.	Tripura	883.77	1906.01	1797.62
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	222.94
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	75.00
22.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	600.00
23.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	62.92	0.00	0.00
24.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	0.00	0.00	304.99
25.	Mizoram University	437.08	0.00	195.01
TOTAL		8050.00	11112.27	25201.57

(B) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during last three years and current financial year *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2014-15.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds Released		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Assam	89.00	276.21	485.70
2.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	88.00	150.74	0.00
4.	Mizoram	88.00	69.68	0.00
TOTAL		265.00	496.63	485.70

Statement-II

Details of the students beneficiaries under the scheme during last three years

(A) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme of vocational training in tribal areas during 2012-13 to 2015-16.

		(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Assam	1360	2300	1300
2.	Gujarat	0	0	0
3.	Karnataka	80	120	200
4.	Madhya Pradesh	587	0	0
5.	Meghalaya	160	160	100
6.	Mizoram	500	0	0
7.	Nagaland	80	0	340
TOTAL		2767	2580	1940

(B) No. of Beneficiaries under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for welfare of STs.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Hostel	2085	7343	11447

Increasing cases of infant deaths at tribal settlements in Attappady, Kerala

144. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increased cases of infant deaths, miscarriages and neonatal deaths occurred in 2015 at tribal settlement in Attappady in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken for the proper implementation of the on going Government sponsored tribal welfare schemes in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Government of Kerala has reported that the incidence of infant/neonatal death have been reduced in Attappady area of Palakkad District during 2015 as compared to the year 2013 and 2014. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Items	Jan to Dec. 2013	Jan to Dec. 2014	Jan to Dec. 2015
1.	Neo natal and infant death	31	15	14
2.	2-5 Years death	6	0	2
3.	Abortion	77	53	34
4.	Still birth	2	2	3

(b) In order to improve the nutritional status of mothers, inter-sectoral actions and community level actions including the running of community kitchens has started in Attappadi. Other activities including the measures for increasing the agriculture of locally acceptable food grains, vegetable cultivation, income generation activities etc. has started through concerned departments. Supplementary nutrition programme for the children, pregnant and lactating mothers has strengthened through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme.

Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide affordable health care services to the people including tribal population lies with State/UT Governments. Besides immediate, short-term measures and special activities undertaken by the State Government, the Central Government under the National Health Mission (NHM), supports the States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including setting up/upgrading public health facilities, augmenting health human resource on contractual basis for provision of equitable, affordable healthcare to all its citizens particularly the poor and vulnerable population including tribal population based on requirements posted by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Under NHM, all Tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) and these districts are to receive more resources per capita under the NHM as compared to the rest of the districts in the State. These districts also receive focused attention and supportive supervision. Norms for infrastructure, Human resource, ASHAs, MMUs etc. under NHM are relaxed for tribal and hilly areas. Palakkad is a High Priority Districts.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports various initiatives such as promoting nutritional foods, encouraging kitchen gardens and green leafy vegetables, periodic de-worming and ensuring safe drinking water. Health is also a thrust area under the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, a new strategic initiative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Tribals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

145. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tribe-wise number of tribals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the religion they follow;

(b) whether the policy of keeping Jarawa and Sentinelese tribes yielded any positive result for their progress and preservation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has brought out any literature highlighting the tribal struggle for freedom in Andamans; and

(d) whether there are any special plans for the education and health, specially for their next generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Tribe-wise population of Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands as per Census 2011 is given below:

Tribes	Population
Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojjigiyab, Juwai, Kol	44
Jarawas	380
Nicobarese	27168
Onges	101
Sentinelese	15
Shom Pens	229

Based on information received from the Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Andaman and Nicobar (A & N) Administration, Nicobarese follow Islam and Christianity.

(b) Yes, Sir. The A & N Administration has opened various channels of communication with the Jarawas so as to ascertain their present concerns as well as their future needs within the framework of Government of India's Policy. This has yielded promising results in terms of the communities' greater confidence in sharing information relating to poaching, encroachment and other forms of abuse they have had to face.

With regard to Sentinelese tribes, the A & N Administration has adopted an 'eyes-on and hands-off' policy to ensure that no poachers enter into the island. A

protocol of Circumnavigation of the North Sentinel Island has been made and notified in consultation with Government of India, which have yielded meaningful results.

(c) A Memorial has been constructed at the entrance of the Water Sports Complex at Port Blair in the memory of those Great Andamanese who had laid down their lives in the famous Battle of Aberdeen fought on 17th May, 1859 against the Britishers and a solemn function is organized every year on this day.

(d) As of now, there are no special plans for the education and health, especially for the next generation of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in A & N Islands. However, following measures have been taken:

(1) Health

- Exclusive medical wards in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) located near the Jarawa Reserve at Tushnabad, Kadamtala and GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair have been set up for treatment of Jarawas. Such wards are also declared as Tribal Reserve under the Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation, 1956 to prevent any interaction of the unauthorised non-tribals with the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- Medical Sub Centres have been established by the A & N Administration at Dugong Creek in Little Andaman and Strait Island for providing health care facilities to the Onges and Andamanese tribes.
- Health card of each individual of PVTGs is maintained by Tribal Welfare Officers of Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samitie (AAJVS)/Medical Sub Centres and are regularly updated.
- The expertise available with the Central Government Institutions like Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC), the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and GB Pant Hospital is utilized for the wellbeing of the PVTGs from time to time.
- Nutritional supplements are being provided to the pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants belonging to Onge and Andamanese tribes through AAJVS.
- Currently Shompen/Nicobari/Onges patients are airlifted to Port Blair for treatment in case of emergency from Campbell Bay and Dugong Creek by the A & N Administration through the existing fleet of Helicopters.

(2) Education

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following Educational Schemes for Scheduled Tribe students across the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

1. Umbrella Scheme (consisting of the following sub-schemes)
 - (a) Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST students
 - (b) Post Matric Scholarships for ST students
 - (c) Constructions of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls
 - (d) Ashram Schools
 - (e) Vocational Training Centre.
2. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students consisting of the following sub-schemes:
 - (a) Top Class Education for ST students,
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students.
3. National Overseas Scholarships for ST Students.
 - The A & N Administration through AAJVS extends all financial support to the tribal students of Onge and Andamanese communities for their education at the primary, middle and higher secondary levels. Exclusive Middle level schools have been established in the tribal settlements for Onges at Dugong Creek, Little Andaman and for Andamanese at Strait Islands. Informal education system has been introduced amongst the Jarawas and Onges children through bilingual bicultural curriculum developed by Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research Institute (ANTRI) and AAJVS.

Amount spent by trified to procure tribal products

146. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount spent by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) to procure tribal products during the last three years;

(b) what is the exact amount passed on to tribal artisans/producers against the purchase of these products during the last three years;

(c) whether the TRIFED or the Ministry has taken any concrete steps to ensure that a fair price for tribal products is passed on to the tribal artisans/producers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The amount spent by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) to procure

tribal products during the last three years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Purchase (₹ in lakhs)
1.	2012-13	943.74
2.	2013-14	1049.62
3.	2014-15	891.05

(b) The amount passed on to tribal artisans/producers against the purchase of these products during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Purchase (₹ in Lakhs)
1.	2012-13	525.69
2.	2013-14	578.92
3.	2014-15	536.99

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The sourcing of tribal products by TRIFED are undertaken through empanelled suppliers comprising individual tribal artisans, tribal SHGs and Organisations/NGOs/Agencies working with tribal artisans. After empanelment of the artisans, the samples collected from them are forwarded to TRIFED's Purchase and Pricing (P&P) Committee at Head Office for including the same in the Tribes India product line. The P&P Committee after assessing the samples recommend for either including the products in Tribes India product-line at a particular price or reject the same, as the case may be. The price for a particular product is fixed while ensuring that tribals receive fair price for their products and at the same time the products are sold from Tribes India Outlets after adding the margin.

Displacement of tribals

147. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any reports about the number of tribal people who were displaced from their habitats during the last 10 years, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether any concrete steps have been taken by Government to address such displacements;

(c) whether any measures/schemes for rehabilitation have been mooted or taken by the Centre during the last 10 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (d) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DOLR) is the nodal Ministry at the Centre who plays a monitoring role in the field of land reforms. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of states as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule—List II (State List)—Entry No.(18). Therefore, State wise details are not maintained centrally DOLR has, however, informed that they are in the process of collecting data regarding land acquisition and displacement covering ST families also. Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is the nodal Ministry for implementing irrigation and Water Resources Projects in the country.

As safeguards, LARR Act, 2013 has special provisions for scheduled tribes. As per the act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the scheduled area except as a last resort. In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayat or the Autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Area in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, are required to be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency. The act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resetting or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.

Constitutional provisions under Schedule—V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. The Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases.

Complaints of nepotism in sports selections

148. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIR AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received complaints of favoritism and nepotism in selections for badminton/cricket/other games;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to address the issue; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider a special audit of various sports bodies and their State level associates to stem the rot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, promotion and development of various sports disciplines, including selection of players, is the responsibility of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. NSFs are bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act/Companies Act. The Government does not interfere in their day-to-day affairs which include holding of sports events, selection of players, etc. However, with a view to ensuring fair and transparent selection, Government has laid down that for selecting sports-persons for participation in different sports competitions, the Selection Committee should consist of the President of the concerned NSF, the National Coach and a representative of the Indian Olympic Association.

Further, Government on 26.2.2015, has issued instructions to all the NSFs to place on their website, various details of the international events held in India and abroad such as notification of selection criteria for such events well in advance alongwith the details of time and venue for selection, list of core probables and basis of their selection, details of coaching camps organized including venue, dates and list of participants, list of the athletes selected, performance criteria which formed the basis of selection, actual performance in terms of timing, distance, etc. and the position obtained by each athlete/team etc.

NSFs are required to submit their accounts duly audited by the Chartered Accountants in the panel of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Accounts of the Federations receiving grant of more than ₹ 1.00 crore in a year are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Government of India does not deal with state level sports bodies/Associations of the NSFs.

Criteria for choosing players under TOPS

149. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria used for choosing players under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS);

(b) the number of players considered for the scheme; and

(c) the reason for not selecting the rejected players under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Benchmark for selection of athletes under the scheme is in relation to international standards and consistency in performance. The athletes, who are prospective medal winners, have been identified through a process of research and consultation with the National Sports Federations and National Coaches/Experts of the relevant disciplines.

(b) 106 athletes have been selected under the Target Olympics Podium (TOP) Scheme for their customized training and other support. They have been selected out of a large pool of top level and potential athletes.

(c) Since the selection was made with reference to the international standard and consistency in performance, it was not possible to select more athletes under the Scheme. Also, the selection was made on the recommendation of a committee of experts including eminent players.

Lodha Committee report

150. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the Lodha Committee report on the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has taken/plans to undertake steps to ensure the enforcement of the Lodha Committee report, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to constitute a similar panel for other sporting bodies to bring about accountability and transparency in their functioning, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that Justice Lodha Committee appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 22nd January, 2015 has submitted its report to the Supreme Court and has made the same public on 4th January, 2016 and the BCCI is in the process of responding to the same.

(c) Government of India has framed a National Sports Development Code (NSDC) of India, 2011, which is effective from 31/1/2011 to bring in transparency and accountability in the functioning of the various National Sports Federations (NSFs) for healthy development of sports in the country. The NSFs are required to comply with the provisions of NSDC for getting various concessions from the Government *viz:-*

- (i) Follow proper, democratic and healthy management practices which provide for greater accountability and transparency at all levels.
- (ii) Maintain the recognition of the International Federation, Asian Federation, and IOA wherever applicable.
- (iii) Adhere to age and duration of tenure limits of office bearers.
- (iv) Follow Guidelines on good governance in the context of 'Basic Universal Principle of Good Governance of Olympic and Sports Movement'.
- (v) Adopt proper accounting procedures at all levels and produce annual financial statements.
- (vi) Adopt impartial and transparent selection procedures.
- (vii) Ensure that the dope tests of all its players are conducted regularly as per norms/standards laid down by the International Federation of the concerned discipline and national Anti-Doping Code.
- (viii) Take measure against age fraud in Sports.
- (ix) Comply with the provisions of Right to Information Act.
- (x) Holding regular national championships.
- (xi) Include sportspersons (say 25% with voting rights) in the management of NSFs.
- (xii) Hold the elections as per Model election guidelines issued by the Government.

Funds allocated for promotion of sports

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

(a) the scheme/programme-wise and State-wise funds allocated/released/spent for promotion of sports as well as upliftment of youths during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by Government to implement the National Youth and Sports Policy impartially and ensure transparency therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Funds are being provided across the country for implementation of the schemes/programmes for promotion of sports as well as upliftment of youth. The details of scheme/programme-wise allocation/release/expenditure under the various schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, has taken several steps for spreading awareness about the National Youth Policy, 2014 and for its effective implementation. The Policy recommends specific policy interventions for development and empowerment of youth in 11 priority areas, namely, education, employment and skill development, entrepreneurship, health and healthy lifestyle, sports, promotion of social values, community engagement, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement, inclusion and social justice. The implementation of the Policy is the collective responsibility of all concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments as well as other stakeholders. The Department of Youth Affairs is playing the coordinating/facilitating role.

The National Youth Policy, 2014 is applicable to all the youth in the country in the age-group of 15-29 years. The Department of Youth Affairs has constantly pursued the matter with all concerned Central Ministries/Departments to take necessary steps for implementation of the Policy. The State Governments have also been requested to formulate/revise their State Youth Policies, inline with the National Youth Policy, 2014.

Schemes of the Department of Sports, aimed at achieving twin objectives of National Sports Policy 2001 *viz.*, mass participation in sports and achieving excellence in sports, are being implemented impartially and with transparency.

Statement*Details of the funds allocated for promotion of sports during last three years and in the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Budget Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	106.38	106.20	106.38	120.70	134.00	133.27	133.75	158.75
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	80.00	76.88	75.50	73.80	82.18	77.21	70.15	69.22
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	20.00	24.59	20.00	20.00	15.86	15.86	20.00	18.36
4.	Natioal Youth Corps (NYC)	52.72	52.72	52.62	36.30	22.46	22.46	33.00	21.65
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	23.00	20.69	23.00	22.48	32.00	31.63	17.10	22.44
6.	International Cooperation	4.00	2.66	4.00	3.13	2.80	2.63	7.00	5.86
7.	Youth Hostel	2.00	1.32	1.50	1.34	0.49	0.46	1.50	0.80
8.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.15
9.	National Young Leaders Programme	—	—	—	—	12.21	12.21	100.00	35.68

(₹ in crore)

10.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)/Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) since 2014-15	155.00	154.98	200.00	147.42	85.00	83.84	23.38	19.04
11.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)	23.00	23.00	50.00	36.35	25.00	24.89	60.00	33.61
12.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	275.00	275.00	312.00	327.00	335.30	335.30	283.64	233.39
13.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNPIE)	25.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.90	36.50	33.68
14.	Pension to Meritorious sportspersons	2.00	1.98	2.00	1.63	1.50	1.29	2.00	1.46
15.	Special awards to winners of medals in international sports events	4.40	4.40	5.00	4.04	13.20	13.11	24.00	17.46
16.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	100.00	99.23	160.00	175.00	185.00	183.93	314.50	310.99
17.	Talent Search and Training (TS&T)/Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports (HRDS) since 2013-14	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.84	0.35	0.33	2.00	0.79
18.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.75	3.75	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Anti-Doping activities (NADA+NDTL+WADA)	3.00	3.00	8.30	2.75	11.60	10.86	12.00	8.95
20.	Promotion of Sports among disabled	7.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	4.00	3.61	2.10	1.60
21.	Commonwealth Games 2010	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
22.	National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine	0.40	0.06	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
23.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
24.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre at Gwalior	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
25.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the Country (INSTAL)-Sports Schools at District Level	0.00	0.00	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
26.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	55.00	50.00
27.	National Sports University, Manipur	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	0.35	0.00
28.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	15.00	0.00

Improving performance of sportspersons in international events

†152. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after providing sufficient Government facilities and expenditure, India's performance in international athletics competitions has not been found to be as per expectation so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is working on any time bound scheme for betterment of India's performance in international athletics competition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, Indian sportspersons and teams including those in the discipline of athletics have shown commendable performance in international sports events as is evident from their performance in the 12th South Asian Games 2016, Asian Games 2014, Commonwealth Games 2014, Asian Athletics Championship 2013 and Asian Athletics Championship 2015, etc.

(c) and (d) Preparations for improving the performance of the sportspersons and teams of the country in international athletics competitions is an ongoing exercise. Coaching camps, customized training within the country and abroad with scientific back-up, competition exposures and engagement of foreign coaches are planned accordingly for improving the performance of Indian sportspersons and teams in international sports events.

Model Central Shop and Establishment Act

153. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to bring in model Central Shop and Establishment Act;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation;

(c) the reasons behind trade unions' tooth and nail opposition to legislation;

(d) how the proposed legislation would help the labour and workers working in shops and other establishments;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether any consultations have been held with trade unions and other stake holders and ministries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) The Government is in the process of finalizing draft Model Shop and Establishment Act with a view to bringing about uniformity in the legislative provisions, making it easier for all the States to adopt it.

Improvement of sports infrastructure

154. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports infrastructure plays a crucial role in achieving excellence in global arena of sports, helps in producing sportspersons of international repute and encourages youth to participate in sporting activities to create a culture of sports;

(b) whether poor standard of sports infrastructure is one of the major obstacle in process of development of sports in India;

(c) the details of schemes introduced to promote sports and sports infrastructure at grass-root level; and

(d) the details of target fixed as to how many gold medals to be won in the coming Olympic games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sports infrastructure plays a crucial role in broad-basing of sports and promoting excellence in Sports. Sports infrastructure of international standards is available in the country and is augmented/upgraded on a continuing basis. Inadequacies in terms of high performance centres, modern equipment, sports science and sports medicine facilities etc. are also identified for being addressed.

(c) For promoting sports and sports infrastructure at grass-root level, the Department of Sports is implementing various schemes such as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) for creating/developing sports infrastructure at block level and organising sports competitions at block, district, State and national levels and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creating/developing sports infrastructure such as synthetic athletic track, hockey astro-turf, and multi-purpose indoor hall.

(d) Although no target for gold medals to be won at Rio Olympics 2016 has been fixed, preparations/training of identified athletes for Rio Olympics are going on with the aim of winning maximum number of medals in the forthcoming Olympic Games.

**Launch of “Youth Leadership Development-
Ek Saal, Desh Ke Naam”**

155. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to launch a new programme called “Youth Leadership Development- Ek Saal, Desh Ke Naam”;

(b) if so, what are the objectives and duration of the programme;

(c) the details of selection process, course content, training, type of projects, compensation etc.; and

(d) whether any funds have been allocated for the programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal for the launch of a new programme namely “Youth Leadership Development- Ek Saal, Desh Ke Naam” is under the active consideration of the Government. The objectives of the programme, duration, course content and other modalities are being finalized.

**Lukeworm response from Corporates/PSUs
for contribution in NSDF**

156. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has not evoked required response for contribution from Corporates, PSUs, institutions, individuals, etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what amount has been received in the fund during the last five years; and

(d) when was the issue taken up with them and what was their response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Contributions from corporate entities, both public and private, have been received for National Sports

Development Fund (NSDF). However, their contribution to NSDF has not been to the desired extent. One of the reasons for this is that corporate entities including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have their own projects/schemes for extending support for promotion of sports.

(c) Details of the contributions received in NSDF from Corporate (entities including) PSUs during the last five years are as under:

Year	Name of the Donor	Amount
2011-12	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000.00
2012-13	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000.00
2013-14	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000.00
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	10,00,00,000.00
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.	5,82,654.00
	Bank of Baroda	1,00,00,000.00
	TOTAL	41,05,82,654.00

(d) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been interacting with corporate entities including Public Sector Undertakings for contribution to the NSDF. They are also encouraged to contribute to the NSDF under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).

Initiative in Uttar Pradesh under NSTSS

157. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative in the State of Uttar Pradesh under National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) which aims at identifying sporting talent among students in the age group of 8-12 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year?

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 had launched the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) in the year 2015. The scheme and the guidelines for its implementation were circulated to all the States/Union Territories on 20.02.2015. While the work relating to implementation of the scheme was in progress, the Government of India

decided to restructure a number of small programmes/schemes with a view to ensure economies of scale and effective implementation. Accordingly, Government, on the advice of Finance Ministry, is in the process of restructuring its existing schemes, including NSTSS, to an umbrella Central Sector Scheme, which includes talent identification. Therefore, no initiative could be taken by the Government in any of the States including Uttar Pradesh under NSTSS which aimed at identifying sporting talent among students in the age group of 8-12 years.

Funds to the tune of ₹ 100 crore, earmarked for NSTSS at the Budget Estimates (BE) stage during the current Financial Year 2015-16, have been reduced to ₹ 15 crore at Revised Estimates (RE) stage.

Sports recognized for differently abled persons

158. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the various sports recognized by Government for differently abled persons in the country;

(b) the category-wise number of games organized in each sport during last five years till dated; and

(c) the various steps taken by Government to promote sports among differently abled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, promotion and development of various sports disciplines amongst the differently abled persons in the country including organising various events is primarily the responsibility of National Sports Federation concerned *i.e.* All India Sports Council for the Deaf (AISCD), Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) and Paralympic Committee of India. The Government only supplements the efforts of NSFs by providing financial assistance for conducting National Championship and International Tournaments in India, participation in International tournaments abroad, organising coaching camps, procuring sports equipments, engagement of foreign coaches etc. under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government does not maintain the category-wise number of sports events organised by the various NSFs.

Government has recognised AISCD, SOB and PCI (presently under suspension) as NSF. The details of financial assistance released to AISCD, SOB, and PCI during the last five years and current year under the scheme is given us under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Dec., 2015)
1.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	47.65	75.82	59.07	87.49	3.02	62.70
2.	Paralympic Committee of India	221.39	13.38	175.46	143.40	197.92	278.51
3.	Special Olympic Bharat	12.00	285.89	69.28	274.51	19.17	412.28

The Government is also implementing various schemes aimed at welfare of sportspersons including differently abled sportspersons namely Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, Scheme of Special Awards to Medal Winners in international sports events, recognition by way of conferment of Arjuna Award and implementation of Scheme of Sports and Games for persons with disabilities.

Qualified sportspersons for Rio Olympics, 2016 left out of TOPS

159. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sportspersons who have secured qualification to the Rio Olympics, 2016 have been left out of the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS);

(b) if so, the details of such sportspersons and the reasons cited by them;

(c) whether the Target Olympic Podium Scheme has been reconstituted recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the committee and the new initiatives taken by the reconstituted committee of TOPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Based on the information provided by Sports Authority of India, following sportspersons, who have earned Quota Place for India for participation in Olympics 2016, are not included in Target Olympic Podium (TOP) scheme presently:

Sl.No.	Name	Discipline
1.	Shri Baljinder Singh	Athletics-20 Km. Walk
2.	Shri Chandan Singh	Athletics-20 Km. Walk
3.	Ms. Sapna	Athletics-20 Km. Walk
4.	Ms. Manpreet Kaur	Athletics-Shotput
5.	Shri Nitendra Rawat	Athletics-Marathon
6.	Ms. O. P. Jaisha	Athletics-Marathon/5000 M Steeple Chase
7.	Ms. Sudha Singh	Athletics-Marathon

Sl.No.	Name	Discipline
8.	Ms. Lalita Babar	Athletics-3000 M Steeple Chase
9.	Ms. Kavita Raut	Athletics-Marathon
10.	Shri Miraj Ahmad Khan	Shooting-Skeet
11.	Hockey Team (Men) (16 members)	Hockey
12.	Hockey Team (Women) (16 members)	Hockey

Training of such sportspersons is being done under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)/specific requests under National Sports Development Fund.

Those who have qualified for Rio Olympics are being included in the TOP scheme.

(c) and (d) 'TOP Scheme Elite Athletes Identification Committee' has been reconstituted in December, 2015. The Committee's assignment for selection of athletes under the scheme and review of their performance is an ongoing process from time to time. The composition of the Committee is as under:

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Ms. Anju Bobby George	Chairperson
2.	Shri Rahul Dravid	Member
3.	Shri Pallela Gopichand	Member
4.	Ms. Manisha Malhotra	Member
5.	Ms. M. C. Mary Kom	Member
6.	Director General, Sports Authority of India or his representative-ED (Teams)	Member
7.	Joint Secretary (Sports), MYAS	Member
8.	Director (Sports) and Member Secretary-NSDF	Convener

In order to ensure that athletes under TOP scheme devote their time to training and preparation for Olympics 2016 and promptly get requisite funds as per entitlement under TOP scheme, Project Officers (PO) in Sports Authority of India (SAI) have been deputed to, *inter-alia*, work as mentors and do the work of handholding of the athletes under TOP scheme for their respective disciplines. The POs have been asked to proactively contact the said athletes and ascertain their requirements not covered under Scheme of Assistance to NSFs and get their application/documents/Bank Account details, etc. completed for getting funds from TOP scheme on immediate basis for such requirements.

The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND TO INCLUDE A DALIT PERSON IN THE JUDICIAL
INQUIRY COMMITTEE — Contd.**

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह देश के 25 करोड़ दलितों के सम्मान की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम केवल इस बात का जवाब चाहते हैं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is the time for the Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, the Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह देश के 25 करोड़ दलितों के सम्मान का मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the time for the Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आपने शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए कॉल किया है। आप उस मेम्बर को कॉल कीजिए, जो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में पार्टिसिपेट करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर अपोजिशन के लोग पार्टिसिपेट नहीं करना चाहते हैं, then our Members are ready to start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Short Duration Discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Sitaram Yechury to start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Our Members are ready to start the discussion. Please call the next Member. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, ऐसे हाउस नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप मेम्बर्स को कॉल कीजिए। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, कांग्रेस के लोग केवल ड्रामा करना चाहते हैं तो हमारे मेम्बर्स बोलने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप कॉल कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, टाइम खराब मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी: सतीश जी, मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन जवाब सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमारा जवाब सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, I am requesting you to please call the next speaker. ...**(Interruptions)**... Where is Mr. Sitaram Yechury, where is Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad and where is Mr. Anand Sharma? Sir, you call them. आप केवल अपने नाम लिस्ट में छपवाने के लिए यहां हैं? आपके नाम छपे हुए हैं, आप स्टार्ट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Where is Mr. Sitaram Yechury? Where is Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad? ...**(Interruptions)**... Where is Mr. Anand Sharma? Sir, please start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please start the discussion; otherwise, I am requesting you to please call our Member, Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: सतीश जी आप अपने सवाल कीजिए मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, I beg of you to start the discussion right now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is ready for discussion. Why don't you allow the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I am ready with the answers. मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप जवाब सुनने का माद्दा रखिए, सतीश जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां डिस्कशन शुरू कीजिए, दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग अगर बहस करते हैं, तो मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I request the shouting Members to go back to their seats. The Minister said they are ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow the discussion? Please allow the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the discussion. The Minister is ready for replying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri C.P. Narayanan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri C.P. Narayanan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: मायावती जी, मैं आग्रह करती हूँ, अगर न्याय चाहिए, अगर जवाब चाहिए, तो मैं तैयार हूँ। मैं विनम्र निवेदन करती हूँ। आप मुझसे वरिष्ठ हैं, महिला हैं। अगर आप मेरा जवाब चाहती हैं, तो मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आपकी जो जो मांगें हैं, मैं सुबह से सुन रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: आप केवल अपनी बात कहे जा रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: अगर आप मेरे जवाब से संतुष्ट न हों, तो मायावती जी, आज मैं इस सभा में कहती हूँ, मैं आज बसपा के एक एक कार्यकर्ता और आपके नेताओं से कहती हूँ, सिर कलम करके आपके चरणों में छोड़ देंगे, अगर आप मेरे जवाब से असंतुष्ट हों। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं सरकार से केवल इतना जानना चाहती हूँ कि न्यायिक जांच कमिटी के जो आदेश किए गए हैं, उसमें दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है? आपको तकलीफ क्या हो रही है?

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: उस कमिटी में दलित थे, जिनके निर्णय को आप स्वीकार नहीं करते।

सुश्री मायावती: क्यों? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: मायावती जी, आप यह कहना चाहती हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी की जो जांच कमिटी बनी थी, उसमें दलित प्रोफेसर को co-opt किया गया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो चीफ वार्डन था, वह खुद दलित है। आप उन्हें यह कहना चाहती हैं, that a citizen who is a Dalit is just a Dalit if Mayawatiji certifies him to be so! ...*(Interruptions)*... I want the discussion today, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप कहना चाहती हैं कि you are with 25 crore citizens, but not with 125 crore Indians? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: फिर आपको बताने में क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी: सतीश जी, मैं जवाब दे रही हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप में सुनने का माद्दा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: आप दलित विरोधी हैं, इसलिए जवाब नहीं दे रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी: जवाब दीजिए, मायावती जी। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार का आप समर्थन कर रही थीं। ...(व्यवधान)... उस समय आपने दलितों का समर्थन क्यों नहीं किया? यह जवाब आप आज इस सदन में दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request all of you to allow the discussion. Now, I would request you to allow the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... The Government will reply. ...(Interruptions)... The Government is saying they will reply to your points. ...(Interruptions)... Then, why don't you allow the discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: दलितों का शोषण हो रहा है। इसके लिए ये मिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने* है वहाँ लोगों को ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने दलितों को आत्महत्या के लिए * है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, please call the names. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Satish Misraji, please listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Km. Mayawatiji, in the morning, everybody heard you in silence. Now, please listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति महोदय, हम नेता सदन को सुनना चाहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों से आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि 2.00 बजे के लिए यह सारा विषय बहस के लिए निश्चित किया गया है, जिसमें सभी विषय आ सकते हैं और सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर भी आएगा। माननीय मायावती जी ने जो विषय उठाए हैं, उनके उत्तर भी निश्चित रूप से आएंगे, लेकिन जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, वे 2.00 बजे हाउस में नहीं हैं, यह एक विचित्र स्थिति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं सदन में हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- : میں سدن میں ہوں : (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) †

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री अरुण जेटली: ठीक है। आज़ाद साहब हैं, लेकिन पहला नाम श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी का है। वे नहीं हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यदि पहला माननीय सदस्य सदन में नहीं है, तो दूसरा प्रारम्भ कर सकता है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اگر پہلا مائٹے سدن میں نہیں ہے، تو دوسرا شروع کر سکتا ہے۔

श्री अरुण जेटली: इसलिए उपसभापति जी, आप 2.00 बजे चर्चा शुरू करा दीजिए। आज़ाद साहब यहां पर हैं। वे चर्चा शुरू कर दें और जो बहन जी ने ईश्यूज उठाए हैं, उनका जवाब हम निश्चित रूप से देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिस जांच कमेटी का गठन किया गया है उसमें केवल आप इतना बता दीजिए कि दलित आदमी को रखना है या नहीं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: देखिए, हर विषय का जो न्याय कर सके, वह कमेटी है। आप एक बार सरकार का उत्तर सुन लें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री के बयान से बिलकुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: यदि आप उत्तर से संतुष्ट न हों, तो हम उस विषय पर फिर चर्चा कर लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: हमें मंत्री महोदया को नहीं सुनना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: बहन जी, आप एक बार सरकार का पक्ष सुन लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिना पक्ष सुने मंत्री जी को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति महोदय, हम मंत्री जी को नहीं सुनना चाहते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, इन मंत्री में खराबी यह है कि ये गलत बोलती हैं और गलत तथ्यों को रखती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our Member, Shri Tarun Vijay, is ready to initiate the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... If Congress Party and Communist Party Members are not ready to initiate the discussion, our Member is ready to initiate the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am going to.... *...(Interruptions)...* I am going to start the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Misraji, discussion is on your own subject. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, why don't you allow it? *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Sitaram Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Sitaram Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing else will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Sitaram Yechury to initiate the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You proceed. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing else will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You stop this, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* How can I proceed? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, it is on the same subject you want *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has assured you that she will reply. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a matter of only two hours. *...(Interruptions)...* After two hours, the Minister said that she would reply. Why don't you wait for two hours?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: **

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : He wants to deviate from the main topic. *...(Interruptions)...* It is evident before the entire nation that this charge is nothing but a political strategy. *...(Interruptions)...* It is nothing, but a political tool for them. *...(Interruptions)...* They are not interested in justice. *...(Interruptions)...* They are only interested in political *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इन्होंने हाउस को* करने की कोशिश की है। *...(व्यवधान)...* ये हाउस को* कर रही हैं। सवाल क्या पूछा जा रहा है और जवाब क्या दे रही हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...* ये इस तरह से हाउस को* कर रही हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* ये इस तरह से attitude में *...(व्यवधान)...* इन्हें इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* The HRD Minister will have to resign. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to scuttle such an important discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर ये डिस्कशन initiate करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो हमारा The National Waterways Bill, 2015 है *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow this discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* It is an important discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* I am requesting the BSP Members;

** Not recorded.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

I am requesting the shouting Members, let there be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot say whatever you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a proper reply, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इस बिल पर डिस्कशन कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कुछ तो कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस पर डिस्कशन कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर इस विषय पर डिस्कशन नहीं होगा, अगर आज सीताराम येचुरी जी डिस्कशन को initiate नहीं करेंगे तो फिर डिस्कशन नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कोई तमाशा है क्या? हम कहते हैं डिस्कशन करो, आप कहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do in this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the House is not in order. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, action will be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not see any justification for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to expel them. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, wait for two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... After this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Irrational to the core. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can it be justified? ...*(Interruptions)*... This kind of shouting cannot be justified. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not rational. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-seven minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Hon. Members, in the morning, hon. Member, Kumari Mayawati, has raised an important issue. The subject is very important, and she has demanded a reply from the Government. That is within her rights. But the same subject we are discussing, and the Government has assured that Government will reply after the discussion is over. The discussion is only for two-and-a-half hours. So, please wait for two-and-a-half hours and let us have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा छोटा सा सवाल था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is, see, there is no rationale in your demanding that the reply should be before the discussion. That is all that I am saying. How can the Chair accept that? The Chair cannot accept that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी जे.एन.यू. और हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी दोनों का मामला इम्पोर्टेंट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, it is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: इनके ऊपर अलग-अलग चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, it is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: इन दोनों मुद्दों को एक साथ चर्चा के लिए डाला है, इससे सरकार की नीयत साफ नज़र आती है कि रोहित वाले मामले को सरकार दबाना चाहती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: यही बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: इसीलिए हमने इस मामले को उठाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। मैं subject of discussion पढ़ूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: इन दोनों मामलों पर अलग अलग चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। मैं subject of discussion पढ़ूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The names are there. The names start from Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति जी, दोनों मामले कम इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं हैं। दोनों मामले अलग अलग लिए जाने चाहिए थे और आपने दोनों मामले मिला दिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए, आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट सुनिए। The subject is, to raise a discussion on the situation arising in the Central Institutions of higher education with specific reference to Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Hyderabad. इसीलिए यह आता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दोनों मामले आते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति महोदय, रोहित वाले मामले को सरकार दबाना चाहती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कांड पहले हुआ था, जे.एन.यू. का मामला बाद में आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर): यह प्रस्ताव आपने दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: इन दोनों पर अलग अलग डिस्कशन होना चाहिए था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन पर अलग अलग डिस्कशन न करके इस मामले को ये दबाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मजबूर होकर हमें यह मामला उठाना पड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us discuss. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: इसके बारे में हम सरकार से जवाब चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो न्यायिक जांच कमेटी बैठी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बहन जी, मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप cooperate कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप cooperate कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप डिस्कशन होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Naqvi. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Mr. Naqvi. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, बहुत विनम्रता के साथ हमारा एक ही निवेदन है और हम बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ चाहते हैं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का मुद्दा हो, हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी का मुद्दा हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... या कोई और मुद्दा हो, हम उस पर डिटेल्ड डिस्कशन चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन बैठे हैं और दूसरे लीडर्स भी यहां हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिस्कशन के लिए लिस्ट में जिन ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स के नाम हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस के अनुसार डिस्कशन शुरू कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं, ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं, वे intervene करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जो भी माननीय सदस्यों के सवाल आएंगे, उनका वे जवाब देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब अगर चर्चा को इस तरह से demolish करने की कोशिश होगी, तो यह ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है और यह तरीका भी ठीक नहीं है। यह एक चीज है और दूसरी चीज ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स के नाम लिस्ट में हैं, वे चर्चा के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि ऑनरेबल नितिन गडकरी जी बैठे हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... दि नेशनल वाटरवेज बिल, 2015 ले लिया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इसे पास किया जाए। वे अगर चाहें तो इस पर कल चर्चा कर लें ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, इनकी शिकायत चर्चा की है, चलिए आप चर्चा बाद में कीजिए। एक बिल ...**(व्यवधान)**... ले लीजिए और बिल पर चर्चा शुरू कर दीजिए। हमारा यह कहना है कि कुछ तो कीजिए, कुछ काम तो करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आखिर कुछ काम तो हो जाए। सर, आप से protection की अपील है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप इस सदन के अधिकारों की रक्षा कीजिए और चर्चा कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ये दलितों का हित नहीं चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो): आप डिस्कशन करें, आपको जवाब मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, you cannot allow the House to be held to ransom. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot allow... ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... They are holding the House to ransom. ...**(Interruptions)**... They are holding the House to ransom. You cannot allow that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. They are holding the House to ransom; I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sitaram Yechury, can you speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you may get this....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Mr. Yechury may speak. It would go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how do you expect me to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you can hear me, but I want the whole House to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to speak. I have given the notice. But what do you want me to ...*(Interruptions)*... Maybe, you could give it one more try. You may give it one more try; you may persuade them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलने दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): कल करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह डिस्कशन कल शुरू करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री शरद यादव। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद यादव जी को बोलने दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... A senior Member wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर जो परिस्थिति है, वह आपके सामने हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि जो के सदस्य हैं, ये इस सदन को नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में कोई क्यों बोलेगा, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको कल के लिए रख लिया जाए। अभी सदन में कहा जा रहा है कि इस पर कल बहस हो। यदि इस पर कल बहस हो, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: कल बहस हो पाएगी, इसकी क्या गारंटी है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: इन लोगों से बात कर ली है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने इनसे बात कर ली है, ये कल बहस के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनसे बात हो गई है, ये कल के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इनसे बात हो चुकी है, ये कल के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मायावती जी से कहलवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जे.एन.यू और हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के दोनों मामले बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। अच्छा होता यदि इन दोनों मुद्दों पर अलग अलग चर्चा होती। जब मैंने आज के बिजनेस में यह देखा कि ये दोनों मुद्दे इकट्ठे ले लिए हैं, तो मुझे ऐसा लगा और हमारी पार्टी को ऐसा लगा कि इन दोनों मुद्दों को इकट्ठा लेने से रोहित वेमुला का मामला दब जाएगा। इसलिए हमें यह मामला मजबूरी में दलितों के हित में उठाना पड़ा। हमने इसके लिए कई बार स्थगन

प्रस्ताव का नोटिस भी दिया, इसलिए हमें यह मामला उठाना पड़ा। हमारी कोई ज्यादा बड़ी मांग नहीं है, हमने सरकार से केवल यही जानना चाहा है कि इस मामले के लिए जो न्यायिक जांच कमेटी बनी है, उसमें एक दलित को रखना बहुत जरूरी है। इस मामले में सरकार को 'yes' या 'no' में जवाब देना था, लेकिन इस मामले में केवल यह कहना कि अभी इस पर चर्चा होगी और डिटेल् में चर्चा होगी तथा दोनों मुद्दों पर इकट्ठा जवाब दिया जाएगा, तो इकट्ठे के मामले में पहली बात तो यह है कि इन दोनों मुद्दों पर चर्चा इकट्ठी न होकर, अलग-अलग चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। अगर इन दोनों मुद्दों पर इकट्ठी चर्चा हो रही थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो हम सरकार से केवल जवाब चाह रहे थे कि इसके लिए न्यायिक जांच कमेटी में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह नोटिस किसने दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: हमने केवल दलित के मामले पर अलग से नोटिस दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जावडेकर जी, प्लीज़। जो लिस्ट में नोटिस है, वह इकट्ठे का है। मैं क्या करूं, मैं क्या करूं?

सुश्री मायावती: हमने नोटिस नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने दलित प्रकरण के मामले में अलग से नोटिस दिया था कि हमारी पार्टी ही स्थगन प्रस्ताव ला रही है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपको दूसरा नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सारे कार्य को रोककर, सारे बिजनेस को रोककर, इसके उपर चर्चा कराई जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा यही कहना है कि ये दोनों मामले गम्भीर हैं, इसलिए मेरी आप से यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि इन दोनों मुद्दों पर अलग-अलग चर्चा कराई जाए, वैसे अंतिम निर्णय तो आपको ही लेना है। सरकार जब तक इस बारे में जवाब नहीं दे देती, हमें तसल्ली नहीं होगी। वैसे आज तो यह हाउस चलेगा नहीं। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि इस मामले को कल ले लें, तो हम कोऑपरेट करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज तो हम बिल्कुल भी नहीं चाहते कि इस पर बोलें।

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इसके लिए अलग से नोटिस देना पड़ेगा।

सुश्री मायावती: हम अलग से नोटिस देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने अलग से नोटिस दिया है। हमारे नोटिस को अस्वीकार ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने अलग से नोटिस दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका नोटिस सस्पेंशन के लिए है, लेकिन यह नोटिस शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन के लिए है। यदि आपको अलग डिस्कशन चाहिए, तो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन के लिए अलग से नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: हमने स्थगन प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उसको स्वीकार करते, तो चर्चा हो जाती। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं उसके बारे में डिस्सिज़न नहीं ले सकता। यह डिस्सिज़न तो चेयरमैन साहब को लेना है। I cannot take a decision on that.

सुश्री मायावती: कई बार ऐसे मामले आए हैं, जब स्थगन प्रस्ताव आया और उसके ऊपर चर्चा हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will convey your suggestion...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: हम इसके लिए अलग से नोटिस देंगे, लेकिन इस मुद्दे के ऊपर अलग से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। यदि इस मुद्दे के ऊपर अलग से चर्चा होती है, तो हम हाउस को चलने देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, you will have to give a separate notice. आप दूसरा नोटिस दीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती: यह तो एक अलग चीज है, लेकिन जो न्यायिक जांच कमिटी बनी है, उसका जवाब तो सरकार को देना चाहिए कि न्यायिक जांच कमिटी में दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I can give you a way-out.

सुश्री मायावती: पहले यह जवाब दें, नोटिस तो सेकंडरी चीज है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to say ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Sitaram Yechuryji.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my request to Behenji is that we fully support the sentiments which she has raised and we are fully with them on the question of a dalit issue, as far as Hyderabad Central University is concerned. Now, the notice has come where you have both of them together.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Who has given the notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Who has given the notice?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Javadekar, why do you interrupt? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Who has given the notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have given. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have given. That is clear. Why do you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे सुनने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... मुझे सुनने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will have to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... मुझे सुनने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I will ask hon. Ministers to please behave like Ministers. We are trying to find a solution. Don't be a rabble-rouser. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Don't be a rabble-rouser. I am suggesting, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let him complete. He is on his legs. I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. You sit down. I am not allowing you.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. He is already speaking. Because you are a Minister, can you interrupt anybody? No. Don't do that. Okay, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have given this notice. I have put both these Universities together. The point, which Behenji is raising, is of great merit, which I fully support. So, I am saying that if they are exercised today, and they do not want the discussion today, then I am requesting you and them — we have also spoken to Behenji — to postpone this discussion for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Yechuryji ...*(Interruptions)*... She wants a separate discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, only the Minister will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर: इसे आज ले लीजिए ना ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आज Short Duration Discussion में जेएनयू और हैदराबाद का इश्यू लगा हुआ था। उस मुद्दे पर मुख्य रूप से जितनी भी पार्टियां हैं, उनके सदस्यों ने नोटिस दिया था। आपने अभी कॉल किया। इसमें मायावती जी का यह सुझाव है कि इस डिस्कशन को कल के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाए। यह एक चीज है, ठीक है, लेकिन इस बात को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: लेकिन हमारा जवाब तो दे दीजिए कि जो न्यायिक जांच कमिटी है, उसमें दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है। पहले इसका तो जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: एक मिनट, एक मिनट। सीताराम जी का कहना है कि वे मायावती जी की बात से सहमत हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि लीडर ऑफ द अपोज़िशन का क्या मत है। अगर इस डिस्कशन को कल के लिए बढ़ाया जा रहा है, तो अभी सदन के पास बहुत समय है, हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि एक बिल ले लीजिए और वह बिल already listed है। उस बिल पर डिस्कशन करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: हम आज कोई बिल नहीं आने देंगे। पहले आप यह जवाब दे दीजिए कि न्यायिक जांच कमिटी में दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप लेजिस्लेटिव काम भी नहीं होने देंगे, आप political discussion भी नहीं करेंगे, तो ऐसे कैसे काम चलेगा?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मेरा एक ही सुझाव है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मेरा एक ही सुझाव है कि इन्होंने एक जायज मांग उठाई है कि जांच कमिटी में एक दलित की सदस्यता होगी कि नहीं। अब उसका जवाब चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आपके दिल में पाप है, इसलिए आप नहीं बताना चाह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, सुनिए, मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: कल जब मिनिस्टर रिप्लाय करेंगी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल जब मिनिस्टर रिप्लाय करेंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरी डिबेट के conclude होने के बाद जब मिनिस्टर रिप्लाय करेंगी, तो वे बताएंगी। वे कहां मना कर रही हैं कि वे नहीं बताएंगी? लेकिन वे अभी कैसे बताएंगी? क्या आप अभी इस बहस को conclude कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... If you are ready to conclude this debate, definitely, we will reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can we do that? We have not even begun. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, actually, the problem is... ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree... ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to me for a minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why can't the Government say that at the conclusion of the debate on this issue, they will answer? Why can't they say so?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what they said. ...**(Interruptions)**... They have said it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, at the conclusion of this debate, the Minister will reply, and, the Minister will say whatever is the ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आज जवाब देने में क्या दिक्कत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर: यह कोई तरीका थोड़े ही है जवाब लेने का? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, आज जवाब देने में दिक्कत क्या है? हमारा केवल एक छोटा सा सवाल है कि दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है? आप इसका केवल "हां" या "ना" में जवाब दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, what is your suggestion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप कह दीजिए कि आज इस डिबेट को conclude कर रहे हैं, अभी वे जवाब दे रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके बाद यह डिबेट नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... She is ready to give reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to conclude this debate... ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready to debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. If you are not interested in debate... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद मिश्रा: आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? चर्चा क्यों नहीं होगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते कि डिबेट नहीं होगी। डिबेट होगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिबेट होगी, पूरा देश इसे सुनना चाहता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Then, why are you not participating? You don't want to participate, and, therefore, disturbance is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not allow you to disturb the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, what is your suggestion?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मायावती जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, उससे हम सहमत हैं, कि हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में जिस तरह से रोहित को आत्महत्या करनी पड़ी, वह एक नेशनल ईश्यू है। हम उसको किसी तरह से dilute नहीं होने देंगे और न करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، مایاوتی جی نے جو مدعہ اٹھایا ہے، اس سے ہم سہمت ہیں کہ حیدرآباد یونیورسٹی میں جس طرح سے روہت کو خودکشی کرنی پڑی، وہ ایک نیشنل ایشو ہے۔ ہم اس کو کسی طرح سے dilute نہیں ہونے دیں گے اور نہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔۔۔*(مدخلت)*۔۔۔

सुश्री मायावती: लेकिन यह इनका तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सुनिए, सुनिए। हम उस पर जरूर डट कर बहस करेंगे, लेकिन इस बीच में जेएनयू का भी मुद्दा आया। हम बहुत खुश होंगे, अगर सरकार मानती है कि दोनों यूनिवर्सिटीज का डिस्कशन अलग अलग हो, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। अगर सरकार यह कहती है कि आज हम हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी का करेंगे, कल जेएनयू का करेंगे, तो आप अभी इसी वक्त बहस करवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سنیئے، سنیئے۔ ہم اس پر ضرور ڈٹ کر بحث کریں گے، لیکن اس بیچ میں جے این یو کا بھی مدعہ آیا۔ ہم بہت خوش ہونگے، اگر سرکار مانتی ہے کہ دونوں یونیورسٹیز کا ڈسکشن الگ الگ ہو، تو بہت اچھا ہوگا۔ اگر سرکار یہ کہتی ہے کہ آج ہم حیدرآباد یونیورسٹی کا کریں گے، کل جے این یو کا کریں گے، تو آپ ابھی اسی وقت بحث کروادیں۔۔۔(مدخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सतीश चंद मिश्रा: पहले जवाब तो दे दें।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: बहस करवा दीजिए। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं, लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि बहस न हो। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: بحث کروادیں۔ ہمیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے، لیکن ہم یہ نہیں چاہیں گے کہ بحث نہ ہو۔۔۔(مدخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: फ्रेश नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। आप सीनियर लीडर हैं, लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन हैं। आप जानते हैं, आपको फ्रेश नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Javadekar. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

Sir, Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri C. P. Narayanan, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri T. K. Rangarajan, Shri K. C. Tyagi, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Shrimati Rajani Patil, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Prem Chand Gupta, Shri D. Raja, Shri Vijay Goel, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri M.J. Akbar, Shri Bhupinder Singh, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Shri Husain Dalwai, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, Shri K. N. Balagopal, इन सभी मेम्बर्स ने दो विषयों को एक किया है, हमने नहीं किया। जब उन्होंने ऐसा नोटिस दिया है, तो फिर दोनों विषयों पर अलग चर्चा करो, कैसे Without giving notice, how can they say so? That is my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not possible. There should be a notice. ... (Interruptions)...

Mr. Javadekar, I have already said that there is no notice. There should be a separate notice. Then only can it be done. I have said that. I have already said that. ... (Interruptions)...

What to do now? Mr. Yechury... ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this situation has come... ... (Interruptions)...

Sir, this situation has come with the raising of one question by Behenji, Mayawatiji, and, the question is : Will the Government appoint a Dalit on the

Judicial Enquiry Committee? That is all that has been asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all that has been asked. All this — together, separate — is extraneous. You have a motion before you and there should be a discussion on that.

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

सुश्री मायावती: हम पहले इसका जवाब चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, the demand that they have raised is also correct. Let the Government respond to it. That is a simple point, and, I do not see anything wrong. If you are going to appoint a Judicial Enquiry Committee, why can't you say that you will have a *Dalit* on it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why can't they say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the House must conduct the Business after this issue is settled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, the problem is ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, I told you, Behenji, has raised an important issue. It is for the Government to take a decision on that and reply or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as I am concerned, the agenda is before me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, मेरा छोटा-सा ही सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go by the agenda. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are right. ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am asking you, go by the agenda, but she has raised a demand with them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Government.

सुश्री मायावती: इतना छोटा सा रिप्लाइ करने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes; let them say 'yes', 'no' or whatever it is, and you continue with the business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the Government is saying they will reply after the discussion is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... In that reply, she will also reply to this point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what that Government is saying.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, that is the Government's position. They are not agreeing to that. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप अभी यह तय करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, now Behenji, has said that we can take up this issue, even though they disagree, tomorrow. She has said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: आप पहले इस बात को तय कर दें कि न्यायिक जांच कमेटी में दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means Behenji is suggesting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस चर्चा को पूरा देश देख रहा है। आप इसे अभी तय करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let me understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means, Behenji is suggesting that this discussion may be postponed to tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, is it the contention of the senior Members of this House that a Judge belonging to a particular community. ...*(Interruptions)*... My request is only this. I have time and again said since I entered the House this morning, I am willing to answer every question which is posed to me. Either they decide which question they want to ask, or ask it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we will ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Allow me to finish, Yechuryji.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please let her complete.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: My question to the senior Members of this House is this. Be it Mr. Yechury or Behenji, my question is this. Are we signaling to the nation, Sir, that a judge is in a capacity... ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to finish it, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are we saying to this country that a judge's capacity to deliver justice will depend on his caste now, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are we saying that a particular judge is to be demeaned because of the caste he belongs to? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they have ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: About your suggestion to have it tomorrow, what Behenji is saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One thing I want to say is, they have sent the signals they want to send. Don't bring in all these extraneous things here. Now, the point is, we will discuss that ..(Interruptions)..

सुश्री मायावती: क्या दलितों के मामले में भी सिग्नल चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)... हमने केवल यही पूछा है कि जो न्यायिक जांच कमेटी है, उसमें दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है? ...(व्यवधान)... यदि दलितों के प्रति आपकी नीयत साफ है, तो आपको बता देना चाहिए कि रखना है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें दिक्कत क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): What is the problem?

सुश्री मायावती: मुझे लगता है कि अगर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां होते, तो वे मेरी बात से एग्री होते और तुरन्त तैयार हो जाते कि रखना है। ...(व्यवधान)... वे इसके लिए जरूर तैयार हो जाते, लेकिन पता नहीं ये लोग कैसे डरे हुए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इनको सिग्नल चाहिए, सिग्नल। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now let us come to the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Could we postpone it to tomorrow or not?

सुश्री मायावती: इसका मतलब यह है कि आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इनको सिग्नल नहीं दिया है। यदि ऐसा है तो उनकी नीयत भी साफ नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि न्यायिक जांच कमेटी में दलित रहना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... न तो प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीयत साफ है और न उनके चेले-चपटों की नीयत साफ है, जो इधर बैठे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जो मंत्री लोग इधर बैठे हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I strongly object ...(Interruptions)... बहन जी ने जो शब्द यूज किया है, वह ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 3.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past three of the clock,

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair.*]

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): The House stands adjourned for another fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-five minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMANDING REPLY FROM THE GOVERNMENT REGARDING
INCLUSION OF A DALIT PERSON IN THE
JUDICIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE**

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश के 25 करोड़ दलितों के सम्मान का यह मामला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised it. How many times will you raise this?

सुश्री मायावती: हमारी पार्टी सरकार से जवाब चाहती है कि जो न्यायिक जांच कमेटी बनी है, उसमें एक दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है? हम सरकार से इसका जवाब जानना चाहते हैं।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह एक छोटा सा सवाल है, इसका तो आधे सेकंड का जवाब होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: शेड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट को इस न्यायिक जांच कमेटी में रखना है या नहीं रखना है, सरकार उसका जवाब दे।

श्री उपसभापति: पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को बुलाओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नक्रवी जी को बुलाओ। सुनिए। Mr. Naqvi, please. I would ask Mr. Naqvi to respond. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me ask Mr. Naqvi. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us hear the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Naqvi, what do you have to say now? Say something positive. ...**(Interruptions)**... Say something positive. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। मायावती जी ने जो यह सवाल उठाया था, उसके बाद उस विभाग की मंत्री, आजकल उनका नाम है,* इरानी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot cast aspersion on any Minister or any Member...**(Interruptions)**... That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... K. C. Tyagiji, you cannot cast aspersion on any Member ...**(Interruptions)**... वह एक्सपंज हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक्सपंज हो गया है, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... I called the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, उसको निकाल दीजिए, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसको निकाल दीजिए, मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि जब मायावती जी ने ज्युडिशियल इंक्वायरी के अंदर एक दलित को भी शामिल करने की बात की थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is reacting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: मैं इस पर डिबेट करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। How she has become... *(Interruptions)*... I am ready to debate...*(Interruptions)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, त्यागी जी इस हाउस के एक सम्मानित सदस्य हैं और जिस माननीय मंत्री के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है, वे भी इस हाउस की मंत्री हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्हें इस पर खेद प्रकट करना चाहिए। वे इस हाउस की मेंबर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: अगर मेरी बात ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I am very sorry ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... एलाउ करूंगा, बैठो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए।

All of you sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi, have you got anything to say about the demand of Kumari Mayawati? ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, you allowed me earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I called him first. You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मैं बहुत अदब के साथ, बहुत सम्मान के साथ आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सुबह से मायावती जी ने हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित जिस मुद्दे को उठाया है, उसको हमने बहुत गंभीरता के साथ सुना भी और गंभीरता के साथ उसका नोट भी लिया। हम बार-बार इस बात को कहते रहे कि जब माननीय मंत्री जी उसमें इंटरवीन करेंगी या उसमें रिप्लाई करेंगी, तो वे उनके विषय के संबंध में respond करेंगी। हमारा आज का पूरा दिन इसमें खराब हुआ, हमने बार-बार कहा और हम उनको फिर assure करते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जब उसमें रिप्लाई देंगी या इंटरवीन करेंगी, तब वे respond करेंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

दूसरी बात यह है कि माननीय के. सी. त्यागी जी से मैं अनुरोध करूंगा और आपसे भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन्होंने माननीय मंत्री जी के लिए जो बात कही है, उसको immediately expunge किया जाए या के. सी. त्यागी जी उसके लिए खेद प्रकट करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: उसको expunge कर दिया गया है। Now, Mr. K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... After Mr. K. C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*... के. सी. त्यागी जी, कृपया आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury Benches are shouting slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You should help me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, अगर मेरे भाजपा के मित्रों को मेरी भाषा से एतराज है, तो आप उसको expunge कर दीजिए, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: उसको expunge कर दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं उस पर भी बहस करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, you must understand that every Member is an hon. Member, whether Minister or Member. We are not expected to cast aspersion on any Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आप expunge कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The moment you said that, I expunged it. But, that is not enough. What is your version of that? Do you stick to that or do you think that what had happened was wrong? If you feel that what had happened was wrong – it may be off-the-cuff remark – you can say sorry or you can regret. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आप किताब मंगा कर देख लीजिए कि यह पार्लियामेंटरी है या अनपार्लियामेंटरी है। अगर यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, तो मैं माफी मांग लूंगा। अगर यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है, तो इस पर डिबेट की जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है कि मायावती जी ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, किसी के नाम को लेकर मज़ाक उड़ाना अनपार्लियामेंटरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे एक महिला मंत्री हैं, उनके बारे में इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of whether parliamentary or unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can abuse anybody using parliamentary words.

You understand that. Do not hide behind the shelter that you used only parliamentary words. If you think that the off-the-cuff remark you made against an hon. Member is wrong, and that too a woman Member, and it is wrong to make that comment, why don't you express regret?

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, with all respect to the Chair, जो मैंने कहा है, मैंने पहले ही इनसे कहा कि अगर आपको यह अच्छा नहीं लगा है, तो आप इसको expunge कर दीजिए। वे कहते हैं कि माफी मांगिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब मैं इस पर बहस करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि यह पार्लियामेंटरी है या नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why waste time on that? ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Behenji, I would like to know what your reaction on his comment is.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Behenji has made a point. The Minister has reacted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your reaction? बहन जी, आपका क्या कहना है? मिनिस्टर ने जो कहा है, उस पर आपका क्या रिएक्शन है?

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही है, उसको मैंने ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है, लेकिन मेरा मंत्री जी से यही पूछना है कि जो न्यायिक जांच कमिटी है, उसमें दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है? यह एक छोटा सा और सिम्पल सा सवाल है, जिसका जवाब देना है। इसको कल के ऊपर क्यों टालना चाहते हैं? मैं खास तौर से श्री त्यागी जी से भी यह रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है, इसलिए ऐसी बात न बोली जाए कि इस विषय से लोगों का ध्यान डाइवर्ट हो जाए। मैं ऐसा नहीं चाहती हूँ। यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: यह* तो आपका ही शब्द है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: क्या?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: बहन जी, इस पार्लियामेंट में* शब्द को तो सब लोगों ने कई बार इस्तेमाल किया है।

सुश्री मायावती:* एक अलग चीज़ है। वह एक विधान है, लेकिन वह विधान किसने बनाया है, यह एक अलग चर्चा का विषय है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: जिन्होंने रोहित को मारा है।

सुश्री मायावती: आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं किसी विषय का समर्थन नहीं कर रही हूँ। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि त्यागी जी बीजेपी के खेमे में खेल रहे हैं, विषय को डाइवर्ट करना चाहते हैं ताकि लोगों का ध्यान डाइवर्ट हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: यह तो वक्त बताएगा कि कौन किसके खेमे में खेल रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

The time will tell.

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि न्यायिक जांच कमिटी में दलित को रखना है या नहीं रखना है, इसका जवाब वे तब देंगे जब इस विषय पर चर्चा हो जाएगी। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि यह एक छोटा सा सवाल है, एक सिम्पल सा सवाल है। इसका जवाब देने में इनको क्या दिक्कत है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: बहन जी, मैं बताता हूँ कि इनको क्या दिक्कत है। इनकी दिक्कत यह है कि ये तब तक कुछ भी जवाब नहीं दे सकते, जब तक प्रधान मंत्री के ऑर्डर न आ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: प्रधान मंत्री नहीं, ये नागपुर से सिग्नल चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये वहां से सिग्नल चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do? ..**(Interruptions)**..

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: जो भी है, हमारा आग्रह यही है कि अगर नकवी जी यही बात सुबह कह देते तो शायद यह पूरा दिन बरबाद नहीं होता, लेकिन उन्होंने यह बात अब कही। मेरा यही आग्रह है कि चूंकि आज ये जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं और बहन जी जवाब चाहती हैं, इसलिए मुझे नहीं लगता कि आज कोई और बिजनेस हो पाएगा। मेरा आग्रह है कि आप कल यह बहस करवाइए, कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन लीजिए और कल ही उसके जवाब में सरकार से इस सवाल का भी जवाब दिलवाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is the only way now. ...**(Interruptions)**... बहन जी, आप मुझे सुनिए। The Minister has said that आपका मुद्दा गंभीरता से लिया गया है। Noted as serious. इस विषय पर कल रिप्लाय के समय ही इस सवाल का भी स्पेसिफिक रिस्पॉंस मिल जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप प्लीज सुनिए। आप चीफ मिनिस्टर रही हैं, आपको मालूम है कि to take a decision for the Government, a Minister can't sit here and take a decision. इसलिए आप कल तक वेट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं इनकी मजबूरी समझ सकती हूँ कि ये अपनी ओर से डिंसीजन नहीं ले सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, wait for tomorrow.

सुश्री मायावती: लेकिन, इनको सुबह ही बता देना चाहिए था कि हमको अभी सिग्नल नहीं मिला है। अगर ये सुबह ही बता देते, तो पूरा दिन खराब नहीं होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने सोचा कि आपको मालूम है कि सिग्नल चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

4.00 P.M.

सुश्री मायावती: इन्होंने बताया नहीं कि इनको ग्रीन सिग्नल चाहिए। अगर ये सुबह बता देते कि इन्हें सिग्नल नहीं मिला है तो हम हाउस चलने देते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम यह बात सुबह से कह रहे हैं कि जब ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर इंटरवीन करेंगी या रिप्लाई देंगी, तो वे अपनी बात कहेंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I do not want to continue with this type of discussion. Therefore, tomorrow we will take up both the Short Duration Discussion and Calling Attention; and after that one Bill also. We will do that.

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरे सवाल का क्या जवाब है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And, tomorrow, in that reply, Government has given an assurance that specifically Government will respond to the point raised by Behenji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहती हूँ। यदि आप मुझे यह आश्वासन दें कि सरकार मेरे सवाल का जवाब कल देगी, तो हम तैयार हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: हां, सरकार जवाब देगी।

सुश्री मायावती: मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहती हूँ कि यह सरकार कल मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब देगी क्योंकि मुझे सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं है कि इस सरकार को पता नहीं कल क्या सिग्नल मिले?

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, सुनिए कल आपके सवाल का स्पेसिफिक उत्तर सरकार की ओर से आएगा। No, let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Government will specifically give a reply to your question. Do you agree? ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you agree or not? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो बात माननीय मायावती जी ने कही है, उसे लेकर...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Government will respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, सरकार रिस्पांड करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government will respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : But after the discussion, जब discussion conclude होगा, तब। Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद, संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री जी के विभाग में जो कॉल ड्रॉप होती हैं, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि सरकार आपके सवाल का जवाब कल देगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

शुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे आश्वासन दे दिया है, मुझे आपकी बात का भरोसा है। आपने मुझे विश्वास दिलाया है कि सरकार मेरे सवाल का जवाब देगी, इसलिए कल हम हाउस को चलने देंगे, लेकिन सरकार के मंत्रियों पर मुझे कोई भरोसा नहीं है। अतः आपकी बात के ऊपर भरोसा करके तथा आपकी बात से सहमत होते हुए मैं पुनः आपसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि कल सरकार को डायरेक्ट करेंगे कि वह मेरे सवाल का जवाब दे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I said. Why do you say it again and again? ...*(Interruptions)*... You already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You already said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

शुी मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मैंने यह कहा है कि discussion होने के बाद जवाब दिया जाएगा।

शुी उपसभापति: हां, ठीक है। पहले चर्चा होगी, उसके बाद उसी विषय पर मायावती जी के प्रश्न का सरकार की ओर से specific response हो जाएगा।

शुी मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, चर्चा conclude होने के बाद उनके प्रश्न का जवाब दिया जाएगा।

शुी उपसभापति: जी हां। मैंने वही कहा है कि चर्चा खत्म होने के बाद उनके प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाएगा। And, then my request to the Government is to try to consider it seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KM. MAYAWATI : Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*... It is our consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... My humble request is, see, already a message is going from the House. You see, I am not saying anything about the other House; but the other House is functioning very well. We are seniors. We could not function today in spite of all efforts. I thank you for this good understanding arrived at. I hope, I believe and I pray that tomorrow the House will function smoothly. Thank you, Behenji, for your co-operation. Thanks to every one of you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I move the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Yechuryji, your motion stands as it is. So, you will move it tomorrow. Okay. Now, therefore, thanks to everyone. The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th February, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at three minutes past
four of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 25th February, 2016.*

