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Wednesday
20 July, 2016
29 Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 20th July, 2016/29th Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Biecco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), Kolkata and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Ninety-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Biecco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 4910/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NCSM, Kolkata and related papers

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

- (i)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4893/16/16]
- (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science

Museums(NCSM), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4892/16/16]

Notificaton of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 49 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2133 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, notifying the officers competent for compounding of various offences on payment of specified amount of penalty. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4880/16/16]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016

(II) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2016."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2016."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

Re. The panel of Vice-Chairmen

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the hon. Members that Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita and Shri Basawaraj Patil have been nominated on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen with effect from 19th July, 2016.

RE. OPPRESSION OF DALITS IN GUJARAT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is time for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what is happening in Gujarat? The *Dalits* are being oppressed and we are not discussing it here. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an organized crime. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should stop all the business and discuss this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... *Behen ji* raised it two days ago. We all want to raise this issue that *Dalits*. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Sir, it is an organized crime, which is happening.

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

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, we are not discussing it. We are discussing other issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given notice also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything should be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you cannot speak together. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O' Brien, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Derek, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, have you given a notice?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me which notice have you given and under what Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, we gave the notice. The BSP gave a notice a day before yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking you about the notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने भी नोटिस दिया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, हमारा Rule 267 में एक नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, this issue should be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you tell me under what Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, it is under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Under Rule 267, only one notice is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सुश्री मायावती जी ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have only one notice and it is not your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उन्होंने कहा था कि गुजरात सरकार ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, there is no notice from you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no intimation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the Leader of the Opposition wants to speak. After that, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। हमने जिम्मेदारी के साथ कार्रवाई की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो दलितों की अनदेखी करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुजरात सरकार की तारीफ करने के बजाए, यहां पर उसका ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: *Behen ji*, please. The Leader of the Opposition wants to speak first. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उनको देश में भागीदार बनाना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसे राजनीति करने से भला होने वाला नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Singh Deo, your 267 notice is here. I was to call you. There is no need of your coming here and shouting. I will call you. That is number one. Number two, Mr. Derek O'Brien, I have not got a notice of 267 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs.

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी ने सब से पहले नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. You wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you, Mayawatiji. You sit down. Mr. Derek O'Brien, you raised a point and I was to react to you. You should allow me to react to you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please react.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised a point saying that there is a 267 notice from you, but I have not received a notice. That is my point. It is not with me now. So, I cannot take it now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: With all respect, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then only I will ...*(Interruptions)*... I will decide. You cannot decide that. I have to decide. Go back. Whether to call LoP or not, it is my job. You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now listen, Km. Mayawatiji, the LoP stood up first and I called the LoP. Therefore, I will allow you after the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you after the LoP.

सुश्री मायावती: मेरा point of order है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. I can allow a point of order. There is no problem. It should be a point of order. Now, tell me what is the point of order.

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा point of order यह है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा point of order यह है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: There must be a rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under which rule is she raising the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is on a point of order. I have to allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, she is on a point of order. I have to allow.

सुश्री मायावती: मेरा point of order यह है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bora, listen. Puniaji, listen. She said she is on a point of order, which I have to allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: There is no point of order during Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह कहाँ लिखा है कि जीरो ऑवर में point of order नहीं होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me ask; let me ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to that. If there is no point, I will rule it out. But let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... She is our sister. Why do you fight with her? ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, I will call the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the harm in that? Let her raise the point of order. Please allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. This is uncharitable. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*... Puniaji, ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at nineteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you listen to the Minister?
...**(Interruptions)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विषय उठाया गया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister wants to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why don't you listen to the Minister? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why don't you listen to the Minister? ...**(Interruptions)**... मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Minister wants to say something, listen to that. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think the Minister is on the same subject, why don't you listen to that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुजरात में हुई घटना को लेकर सदन में एक वातावरण निर्मित हुआ, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपको कुछ जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुजरात की सरकार ने तत्परता से त्वरित एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... घटना के तुरंत बाद लगभग दो घंटे के अन्दर ही अपराधियों के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें धारा 307 लगाई गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 323, 324 आदि धाराएं लगाई गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अंतर्गत ही ...**(व्यवधान)**... धारा 15(2) के अन्तर्गत केस दर्ज किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी तक 15 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुजरात की सरकार ने पीड़ित परिवार के लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता भी देने की घोषणा की है और आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध भी कराई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ ही साथ न्यायिक स्तर के उच्चाधिकारी से जांच के आदेश भी दिए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दो महीने के अन्दर जांच की कार्रवाई पूरी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस जांच प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो भी अपराधी पाए जाएंगे, उनके खिलाफ कठोर कार्रवाई की जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि मेरे मंत्रालय की ओर से, अर्थात् सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की ओर से ...**(व्यवधान)**... पीड़ित परिवार को सहायता देने का अधिकार हमारे पास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं पीड़ित परिवार को मुआवजा देने की कार्रवाई करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ ही जो घटना हुई है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस घटना से सम्बन्धित ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे मंत्रालय की ओर से आर्थिक सहायता देने की कार्रवाई की जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सदन से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका राजनीतिकरण करने की बजाए सद्भावना बनाए रखने का वातावरण बनाएं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ताकि समरसता का वातावरण बना रहे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाने के बजाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो काम किए गए हैं, उसकी प्रशंसा करने का काम करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... आत्महत्या की थी, उस समय किसी ने यह विषय नहीं उठाया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह भी पूछना

चाहता हूँ कि जब गुजरात सरकार ...(व्यवधान)... तो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग ...(व्यवधान)... घटना की गम्भीरता को लेकर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... I would request ...(Interruptions)... सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं चाहूँगा कि इस विषय पर ...(व्यवधान)... समाप्त करें और सद्भावना का वातावरण बनाने में सहयोग प्रदान करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

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

12.00 NOON

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Question No.31. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... Question No.31. ...(Interruptions)... Let the answer be given. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, आप लोग अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please don't come into the Well. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप? ...(व्यवधान)... The House is adjourned for thirty minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please, ...(Interruptions)... Q. No. 31.

जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि

*31. श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जम्मू और कश्मीर में हुई आतंकवादी गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या अमरनाथ यात्रा से पूर्व नेवा, पुलवामा में मारे गए आतंकवादियों का स्थानीय लोगों पर गहरा प्रभाव था और क्या स्थानीय लोगों ने आतंकवादियों को बचाने के लिए सुरक्षा-बलों पर पत्थर बरसाए थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में आतंकवादी हिंसा की घटनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

घटनाएं	2013	2014	2015	2016 (17 जुलाई)
आतंकवादी हिंसा की घटनाएं	170	222	208	152

(ग) और (घ) दिनांक 30 जून, 2016 को, पुलिस और सेना ने गांव मलवारी नेवा पुलवामा की घेराबंदी की। मुठभेड़ के दौरान, आतंकवादियों ने पुलिस दल पर गोलियां चलाई जिसका जवाब दिया गया। जवाबी कार्रवाई में दो आतंकवादी मारे गए। उनमें से एक की पहचान मंजूर अहमद डार पुत्र अब्दुल राशिद डार, निवासी गुंड बाग काकपोरा पुलवामा के रूप में हुई, जबकि दूसरा विदेशी मारा गया। कार्रवाई के दौरान आस-पास के शरारती तत्वों (400-500) ने बलों पर पत्थर फेंकना शुरू कर दिया जिन्हें वहां से तितर-बितर करने के लिए आश्रु गैस के गोले छोड़े गए।

Increase in terrorist activities in J&K

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

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist activities have increased in Jammu and Kashmir in last two years;

(b) the details of the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir in last three years;

(c) whether the terrorists killed in Neva, Pulvama before Amarnath Yatra had

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

deep influence on local people and whether security forces were pelted with stones by local people in order to protect terrorists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of terrorist violence incidents in last three years are as under:-

Incidents	2013	2014	2015	2016 (17th July)
Terrorist violence incidents	170	222	208	152

(c) and (d) On June 30, 2016, Police and Army cordoned off the village Malwari Newa Pulwama. During the encounter terrorists fired upon the police party which was retaliated. During retaliation 2 terrorists got killed. One of them was identified as Manzoor Ahmad Dar, S/o Abdul Rashid Dar, R/o Gund Bagh Kakpora Pulwama. While the other was believed to be foreigner. Some miscreants (400-500) from adjacent areas resorted to stone pelting on forces during the operation which were subjected to tear smoke shelling for dispersal.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार जानती है कि कश्मीर में हिंसा के लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और देश की अखण्डता तथा सम्प्रभुता पर कौन चोट पहुंचा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्यों सरकार कश्मीर में हिंसा को काबू करने में अक्षम साबित हो रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, वहां पर भाजपा और पीडीपी की गठबंधन सरकार ने 2015 से अब तक राज्य के युवा, जो अपने को अलग-थलग महसूस कर रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए क्या कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... और यदि उठाए हैं, तो उनका नतीजा क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, वहां बेरोजगारी है, गरीबी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां के युवाओं के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... से जुड़े हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कहा था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Peace pact with NSCN/IM**

†*32. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into a peace pact with extremist group of Nagaland named National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) [NSCN/IM];

(b) if so, the details of pacts entered by Government; and

(c) by when the pact will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government of India and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) (NSCN/IM) signed a Framework Agreement on 3rd August 2015. This agreement lays down the broad principles within which the final agreement will be worked out. Consultations with all stake-holders, including the State Governments of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur, will be held before reaching a final agreement.

Impact of liberalization of FDI on security of the nation

*33. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently liberalized Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), up to 100 per cent inflows in various sectors, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what precautions have been taken to see that liberalization in sensitive sectors like Defence, Broadcasting services, Civil Aviation do not impinge upon the security of the nation; and

(c) the sector-wise details of amount of FDI that came in the last two years in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. With a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy so as to provide ease of doing business in the country and increase foreign investment inflows, the Government has recently liberalised FDI policy provisions on various sectors *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series) on 24th June, 2016. A copy of the Press Note is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

FDI policy as contained in the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', as amended from time to time, is subject to the conditions of the extant policy on specified sectors and applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities. Accordingly FDI policy on sectors like Defence, Broadcasting services and Civil Aviation is also subject to sectoral and security conditions.

(c) Statement on Financial Year wise FDI equity inflows from April 2014 to March 2016 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Press note indicating liberalized FDI Policy Provisions on Various Sectors

**Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
(FC-I Section)**

Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series)

Subject: Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on various sectors

The Government of India has reviewed the extant FDI policy on various sectors and made following amendments in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016 issued on June 07, 2016 (**FDI Policy**).

2. After para 3.7.1 of the FDI Policy, following new para 3.7.2 is added:

3.7.1 bis: For establishment of branch office, liaison office or project office or any other place of business in India if the principal business of the applicant is Defence, Telecom, Private Security or Information and Broadcasting, approval of Reserve Bank of India is not required in cases where FIPB approval or license/permission by the concerned Ministry/Regulator has already been granted.

3. (i) Para 5.2.1 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
1	2	3
(a) Floriculture, Horticulture, and Cultivation of Vegetables & Mushrooms under controlled conditions;	100%	Automatic
(b) Development and Production of seeds and planting material;		

1

2

3

- (c) Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture, Apiculture; and
- (d) Services related to agro and allied sectors

Note: Besides the above, FDI is not allowed in any other agricultural sector/activity.

- (ii) Para 5.2.1.1 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

The term "under controlled conditions" covers the following:

'Cultivation under controlled conditions' for the categories of floriculture, horticulture, cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms is the practice of cultivation wherein rainfall, temperature, solar radiation, air humidity and culture medium are controlled artificially. Control in these parameters may be effected through protected cultivation under green houses, net houses, poly houses or any other improved infrastructure facilities where micro-climatic conditions are regulated anthropogenically.

4. Para 5.2.5 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Subject to the provisions of the FDI policy, foreign investment in 'manufacturing' sector is under automatic route. Further, a manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce without Government approval. Notwithstanding the FDI policy provisions on trading sector, 100% FDI under Government approval route is allowed for trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India. Applications for FDI in food products retail trading would be processed in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion before being considered by the Government for approval.

5. Para 5.2.6. of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
5.2.6.1 Defence Industry subject to Industrial license under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951; and Manufacturing of small arms and ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded

5.2.6.2 Other Conditions

- (i) Infusion of fresh foreign investment within the permitted automatic route level, in a company not seeking industrial license, resulting in change in the ownership pattern or transfer of stake by existing investor to new foreign investor, will require Government approval.
 - (ii) Licence applications will be considered and licences given by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in consultation with Ministry of Defence and Ministry of External Affairs.
 - (iii) Foreign investment in the sector is subject to security clearance and guidelines of the M/o Defence.
 - (iv) Investee company should be structured to be self-sufficient in areas of product design and development. The investee/joint venture company along with manufacturing facility, should also have maintenance and life cycle support facility of the product being manufactured in India.
6. Para 5.2.7.1 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
1	2	3

5.2.7.1.1

- (1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports); 100% Automatic
- (2) Direct to Home (DTH);
- (3) Cable Networks (Multi System operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability);
- (4) Mobile TV;
- (5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS)

1	2	3
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5.2.7.1.2

Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs))	100%	Automatic
--	------	-----------

Note: Infusion of fresh foreign investment, beyond 49% in a company not seeking license/permission from sectoral Ministry, resulting in change in the ownership pattern or transfer of stake by existing investor to new foreign investor, will require Government approval

7. Para 5.2.9 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

5.2.9 Civil Aviation

5.2.9.1 Airports

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
(a) Greenfield projects	100%	Automatic
(b) Existing projects	100%	Automatic

5.2.9.2 Air Transport Services

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
(1) (a) Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline	100%	Automatic up to 49% (Automatic up to 100% for NRIs)
(b) Regional Air Transport Service		Government route beyond 49%
(2) Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service	100%	Automatic
(3) Helicopter services/seaplane services requiring DGCA approval	100%	Automatic

There is no change in Other Conditions mentioned in the FDI Policy for this sector and Note thereto.

8. Para 5.2.13 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
Private Security Agencies	74%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% and up to 74%

5.2.13.1 Other Conditions

- (1) FDI in Private Security Agencies is subject to compliance with Private Security Agencies (Regulation) (PSAR) Act, 2005, as amended from time to time.
- (2) For the purposes of FDI policy on the sector, terms "Private Security Agencies", "Private Security" and "Armoured Car Service" will have the same meaning as provided under PSAR Act, 2005, which is reproduced as under:

"Private Security Agency" means a person or body of persons other than a government agency, department or organisation engaged in the business of providing private security services including training to private security guards or their supervisor or providing private security guards to any industrial or business undertaking or a company or any other person or property;

"Private Security" means security provided by a person, other than a public servant, to protect or guard any person or property or both and includes provision of armoured car service;

"Armoured Car Service" means the service provided by deployment of armed guards along with armoured car and such other related services which may be notified by the Central Government or as the case may be, the State Government from time to time.

9. Para 5.2.15.3 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
Single Brand Retail Trading	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49%

- (1) Foreign Investment in Single Brand product retail trading is aimed at attracting investments in production and marketing, improving the availability of such goods for the consumer, encouraging increased sourcing of goods from India, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian enterprises through access to global designs, technologies and management practices.
- (2) FDI in Single Brand product retail trading would be subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.
 - (b) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally *i.e.* products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.
 - (c) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.
 - (d) A non-resident entity or entities, whether owner of the brand or otherwise, shall be permitted to undertake 'single brand' product retail trading in the country for the specific brand, directly or through a legally tenable agreement with the brand owner for undertaking single brand product retail trading. The onus for ensuring compliance with this condition will rest with the Indian entity carrying out single-brand product retail trading in India. The investing entity shall provide evidence to this effect at the time of seeking approval, including a copy of the licensing/franchise/sub-licence agreement, specifically indicating compliance with the above condition. The requisite evidence should be filed with the RBI for the automatic route and SIA/FIPS for cases involving approval.
 - (e) In respect of proposals involving foreign investment beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. The quantum of domestic sourcing will be self-certified by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts which the company will be required to maintain. This procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the goods purchased, beginning 1st April of the year of the commencement of the business *i.e.* opening of the first store. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis. For

the purpose of ascertaining the sourcing requirement, the relevant entity would be the company, incorporated in India, which is the recipient of foreign investment for the purpose of carrying out single-brand product retail trading.

- (f) Subject to the conditions mentioned in this Para, a single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
- (3) Application seeking permission of the Government for FDI exceeding 49% in a company which proposes to undertake single brand retail trading in India would be made to the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. The applications would specifically indicate the product/product categories which are proposed to be sold under a 'Single Brand'. Any addition to the product/product categories to be sold under 'Single Brand' would require a fresh approval of the Government. In case of FDI up to 49%, the list of products/product categories proposed to be sold except food products would be provided to the RBI.
- (4) Applications would be processed in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, to determine whether the proposed investment satisfies the notified guidelines, before being considered by the FIPB for Government approval.

Note:

- (i) Conditions mentioned at Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (b) & 5.2.15.3 (2) (d) will not be applicable for undertaking SBRT of Indian brands.
- (ii) An Indian manufacturer is permitted to sell its own branded products in any manner *i.e.* wholesale, retail, including through e-commerce platforms.
- (iii) Indian manufacturer would be the investee company, which is the owner of the Indian brand and which manufactures in India, in terms of value, at least 70% of its products in house, and sources, at most 30% from Indian manufacturers.
- (iv) Indian brands should be owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens and/or companies which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
- (v) Sourcing norms will not be applicable up to three years from commencement of the business *i.e.* opening of the first store for entities undertaking single brand retail trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible. Thereafter, provisions of Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (e) will be applicable.

10. Para 5.2.27 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Pharmaceuticals

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
5.2.27.1 Greenfield	100%	Automatic
5.2.27.2 Brownfield	100%	Automatic up to 74% Government route beyond 74%

5.2.27.3 Other Conditions

- (i) 'Non-compete' clause would not be allowed in automatic or government approval route except in special circumstances with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.
- (ii) The prospective investor and the prospective investee are required to provide a certificate along with the FIPB application as per Annexure-10 of FDI Policy.
- (iii) Government may incorporate appropriate conditions for FDI in brownfield cases, at the time of granting approval.
- (iv) FDI in brownfield pharmaceuticals, under both automatic and government approval routes, is further subject to compliance of following conditions:
 - (a) The production level of National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) drugs and/or consumables and their supply to the domestic market at the time of induction of FDI, being maintained over the next five years at an absolute quantitative level. The benchmark for this level would be decided with reference to the level of production of NLEM drugs and/or consumables in the three financial years, immediately preceding the year of induction of FDI. Of these, the highest level of production in any of these three years would be taken as the level.
 - (b) R&D expenses being maintained in value terms for 5 years at an absolute quantitative level at the time of induction of FDI. The benchmark for this level would be decided with reference to the highest level of R&D expenses which has been incurred in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the year of induction of FDI.
 - (c) The administrative Ministry will be provided complete information pertaining to the transfer of technology, if any, along with induction of foreign investment into the investee company.

Note:

- (i) FDI up to 100%, under the automatic route is permitted for manufacturing of medical devices. The above mentioned conditions will, therefore, not be applicable to greenfield as well as brownfield projects of this industry.
 - (ii) Medical device means-
 - a. any instrument, apparatus, appliance, implant, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including the software, intended by its manufacturer to be used specially for human beings or animals for one or more of the specific purposes of-
 - (aa) diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of any disease or disorder;
 - (ab) diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of, or assistance for, any injury or handicap;
 - (ac) investigation, replacement or modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process;
 - (ad) supporting or sustaining life;
 - (ae) disinfection of medical devices;
 - (af) control of conception, and which does not achieve its primary intended action in or on the human body or animals by any pharmacological or immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its intended function by such means;
 - b. an accessory to such an instrument, apparatus, appliance, material or other article;
 - c. a device which is reagent, reagent product, calibrator, control material, kit, instrument, apparatus, equipment or system whether used alone or in combination thereof intended to be used for examination and providing information for medical or diagnostic purposes by means of in vitro examination of specimens derived from the human body or animals.
 - (iii) The definition of medical device at Note (ii) above would be subject to the amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
11. The above decision will take immediate effect.

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: 5/4/2016-FC-I dated: 24th June, 2016

Copy forwarded to:

1. **Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau-** for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.
2. **Joint Secretary (I&C), Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi**
3. **Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai**
4. **NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion-** for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.
5. **Hindi Section, DIPP-** for providing Hindi version.

For suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.

Statement-II

Details showing Financial year wise FDI Equity Inflows From April 2014 to March 2016

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Mar	Total
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Metallurgical Industries	359.34	456.31	815.64
2.	Mining	684.39	520.67	1,205.06
3.	Power	707.04	868.80	1,575.85
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	615.95	776.51	1,392.47
5.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,079.02	103.02	1,182.05
6.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	1.33	77.91	79.24

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	230.70	159.13	389.83
8.	Electrical Equipments	574.83	444.88	1,019.72
9.	Computer Software & Hardware	2,296.04	5,904.36	8,200.40
10.	Electronics	96.84	208.39	305.23
11.	Telecommunications	2,894.94	1,324.40	4,219.341
12.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	254.96	1,009.34	1,264.30
13.	Automobile Industry	2,725.64	2,526.82	5,252.45
14.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	74.56	361.25	435.81
15.	Sea Transport	333.22	429.30	762.52
16.	Ports	1.90	0.00	1.90
17.	Railway Related Components	129.73	73.99	203.72
18.	Industrial Machinery	716.79	568.26	1,285.05
19.	Machine Tools	24.06	126.38	150.45
20.	Agricultural Machinery	72.35	16.44	88.78
21.	Earth-Moving Machinery	30.11	97.66	127.77
22.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	186.69	274.57	461.26
23.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	33.39	36.68	70.07
24.	Medical And Surgical Appliances	145.93	173.26	319.19
25.	Industrial Instruments	0.85	7.42	8.27
26.	Scientific Instruments	32.34	6.36	38.71
27.	Fertilizers	225.32	20.93	246.25
28.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	762.76	1,469.95	2,232.71
29.	Photographic Raw Film And Paper	0.75	0.00	0.75

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Dye-Stuffs	54.89	3.32	58.21
31.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1,497.74	754.26	2,251.99
32.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	197.42	230.13	427.55
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	116.21	85.21	201.42
34.	Sugar	27.77	105.85	133.62
35.	Fermentation Industries	225.38	202.36	427.74
36.	Food Processing Industries	515.86	505.88	1,021.74
37.	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	148.34	34.22	182.57
38.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	177.22	193.26	370.48
39.	Rubber Goods	284.51	296.15	580.67
40.	Leather, leather Goods And Pickers	34.21	17.13	51.34
41.	Glue and Gelatin	21.44	0.82	22.26
42.	Glass	41.82	25.78	67.60
43.	Ceramics	35.29	51.21	86.50
44.	Cement and Gypsum Products	208.99	19.69	228.68
45.	Timber Products	8.97	53.17	62.14
46.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.10	0.17
47.	Consultancy Services	458.13	517.47	975.60
48.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/ Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech., Testing and Analysis, Other)	4,443.26	6,889.46	11,332.72
49.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	567.85	742.35	1,310.21
50.	Education	78.86	230.78	309.64
51.	Hotel & Tourism	777.01	1,332.69	2,109.70
52.	Trading	2,727.96	3,845.32	6,573.28

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Retail Trading	168.72	262.24	430.95
54.	Agriculture Services	59.95	84.65	144.60
55.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	280.18	58.54	338.72
56.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	1.43	1.12	2.55
57.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	72.58	122.81	195.39
58.	Coir	1.36	0.00	1.36
59.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	870.25	4,510.71	5,380.96
60.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure And Construction-Development Projects	769.14	112.55	881.69
61.	Miscellaneous Industries	765.88	668.77	1,434.65
GRAND TOTAL		30,930.50	40,000.98	70,931.48

Global shortage of Robusta Coffee

*34. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a global shortage of robusta coffee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Indian coffee exports have increased in view of the global shortage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to boost coffee exports and for promotion of coffee sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Vietnam, Brazil and Indonesia are the largest producers of Robusta Coffee globally. International Coffee Organization (ICO) report indicates that dry weather resulting from El Nino could potentially affect

coffee production in Vietnam, Indonesia and Brazil for the current crop season. Global Robusta coffee exports amounted to 23.54 lakh MT in 2015 showing a decline of 5.6% compared to 2014 exports of 24.94 lakh MT. Robusta coffee prices in the international markets have been increasing since January 2016.

During 2015-16, India's coffee exports have shown an increase of 17% (3.18 lakh MT) when compared to previous year exports of 2.72 lakh MT. During the current year 2016-17 (from 01.04.2016 to 08.07.2016), Indian coffee exports have shown an increase of 23.7% (1.20 lakh MT) over the corresponding period of previous year (0.97 lakh MT). As regards Robusta coffee is concerned, export have increased from 1.30 lakh MT in 2014-15 to 1.75 lakh MT in 2015-16 by 34.6 %.

(e) Government of India through Coffee Board is taking various measures to boost Coffee exports and promotion of coffee sector, which include conducting promotional activities in the foreign as well as domestic markets.

Under the 'Integrated Coffee Development Project', the Coffee Board is undertaking export promotion activities and also providing incentives for export of high value and value added coffee. Further, incentives to exporters are covered under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Duty Drawback scheme of the Government of India.

In addition to the above, the Coffee Board continues to promote coffee sector through various interventions such as research & development, technology transfer, capacity building, support to mechanization of estates, coffee area development, market development, support to value addition etc. for the overall improvement of production, productivity and quality of coffee.

The coffee production in India has shown an increasing trend in the last two years with an all-time high of 3.48 lakh MT during 2015-16.

Number of jobs created in various sectors

*35. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the total number of jobs created in the 9 sectors of textiles, apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom, from March, 2015 to June, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely

textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour & Employment is conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors.

As per report of the Quarterly Surveys of Labour Bureau, there has been an estimated increase of 1.35 lakh persons in four quarters starting from January, 2015 to December, 2015.

The sector-wise estimated change in employment (in lakhs) during the Quarterly Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, for the period January, 2015 to December, 2015 are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No. Industry/ Group	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	June, 15 over March, 15	Sep, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sep, 15	Total
1. Textiles	0.24	-0.11	0.28	0.37	0.72
2. Leather	-0.08	0.08	-0.01	-0.07	-0.08
3. Metal	0.01	0	0.48	-0.12	0.37
4. Automobile	0.2	-0.18	0.03	-0.13	-0.08
5. Gems & Jewellery	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02	-0.08	-0.19
6. Transport	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.04
7. IT/BPO	0.37	-0.05	0.58	-0.14	0.76
8. Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	-0.02	-0.11
TOTAL	0.64	-0.43	1.34	-0.2	1.35

Decline in job growth

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

- (a) the year-wise and sector-wise job growth in the last three years and this year;
- (b) the year-wise and sector-wise number of people who have lost their jobs during the above period;

(c) whether Labour Bureau data shows that job growth in 8 major sectors is at seven years low;

(d) if so, the details of sectors in which the job growth is affected and the reasons therefor;

(e) what remedial measures Government has taken/ proposes to take to address this problem; and

(f) the reasons for decline in job growth inspite of higher GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/ powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The job growth in the 8 sectors mentioned above in the last 3 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) 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 & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & 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. A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of Rs. 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under the scheme employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the 8.33% EPS contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment.

To complement the skill initiatives, Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

GDP growth rate has been 7.2% during 2014-15 and 7.6% during 2015-16. The workforce grew from 45.91 crore workers in 2004-05 to 47.41 crore in 2011-12. In addition, according to the Labour Bureau Annual Employment Unemployment Survey the workforce grew by 4.37 crores during 2013-14.

Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jan, 13 to Dec, 13	Jan, 14 to Dec, 14	Jan, 15 to Dec, 15	Total
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99
2.	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.29
3.	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37	0.76
4.	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08	0.33
5.	Gems & Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19	0.01
6.	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	-0.24
7.	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76	3.78
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.18
TOTAL (Year-wise)		4.18	4.21	1.35	9.74

Revenue generated from enemy properties

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several enemy properties are in custody of the Custodian of Enemy Property;

(b) the State-wise number of enemy properties under the Custodian, from the day of enactment of the Enemy Property Act till 2016;

(c) the State-wise present total value of enemy properties under the custody of Custodian of Enemy Property; and

(d) the total income/revenue generated from the aforesaid enemy properties by Government annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The number of enemy properties under the custodian state-wise and their estimated value as on 31.03.2016 is as under:

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of immovable properties	Estimated value (Rupees in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159	11,641.20
2.	Assam	70	41.81
3.	Andaman	1	5.29
4.	Bihar	79	101.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	78	54.62
6.	Delhi	489	816.92
7.	Diu	4	2.99
8.	Goa	263	100.10
9.	Gujarat	146	844.52
10.	Haryana	9	791.50
11.	Karnataka	21	151.82
12.	Kerala	60	1,375.22
13.	Madhya Pradesh	89	1,796.71
14.	Maharashtra	48	571.30
15.	Meghalaya	19	0.22
16.	Rajasthan	23	23.30

1	2	3	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	36	1,774.13
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4991	82,441.23
19.	Uttarakhand	50	927.69
20.	West Bengal	2794	879.24
TOTAL		9429	1,04,341.03

(d) Total revenue generated from the aforesaid enemy properties by the Custodian during the last 3 years is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Revenue generated (₹ in crores)
1.	2013-2014	24.18
2.	2014-2015	28.28
3.	2015-2016	31.07

Increase in contract workers in PSUs

*38. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of contract labourers employed in various Public Sector Undertakings in the country is increasing; and

(b) if so, the total number of contract labourers employed in various PSUs in the country for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) No. Sir. As per information available from the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), the number of contract labourers employed in CPSEs is not increasing.

(b) The details of total contract labourers employed in CPSEs for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below:

Details of contract labourers for the last 3 years

Years	Number of contract labourers
2012-13	286350
2013-14	308738
2014-15	274889

Terrorists involved in bomb blasts in Hyderabad

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

(a) number of terrorists involved in bomb blasts and planting bombs in Hyderabad in past three years and organizations/persons collaborating and providing shelter to them in Hyderabad;

(b) arrests made on these incidents including one on 30th June, 2016 in Hyderabad, details of cases registered and status of each case;

(c) description of persons/groups in Hyderabad supporting, providing shelter to terrorists who are constantly planning to plant bombs;

(d) in how many cases CIA, FBI and Indian Intelligence sources warned in advance about the expected attempts; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent these incidents in Hyderabad in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) In the last three years, twin bomb blasts had occurred at Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad on 21st February, 2013 and out of the six terrorists, belonging to terrorist organization, Indian Mujahideen (IM), involved in these bomb blasts, five have been arrested and one is still absconding. The NIA has registered two cases in this regard and also filed chargesheets in these cases.

The NIA has also registered a case on 22nd June, 2016 to investigate the allegations that some youth and their accomplices have entered into a criminal conspiracy to wage war against the Government of India and were collecting weapons and explosive material to target public places including religious sites, sensitive Government buildings etc., in various parts of the country. NIA has arrested five persons on 29.6.2016 and two persons on 12.7.2016 in this case.

(c) The investigation conducted in the cases so far has not revealed any individual / group of individuals in Hyderabad providing shelter to the accused involved in the incidents under investigation.

(d) In order to counter terror activities, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State levels. Intelligence / security agencies are regularly alerting the State Police for taking precautionary / proactive measures to counter any terrorist act.

(e) Though 'Police' and 'Public Order' are state subjects, but the Central Government assists the states in dealing with the problem of terrorism. The State Government has taken various steps to prevent the terrorist incidents in Hyderabad which *inter-alia* include sharing and monitoring of information / intelligence with the field formations on real time basis, modernization of police force, installations of CCTV systems and

electronic gadgets, effective and real time coordination among different wings of police, sensitizing police by way of regular training, introduction of visible policing and monitoring of social media etc.

Opening of FDI in nine sectors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently opened Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in nine sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had assessed the impact of opening FDI on Indian industry and the security aspect of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has recently liberalised FDI policy provisions on various sectors *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series) on 24th June, 2016. A copy of the same is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to Starred Question No. 33 Part (a) and (b)]

(c) and (d) The Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and significant changes are made in the FDI policy on different sectors, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. Changes are made in the FDI policy after having intensive consultation with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/ Departments, Apex Industries Chambers and other organizations, and keeping in view all aspects.

As per FDI policy contained in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', as amended from time to time through subsequent Press Notes, the foreign investment up to the limit indicated against each sector/activity is allowed, subject to the conditions of the extant policy on specified sectors and applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.

Opposition to FDI in Defence sector

*41. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has liberalized foreign investment rules in nine sectors including Defence and Pharmaceuticals sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism made by opposition parties and even organizations like Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh and Swadeshi Jagran Manch particularly against allowing 100 per cent FDI in Defence sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has recently liberalised FDI policy provisions on various sectors including Defence and Pharmaceutical sector *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series) on 24th June, 2016. A copy of the same is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to USQ No. 33, Part (a) and (b)]

(c) and (d) The Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and significant changes are made in the FDI policy on different sectors, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. Changes are made in the FDI policy after having intensive consultation with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/ Departments, Apex Industries Chambers and other organizations. No such representation has been received in this Department on allowing 100 per cent FDI in Defence Sector.

Blending of ethanol with petrol

*42. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time 5 per cent ethanol has been blended in petrol in 2015-16;

(b) how many years it took to achieve this target and how many more years will it take to achieve the real target of blending 10 per cent of ethanol in petrol;

(c) how much the country saves from 5 per cent blending of ethanol with petrol; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Thailand mixes as much as 85 per cent of ethanol in petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) During the sugar year 2015-16, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have contracted for 129.75 crore litres of

ethanol. Against this, till 11 July, 2016, OMCs have procured a quantity of 65.4 crore liters of ethanol and have achieved 3.49 per cent blending till now.

(b) EBP Programme was launched by the Government in 2003, which was extended to the entire country except North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep with effect from 1st November, 2006. Presently, the Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%, depending upon availability of ethanol. Details regarding blend percentage achieved during the last five sugar years and current sugar year are as follows:

Sugar Year	Quantity blended in crore litres	
	Total ethanol procurement	%age of blending achieved
2010-11	36.0	1.75
2011-12	30.6	1.40
2012-13	15.4	0.67
2013-14	38.0	1.53
2014-15	67.4	2.33
2015-16*	65.4	3.49

*As on 11.7.2016

However, in order to improve the availability of ethanol, the Government on 10.12.2014 has, *inter-alia*, decided to fix the delivered price of ethanol in the range of Rs.48.50 per litre to 49.50 per litre. Further, ethanol produced from other non-food feedstocks besides molasses, like cellulosic and ligno cellulosic materials including petrochemical route, has also been allowed to be procured subject to meeting the relevant BIS Standards. Also, Government is undertaking regular consultations with all the state holders and a steering committee appointed in this Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress.

(c) Ethanol blending in Petrol results in saving of Petrol to the extent of its blending and consequent foreign exchange. The potential foreign exchange earnings for the Sugar Year 2014-15 amounts to around USD 285 Million.

(d) As per Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) Report dated 13.7.2015, Government of Thailand is promoting the use of E85 gasoline.

Signing of revised contract by PLL with Qatar

*43. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petronet LNG Limited (PLL), India's biggest gas importer, signed a revised contract with RasGas of Qatar to import gas at a significantly lower price to reflect falling global prices, saving consumers around Rs.4000 crore a year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the new pricing formula under the reworked contract, would apply to 7.5 million tonnes of LNG, India has agreed to buy from RasGas until the long term contract ending in April, 2028 and Petronet has agreed to purchase an additional 1 million tonnes under the revised contract, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) is importing 7.5 Million Tonnes of LNG per annum under an agreement with RasGas Qatar since 2004 on long term basis for 25 years. This agreement is valid till 2028. The price of imported LNG under this agreement had linkage to crude oil (Japanese Customs Cleared Crude - JCC) and had a concept of floor and ceiling linked to last five years average of JCC. In view of sharp decline in Crude Oil Prices since the end of 2014, the price of imported LNG under the agreement with RasGas was higher than spot LNG prices. In order to bring the parity in LNG prices on long term and spot basis, the pricing formula under the said long term LNG supply contract was negotiated with RasGas Qatar. Accordingly, the revised contract with modified pricing formula linked with last three months average of Brent Crude Oil has been signed and the same is effective from 1st January, 2016. The revised pricing formula has been aligned with the market prices. Based on assumption of Crude Oil Prices in the range of US\$ 50 to 65 per barrel, the potential saving under the revised pricing formula will be approximately Rs.8,000 crore over the remaining period of contract validity to Indian LNG consuming market.

(b) The new pricing formula would be applicable for the existing long term LNG contract of 7.5 million tonnes per annum with RasGas, Qatar. PLL has also executed a new contract for additional supply of 1.0 MMTPA of LNG from RasGas, Qatar for a period of about 12 years w.e.f. January 1, 2016 at a formula linked to current crude prices which is co-terminus with the existing long term contract which would end in April 2028.

100 per cent FDI in online market-places

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

(a) whether Government has introduced 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in online market-places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the stakeholders' consultations were held before the policy decision; and

(d) if so, the response of the stakeholders, the National Associate and Federation of Retailers and the Apex Chambers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) With the objective of bringing clarity in the FDI policy on e-commerce sector, the Government *vide* Press Note 3 (2016) given in the Statement (*See* below), issued on 29.03.2016 introduced Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-commerce and clarified that 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in market-place model of e-commerce and FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce.

(c) and (d) The Government held consultations with Industry, Industry-bodies and other stakeholders including concerned Ministries/ Departments to address issues concerning FDI policy on e-commerce industry. General response of stakeholders was to provide clarity in the FDI policy on the sector and to achieve a level playing field between e-commerce market places and brick & mortar stores.

Statement***Guidelines for FDI in e-Commerce*****Government of India****Ministry of Commerce & Industry****Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion****(FC Section)****Press Note No 3 (2016 Series)****Subject: Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on E-commerce**

As per the FDI policy, contained in the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2015' (FDI Policy) as amended from time to time, FDI up to 100% under automatic route is

permitted in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce. No FDI is permitted in Business to Consumer (B2C) e-commerce. However, FDI in B2C e-commerce is permitted in following circumstances:

- (i) A manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India through e-commerce retail.
 - (ii) A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
 - (iii) An Indian manufacturer is permitted to sell its own single brand products through e-commerce retail. Indian manufacturer would be the investee company, which is the owner of the Indian brand and which manufactures in India, in terms of value, at least 70% of its products in house, and sources, at most 30% from Indian manufacturers.
- 2.0 In order to provide clarity to the extant policy, guidelines for foreign direct investment on e-commerce sector have been formulated and are enumerated below:

2.1 Definitions:

- (i) **E-commerce-** E-commerce means buying and selling of goods and services including digital products over digital & electronic network.
- (ii) **E-commerce entity-** E-commerce entity means a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 or the Companies Act 2013 or a foreign company covered under section 2(42) of the Companies Act, 2013 or an office, branch or agency in India as provided in section 2(v)(iii) of FEMA 1999, owned or controlled by a person resident outside India and conducting the e-commerce business.
- (iii) **Inventory based model of e-commerce-** Inventory based model of e-commerce means an e-commerce activity where inventory of goods and services is owned by e-commerce entity and is sold to the consumers directly.
- (iv) **Marketplace based model of e-commerce-** Marketplace based model of e-commerce means providing of an information technology platform by an e-commerce entity on a digital & electronic network to act as a facilitator between buyer and seller.

2.2 Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment on e-commerce sector:

- (i) 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce.

- (ii) FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce.

2.3 **Other Conditions:**

- (i) Digital & electronic network will include network of computers, television channels and any other internet application used in automated manner such as web pages, extranets, mobiles etc.
- (ii) Marketplace e-commerce entity will be permitted to enter into transactions with sellers registered on its platform on B2B basis.
- (iii) E-commerce marketplace may provide support services to sellers in respect of warehousing, logistics, order fulfillment, call centre, payment collection and other services.
- (iv) E-commerce entity providing a marketplace will not exercise ownership over the inventory *i.e.* goods purported to be sold. Such an ownership over the inventory will render the business into inventory based model.
- (v) An e-commerce entity will not permit more than 25% of the sales affected through its marketplace from one vendor or their group companies.
- (vi) In marketplace model goods/services made available for sale electronically on website should clearly provide name, address and other contact details of the seller. Post sales, delivery of goods to the customers and customer satisfaction will be responsibility of the seller.
- (vii) In marketplace model, payments for sale may be facilitated by the e-commerce entity in conformity with the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India.
- (viii) In marketplace model, any warrantee/ guarantee of goods and services sold will be responsibility of the seller.
- (ix) E-commerce entities providing marketplace will not directly or indirectly influence the sale price of goods or services and shall maintain level playing field.
- (x) Guidelines on cash and carry wholesale trading as given in para 6.2.16.1.2 of the FDI Policy will apply on B2B e-commerce.

- 3.0 Subject to the conditions of FDI policy on services sector and applicable laws/ regulations, security and other conditionalities, sale of services through e-commerce will be under automatic route.

4.0 The above decision will take immediate effect.

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: No. 5/3/2015-FCI dated: .03.2016

Copy forwarded to:

1. **Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau-** for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.
2. **Joint Secretary (I&C), Department of Economic Affairs North Block, New Delhi**
3. **Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai**

For suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.

4. **NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion** - for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.
5. **Hindi Section, DIPP-** for providing Hindi version.

Setting up of NCTF

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started the process to set up a National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) in the country to coordinate and implement the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) aimed at easing customs norms to expedite global trade flows;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that TFA will help in the world with best trade practices shared among the WTO member countries ratifying the pact; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per Article 23 of the WTO - Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), each

Member shall establish and/or maintain a national committee on trade facilitation or designate an existing mechanism to facilitate both domestic coordination and implementation of the provisions of this Agreement. Accordingly, the Cabinet has approved the constitution of National Committee on Trade Facilitation under the Chair of Cabinet Secretary. This Committee will facilitate the ease of doing trade, through effective cooperation between customs authorities and relevant stakeholders.

(c) and (d) Through TFA, WTO Members are encouraged to share information on best practices in managing customs compliance. Trade Facilitation Agreement will lead to simplification of trade procedures and help promote cross-border trade, bring greater predictability to traders and reduce transaction costs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Expansion of trade with foreign countries

279. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) what is the achievement of Government with respect to adding of new areas of trade with the countries having trade relations with India and with other new countries during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total revenue likely to be generated from expansion of such trade areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) India has not entered into any new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) during the last one year. However, India expanded the scope of the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods (TIG) Agreement in November, 2014 to cover both Services and Investment with its date of implementation as 01.07.2015.

Impact of exit of Great Britain from European Union

280. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after the exit of Great Britain from European Union there are fears in Indian Industry with regard to business with UK;

(b) if so, the details thereof both in long term and short term; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take to allay the fears of Indian industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The impact of the exit of Great Britain from European Union on India is expected to be minimal, which India is well prepared to deal with considering its sound macro-economic fundamentals, comfortable external position, commitment to fiscal discipline and declining inflation.

Impact of slowdown in manufacturing sector on job creation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the creation of jobs in the country has weakened due to the downturn in the manufacturing and export sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of jobs created in the private and Public Sector Undertakings in 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively; and

(c) the State-wise and sector-wise details of employment generated in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) According to the Labour Bureau's Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys (QES) (details are given in Statement-I (*See below*) the estimated employment experienced a net addition of 4.21 lakh (Persons) and 1.35 lakh (Persons) in the period of Jan, 2014 to Dec, 2014 and Jan, 2015 to Dec, 2015 respectively. While, the estimated employment for export-oriented sector experienced a net addition of 1.22 lakh (Persons) in Jan, 2015 to Dec, 2015. Data for employment in private and public sector for said period is not available.

(c) The State-wise details for change in employment are not available for the said period. Sector-wise details for the same are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys by Labour Bureau

(a) Labour Bureau conducts Quarterly QES in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom to assess the

effect of economic slowdown on employment in India.

- (b) As such, the data pertaining to whole of manufacturing sector is not collected under QES of Labour Bureau. However, out of the 8 selected sectors textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, leather and handloom/ power loom are part of manufacturing sector.

Statement-II

Sector-wise details for change in employment

Table 1: The yearly changes in employment based on QES conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jan. 14 to Dec. 14	Jan. 15 to Dec. 15
1.	Textiles	1.41	0.72
2.	Leather	-0.07	-0.08
3.	Metal	0.74	0.37
4.	Automobile	0.25	-0.08
5.	Gems & Jewellery	0.11	-0.19
6.	Transport	-0.11	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	1.93	0.76
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.05	-0.11
TOTAL (Year wise)		4.21	1.35

Table 2: Quarterly Change in employment related to Export Sector based on QES conducted by Labour Bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar 15 over Dec 14	June 15 over Mar 15	Sept 15 over June 15	Dec 15 over Sept 15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textiles	0.37	-0.13	0.08	0.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Leather	-0.03	0.08	0.00	-0.05
3.	Metal	0.13	0.07	0.07	-0.02
4.	Automobile	0.03	-0.01	-0.23	-0.1
5.	Gems & Jewellery	-0.09	0.03	-0.01	-0.01
6.	Transport	-	-	-	
7.	IT/BPO	0.34	-0.28	0.42	-0.02
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.01
TOTAL (Quarter wise)		0.73	-0.26	0.31	0.44

OECD ranking of India in export of fake merchandise goods

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ranking India 5th globally in the export of fake merchandise goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to check production and export of fake and counterfeit goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) According to a study by OECD (Organisation Economic Cooperation and Development) and the European Union's Intellectual Property Office titled "Trade in Counterfeit and pirated goods: Mapping the Economic Impact" (published in April, 2016), international trade in counterfeit and pirated products represents up to 2.5 % of world trade in 2013. The Report informs that in terms of number of counterfeit shipments seized, India ranked 6th as an originating country of such shipments for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 accounting, respectively, for 1.46%, 0.83% and 1.16% of the total number of shipments seized during these years.

(c) According to the Central Board of Excise and Customs, the Customs Department is following all the procedures and directions issued by the Government to curb exports of fake and counterfeit goods. Field formations of Customs are advised by CBEC from

time to time to maintain strict vigil and check/examine export consignments thoroughly in order to prevent fake exports.

Also, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has informed that with a view to check export of counterfeit drugs, it has notified the procedure for implementation of the Track and Trace system for export of pharmaceutical and drug consignments, on 1st April, 2015.

Reworking of FTA due to exit of Britain from EU

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

(a) with Britain deciding to exit from the European Union, whether India will have to rework the proposed Free Trade Agreement with the single-currency bloc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when, the recalibration would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The need for India to rework the proposed Free Trade Agreement with the European Union (minus UK); the details thereof; and the timing of such recalibration are dependent on the terms and conditions of UK's withdrawal arrangement from the European Union.

Patents for handloom and handicraft products

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

(a) whether the handloom and handicraft products of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been recognized for their Geographical Indication (GI) under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has enabled registering patents in respect of handloom sarees of Gadwal, Venkatagiri, Naraynapeta, Mangalagiri, Uppada and other centres of excellence in weaving sarees and handloom products like Kondapalli toys;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government would consider patents for these handloom and handicraft products?

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

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Patents are granted under provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 for an invention of a new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application. As such, handloom and handicraft products are not patentable. However, these products are protected under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Statement

*List of registered geographical indications (GIs) of Andhra Pradesh and
Telangana*

Sl. No.	Application No.	Geographical Indications
1.	4	Pochampally Ikat
2.	28	Sri Kalahasthi Kalamkari
3.	44	Kondapalli Bommalu
4.	53	Silver Filigree of Karimnagar
5.	89	Budithi Bell & Brass Metal Craft
6.	90	Machilipatnam Kalamkari
7.	91	Nirmal Toys and Craft
8.	105	Nirmal Furniture
9.	106	Nirmal Paintings
10.	107	Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry
11.	122	Uppada Jamdani Sarees
12.	137	Gadwal Sarees
13.	188	Siddipet Gollabama
14.	189	Venkatagiri Sarees
15.	190	Cheriyal Paintings

Sl. No.	Application No.	Geographical Indications
16.	194	Pembarthi Metal Craft
17.	198	Mangalagiri Sarees and Fabrics
18.	203	Bobbili Veena
19.	214	Narayanpet Handloom Sarees
20.	215	Dharmavaram Handloom Pattu Sarees and Paavadas

Reservations against 100 per cent FDI in various sectors

285. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether FDI in nine sectors including 100 per cent in Defence sector has given rise to grave reservation from various quarters, how will Government justify this logic;

(b) similarly 74 per cent FDI in Brownfield and 100 per cent FDI in Greenfield projects in Pharma sector has raised apprehensions, how does Government justify this decision;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been reported in implementing the SEZ policy resulting in revenue loss to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Changes in the FDI policy are made after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/ Departments and after taking approval of the competent authority. FDI policy on Defence sector permits upto 49% under automatic route, and beyond 49% and upto 100% through Government approval route, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. However, foreign investment in the sector is subject to security clearance from ministry of Home Affairs and guidelines of the Ministry of Defence.

(b) With a view to address larger health concerns, the Government while reviewing FDI policy on pharma sector has put in place necessary safeguards. It has been provided that non-compete clause would not be permitted. Further extant FDI policy

on the sector mandates specified level of production of NLEM drugs and extent of R&D expenditure to be maintained by the investee company. Details of the FDI Policy on the sector are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No such information is maintained.

Statement

Details of FDI policy regarding various sectors

(Note: Extract of Press Note 5 of 2016 dated 24.06.2016)

10. Para 5.2.27 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Pharmaceuticals

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
5.2.27.1 Greenfield	100%	Automatic
5.2.27.2 Brownfield	100%	Automatic up to 74% Government route beyond 74%

5.2.27.3 Other Conditions

- (i) 'Non-compete' clause would not be allowed in automatic or government approval route except in special circumstances with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.
- (ii) The prospective investor and the prospective investee are required to provide a certificate along with the FIPB application as per Annexure-10 of FDI Policy.
- (iii) Government may incorporate appropriate conditions for FDI in brownfield cases, at the time of granting approval.
- (iv) FDI in brownfield pharmaceuticals, under both automatic and government approval routes, is further subject to compliance of following conditions:
 - (a) The production level of National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) drugs and/or consumables and their supply to the domestic market at the time of induction of FDI, being maintained over the next five years at an absolute quantitative level. The benchmark for this level would be decided with reference to the level of production of NLEM drugs and/or consumables in the three financial years, immediately preceding the year of induction of FDI.

Of these, the highest level of production in any of these three years would be taken as the level.

- (b) R&D expenses being maintained in value terms for 5 years at an absolute quantitative level at the time of induction of FDI. The benchmark for this level would be decided with reference to the highest level of R&D expenses which has been incurred in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the year of induction of FDI.
- (c) The administrative Ministry will be provided complete information pertaining to the transfer of technology, if any, along with induction of foreign investment into the investee company.

Note:

- (i) FDI up to 100%, under the automatic route is permitted for manufacturing of medical devices. The above mentioned conditions will, therefore, not be applicable to greenfield as well as brownfield projects of this industry.
- (ii) Medical device means-
 - a. any instrument, apparatus, appliance, implant, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including the software, intended by its manufacturer to be used specially for human beings or animals for one or more of the specific purposes of-
 - (aa) diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of any disease or disorder;
 - (ab) diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of, or assistance for, any injury or handicap;
 - (ac) investigation, replacement or modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process;
 - (ad) supporting or sustaining life;
 - (ae) disinfection of medical devices;
 - (af) control of conception,
and which does not achieve its primary intended action in or on the human body or animals by any pharmacological or immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its intended function by such means;
 - b. an accessory to such an instrument, apparatus, appliance, material or other article;

- c. a device which is reagent, reagent product, calibrator, control material, kit, instrument, apparatus, equipment or system whether used alone or in combination thereof intended to be used for examination and providing information for medical or diagnostic purposes by means of in vitro examination of specimens derived from the human body or animals.
- (iii) The definition of medical device at Note (ii) above would be subject to the amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Impact of import of Tyres

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

- (a) the year-wise and country-wise details of imported tyres/radial tyres including those of trucks and buses in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether import of tyres, particularly from China, has increased in the country;
- (c) if so, whether the tyre industry has requested Government to take measures to discontinue import of radial tyres in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) Government's reaction to the request and whether Government has taken any steps to protect the domestic tyre industry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Year and country-wise details of import of tyres, including those of trucks and buses, during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Government has received a petition from Automative Tyre Manufacturers' Association (ATMA) for imposition of anti - dumping duty on imports of bus and truck radial tyres from China PR. Accordingly, the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated anti - dumping investigation on imports of "New / unused pneumatic radial tyres with or without tubes and / or flap of rubber (including tubeless tyres), having nominal rim dia code above 16", used in buses and lorries/trucks originating in or exported from China PR.

Further, anti - dumping duty on imports of new non-radial bias tyres for buses and lorries from China PR and Thailand has been imposed in the range of US \$ 0.86 to 1.31 per KG with effect from 8.10.2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Year and country-wise import of tyres (HS Codes 4011 and 4012)*

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Apr-16	
	Qty (Nos)	Val (US \$)	Qty (Nos)	Val (US \$)	Qty (Nos)	Val (US \$)	Qty (Nos)	Val (US \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	78	277812	88	285432	101	513572	Nil	Nil
Austria	152	99776	249	128243	252	95321	Nil	Nil
Baharain IS	5	2200	2	733	1	364	Nil	Nil
Bangladesh PR	40272	113179	130	638	25	143	Nil	Nil
Belarus	12	96011	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Belgium	59	24939	50	5263	1013	24140	42	14063
Brazil	12442	5779426	23663	9110689	40993	14480296	9224	139358
Bulgaria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	4996	Nil	Nil
Cambodia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	158	Nil	Nil
Canada	3773	288352	10923	531568	19462	869652	1196	49628
Chile	Nil	Nil	256	11559	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
China P Rp	3375435	103451565	4165026	159120382	5695033	247460674	315767	18021110
Colombia	Nil	Nil	8	5316	376	58238	Nil	Nil
Costa Rica	Nil	Nil	1	1444	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Czech Republic	8434	303852	7815	680796	7314	696009	1065	235571
Denmark	33	60041	67	118938	49	101233	2	...98
Egypt A RP	2018	548921	4539	1207433	7775	1347955	Nil	Nil
Finland	Nil	Nil	10	12790	79	14423	Nil	Nil
France	33265	8044579	276281	6114084	265124	7687369	3496	428439
Germany	198709	16805942	218152	15868902	228946	19275233	12316	886743
Greece	Nil	Nil	3000	38123	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hong Kong	7734	6603527	4041	3411499	2761	2554674	559	1028016
Hungary	1304	121230	62	7139	150	15399		
Indonesia	125694	3198713	279644	7282778	321868	9357432	13373	434711
Iran	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	257	6	49
Ireland	Nil	Nil	9	4752	3	1302	Nil	Nil
Israel	54	7439	104	10340	60	22243	Nil	Nil
Italy	73733	232718	46197	267767	49057	3104773	34	45554
Japan	639047	60164071	7341 16	60996133	362798	52385988	23521	2983167
Kenya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	220	Nil	Nil
Korea DP RP	894	24087	1	163	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Korea RP	661742	24924180	359445	14828985	363883	11416888	18682	613511
Latvia	1	7180	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Luxembourg	4	1735	64	152982	69	16722	Nil	Nil
Malaysia	27135	2556244	66133	1823967	31894	1132809	80	34184

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maldives		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	192	Nil	Nil
Mexico		81	7259	221	28325	1041	88284	Nil	Nil
Netherland		9791	795128	9800	1028795	16265	1485747	24	3561
Netherlandantil		Nil	Nil	98	16595	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Zealand		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	99	Nil	Nil
Nigeria		1	101	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Norway		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	1908	Nil	Nil
Oman		Nil	Nil	2	1053	1	4184	Nil	Nil
Pakistan IR		Nil	Nil	5	534	302	1381	Nil	Nil
Philippines		219899	7223272	211071	7170753	17067	666881	1889	72165
Poland		5051	340570	5885	439111	6411	570259	Nil	Nil
Portugal		10568	335048	13398	584675	7159	303597	795	50061
Qatar		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	1215	Nil	Nil
Romania		107488	6183981	14431	1287391	5059	735954	12	1319
Russia		38	14511	11	8232	84	192043	Nil	Nil
Saudi Arab		24	14679	2	623	6	632	Nil	Nil
Serbia		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	8438	Nil	Nil
Singapore		6837	930857	5890	1046920	8631	1133581	825	71713
Slovak Rep		6644	208375	8	2052	163	135559	Nil	Nil
Slovenia		3518	52418	80	20485	4660	62346	12	1295
South Africa		39403	1182068	15876	687793	10059	357536	189	10600
Spain		242471	54400497	106722	26852783	39071	10866896	282	168530
Sri Lanka DSR		499903	6824242	387468	8372822	242779	7051929	9112	371452
Sweden		396	120257	1624	244616	1289	217618	33	14899
Switzerland		34	1 1290	63	8119	21	1908	Nil	Nil
Taiwan		251996	8689237	81952	2550614	81232	2060799	1922	55004
Tanzania Rep		5	517	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Thailand		1389425	54377130	1572129	58078050	1602757	66606284	127225	5244909
Tunisia		15	3896	5	624	8	2191	Nil	Nil
Turkey		9374	857968	12694	908348	7552	1196101	573	155344
U Arab Emts.		101040	1416720	71648	1272100	16205	376110	12	9943
U K		56837	10531342	173309	16232691	226804	1 1508860	28060	1168858
USA		49041	21068462	30560	13016085	40064	12576708	7249	1 137827
Ukraine		104	1944279	82	2219064	6	69729	Nil	Nil
Unspecified		41	1424	4	1636	433	55030	Nil	Nil
Vietnam Soc Rep		510082	3653440	1456002	10824078	1919900	16469011	136790	1038536
Yemen Republic		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	358	Nil	Nil
Zambia		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	34264	Nil	Nil
GRAND TOTAL	Quantity	Value in	Quantity	Value in	Quantity	Value in	Quantity	Value in	
	in	USD	in	USD	in	USD	in	USD	
	Thousand	million	Thousand	million	Thousand	million	Thousand	million	
	8732.1	414.93	10371.1	434.93	11654.2	507.4	714.4	34.49	

Note: Figures for 2015-16 and April 2016 is provisional.

Allowing 100 per cent FDI in sensitive sector

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

(a) whether Government has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in various sectors including Defence, Aviation and Retail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and rationale for change in stand of Government on FDI and allowing 100 per cent FDI in sensitive sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. With a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy so as to provide ease of doing business in the country and increase foreign investment inflows, the Government has recently liberalised FDI policy provisions on various sectors including Defence, Aviation and retail vide Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series) on 24th June, 2016. A copy of the Press Note is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-I Appended to the Answer to [SQ/No. 33 (Part (a) and (b)].

The Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and significant changes are made in the FDI policy on different sectors, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination.

FDI policy as contained in the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', as amended from time to time, including on Defence, Aviation and Retail sectors is subject to the conditions of the extant policy on specified sectors and applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.

Details of industrial area development projects for Himachal Pradesh

288. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has cleared two industrial area development projects for Himachal Pradesh involving an investment of Rs.112 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of amount that have been released for the purpose, project-wise; and

(d) by when the work on both the projects are likely to be started, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has cleared two projects in Himachal Pradesh at Industrial Area, Kandrauri and Industrial Area, Pandoga under 'Modified Industrial. Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)'. The details of the project cost, central grant, released central grant and status of work project-wise are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Project	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Central Grant	Released central grant as on 15.07.2016	Remarks
Industrial Area, Kandrauri	05/03/2015	95.77	24.07	7.220	Work has already started.
Industrial Area, Pandoga	05/03/2015	88.05	22.62	6.786	-do-

Capacity building to track trade restrictive measures

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is trying to build capacity to comprehensively track the trade restrictive measures taken by other countries especially those that hurt India's exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has been advocating that certain issues including labour and environment, must be kept out of the WTO's purview and instead be dealt with by the global bodies concerned such as the International Labour Organisations and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has taken various steps to track the trade restrictive measures of other countries through

various mechanisms such as regular interaction with trade, industry and legal experts dealing with international trade law, organizing conclaves/workshops on important issues like standards, monitoring of draft notifications of member countries, their implication, Indian Trade Portal, active feedback from Indian Embassies, etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. India's position is that issues related to labour and environment should be dealt in the appropriate forum. India have also maintained that in the WTO negotiations first the agenda of Doha round of trade negotiations should be completed. At the WTO ministerial conference held at Nairobi in December 2015 some members wished to identify and discuss issues other than the remaining issue in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), others - mostly developing country members - did not agree. It was agreed in Nairobi that any decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on such issues would have to be taken by consensus. This is reflected in the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration. It acknowledges the differences in views and states that any decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on any new issues would need to be agreed by all Members.

Quality of standards for import of goods

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a desperate need for India to ensure high quality standards for goods;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that increasing tariff or imposing quantitative restrictions alone cannot completely prevent poor quality and undesirable imports;
- (c) whether Government is considering to set a standard for import of goods; 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) to (d) Increase of tariff or imposition of Quantitative Restriction are measures to regulate the volume of imports of particular commodities. Technical regulations, also called mandatory standards, play a much more important role globally in checking import of poor quality goods.

WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) empowers member countries to mandate standards on goods with the objective of maintaining national security requirements; prevention of deceptive practices; protection of environment, animal or

plant life or health; human health or safety. Similarly, WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures empowers member countries to mandate standards on goods with the objective of protecting human, animal or plant life or health.

Various ministries and agencies in Government of India like Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Steel, Department of Electronics & Information Technology, etc. are pursuing these objectives and have mandated standards in the recent past. Any standard mandated by the national authority is equally applicable to domestically manufactured products as well as imported products.

Also, the Department of Commerce has been organizing National Standards Conclaves to sensitize stakeholders/ministries to meet the objectives of the standards like protection of human health or safety, animal or plant life or health, the prevention of deceptive practices, national security requirements or the environment with a view to protect the interests of consumers. The central government is also pursuing the agenda with the state governments and last year, five regional standards conclaves were organized to generate awareness across the country.

Closing of industrial clusters in Punjab

291. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's biggest industrial clusters in Punjab are shutting down their industrial units; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry does not collect information regarding shutting down or closure of industrial units in the country. This information is also not available with respect to closure of industrial units in Punjab.

(b) Doesn't arise.

Decline in IEM applications

292. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of total number of Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum (IEM) applications have registered a steep decline since 2013; and

(b) if so, the comparative statement of the last three years with regard to the amount contained in IEMs for each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total number of IEM application decreased from 2365 in the year 2013 to 1801 in the year 2014. However, the number of IEM applications filed in the year 2015 increased to 1909.

(b) A Statement indicating number of IEMs filed and investment reported in the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of IEMs Filed and Investment Reported during the last three years

Year	No. of IEMs Filled	Investment Reported (Investment in ₹ crore)
2013	2365	529828
2014	1801	404339
2015	1909	307357

Export of fish by MPEDA

293. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of India's potential of export of a number of excellent varieties of fish including seabass, tilappa and mud crab, which are delicious and have huge acceptance in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is more concerned for export of shrimps only;

(c) the details of various varieties of fish exported by MPEDA during the last three years; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government for export of all varieties of fish and the sea products?

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

(b) Shrimp is more preferred commodity in all the international markets and fetches a better margin compared to other fin fish or shell fish varieties. The priority given to

shrimp exports is mostly market driven as farmed shrimp contributes more than 60% of our export revenue. The Seafood exports mainly depend on aquaculture since the catch from seas is coming down every year. Considering the higher margin, the aquaculture farmers also prefer the shrimp cultivation. However, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (R&D wing of MPEDA) and other ICAR institutes over the last few years have developed the technology for breeding and farming of varieties of fin fish and shellfish. These technologies have been standardized and transferred to farmers and entrepreneurs for adoption. Already production of some of these species has started in aquaculture farms. In the years to come, with increasing hatcheries and farming units engaged in production of these species, sufficient production for exports will be generated.

(c) The details of various varieties of fish exported by MPEDA during last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under the 12th Five Year Plan, MPEDA is operating various financial assistance schemes for undertaking various activities in order to promote production and export of marine products including shrimps, crabs, seabass, tilapia and other variety of fishes. For generating additional raw material of new species offish and shellfish for export purpose, MPEDA has been organizing extension programmes and awareness campaigns, training and demonstration programs for the benefit of fishermen, aquaculture farmers, fish technologist, exporters etc.

Statement

Details of various varieties of fish exported by MPEDA during the last three years

Top 10 varieties of chilled fish exported

SI No.	Item Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty Tons	Value ₹ crore	Qty Tons	Value ₹ crore	Qty Tons	Value ₹ crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chilled Reef Cod	1053	40.41	1139	45.07	1412	64.46
2.	Chilled Seer Fish/King Fish	969	44.12	679	29.48	1892	86.95
3.	Chilled Grouper	447	19.82	544	23.53	934	35.49
4.	Chilled Yellow Fin Tuna Fillet	0	0	120	7.35	231	15.68
5.	Chilled Pomfret (Chinese)	148	16.92	72	6.2	155	14.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chilled Pomfret	230	18.71	213	15.25	195	12
7.	Chilled Sword Fish Loins	0	0	86	3.44	191	8.41
8.	Chilled Rohu (FW)	50	0.82	209	3.97	425	7.2
9.	Chilled Snapper (Red)	214	13.45	235	12.12	154	6.7
10.	Chilled Emperor	26	0.55	42	1.28	173	6.62
	Other Chilled Items	13380	237.27	22674	255.95	20164	237.92
	TOTAL	16517	392.08	26015	403.65	25926	496.26

Top 10 Varieties of Frozen Fish

Sl. No.	Item Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty Tons	Value ₹ crore	Qty Tons	Value ₹ crore	Qty Tons	Value ₹ crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Fr. Ribbon Fish/Whole	108323	1476.43	92589	1158.04	63797	911.66
2.	Fr. Mackerel	10605	112.89	17851	179.8	25382	296.58
3.	Fr. Pomfret (Silver)	4142	341.45	5409	426.31	2922	254.05
4.	Fr. Leather Jacket / Leather Skin	3597	73.77	3199	50.04	8617	225.27
5.	Fr Ribbonfish Whole	35592	495.86	26414	334.27	14267	207.44
6.	Fr Mackerel Whole	7278	86.16	10530	109.4	13855	165.9
7.	Fr. Croaker (Yellow)	14642	119.17	23274	169.67	15030	141.43
8.	Fr. Croaker (Silver)	8287	78.3	16880	144.89	9931	116.47
9.	Fr. Croaker Others	17025	166.49	10054	91.84	6794	100.82
10.	Fr. Sole Fish	11719	112.53	7752	67.74	7029	86.44
11.	Other Fr. Fishes	103148	1231.75	95481	1046.52	61126	956.19
	TOTAL	324359	4294.81	309434	3778.5	228749	3462.25

Approval for setting up of IT/ITES SEZs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the proposal for setting up of IT/ITeS Special Economic Zones in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has given more time to many developers to complete their projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Government has approved the proposal for setting up of IT/ITES Special Economic Zones in many parts of the Country. As on date, the Board of Approval (BoA) has approved 259 proposals for setting up of SEZ relating to Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)/ Electronic Hardware sectors SEZs in many parts of the Country.

(c) and (d) In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a SEZ developer is valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. The Board of Approval may, on an application by the developer, extend the validity period of the letter of approval. SEZ developers have sought extension of validity period of the letter of approval granted to them for the execution of their projects for various reasons including adverse business climate due to global recession, delay in approvals from statutory State Government bodies, delay in environmental clearance, lack of demand for space in SEZs, unstable fiscal incentive regime for SEZs etc. During the last four years and current financial year (upto 15th July, 2016), extension of time have been granted to 139 developers of SEZ including IT/ITES Sector across the country to complete their projects.

'Start-up-India'- coverage and eligibility

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

(a) whether the Ministry has taken note of the media reports which state that barely 1 in every 6 startup applicant qualifies under the 'Start-up India' programme to avail of various benefits under the programme;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to increase the coverage and eligibility of more startups within the 'Start-up India' programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken steps to improve the participation of rural startup entrepreneurs within the 'Start-up India' programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Till date 728 applications have been received in the Startup India portal. Out of them, 180 applications are complete and have been recognized as startups by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). Only 16 applicants are incorporated after 1.04.2016 and are thus eligible for consideration for tax benefits, as per the Finance Act 2016. The applications for tax benefits are examined by the Inter-Ministerial Board. 3 applications were considered and one has been recommended for tax benefit in the 2nd Inter Ministerial Board meeting held on 28.06.2016.

(b) and (c) Startups have been defined *vide* Notification No. 180(E) dated 17th February, 2016 of this Department. To increase the coverage of Startups in the country under the Startup India Action Plan the following steps have been taken:-

- (i) **Startup India Hub:** Startup India Hub has been set up to resolve queries and provide handholding support to Startups. To seek clarifications pertaining to Certificate of Recognition as a "Startup", Certificate of Eligibility to avail tax benefits, information on incubators or funding, one can get in touch with the Hub on Toll-Free number: 1800115565 or email: id dipp-startups@nic.in. Dedicated professionals are handling over 200 queries per day. DIPP has requested State governments and administration of Union Territories to set up hub as well as incubators to help Startups during various stages of their life cycle.
- (ii) **Startup Recognition:** Till date (18.7.2016), 728 applications have been received for Startup Recognition. Out of them, 180 applications are complete and are recognised as a startup by DIPP. For remaining applications, Startup India Hub provides handholding support to facilitate recognition of more and more Startups.
- (iii) Chief Secretaries of all States and Administrators of all Union Territories have been requested to partner with DIPP in taking the Startup India initiative forward;
- (iv) Top 50 companies in India have been requested to contribute towards strengthening the incubation facilities in the country through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives;
- (v) List of recognized incubators has been augmented to provide more avenues to Startups to obtain mentoring support. 20 industry bodies and organisations have been recognized by DIPP who will assess the innovative nature of Startups and provide certificates to enable them to get recognition from DIPP.

- (vi) For incubators to get recognition by Government of India a module to recognize incubators has been launched. This will allow them to issue recommendation letters to Startups.
- (vii) A panel of facilitators has been constituted to assist Startups file Intellectual Property applications. DIPP has decided to bear the facilitation cost on behalf of Startups. To avail this benefit, the certificate of eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board was required which has been dispensed with. Now a certificate of recognition is sufficient to avail this benefit.

(d) and (e) Startup India Action Plan envisages spreading of the Startup movement beyond the digital/technology sector to a wide array of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, social sector, healthcare, education etc. and from existing tier 1 cities to tier 2 and 3 cities including semi-urban and rural areas.

The measures which have been implemented under Startup India Initiative till date in addition to those mentioned above are as follows:

- (i) **Startup India Portal and Mobile App:** These have been launched as online platform for providing updates, information, recognition and eligibility certificates to Startups and other stakeholders. Till date (18.7.2016), 728 applications have been received. Out of them, 180 applications are complete and the applicants are recognised as startups by DIPP. Only 16 applicants are incorporated after 1.04.2016 and are eligible for tax benefits. Out of these, 3 applications have been considered in the 2nd meeting of Inter-Ministerial Board (one has been recommended for tax benefits and other two have been disallowed).
- (ii) **Fund of Funds:** A 'fund of funds' (FFS) of INR 10,000 crores to support innovation driven Startups has been established which shall be managed by SIDBI. The fund will invest in SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which, in turn, will invest in Startups. It will act as an enabler to attract private capital in the form of equity, quasi-equity, soft loans and other risk capital for Startups. Rs. 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY2015-16 and Rs. 600 crore in FY2016-17. First meeting of Venture Capital Investment Committee (VCIC) was held on 12th July, 2016, wherein 13 proposals were examined for funding under FFS.
- (iii) **Tax Incentives:** The Finance Act, 2016 Section 80- IAC has provision for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to get income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019. To avail these benefits one must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board. Tax exemption on investments above Fair Market Value have been introduced on 14 June 2016 for investments made in Startups.

- (iv) **Self-Certification:** Central pollution Control Board (CPCB) has exempted 36 industries in "white" category from all the applicable self-certifications under the 3 environment Acts (The water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003 and The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981).
- (v) **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):** The guidelines for harnessing private sector expertise to set up incubator, annual grand challenge for innovative solutions to problems posed by industry and Government Departments, annual grand challenge for incubators and establishments of tinkering labs have been formulated and have been published on NITI Aayog's and Startup India websites.
- (vi) **Relaxed Norms for Public Procurement:** Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro and small enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy of Ministry of MSME.
- (vii) **IPR Benefits:** A panel of facilitators has been constituted for assistance in filing Intellectual Property applications. DIPP would bear the facilitation cost on behalf of Startups and also provide rebate in the statutory fee for filing of application. To avail IPR-related benefits (rebate in fee and free of cost facilitation in filing IPR applications), a Startup is required to obtain a Certificate of Recognition from DIPP. A detailed guideline of the Scheme for Facilitating Start-ups Intellectual Property Protection has been published online whereby Government shall bear the entire fees of the facilitators. Facilitators shall provide assistance for startups in filing and disposal of patent applications related to patents, trademarks and design under relevant Acts. Fast track mechanism of startup patent applications has been enabled to allow startups to realise the value of their IPRs at the earliest possible. Further, to enable startups to reduce costs in their crucial formative years, startups have been provided an 80% rebate in filing patents (Patent Amendment Rules 2016, May 2016).

With the above measures, Government of India envisages to improve the participation of startup entrepreneurs in the Startup India programme across the country.

Crop loss to cardamom farmers due to deficient rainfall

296. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the farmers producing spices suffer with crop loss due to deficient rainfall and high temperature, especially the cardamom farmers in South India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to support them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (b) In view of the prevalence of long dry spell in cardamom growing areas of South India, Spices Board had constituted a team to assess its impact on the cardamom production. The study was done in the Idukki District of Kerala, as it produces 80% of small cardamom production of the country. As per the report of the team, the prolonged dry spell with high temperature prevailed from December 2015 to first fortnight of May 2016 and this period is the crucial period for development of tillers and panicle initiation and development in cardamom. The team estimated that on an average about 10% plant loss and 20-25% crop loss may occur in Idukki District of Kerala during 2016-17.

Government through the Spices Board is implementing different programmes/schemes and providing financial assistance to the farmers for the development of cardamom. Apart from the regular schemes implemented by Spices Board for the development of cardamom, the Spices Board is also focusing on providing support to farmers through cardamom replanting scheme wherever plant loss is noticed, developing water resources through storage structures like farm ponds, wells, rain water harvesting devices, assistance for purchase of irrigation equipments and conducting the training/campaigns to educate the farmers on mulching/shade maintenance and irrigation etc.

Setting up of industrial clusters under MIIUS in A.P.

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

(a) whether Government has proposed any scheme to establish new industries or to develop industrial clusters under Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) in the newly bifurcated State of Andhra Pradesh in the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including amount allocated for these schemes; and

(c) the details of measures proposed to develop the backward districts industrially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry does not have any scheme for establishing new industries, however, it administers a scheme namely,

'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' for development of industrial clusters. Under MIUS, two projects at Hindupur & Bobbili are being set up in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The details of the above projects along with amount allocated are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Projects name	Project Cost	Central Grant (Fund allocated)	Date of Final Approval	Released Central grant as on 15.07.2016
1. Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP				
Gollapuram, Anantpur District.	54.20	14.93	01.03.2016	4.479
2. Upgradation of Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District.				
	30.61	8.68	01.03.2016	2.604

(c) Two project proposals which were submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh through its implementing agency have been sanctioned. The guidelines of MIUS limits sanction of two projects per state.

Foreign investment under 'Make in India' Programme

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

(a) the key achievements of the 'Make in India' programme and its role in increasing FDI;

(b) key areas in which Government proposes to further improve the performance under the 'Make in India' campaign;

(c) the names of the companies, including Multi-National companies which have invested or shown interest to invest in the country under the said programme along with the investment made so far thereunder, sector-wise; and

(d) the year-wise details of increase in Foreign Direct Investment in India in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The 'Make in India' initiative was launched

in September, 2014 with the aims of promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Thereafter, during the period October, 2014 to May, 2016, the FDI equity inflow has increased by 46%, *i.e.* from US\$ 42.31 billion to US\$ 61.58 billion in comparison to previous 20 months (February, 2013 to September, 2014). FDI inflow has also increased by 37% from US\$ 62.39 billion to US\$ 85.75 billion. India has been ranked 3rd in the list of top prospective host economies for 2016-18 in the World Investment Report (WIR) 2016 of UNCTAD.

(b) To further boost the entire investment environment and to bring in foreign investments in the country, the Government is taking various measures like opening up FDI in many sectors; carrying out FDI related reforms and liberalization and improving ease of doing business in the country. Steps are being taken for development of support infrastructure to facilitate setting up of industries such as transport infrastructure, utility infrastructure etc. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has advised Ministries and State Governments to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment through business process reengineering and use of information technology.

(c) Company wise classification of the investment based on the programme is not maintained centrally. However, sector-wise details of investment received through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows after launch of 'Make in India' programme in September, 2014, are given in the Statement.

(d) Year-wise details of the increase in FDI inflow during the last three financial years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI inflow (in US\$ billion)	Growth
1.	2013-14	36.05	5% [^]
2.	2014-15	45.15	25%
3.	2015-16	55.46	23%

Note: All figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI.

[^] Compared with figures of Financial Year 2012-13 *i.e.* US\$ 34.30 billion.

Statement*Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to May 2016*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15 Oct-14 to Mar-15	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-16 to May-16	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Metallurgical Industries	162.64	456.31	79.51	698.46
2.	Mining	227.53	520.67	0.77	748.98
3.	Power	258.27	868.80	19.01	1,146.08
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	239.50	776.51	126.45	1,142.46
5.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	58.08	103.02	8.23	169.34
6.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	77.91	4.48	82.40
7.	Prime Mover (other than Electrical Generators)	136.72	159.13	16.60	312.45
8.	Electrical Equipments	165.06	444.88	43.14	653.08
9.	Computer Software & Hardware	1,874.19	5,904.36	282.66	8,061.21
10.	Electronics	23.91	208.39	18.07	250.36
11.	Telecommunications	424.05	1,324.40	888.62	2,637.08
12.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	205.22	1,009.34	39.20	1,253.76
13.	Automobile Industry	1,689.92	2,526.82	297.42	4,514.17
14.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	32.76	361.25	5.65	399.66
15.	Sea Transport	199.38	429.30	9.31	637.98
16.	Railway Related Components	7.99	73.99	0.00	81.98
17.	Industrial Machinery	378.91	568.26	48.031	995.20
18.	Machine Tools	11.89	126.38	12.03	150.30
19.	Agricultural Machinery	51.22	16.44	3.38	71.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Earth-Moving Machinery	17.08	97.66	16.43	131.17
21.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	149.51	274.57	23.76	447.84
22.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	11.79	36.68	0.12	48.59
23.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	52.29	173.26	0.43	225.98
24.	Industrial Instruments	0.85	7.42	0.00	8.27
25.	Scientific Instruments	1.44	6.36	0.19	8.00
26.	Fertilizers	224.30	20.93	0.08	245.31
27.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	348.66	1,469.95	92.34	1,910.95
28.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	3.32	0.00	3.32
29.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	405.15	754.26	452.86	1,612.26
30.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	127.27	230.13	9.50	366.90
31.	Paper and Pulp (including Paper Products)	112.02	85.21	6.56	203.79
32.	Sugar	26.77	105.85	0.60	133.22
33.	Fermentation Industries	118.00	202.36	28.86	349.21
34.	Food Processing Industries	233.23	505.88	121.19	860.30
35.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	111.87	34.22	19.65	165.74
36.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	85.03	193.26	0.77	279.05
37.	Rubber Goods	162.09	296.15	53.61	511.86
38.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	18.01	17.13	0.00	35.14
39.	Glue and Gelatin	4.57	0.82	7.08	12.47
40.	Glass	39.70	25.78	0.03	65.51
41.	Ceramics	26.94	51.21	1.22	79.36
42.	Cement and Gypsum Products	105.14	19.69	0.10	124.93
43.	Timber Products	7.88	53.17	0.14	61.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.17
45.	Consultancy Services	157.02	517.47	61.89	736.38
46.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non-Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	3,201.67	6,889.46	1,862.19	11,953.32
47.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	354.74	742.35	74.28	1,171.37
48.	Education	61.27	230.78	19.86	311.91
49.	Hotel & Tourism	360.07	1,332.69	119.47	1,812.23
50.	Trading	1,751.91	3,845.32	117.71	5,714.94
51.	Retail Trading	1.20	262.24	7.94	271.38
52.	Agriculture Services	30.53	84.65	1.82	117.00
53.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	254.66	58.54	64.27	377.47
54.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	1.41	1.12	0.00	2.54
55.	Printing of Books (including Litho Printing Industry)	37.97	122.81	4.64	165.42
56.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	744.20	4,510.71	196.38	5,451.29
57.	Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	189.59	112.55	16.12	318.26
58.	Miscellaneous Industries	555.97	668.77	60.54	1,285.28
GRAND TOTAL		16,239.13	40,000.98	5,345.21	61,585.32

Protecting Taj Mahal from pollution

299. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that parts of the Taj Mahal are turning greenish-black because of release of faeces and dirt by an insect called *Geoldichironomus*;

(b) whether attention of the Central and UP Government has been drawn towards the problem by the environmentalists which has led to consequent breeding of the insect;

(c) what action has been taken by the Central and State Government to check environmental degradation to this historical and natural heritage of the country due to carbon emissions, air, water and noise pollution and the breeding of the insect; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. Such instances have been noticed but this is a temporary phenomena, as original colour and texture of marble is regained after simple cleaning treatment and washing of the affected surfaces.

(b) No such communication has been received so far, however Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is keeping vigil on any developments in this regard.

(c) and (d) Conservation and preservation work of Taj Mahal with appropriate conservation and cleaning methods is attended regularly by the ASI. The ambient air quality is also monitored constantly. The protected area is maintained neat and clean with sufficient growth of plants in open areas of Taj Mahal and across the Yamuna river at Mehtab Bagh to minimize the effect of harmful substances. The Taj Mahal is in a good state of preservation.

Declaration of Adam's Bridge as a National Heritage Monument

300. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the proposal to declare Ram Setu/Adam's Bridge as a National Heritage Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958; and

(b) whether any Affidavit has yet been filed in the Supreme Court in response to the Notice issued by the Supreme Court in Transfer case No. 26-27 of 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The matter is pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and hence *sub judice*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Protection of tribal culture and heritage

301. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to protect tribal culture and heritage across the country;

(b) whether Government had conducted any study to identify vulnerable cultural groups; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and traditional culture including Tribal Culture and Heritage throughout the country, Ministry of Culture operates a number of schemes and conducts various activities on regular basis through its several organizations including seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur.

The ZCCs and other institutions under Ministry of Culture take various measures to protect these art forms by implementing a number of programmes/ schemes, inter-alia, Award to Young Talented Artistes, Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme, Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme, Research & Documentation Scheme, Shilpgram Scheme, Octave and J&K Festivals and National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of ideal libraries at district level in the country

302. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan regarding National Library Mission for upgradation of libraries under the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allotted, State-wise, by Government in this respect; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to establish an ideal library at district level in each State/Union Territory of the country, if so, the details thereof and the State-wise number of libraries established so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Madam. The Government under the scheme of National Mission on Libraries (NML) has planned to upgrade the Infrastructure for one State Central Library and one District Library in each State / Union Territory as NML Model Library. Libraries to be developed under the scheme are to be selected by the respective State/ U.T. authority.

(b) State-wise details of the funds approved by Finance Committee of National Mission on Libraries are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no provision under the scheme of National Mission on Libraries (NML) to establish any new library. Under the scheme of National Mission on Libraries (NML), Infrastructure of one existing State Central Library and one District Library in each State / UT are to be upgraded as NML Model Library.

Statement

State-wise details of the funds approved by Finance Committee on National Mission on libraries

Sl. No.	States	Number of Libraries Approved by the Finance Committee	Amount to be given (in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	80.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	310.00
3.	Assam	2	110.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	174.00
5.	Goa	2	310.00
6.	Gujarat	1	106.10
7.	Karnataka	2	310.00
8.	Kerala	1	114.99
9.	Manipur	2	60.0
10.	Mizoram	2	150.00
11.	Odisha (Orissa)	2	263.36

1	2	3	4
12.	Rajasthan	2	246.97
13.	Tamil Nadu	2	160.00
14.	Telangana	2	164.25
15.	Tripura	2	310.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2	293.00
17.	West Bengal	2	309.79
18.	Puducherry (Pondicherry)	2	246.49
TOTAL		34	3718.95

Proposal to consider Bhubaneswar as an International Heritage City

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

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

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ekamra Kshetra- The temple city, Bhubaneswar is already included in UNESCO's Tentative List from India which is a pre-requisite condition for inclusion in World Heritage List. No proposal for declaring Bhubaneswar City as an International Heritage City has been received from the Govt. of Odisha.

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

Funds for monuments in Himachal Pradesh

304. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified monuments in Himachal Pradesh under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) if so, details thereof along with the names of such monuments; and

(c) the funds allocated by Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is followed for all centrally protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh so that they are maintained in a good state of preservation and cleanliness.

(b) The list of centrally protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Though no specific funds have been earmarked for the purpose to Shimla Circle of Archaeological Survey of India responsible for conservation, preservation of centrally protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh, the expenditure required for cleanliness is met from consolidated budget. The fund allocated and expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance including cleaning of monuments of National importance in Himachal Pradesh during year 2014-15 and 2015-16 is Rs.315.00 lakhs and Rs. 300.00 lakhs respectively. However, no funds have been allocated to State Governments in this regard.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument / Site	Location	District
1.	Ganesh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
2.	Laxmi (Lakhana) Devi temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
3.	Mani Mahesh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
4.	Nar Singh temple	Bharmaur	Chamba
5.	Shri Bajreshwari temple, Badrinath	Chamba	Chamba
6.	Shri Bansi Gopal temple	Chamba	Chamba
7.	Shri Chamunda temple	Chamba	Chamba
8.	Shri Hari Ram temple	Chamba	Chamba
9.	Shri Laxmi Narian group of temple in Mohalla Hathnala	Chamba	Chamba
10.	Rock sculptures depicting Sita Ram, Hanuman etc.	Chamba	Chamba
11.	Shri Sita Ram temple in Mohalla Bangota	Chamba	Chamba

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument / Site	Location	District
12.	Shri Shakti Devi temple	Chhatrari	Chamba
13.	Champavati Temple, Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Chamba
14.	Katoch Palace	Tira Sujanpur	Hamirpur
15.	Narbadeshwar temple including the paintings therein as well as subsidiary shrines within the compound wall	Sujanpur	Hamirpur
16.	Temple	Ashapur	Kangra
17.	Temple of Baijnath	Baijnath	Kangra
18.	Temple of Sidhnath	Baijnath	Kangra
19.	Buddhist stupa known as Bhim-ka-Tila	Chaitru	Kangra
20.	Ruined fort	Kangra	Kangra
21.	Rock inscription	Khanyara	Kangra
22.	Fort	Kotla	Kangra
23.	Rock cut temple with sculptures	Masrur	Kangra
24.	Ruined fort	Nurpur	Kangra
25.	Rock inscription	Pathiar	Kangra
26.	Lord Eligin's tomb	Dharamshala	Kangra
27.	Temple of Basheshar Mahadev at Hat	Bajaura	Kullu
28.	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Dasa	Kullu
29.	A Miniature stone shiva temple	Jagatsukh	Kullu
30.	Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures	Naggar	Kullu
31.	Hidamba Devi temple	Manali	Kullu
32.	Buddhist Monastery	Tabo	Lahaul & Spiti

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument / Site	Location	District
33.	Phoo Gumpha	Tabo	Lahaul & Spiti
34.	Mirkula Devi temple	Udaipur (Lahaul)	Lahaul & Spiti
35.	Barsela Monuments	Mandi	Mandi
36.	Panchvaktra Temple	Mandi	Mandi
37.	Trilokinath Temple	Mandi	Mandi
38.	Ardhnareshwar Temple	Mandi	Mandi
39.	Shiva temple	Mangarh	Sirmaur
40.	Vice Regal Lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas)	Shimla	Shimla

Number of cultural institutions

305. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of cultural institutions under Central Government;

(b) how many of them are headed by Government officials and how many by individuals/committee nominated by Government;

(c) in how many of them have there been complaints about new office bearers that they are not competent to lead them; and

(d) in how many of them office bearers have been changed and in how many of them the stand-off continues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture has 2 Attached, 6 Subordinate and 35 Autonomous Organizaitons.

(b) The Autonomous Organizations have Governing Body/ Governing Council/ Executive Committee/ Finance Committee as per the Memorandum of Understanding of respective organizations. The members of these committees are either ex-officio members or nominated by the government or elected including its President / Chairman. These organisations also have a Chief Executive Officer who is appointed as per the Recruitment Rules (RRs) of the respective organizations. Out of these at present in 11 organizations additional charge has been given to Govt. Officials or to the Heads of other organisations under the Ministry.

- (c) Nil.
 (d) Does not arise.

Entry fee for monuments under ASI

306. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had ordered a threefold hike in the entry fee for 116 monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for domestic visitors and 100 per cent for foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also come out with a notification wherein those who purchase high value tickets would be awarded better facilities in the form of free bottled water, wi-fi connectivity, mementoes and CDs with pictures and films of monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The entry fee for ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India has been increased with effect from 1.4.2016. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Purchase of high value tickets by the visitors for visiting the ticketed monuments I under Archaeological Survey of India is optional in nature. However, provisions are made with purchase of high value ticket holders for on spot facilities like free bottled water, mementos, CDs with pictures of monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India. The additional facilities are being provided to give the holder of high value tickets special treatment and make the visit more memorable.

Statement

Details of Entry fee Structure at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments effective from 1.4.2016

		Previous Entry Fee rates	Entry fee w.e.f. 1.4.2016
1	2	3	4
Category A monuments (World Heritage Monuments)	(i) Citizen of India and visitors from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries and overseas citizens of India	Rs.10/-per head	₹ 30/- per head

1	2	3	4
	(ii) Others (All Nationals other than from countries mentioned above)	₹ 250/- per head	₹500/- per head
	(iii) Others (as ii above)	—	*₹750/- per head
Category B monuments (Other ticketed Monuments)	(i) Citizen of India and visitors from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries and overseas citizens of India	₹ 5/- per head	₹ 15/-per head
	(ii) Others (All Nationals other than from countries mentioned above)	₹ 100/- per head	₹ 200/-per head
	(iii) Others (as ii above)	—	*₹300/- per head

*Provided that the Rs.750/- and Rs.300/- ticket is optional for Nationals of countries other than mentioned in (i) above. This would entitle the ticket holder to additional facilities as specified by Director General, by order, from time to time.

Role of National Monuments Authority

307. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the role of the National Monuments Authority (NMA) in protecting ancient and protected monuments all over the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the NMA is charged with ensuring that no illegal construction in Violation of the Ancient Monument's Act comes up around the iconic Humayun's tomb and such monuments;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NMA has given permission to build high rise buildings around the tomb; and

(d) the steps proposed to ensure that laws are implemented to preserve the glory and culture of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The role of NMA has been defined in the AMASR, Act, 1958 (as amended by 2010 Act), and in particular as per the powers and functions provided to NMA in section 20-1 of the said Act.

(b) As per the provisions of law, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the custodian of all centrally protected monuments is primarily responsible for ensuring that no illegal construction in violation of AMASR Act, 1958 and rules there under take place around the Humayun's tomb and such other monuments.

(c) NMA has given permission for construction up to 18 mtrs. of height in the regulated area of Humayun's tomb.

(d) NMA and ASI try to ensure to their full capacity that the provisions of law are implemented in the matter in letter and spirit.

Response to Capital Goods Scheme

308. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good response to the Ministry's Capital Goods Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Industries which have availed benefits under this scheme till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) So far Nine Proposals have been approved in the Department under different components of the Capital Goods Scheme. The proposals are as under:

Sl. No.	Proposal implementing Authority	Proposal approved under the Scheme	Field of Industry likely to be benefited from the Project under the Scheme.
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Manufacturing Technology Institute	Development of hit-tech shuttle less looms.	Textile Machinery Industry
2.	TAGMA Centre of Excellence and Training	Common Engineering Facility Centre for Dies, Moulds, Tools. .	Machine Tools, Dies, Moulds
3.	IIT Madras with Industry Partners	Development of 11 Machine Tool Technologies.	Machine Tools Industry
4.	PSG College of Technology with Industry Partners	Development of 3 welding technologies	Process Plant Equipment and other sub sectors of Capital Goods Industry
5.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Skill Development in Machine Tools.	Machine Tools Industry
6.	Government of Karnataka	Machine Tool Park	Machine Tools Industry

1	2	3	4
7.	Heavy Engineering Corporation	Setting up of High end training Centre.	Earthmoving and mining machinery and other subsectors of Capital Goods
8.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Technology upgradation/ validation/ product improvement for 4 Guideway CNC Lathe	Machine Tools Industry
9.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Technology upgradation/ validation/ product improvement for Turning Mill Centre	Machine Tools Industry

Steps to increase competence of Navratna PSUs

309. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any concrete steps to increase the competence of Navratna Public Sector Undertakings in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Government has already delegated financial and operational powers to the Boards of Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/ subsidiaries, human resources management, entering into technology joint ventures or strategic alliances, etc. in order to improve their competitiveness and to provide flexibility in decision making.

Strengthening of PSUs in core and strategic areas

310. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to strengthen Public Sector Undertakings in the core and strategic areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to infuse fresh capital and technology in core PSUs;

(d) whether Government mulls to stop disinvestment of profit making PSUs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) There were 298 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country on 31st March, 2015 most of which are operating in various sectors of the economy including core and strategic areas like Coal, Mining, Steel, Oil, Power, Defence, Atomic Energy, Railways, Transportation, etc. Over the years, Government has taken many steps to strengthen CPSEs including (i) introduction of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna schemes envisaging delegation of financial and operational powers to Boards of such CPSEs, (ii) thrust on performance improvement through the Memorandum of Understanding mechanism, (iii) professionalization of Boards of CPSEs, (iv) listing of CPSEs, etc.

(c) The Government has already delegated financial and operational powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries, entering technology joint ventures or strategic alliances, raising of debts, etc..

(d) and (e) The salient features of the present Disinvestment policy of the Government are as follows:

- (i) While pursuing disinvestment through minority stake sale in listed CPSEs, the Government will retain majority shareholding, i.e. at least 51 per cent of the shareholding and management control of the Public Sector Undertakings;
- (ii) Strategic disinvestment by way of sale of substantial portion of Government shareholding in identified CPSEs upto 50 per cent or more, alongwith transfer of management control.

Revival and restoration of old mills

311. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to revive and restore old mills that have been non-functional for more than five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with funds released by Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Industry is a State

subject, hence revival of old mills is prerogative of State Government/UTs or the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department where these are under public sector. Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is concerned with Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control. This includes decision on their revival/closure also. Government has approved revival packages for Nepa Limited and Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Limited (NPPC), the two CPSEs under DHI having paper mills, in September 2012 and June 2013 respectively. After approval of revival scheme, Government has so far released Rs. 234.18 crore to Nepa Ltd. and Rs. 100 crore to NPPC Limited for their revival.

Autonomy to PSUs

312. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policies of Government is preventing competitive atmosphere for public sector firms in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for bringing greater functional autonomy and freedom from bureaucratic control to the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per available information, only 2 industries, i.e. Atomic Energy and Railway Transport are reserved for public sector at present and other industries are operating in a competitive environment.

(b) In order to provide functional autonomy to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), the Government has already delegated enhanced financial and operational powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries, human resources management, entering into technology joint ventures or strategic alliances, etc.

Attack on CRPF personnel in Kashmir

313. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of attacks on CRPF personnel recently in Kashmir;

(b) whether the group of suspected terrorists have been identified and whether they had come from across the border;

(c) whether Standard Operating Procedures were observed while movement of CRPF vehicles, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of compensation paid to the families of jawans martyred, including giving employment to their kin; and

(e) whether, in view of frequent attacks, SOPs would be reviewed to make them foolproof and to prevent such attacks in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 7 terrorist attacks on CRPF personnel have taken place in Kashmir valley during the current year with effect from 01.01.2016 to 14.07.2016 in which 10 CRPF personnel martyred and 43 personnel sustained injuries. Some of the terrorists killed have been identified. Terrorist identified comprises both local and foreign terrorist.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following compensation has been paid to the families of CRPF personnel martyred in terrorist attacks:

1.	Central Ex-gratia	₹ 15 lakh
2.	Risk Fund	₹20 lakh
3.	Central Welfare Fund (CWF)	₹ 1 lakh
4.	Immediately financial assistance (Welfare & Amunity Fund and CWF)	₹ 50,000/-

Giving of employment to Next of Kin (NOK) of martyred CRPF personnel are considered by CRPF as per extant guidelines.

(e) After recent militant attacks, guidelines/instructions have been reviewed and new guidelines have been framed and being adhered to by all field formations in J&K, sensitizing them with the latest Modus Operandi of militants and threat perception to prevent attack in future.

Review of security arrangement at airports

314. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of terrorist attacks at various airports recently, security at Indian airports has been reviewed and put on high alert;

(b) if so, whether meeting of police authorities, airport authorities, State police has been held to ensure safety and security of the airports;

(c) whether latest technology like hydraulic bollards, liquid explosive detectors, explosive detection spray kit, camera-fitted optic fibre endoscope have been provided at all airports, the details thereof; and

(d) whether machinery of intelligence gathering and analysis on the basis of specific inputs has been strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes Sir. Security at Indian airports has been reviewed in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Nodal Ministry for civil aviation security. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has also issued an advisory on 29.06.2016 to all the State Governments, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Airport Operators, Airline Operators to adopt enhanced security measures at all the airports.

(b) Yes Sir. After the recent terrorist attack at Istanbul airport, a Special Airport Security Committee (APSC) meeting was held at all airports under CISF security cover, which includes State Police, CISF, Airport Operator, Airline Operators, Customs, Immigration, Ground Handling Agencies and Concessionaires. All these stake holders were sensitized to be vigilant and beef up security arrangements to avoid any untoward incident.

(c) In many of the airports in the country which are under CISF security cover, latest gadgets/security equipment, including Hydraulic Bollards, Liquid Explosive Detectors, Explosive Trace Detectors, Camera-fitted Optic Fibre Endoscopes etc. have been installed, bases on the need and threat perception in respect of the airports, by the Airport Operators concerned.

(d) There is a well established system of collection and dissemination of intelligence inputs to stake-holders concerned. The input received from various sources are shared through this mechanism.

Police stations in Delhi overburdened and understaffed

315. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the police stations in Delhi are overburdened and understaffed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposed measures Government is planning to undertake to solve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As on date, the Delhi Police has a sanctioned strength of 86,651 personnel to man the Police Stations, for Traffic Management, security, law and order etc. Notwithstanding the above, in order to assess the present set up/strength of the Delhi Police *vis-a-vis* the further manpower requirement-for the next decade and also to leverage the technology, a High Level Committee (HLC) has been constituted comprising representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs, Bureau of Police

Research and Development (BPR&D) and Delhi Police. Keeping in view the population, area, crime rate etc., the HLC will finalize the norms. Once the HLC finalizes the norms, Delhi Police will submit their manpower requirement as per the norms. The same will be scrutinized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

Handing over insurgent operations to CRPF in J&K

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

(a) whether a number of agencies/organizations are collecting, collating and disseminating information to a joint cell on insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, why incidents like Pampore in J&K are taking place;

(c) whether the Ministry is mulling to handover insurgent operations only to the CRPF instead of BSF, army and the State police;

(d) if so, whether the intelligence agency will be integrated with the operations headquarters of the CRPF; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though Security Forces (SFs) maintain high level alertness during their duties, still terrorists attacks are hard to mark in advance, that too, precisely on ground.

Intelligence inputs keep troops vigilant and help them to be in a position to repulse any attack which has been done in the Pampore attack, in which both militants were neutralized.

(c) to (e) No, Sir.

Gap in security framework in the country

317. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there exist huge gap in security framework in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in next five years to reduce the gap in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There is no gap in the security framework in the country. The law & Order situation in the country is firmly under control due to the systematic and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is steadfastly assisting the states in dealing with problems such as terrorism, militancy, insurgency and extremism.

Arrest by NIA

318. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to media reports that six youths picked up by NIA in connection with IS threat to Hyderabad were innocent and that they were released immediately; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider paying adequate compensation to such victims since their reputation and social standing have been badly affected by the NIA arrests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has registered a case to investigate the allegations that some youth and their accomplices have entered into a criminal conspiracy to wage war against the Government

of India and were collecting weapons and explosive material to target public places including religious sites etc., in various parts of the country. NIA has so far arrested seven persons in this case and no accused has been released. These arrests have been made by the NIA on the basis of credible evidence collected after investigation.

Google's request to allow its street view plan of Indian terrain on web

319. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Google has requested Government to allow its "Street View" plan of Indian Terrain on Web;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b): Yes Sir. Google has submitted a proposal on 'Street View' and has requested the Government's permission.

(c) The Government has not agreed to the proposal of Google till date.

Cancellation of FCRA licence of NGOs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cancelled the FCRA licence of some NGOs including activist Teesta Setalvad's NGO Sabrang Trust;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the United Nations human rights experts have urged India to repeal the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), as the law was increasingly obstructing civil society's access to foreign funding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government has cancelled the registration under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (FCRA) of NGOs including Teesta Setalvad's NGO Sabrang Trust for violation of provisions of FCRA, 2010. Details of cancelled FCRA registration of NGOs is as under:-

Year	No. of FCRA registration cancelled
2012	4138
2013	4
2014	59
2015	10020
2016 (till date)	1

The names of associations against whom action of cancellation has been taken are available on the website www.fcraonline.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d) Ministry of External Affairs has communicated a write up containing certain views of UN Human rights experts on FCRA provisions. The Government is also aware about the one sided and biased views expressed by certain persons / associations regarding the cancellation of FCRA Registration. Ministry of Home Affairs has clarified the position against these one sided views earlier. The Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to administer the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA 2010), for regulating the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by the associations. As and when reports are received against any association for alleged violation of the Act, action is initiated against the alleged violators after following due process as prescribed in the FCRA, 2010 and FCRR, 2011. Reasonable opportunities like furnishing of information to a standard questionnaire, inspection of records, issuing a show-cause notice, personal appearances, if required, are given to the associations before taking a final decision regarding cancellation of FCRA registration. The cancellation order etc. are also subject to judicial scrutiny. Further for maintaining transparency, all orders, Notifications etc., are placed on website www.fcraonline.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Escalation of militant violence in Kashmir Valley

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious escalation of militant violence in Kashmir Valley in recent times;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents' the number of CRPF, para-military personnel and BSF personnel died/injured in such incidents; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The number of terrorist violence incidents, Security Forces (SF) personnel killed / injured in the State of Jammu & Kashmir since 2012 is as under:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (upto 17th July)
No. of terrorist violence incidents	220	170	222	208	152
No. of SFs killed	15	53	47	39	30
No. of SFs injured	65	74	84	103	92

(c) This year in 2016, Pak strategy has been to try and promote radicalization through the vested interest groups and social media so that this can be given the shape of civil resistance. Despite all this, the situation continued to improve. As a result of this the terrorist organizations got desperate and were incited to attack the Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir.

Meeting of Inter State Council

322. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Inter State Council has been held between 2006 and 2015 at the national level;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and decisions arrived at and the details thereof;

(c) if not, the detailed reasons therefor; and

(d) whether non-holding of any meeting of Inter State Council for a long time has any impact on Co-operative Federalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes. One meeting of the Inter-State Council was held on 09.12.2006. The agenda of the meeting held on 09.12.2006 was "Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and status of implementation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989".

Decisions taken in the meeting were to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for speedy disposal of cases of atrocities committed against SC/ST, ensure speedy justice,

relief, rehabilitation and legal aid to such victims. In this regard, Schedule Caste/ Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been amended suitably *vide* the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendments Act 2015 which come into effect from 1st January 2016.

Further, 'Police' 'law' and Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs attached high importance to this matter and has issued various Advisories on Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Advisories are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' website link: <http://mha.nic.in>.

(c) In view of para (a) and (b) above, para (c) is not applicable.

(d) The meeting of the Inter State Council was held on 16-07-2016.

Terrorist attacks in the country

323. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terrorist attacks in the country, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir since 1st May, 2016 till date, incident-wise;

(b) the details of security personnel and civilians killed and injured in these attacks, incident-wise;

(c) the details of *ex-gratia*/compensation announced and paid to victims/families of victims, so far, incident-wise; and

(d) the reasons for steep rise of 47 per cent in militancy related incidents during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The terrorist attacks in the country are categorized in two major theatres *viz.* terrorism in the hinterland of the country and in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. No terror attack took place in the hinterland after 1st May, 2016 till 15.07.2016. However, two terrorist attacks took place in the State of J&K after 01.05.2016 till 17.07.2016. The details of both terrorist attacks with Security Force personnel and civilians killed/injured is given in the Statement.

(c) The *ex-gratia*/compensation is paid to victims/families of victims as per the extant guidelines of State Govt./CAPF.

(d) The number of terrorist violence incidents in the State of Jammu & Kashmir since 2012 is as under:-

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (upto 17th July)
No. of terrorist violence incidents	220	170	222	208	152

This year in 2016, Pak strategy has been to try and promote radicalization through the vested interest groups and social media so that this can be given the shape of civil resistance. Despite all this, the situation continued to improve. As a result of this, the terrorist organizations got desperate and were incited to attack the Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement

Details of terrorist attack, with security forces and civilians killed/ injured in these incidents

1. Attack on BSF convoy at Bijbehara on 03.06.2016

On 03.06.2016 at around 1615 hours, while BSF convoy was crossing Bijbehara town, district Anantnag, 2 armed militants appeared from a congested by-lane and opened fire on a BSF bus. Due to the prompt retaliation by Security Forces, the terrorist attacked was stopped but the terrorist ran away in densely populated by-lanes and could not be neutralized. In this attack, 3 BSF personnel sacrificed their lives and 9 BSF personnel were injured.

2. Attack on CRPF convoy at Pampore on 25.06.2016

On 25.06.2016, after completion of the Annual Range Classification Firing at Lethpora (approximately 23 Kms from Srinagar on the Srinagar-Jammu National Highway), a convoy of 161 Bn of CRPF consisting of 4 vehicles carrying 74 Personnel was returning towards their unit HQs Srinagar at around 1600 hrs. Around 1635 Hrs, when the convoy was passing through Pampore town, 2 militants armed with AK-47 Rifles appeared all of a sudden and opened indiscriminate fire on the two leading vehicles from close range. Due to firing, drivers of both the vehicles sustained injuries. Despite the injury, the driver of the leading vehicle (a TATA truck) sped the truck away from the killing zone. The driver of the second vehicle (Bus) sustained grievous injuries and the tyre of the bus also burst due

to firing. Due to the incapacitation of the driver and the flat tyre, the bus became immobile.

Both the militants continued indiscriminate firing on the bus. The Personnel in bus and in the rear vehicles retaliated the firing. Within a few minutes, troops of 110 Bn. of CRPF also reached near the bus in a BP Bunker and retaliated the attack. Troops of Rashtriya Rifles from the Indian Army and J&K Police also reached the spot. The fierce gun battle between the troops and the heavily armed militants lasted for few minutes in which both the militants were killed. Both the slain militants appear to be of foreign origin.

In the attack, 8 CRPF personnel sacrificed their lives and 27 CRPF personnel were injured.

Threat to lonely senior citizens

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the threat to the lonely senior citizens persists even within the gated residential complexes;

(b) whether Government would consider installing panic buttons with distress indicators installed at the Security Office of their complex in such houses where there are senior citizens living all alone so that immediate help could be reached in case of need; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take up the matter with resident welfare associations through the local police stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th August, 2013 on "Protection of life and property of senior citizens" which is available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory_040913.pdf

The advisory enumerates the special crime control measure for elderly which include Review Policing arrangements, strengthening community Policing, Engaging the Resident Welfare Associations, Creation of Self Help Groups and Need for greater awareness.

Section 22(2) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen's Act, 2007 mandates the State Governments to prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens.

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

Based on the National Policy, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act had been passed in the Parliament in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives; Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens; Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens and protection of life and property. The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, the Act has been notified by all States and UTs. However, the Act does not apply in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens.

In order to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing, the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment has the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992. Financial assistance is provided under the Scheme to the State Governments/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies and Non-Governmental Organisations for running and maintenance of projects like: Old Age Homes for destitute elderly; Day Care Centres; Mobile Medicare Units; Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/ Dementia Patients; Physiotherapy Clinics for Older Persons; Help-lines and Counselling Centres for Older Persons; Sensitizing Programmes for Children particularly in Schools and Colleges; Regional Resource and Training Centres etc.

Security expenditure of Tibetan spiritual leaders

325. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested the Union Government to bear the entire security expenditure of Tibetan spiritual leaders, Dalai Lama and

Karmapa, so that the State's limited resources could be used for strengthening police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto along with the steps taken/being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) In keeping with the position accorded to His Holiness the Dalai Lama of a revered religious and spiritual global leader, he is accorded due protocol courtesies and necessary security cover during his stay and movement within India. In this context, Central Government and the concerned State Government make available financial, manpower and other resources in accordance with relevant guidelines.

Attack in Delhi on foreigners and people from other parts of country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people hailing from other parts of the country and foreigners are attacked off and on in Delhi;

(b) how many such cases have been reported during last three years and in how many of them culprits have been apprehended and proceeded against;

(c) whether there have been instances of laxity on the part of the Delhi Police in such cases; and

(d) is it not advisable to have a police wing to attend to law and order problem in Delhi as different from another wing concentrating on cases of national importance originating from various places as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that they do not collate such data of complaints state-wise except for North Eastern States. The number of cases of attack on people from North Eastern States and foreigners registered by Delhi Police along with the action taken against the culprits during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2016) are given in the Statement.

(c) Delhi Police takes appropriate legal action in all the cases where any cognizable offence is made out.

(d) Specialized Units are already in place in Delhi Police for dealing with cases of national importance.

Statement

Details of cases of attack registered by Delhi Police on people of North Eastern States and foreigners

1. Number of cases registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.6.16) regarding crime against people from North-Eastern States (IPC & other Acts):

Year	Rep- orted	Per- sons arrested	Chall- aned	Convi- cted	Acqu- itted	Pen- ding Trial	Pen- ding Invest- igation	Dis- charged
2013	9	13	13	1	0	12	0	0
2014	28	48	39	0	2	37	9	0
2015	13	15	6	0	0	6	9	0
2016 (upto 30.06.16)	4	3	0	0	0	0	4	0

2. Number of cases registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.6.16) regarding crime against foreigners (IPC & other Acts):

Year	Rep- orted	Per- sons arrested	Chall- aned	Convi- cted	Acqu- itted	Pen- ding Trial	Pen- ding Invest- igation	Dis- charged
2013	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
2014	8	6	6	0	0	6	0	0
2015	6	7	6	0	0	6	1	0
2016 (upto 30.06.2016)	6	9	3	0	0	3	6	0

Increase in infiltration bids by terrorists in J & K

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

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration bids by terrorists from across the border along Indo-Pakistan borders in Jammu and Kashmir have recently taken a sudden jump;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is an increase in infiltration bids by terrorists from across Indo-Pakistan border in Jammu and Kashmir during this year. The details of infiltration for the current year upto June 30 and corresponding period in the year 2014 and 2015 is as under:

Year (upto June 30)	Attempts made by terrorists	Killed	Went back	Surrender/ Arrested	Net Infiltration
2014	47	5	32	0	10
2015	29	15	9	0	5
2016	90	10	26	0	54

(c) The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, include Strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border / Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/ bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlight on the International Border (IB) and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

Security personnel killed in militant attacks in J & K

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

(a) the number of CRPF and other paramilitary forces personnel killed in ambush or attacks of militants in Jammu and Kashmir during the last six months;

(b) the number of such personnel who were grievously hurt during the said period; and

(c) what action Government has taken on these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 10 CRPF personnel and 3 BSF personnel have been killed in the attack of militants in J&K during last six months.

(b) 43 CRPF personnel and 7 BSF personnel sustained injuries in militants attack in J&K during last six months.

(c) The guidelines/ Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) have been reviewed by concerned CAPFs, and all field formations in J&K have been sensitized about the latest Modus Operandi of militants and threat perception to prevent attack in future.

Upgrading trade points into integrated check posts

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

(a) whether Government in 2013 had decided to upgrade 13 trade points with neighbouring countries into Integrated Check Posts (ICPs);

(b) if so, the number of ICPs upgraded and opened so far;

(c) the reasons for very slow pace of work in this regard; and

(d) the time by which all the trade points are likely to be upgraded to ICPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 13 trade points at Attari, Agartala, Raxaul, Jogbani, Petrapole Moreh, Dawki, Sunauli, Rupadiha, Hili, Sutarkhandi, Changrabandha, Kawarpuchia, 4 trade points at Attari, Agartala, Petrapole and Raxual have been upgraded to Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) and have been operationalized.

(c) and (d) The progress of an ICP is primarily dependent upon the availability and acquisition of land by the State Governments for the Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI). The estimated time taken for construction of an ICP is between 24 to 30 months, from the date of handing over of land to LPAI.

Trafficking of tribal women to big cities

330. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prevalence of trafficking of tribal women to big cities to engage them illegally as maid servants, bonded labourers or into sex trade have increased during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Non-Governmental Organizations have brought before Government the increasing prevalence of such trends across the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has no record of such trafficking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Based on data received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State / UT wise number of females rescued out of various crime under trafficking during 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto May) (provisional) are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, NCRB does not maintain data on trafficking on Scheduled Tribe women separately.

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has informed that the Commission has deliberated upon the issue relating to trafficking of tribal women to big in its 68th Meeting and has written letters to Chief Ministers / Administrator of all States & UTs urging them to pass an Act to effectively regulate the Private Placement Agencies providing domestic workers so that interest of the vulnerable and poor ST women are protected and the menace of exploitation of tribal women is wiped out.

The Ministry of Women & Child Development has formulated a Central Scheme, namely, "Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking for Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation-Ujjawala". This scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other.

The Ministry of Women & Child Development has also released the draft "Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016" on 30.05.2016 for further stakeholders consultations and comments. The Bill aims to create a strong legal, economic and social environment against trafficking of persons and related matters. The draft Bill has also taken into its ambit the 'placement agencies' by making mandatory for them to also register for the purposes of this Act.

Statement*A. State/UT-wise number of females rescued out of various crime under trafficking during 2014 (provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						
		Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution	Other forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labour	Begging	Domestic Servitude	Total Victims Rescued	Data not available for the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133	16	1	0	0	150	May
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	5	
3.	Assam	44	0	0	0	0	44	
4.	Bihar	148	0	1	0	0	149	
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	6	42	0	39	96	
6.	Goa	1907	100	200	0	0	2207	
7.	Gujarat	49	15	3	0	0	67	
8.	Harayan	23	2	0	0	0	25	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28	0	1	0	0	29	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	12	0	26	0	40	78	
12.	Karnataka	363	0	2	12	0	377	Feb, Apr, June, July
13.	Kerala	0	4	0	0	0	4	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	110	160	0	14	287	
15.	Maharashtra	627	1	0	0	1	629	Feb, Mar
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	5	0	0	0	0	5	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha	20	128	101	0	0	249	
21.	Punjab	0	0	4	0	0	4	
22.	Rajasthan	8	38	18	0	0	64	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	611	29	94	2	0	736	
25.	Telangana	230	12	0	0	0	242	Jan-Aug
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr, Oct-Dec
28.	Uttarakhand	34	0	0	0	0	34	
29.	West Bengal	399	37	1	2	12	451	
TOTAL (State)		4653	498	659	16	106	5932	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan, Feb, Apr, Aug
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Delhi	19	4	75	0	9	107	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	5	3	0	0	0	8	
TOTAL (UTs)		25	7	75	0	9	116	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		4678	505	734	16	115	6048	

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking.

Note: NA implies data not received.

Data is provisional.

B. State/UT wise number of females rescued out of various crime under trafficking during 2015 (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015						Data not available for the month of
		Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution	Other forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labour	Begging	Domestic Servitude	Total Victims Rescued	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	872	0	0	1	3	876	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	109	0	5	0	14	128	
4.	Bihar	46	0	4	0	0	50	
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	4	68	0	15	92	
6.	Goa	5212	240	500	0	0	5952	
7.	Gujarat	87	158	8	0	9	262	
8.	Haryana	25	16	1	0	1	43	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86	10	0	0	0	96	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	14	0	0	0	90	104	
12.	Karnataka	576	5	37	0	0	618	
13.	Kerala	0	11	0	0	0	11	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82	539	1374	0	67	2062	
15.	Maharashtra	1283	112	6	2	0	1403	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	1	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0	0	2	
20.	Odisha	20	75	12	0	0	107	
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Rajasthan	42	89	73	3	0	207	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	955	19	149	3	0	1126	
25.	Telangana	446	59	4	0	0	509	
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12	1	1	0	0	14	
28.	Uttarakhand	24	2	0	0	0	26	
29.	West Bengal	257	102	8	1	13	381	
TOTAL (State)		10154	1444	2250	10	212	14070	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	2	
34.	Delhi	26	10	23	0	46	105	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL (UTs)		29	10	23	0	46	108	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		10183	1454	2273	10	258	14178	

C. State/UT-wise number of females rescued out of various crime under trafficking during 2016 (Upto May) (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016						
		Sexual Exploi- tation for Prosti- tution	Other forms of Sexual Exploi- tation	Forced Labour	Begging	Dom- estic Servi- tude	Total Victims Res- cued	Data not available for the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192	6	0	0	21	219	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	May

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	17	0	0	0	5	22	Apr, May
4.	Bihar	10	0	0	0	0	10	May
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	2	0	7	10	Apr, May
6.	Goa	23	0	0	0	0	23	May
7.	Gujarat	51	47	5	0	10	113	May
8.	Harayan	0	9	1	0	0	10	Feb-Mar
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	0	0	0	0	31	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
12.	Karnataka	104	16	2	1	0	123	Apr, May
13.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	130	314	180	0	33	657	Mar, May
15.	Maharashtra	536	33	1	0	2	572	
16.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	1	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr, May
20.	Odisha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
22.	Rajasthan	13	47	61	0	0	121	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	327	0	272	0	0	599	March
25.	Telangana	58	0	0	1	0	59	Apr, May
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr, May
29.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
TOTAL (STATE)		1493	473	524	2	78	2570	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
34.	Delhi	5	0	15	0	18	38	Apr, May
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL (UTs)	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1498	479	531	10	87	2580	

Busting of terrorist module of IS in Hyderabad by NIA

‡331. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Investigation Agency (NIA) has busted the suspicious terrorist module of IS in Hyderabad and some people have been arrested in this regard;

(b) the parts of the country where the suspicious terrorists of IS are reported to be hiding;

(c) whether it is a fact that flag of IS is repeatedly displayed in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the details of such incidents in last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has registered a case to investigate the allegations that some youth and their accomplices have entered into a criminal conspiracy to wage war against the Government of India and were collecting weapons and explosive material to target public places including religious sites etc., in various parts of the country. NIA has so far arrested seven persons from Hyderabad in this case.

(b) The intelligence and security agencies of Central and State Governments are keeping a close watch on the activities of terrorists / terrorists groups, including ISIS

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cadres. As and when information about presence of such activists is received, prompt action as per law is taken by the law enforcement agencies.

(c) and (d) A few incidents of unfurling of flags of ISIS by some misguided youth were noticed on different occasions in Jammu & Kashmir in the recent past. 'Police' and 'Public Order', being State subjects, the State Government concerned, has been directed to take appropriate action against such elements as per relevant provisions of Law.

Natural disaster in Goa

332. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding natural disasters that have taken place in Goa in the last four years;

(b) if so, the details of assessment made;

(c) the areas identified where natural disasters have taken place;

(d) the financial assistance given to the State Government in this regard during the last four years; and

(e) whether the Central Government distinguishes between natural calamities and natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake assessment of damage and relief operations in the wake of natural disasters, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. When the available resources of States are inadequate, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. In the case of Goa, it is informed that in the last four years, no major natural disaster took place in Goa and hence the issue of assessment of natural disaster does not arise.

The year-wise details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NDRF to the State Government of Goa during the last four years is given as under:-

SI. No.	Year	Allocation under SDRF	Center's share of SDRF released	Released from NDRF
1.	2012-13	3.27	1.165	0.00
2.	2013-14	3.43	3.735	0.00
3.	2014-15	3.60	3.985	0.00
4.	2015-16	4.00	3.00	0.00

With regard to distinction between "natural calamity" and "natural disaster", it is mentioned that in view of the provision of financial assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, for all practical purposes there is no difference between natural calamities and natural disaster.

Accidents involving four wheelers in Delhi

333. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the number of accidents involving four wheelers that have taken place in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- the number of persons who have lost their lives in each case;
- the number of cases in which prosecutions have been filed under provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Motor Vehicles Act;
- the conviction, if any, that have taken place in each of these cases; and
- the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of accident cases involving vehicles with four and more wheels in the NCT of Delhi registered by Delhi Police along with details of persons killed during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2016) are as under:

Year	Total number of accidents	Total number of persons killed
2013	4219	877
2014	4604	784
2015	4378	790
2016 (upto 30.6.2016)	1896	327

(c) to (e) The details of the number of cases in which prosecutions have been filed by Delhi Police under the provisions of Indian Penal Code and Motor Vehicles Act and conviction therein during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2016) are as under:-

Year	Prosecutions filed	Conviction
2013	3284	558
2014	2919	291
2015	1841	80
2016 (upto 30.6.2016)	250	04

Cancellation of registration of NGOs

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

(a) whether Government has cut down the number of NGOs registered to receive foreign funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of NGOs whose registration was cancelled after the NDA Government came to power at the Centre;

(c) the reasons for cancelling registration of these NGOs;

(d) whether it has been alleged that Government is taking action against those NGOs who are not towing the ideology of Government/ruling party; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and if not, the further punitive action taken/proposed to be taken against those NGOs who have not declared their foreign funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Government has cancelled the registration under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (FCRA) of NGOs based on the violation of provisions of FCRA, 2010. Details of registrations cancelled are as given below:-

Year	No. of FCRA registration cancelled
2012	4138
2013	4

Year	No. of FCRA registration cancelled
2014	59
2015	10020
2016 (till date)	1

The Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to administer the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA 2010), for regulating the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by the associations. The cancellation of registration of NGO's are based on reports received against any association for alleged violations of the Act, such as non-filing of returns, mis-utilization of funds, accepting funds for prohibited activities, expenditure of funds received for administrative purposes in excess of 50 percent, making false statements/accounts, maintaining multiple undeclared receipt/utilization foreign contribution accounts transferring funds to un-registered associations, mixing domestic and foreign receipts, etc.

(d) and (e) No Sir. Action is initiated against the associations for violations of provisions of FCRA, 2010. Reasonable opportunities like furnishing of information to a standard questionnaire, inspection of records, issuing a show-cause notice, personal appearances etc., if required, are given to the associations before taking a final decision regarding cancellation of FCRA registration. Further maintaining transparency all orders are placed on website www.fcraonline.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Kidney trade racket

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

(a) whether cases of luring the poor people of the States like Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, etc. by touts for donating kidney and other organs have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last year and this year, State-wise including Odisha;

(c) whether a kidney trade racket at a prestigious hospital in Delhi was foiled by Delhi Police recently;

(d) if so, the complete details thereof; and

(e) the arrests so far made in this regard including of the doctors and staff involved in the illegal kidney trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on cases reported under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 since 2014. State/UT wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 during 2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) One case *vide* FIR No. 268/16 dated 02.06.16 u/s 120 B/419/420/468/471 IPC & 18/19/20 Transplantation of Human Organs Act, P.S. Sarita Vihar has been registered by Delhi Police. The details of the case is given in the Statement-II.

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 the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	0	0	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE (s)		1	1	0	0	1	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Delhi UT	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2	1	0	0	1	0

Source: Crime in India

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

Statement-II

Details of the case for illegal trade in kidney

FIR No., date & u/s	Name of hospitals	Brief facts of the Case
268/16 dated 02.06.16 u/s 120B/419/42 0/468/471 IPC & 18/19/20 Trans- plantati on of human Organs Act	Inderparstha Apollo Hospital, Mathura Road, SaritaVihar, New Delhi	On receipt of a secret inform- -ation about kidney trans- plant racket in Apollo Hospi- tal, an enquiry was conduct- ed which revealed that some persons are indulging in kidney transplant racket. They prepared forged ID proof and other documents and got transplanted the kidneys of five persons illegally in Apollo Hospital in a well planned manner. A case was registered in this regard. During the course of investigation, 13 accused persons including donors & recipients have been arrested in the case.

Adequate security and safety to the elderly

336. SHIRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any advisory to the States for providing adequate security and safety to the elderly and if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(d) the total number of calls received on all such helplines and the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th August, 2013 on "Protection of life and property of senior citizens" which is available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory_040913.pdf. The advisory enumerates the special crime control measure for elderly which include Review Policing arrangements, strengthening community Policing, Engaging the Resident Welfare Associations, Creation of Self Help Groups and Need for greater awareness.

Section 22(2) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen's Act, 2007 mandates the State Governments to prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens.

As per paragraph 66 of the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999, Voluntary Organisations and Association of older persons will be assisted to provide protective services and help to senior citizens through helpline services, legal aid and other measures.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Centrally Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons under which Grant in aid is given to NGOs/ Voluntary Organisations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions for running and maintenance of Help Lines and Counseling facilities for older persons. As per available information, the details in respect of these are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the voluntary organisations getting financial assistance for running help lines and counselling centres under IPOP

As per available information, the following are the Voluntary Organisations, which have been given financial assistance for running of Help-lines and Counselling Centres under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Help Line No.	Financial Year	Total No. of Calls received	Action Taken there-on
1.	AABHANA, Malyabanta, At/Po. Nachuni, Block Banpur, Dist. Khurda, Odisha-752028	06756-255411	2013-14	560	557
			2014-15	630	630
			2015-16	797	797
			2016-17		
			(conti- nuing) Up to 30.6.2016	227	227
2.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA), Aswakhola, Po. Karamul, via. Mahimagadi, Dist. Dhenkanal, Odisha-759014	06762-226366	2013-14	565	557
			2014-15	585	582
			2015-16	592	588
			2016-17		
			(contin- uing) Up to 30.6.2016	147	144
3.	Gramya Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Wing no. 3, Barrack No. 24/1, Prem Nagar, Dehradun-248007 Uttarakhand	0135-2775959	2013-14	121	85
			2014-15	228	152
			2015-16	103	98

Illegal manufacturing of weapons

337. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether illegal manufacturing of weapons has been reported in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of illegal weapons seized/confiscated and persons arrested for involvement in the said activities by the State police and the Central authorities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, including Jharkhand;
- (c) the action taken against the guilty persons along with the details of the directives issued by Government to the States and the police department in this regard; and
- (d) the other measures taken by the Union government to check such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. There are reports of illegal manufacturing of weapons in different parts of the country.

(b) The data on seizure of arms for 2014 states/UTs wise reported under the Arms Act 1959 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of cases registered, persons arrested/ convicted etc. during 2012-2014, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Arms Act, 1959 has elaborate regulatory provisions, under Section 19 to 25 of the Act which relate to Power to demand production of licence, etc., Arrest of persons carrying arms under suspicious circumstances, Deposit of arms on possession ceasing to be lawful, Search and seizure by magistrate, Search of vessels, vehicles for arms, etc., Seizure and detention under orders of the Central Government, Prohibition as to possession of notified arms in disturbed areas, etc., Prohibition as to carrying of notified arms in or through public places in disturbed areas, etc. and Punishment for offences for manufacture, sale, transfer, conversion or possession of arms in contravention of section 3, 4 and 5 of Arms Act, 1959.

The Union Government has issued advisories to States/UTs from time to time to take strict action as per the provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 against the offenders.

Statement-I

State/UT wise cases reported under the Arms Act, 1959, unlicensed arms seized, licensed arms seized, others arms seized, ammunition seized in number and ammunition seized in KGs during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						
		Cases Reported under the Arms Act	Total	Arms seized Unlicensed (Crude & Country Made)	Licensed (Factory Made)	other	Ammunition seized In Number	In KGs
		1	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	109	62	7	40	77	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	47	42	5	0	3065	61
3.	Assam	473	423	322	73	28	3279	186
4.	Bihar	1764	1942	1790	24	128	7811	651.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	782	684	225	1	458	129	259
6.	Goa	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	586	682	560	32	90	822	5
8.	Haryana	1564	1697	1451	8	238	1843	81.615
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	20	4	15	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181	230	142	5	83	6747	6
11.	Jharkhand	459	408	343	15	50	586	75.8
12.	Karnataka	107	290	72	12	206	122	3
13.	Kerala	273	234	77	3	154	92	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11595	10077	3228	87	6762	1712	38.46
15.	Maharashtra	1412	1488	788	40	660	1674	0
16.	Manipur	11	51	50	0	1	793	33

	1	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	3	4
17. Meghalaya	59	29	18	0	11	346	0
18. Mizoram	20	49	12	36	1	12717	76.942
19. Nagaland	222	377	329	19	29	3704	647
20. Odisha	533	763	241	92	430	1364	36.4
21. Punjab	513	557	495	11	51	861	810
22. Rajasthan	5232	4939	1746	293	2900	1651	122.18
23. Sikkim	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	275	172	97	6	69	29	15
25. Telangana	105	88	28	4	56	65	0
26. Tripura	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	25097	24583	15327	400	8856	31554	208
28. Uttarakhand	636	636	483	0	153	223	32
29. West Bengal	2360	3632	3506	1	125	7040	301
TOTAL STATE (s)	54432	54211	31441	1189	21581	88306	3649.577
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	17	18	14	0	4	10	41
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	753	1205	859	9	337	20794	1955
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	53	19	5	0	14	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)	823	1242	878	9	355	20804	1996
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	55255	55453	32319	1198	21936	109110	5645.577

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

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 the Arms Act, 1959 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																																																																																																																																																																																																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																																																																																		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301	305	88	549	555	46	280	215	35	374	380	65	121	88	14	264	166	39	11	12	4	14	12	4	15	9	2	10	7	2	26	14	1	29	31	1	539	320	15	575	232	31	630	281	14	563	347	22	473	290	32	1166	378	33	1813	2069	497	2479	2843	681	1614	1519	534	2306	2397	817	1764	1648	363	2433	1978	488	883	884	193	914	914	236	954	952	190	978	977	257	782	778	418	801	1479	426	12	1	1	20	2	1	7	3	0	12	5	0	2	4	0	0	6	0	512	464	11	713	695	13	417	410	25	583	583	29	586	426	18	819	642	22	1402	1449	515	1495	1559	531	1446	1436	439	1539	1546	477	1564	1523	373	1715	1661	373	15	15	1	25	25	1	21	16	1	33	36	1	18	13	1	32	26	1	186	148	5	310	308	5	173	103	9	207	207	6	181	79	5	161	150	8	570	519	275	1100	1055	459	515	484	264	1039	1100	434	459	442	208	639	801	238	124	115	7	219	223	11	116	98	6	187	171	9	107	105	4	260	223	5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13. Kerala	293	286	36	536	526	77	259	219	17	407	410	32	273	236	18	398	350	43		
14. Madhya Pradesh	10827	10811	3940	10970	10967	3869	12798	12796	3600	13026	13042	3700	11595	11592	4473	12536	12536	4641		
15. Maharashtra	1166	1117	41	1565	1521	60	1000	968	36	1408	1275	47	1412	1270	38	1888	1766	45		
16. Manipur	15	8	4	18	8	9	17	1	2	22	1	3	11	12	2	10	12	2		
17. Meghalaya	20	10	0	26	14	0	26	13	0	27	13	0	59	17	0	63	33	0		
18. Mizoram	37	27	31	38	33	29	37	36	11	61	29	19	20	27	22	30	46	26		
19. Nagaland	101	88	85	153	166	105	186	132	84	267	122	62	222	170	92	251	197	104		
20. Odisha	602	514	14	1190	1124	26	719	604	20	1250	1196	31	533	471	29	721	779	45		
21. Punjab	888	687	458	971	842	488	647	701	499	742	751	515	513	483	401	573	593	419		
22. Rajasthan	4992	4944	3874	5172	5173	4098	5304	5248	4163	5501	5489	4456	5232	5161	4597	5536	5536	4741		
23. Sikkim	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	0	2	3	0	2		
24. Tamil Nadu	180	122	39	274	162	66	193	162	35	285	273	62	275	224	40	447	416	74		
25. Telangana	105	137	4	226	209	9														
26. Tripura	15	16	1	35	34	2	15	11	1	23	31	1	4	9	1	6	23	4		
27. Uttar Pradesh	26396	26203	21035	26556	26391	21136	22822	22663	18727	22983	22837	18752	25097	24990	17359	25322	25227	17436		
28. Uttarakhand	503	497	1517	508	524	1508	587	557	792	600	572	654	636	645	597	762	752	645		
29. West Bengal	1722	1971	25	2911	2172	29	2531	1993	32	3186	3139	48	2360	2564	16	4660	3374	19		
TOTAL STATES (S)	54126	53603	32714	59339	58085	33523	53331	51632	29540	57621	56938	30507	54432	53418	29128	61751	59390	29889		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
31. Chandigarh	18	21	5	17	26	6	16	14	12	12	22	22	19	12	17	14	14	18	14	15
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
34. Delhi UT	1017	914	1442	1194	1093	1660	921	872	1079	1086	1086	1071	1372	753	686	687	838	814	820	
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	214	214	18	232	232	21	91	91	27	241	241	241	30	53	55	3	63	55	4	
TOTAL UT(S)	1250	1149	1465	1445	1351	1687	1031	980	1118	1356	1356	1339	1414	823	756	706	919	884	845	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	55376	54752	34179	60784	59436	35210	54362	52612	30658	58977	58277	31921	55255	54174	29834	62670	60274	30734		

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include cases/persons of previous years also.

Proposal to set up Central Marine Police Force

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

(a) whether Government has accepted the proposal to set up Central Marine Police Force to protect the sea coast, ports and other vital installations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Maritime Police Academy is also going to be set up for training the marine force;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether more radars would be installed for gapless surveillance of vast sea coast, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to consider the proposal to create Central Marine Police Force for strengthening coastal security.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It has been decided, in principle, to establish a National Marine Police Training Institute at Pindara village in Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat to train the marine police personnel of all coastal States/UTs.

(e) Yes, Sir. 46 remote Radar Stations have been envisaged for coastal surveillance during Phase-I of chain of Static Sensor Project of Ministry of Defence. In order to provide near gap-free surveillance, 38 additional Radar Stations are planned during Phase-II of the Project. Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) of Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambhat are also proposed to be integrated to augment the surveillance capability.

IGI airport becoming transit point of drug smuggling

339. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI) is becoming a transit point of drug smuggling;

(b) the steps taken by Government to check it; and

(c) the details of total number of drug smugglers caught at Indira Gandhi International Airport in last three years and the quantity of drugs seized from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Seizure of drugs by the enforcement agencies at Indira Gandhi International Airport(IGI) suggests that it is becoming a transit point of drug smuggling.

(b) Various steps including strict surveillance and enforcement at export/import points of the Airport, installation of display boards at Airports to spread awareness about the punishment provided in law for drug trafficking and its abuse and sensitization and training of drug law enforcement agencies to enhance their enforcement capacity against new modus operandi are taken by the Government to check drug smuggling from the Airports.

(c) The total number of drug smugglers caught at Indira Gandhi International Airport and the quantity of drugs seized are as under:

I Drugs seized: in Kgs/Nos.

Particulars	2013	2014	2015
ATS	7.36	--	20
Cocaine	--	0.115	15.92
Ganja	--	--	0.19
Hashish	--	--	0.72
Heroin	--	--	4.67
Ketamine	16.72	--	--
Methaqualone	65.13	6.3	46.5
Pseudo Ephedrine	17.4	84	72.80
Phensedyl(Nos.)	--	--	225
Cough Sysup(Nos)	--	--	170

II Persons arrested:

Particulars	2013	2014	2015
Indians	4	--	2
foreigners	4	7	16

Arrest of foreign drug smugglers by NCB

†340. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been proved by the arrest of foreign drug smugglers by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) that the business of drugs is continuously flourishing in the country;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to check the flourishing business of drugs; and

(c) the quantity of drugs seized in last two years and the number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Arrest of a large number of foreigners as well as indians for drug trafficking and seizure of huge quantity of drugs/narcotics in the last two years is a matter of concern. The Government has adopted a multi pronged approach to address this problem. While enforcement measures such as seizure and disposal of drugs are taken to reduce supply of drugs, awareness programmes in schools, colleges, public transport/places are taken to reduce demand of narcotics. Besides, de-addiction and rehabilitation programmes are also undertaken for reducing demand for drugs. Other measures to control drug trafficking include coordinated intensive prevention and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, empowerment of the Border Security Force and the Sashastra Seema Bal for making interdiction of narcotic drugs under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, provision of financial assistance to States for strengthening their narcotic units, increasing international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

(c) The quantity of drugs seized and the number of persons arrested in the last two years is as under:

Particulars	In Kgs.	
	2014	2015
I. Drugs seized:		
Opium	1,766	1,687
Morphine	25	61

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Particulars	2014	2015
Heroin	1,371	1,416
Ganja	1,08,300	94,403
Hashish	2,280	3,349
Cocaine	15	113
Methaqualone	54	89
Ephedrine	1,330	827
Acetic Anhydride	54	4
ATS	196	166
II. Persons arrested:		
Foreigners	292	221
Indians	27,163	32,338

Strengthening internal security and intelligence of the country

‡341. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to strengthen the internal security and intelligence of the country in view of threats/danger, India is getting from international terrorist organizations;

(b) if so, the action plan of Government in this regard; and

(c) the concrete and effective step being taken by Government so that the common citizen of the country may feel themselves secured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The overall internal security situation in the country is firmly under control due to the systematic and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Government. In order to counter terror activities, there exists close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation, analysing and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central agencies. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules in the country.

The States have also raised Special Forces to deal with these problems, like 'Force-I' by Maharashtra, 'OCTOPUS' by Andhra Pradesh and Telegana, 'Special Task Force' by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh etc.

Attacks against foreign citizens

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

(a) the number of attacks registered against foreign citizens in India as per Ministry's record, nationality-wise and State-wise details of the last five years;

(b) what steps the Ministry has taken to ensure safety of foreign citizens in India especially of those from African origin; and

(c) the number of cases in which the culprits were convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on crime against foreigners since 2014. Nationality-wise data is not maintained centrally. However State/UT wise and crime head wise (including grievous hurt (section 325, 326, 326A and 326B IPC)) number of cases reported under crimes against foreigners during 2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). State/UT wise cases convicted and persons convicted under crime against foreigners during 2014 is given in the Statement-II.

Further, 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes rest primarily with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Statement-I*State/UT wise cases reported under crime against foreigners during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to murder	Culpable homicide	Attempt to commit homicide	Rape	Attempt to commit rape	Assault on women	In-sult to women	In-sult to women & children	Kidnapping & abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Grievous hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Theft	Forgery	Importation of girls	Dis-closure of identity	Human trafficking	Other IPC	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	Indecent exposure	Other	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	38	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	73
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Act,
1986

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	66
28 Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Total State (s)	5	2	2	0	14	1	1	29	1	1	1	19	1	1	0	10	142	18	0	0	1	38	1	0	28	313
30 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Delhi UT	0	2	0	0	8	0	8	0	10	2	2	0	3	0	0	9	116	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	164
35 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
TOTAL UT(s)	0	2	0	0	8	0	8	0	10	2	2	0	3	0	0	12	118	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	173	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5	4	2	0	22	1	22	1	39	3	3	0	22	1	0	22	260	21	0	0	1	45	1	0	34	486

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT wise cases convicted and persons convicted under crime against foreigners during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	
		Cases Convicted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	2	4
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	1
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	0
25..	Telangana	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL STATE (s)		6	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		2	3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8	9

Source: Crime in India

Number of unemployed youths who have been provided jobs

343. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed particularly youth in the country who have been provided jobs in the country during the last two years;

(b) the number of unemployed rural youth out of the above;

(c) whether Government contemplates to formulate any policy to give more job security to the youths in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) 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 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

In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys on the change in employment in India. The survey covered selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. According to the result of surveys, the estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 5.56 lakh persons from January, 2014 to December, 2015.

(c) and (d) In order to provide social security to unorganised workers, the

Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Workers also get benefits under various social welfare legislation like Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Employees Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. The coverage of establishments under The Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF&MP) Act has been enlarged to include construction workers.

Appointment of presiding officer at CGIT-cum-labour court at Dhanbad

†344. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether hearings on cases pertaining to labourers have stopped completely in Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum- Labour Court (CGIT-cum-LC), Dhanbad as there is no presiding officer in above court since October, 2015;

(b) by when Government would appoint a presiding officer there; and

(c) by when Government proposes to set up a separate CGIT-cum-LC in Bihar, as even after 15 years of bifurcation of the State, labourers of organised and unorganised sector in Bihar who fall under purview of Centre have to face great difficulties in travelling to Dhanbad in Jharkhand for being present for hearings in labour court, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There are two Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) at Dhanbad *viz.* CGIT-cum-LC, Dhanbad-I and CGIT-cum-LC, Dhanbad-III. Presiding Officer of CGIT-cum-LC, Dhanbad-I has been given the additional charge of the vacant post of Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-LC, Dhanbad-II, till regular Presiding Officer is appointed. The Search-cum-Selection Committee has already recommended a panel of Judicial officers for appointment to the post of Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-LC, Dhanbad-II for the approval of the competent authority.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry at present.

Model law for labour for opening malls and shops 24x7

345. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make a model law for the labour to keep open malls and shopping areas 24x7;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the law thereof; and

(c) what is the justification of Government to change the law to make labour class working in night shifts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government have framed the Model Shops and Establishment (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2016 and it has been circulated to all States for adopting the same as it is or modifying their existing State Shops and Establishment Act as per their requirement. The Model Bill will cover only establishments employing ten or more workers except manufacturing units.

The main provisions of the Model Bill *inter-alia*, include freedom to operate 365 days in a year and opening/closing time of establishment. Provision for women to be permitted during night shift if the provisions of shelter, rest room ladies toilet, adequate protection of their dignity and transportation etc. exists. No discrimination against women in the matter of recruitment, training, transfer or promotions. Online one common registration through a simplified procedure, powers of Government to make rules regarding adequate measures to be taken by the employer for the safety and health of workers, provision of clean and safe drinking water, lavatory, first aid etc. and creche and canteen; by group of establishments, in case, it is not possible due to constraint in space or otherwise by individual establishment, five paid festive holidays in addition to national holidays etc.

(c) The enhancement of working hours in shops and establishments 24x7 with adequate provision for protection of the workers will give rise to requirement for additional manpower which will result in additional employment and also leading to further growth in Jobs especially in the; retail, IT, hospitality and services sector.

Construction of ultra modern ESI Hospital in Gujarat

†346. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to construct ultra modern hospitals throughout the country for workers;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to construct such hospitals in Gujarat also; and

(c) the number of such hospitals, location-wise details thereof and the time by which they are likely to be constructed and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal for constructing ultra-modern hospitals by ESIC. However, ESI Corporation has in-principle decided to construct 28 ESI hospitals throughout the country, including one 50 bedded hospital at Alang, Gujarat for ESI beneficiaries/workers. Location-wise detail of these hospitals is given in the Statement (*See* below). Construction of hospital building depends on many variables like availability of land, statutory permissions from local bodies and appointment of construction agencies etc., hence, definite time frame for completion of these hospitals is not known.

Statement

Detail of ESI hospitals approved for construction, location-wise

Sl. No.	State	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
2.	-do-	Visakhapatnam
3.	-do-	Guntur
4.	Assam	Beltola
5.	Bihar	Phulwarisharif
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
7.	-do-	Bhilai
8.	-do-	Korba
9.	Goa	North Goa
10.	Gujarat	Alang
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	-do-	Adityapur
13.	Karnataka	Doddaballapur
14.	-do-	Bommasandra
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur
16.	Maharashtra	Butibori

Sl. No.	State	Location
17.	Maharashtra	Pune
18.	Odisha	Duburi
19.	-do-	Angul
20.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
21.	-do-	Tirupur
22.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur
23.	-do-	Tuticorin
24.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
25.	-do-	Haridwar
26.	-do-	Rudrapur, Dist. Udham Singh Nagar
27.	West Bengal	Haldia
28.	-do-	Baltikuri

Rising number of bonded labour

†347. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of bonded labourers in the country is constantly on the rise;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps to check this; and

(c) 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) Instances of prevalence of forced and bonded labour system are noticed now and then even after its abolition by law with effect from 25th October, 1975. The reasons are spelt out exhaustively at Section 2(g) of The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The root off the problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions and they are yet to change in the desired direction.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the information received from the States, the number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated as on 31.03.2016 is as under:

Name of the State	Released and Rehabilitated
Andhra Pradesh	31,687
Arunachal Pradesh	2992
Bihar	14,577
Chhattisgarh	2215
Gujarat	64
Haryana	92
Jharkhand	196
Karnataka	58,348
Kerala	710
Madhya Pradesh	12,392
Maharashtra	1,325
Odisha	47,313
Punjab	252
Rajasthan	6556
Tamil Nadu	65,573
Uttar Pradesh	37,788
Uttarakhand	5
West Bengal	344
TOTAL	2,82,429

(b) and (c) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, it is the responsibility of State governments to identify, released and rehabilitate the bonded labour. In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour was in operation since May, 1978. Under the Scheme, rehabilitation

assistance @ Rs. 20,000 per bonded labour was provided which was equally borne by the Central and State Governments.

The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The revamped scheme is known as 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016'. The salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- (1) The revised scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. The State Government is not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance.
- (2) Financial assistance has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to one lakh per adult male beneficiary, Rs. 2 lakh for child labour & women and Rs. 3 lakh to trans-genders, or woman or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation.
- (3) The above cash benefit is additional to other land and housing elements etc.
- (4) The amount of assistance for survey of bonded labourers is Rs. 4.50 lakh per district.
- (5) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused.
- (6) Scheme provides for creation of District Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
- (7) The fund is released by the Ministry under the Scheme directly to the District National Child Labour Project Society and the District Project Society in turn releases the fund to the implementing agencies including district administration for the purpose of the Bonded Labourer Rehabilitation Scheme forthwith.
- (8) Transfer of benefits to beneficiary account is on DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) mode from District National Child Labour Project Society for cutting delay.
- (9) Special care is made available by the State for addressing the needs of the disabled persons, female freed bonded labourers and bonded child labour by providing safe and secure environment for the capacity building of child bonded labourers, facilities for ensuring their proper education, short stay home till education upto class 12th, Skill development, marriage assistance etc.

Apart from the Scheme, a perspective vision document has also been prepared for total abolition of Bonded Labour. A copy thereof is enclosed for reference.

Statement

A perspective vision document prepared for total abolition of bonded labour

Preparation of Fifteen - Year Vision Document (2030), Seven Year Strategy Document (2017-18 to 2023-24) and Three-Year Action Plan (2017-18 to 2019-20) of the Ministry of Labour & Employment on Total Abolition of Bonded Labour**Perspective (15 years)**

- (i) To identify, release and rehabilitate an estimated 1.84 crore Bonded Labourers
- (ii) To strengthen the prosecution machinery and reaching 100% conviction rate for preventing creation of new bondages
- (iii) To deal with the altered forms of bondage such as organized begging, forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, forced marriage, forced recruitment for insurgency activities, domestic service, etc. under the BILS (A) Act.
- (iv) To pay special attention to the needs of child, women, transg e rider, disabled and vulnerable people rescued from aggravated conditions of servitude
- (v) To adopt convergence approach at district level for complete rehabilitation and state care including vocational trebling, general education, marriage, etc.
- (vi) To provide a sustainable monthly earning system for preventing return to bondage

Strategy (07 years)

- (i) To bring down the number of bonded labourers to 50% of the present estimate
- (ii) To augment the annual budget to cater to the needs of at least 12 lakh bonded labourers
- (iii) To strengthen, the labour enforcement machinery so as to provide due and admissible relief under the provisions of Contract Labour Act 11370, ISMW Act 1979, BOCW Act 1996, Maternity Benefit Act and Minimum Wages Act
- (iv) To amend the labour laws relating to organized sector to widen the ambit of coverage of the vulnerable workers including released bonded labourers within their fold

Action Plan (03 Years)

- (i) To monitor bonded labour cases through the regular criminal justice system

- (ii) To release the rehabilitation grants to the district national child labour project society for speedy assistance through DET mechanism
- (iii) To have a district level Rehabilitation Fund with a minimum corpus of Rs.10 lakh at the disposal of District Magistrate for immediate cash assistance
- (iv) Awareness Generation programmes in 18 states (one in each State per year)
- (v) Reconnaissance Survey of bonded labour system in 18 states @ two per State per annum
- (vi) Evaluatory studies in 18 states (one in each state per year)

Facilities of ESI hospitals

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any study regarding the current number and facilities of ESI hospitals;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to address the demand of improved facilities, if any;

(c) whether more private, non- Government sector hospitals are being empanelled to ensure better facilities to the beneficiaries in the absence of super speciality facilities in several ESI hospitals; and

(d) whether Government is in receipt of any complaints from the beneficiaries regarding the present reimbursement process, for treatments availed from private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has conducted two such studies through International Institute Of Health Management Research (IIHMR) and Gallup India Limited during 2003 and 2010.

(b) Recently, an Advisory Committee has been constituted to assess the existing system of delivery of services and to plug deficiencies and formulate effective guidelines and make recommendation so that services are effectively delivered. Under ESIC 2.0, ESI Corporation has taken a number of steps to address the demand of improved facilities to the ESI beneficiaries in the country, as under:-

- Evening OPD for senior Citizen & differently abled patients.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Cancer detection/ treatment facilities.
- Cardiology treatment facilities.
- Dialysis facilities.
- OPD registration through mobile phones.
- Behavioral training to the staff.
- To make available electronic health records of patients.
- Day wise change of hospitals bed sheets as per VIBGYOR color pattern.
- 24x7 medical helpline
- Complete immunization facilities.
- Telemedicine facilities.
- Ayush facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Occasional complaints received from the beneficiaries regarding delay/non reimbursement of emergency medical claim are attended and addressed to by the concerned senior authorities.

Bonded labourers

349. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 'The Global Slavery Index' by human rights organisation 'Walk Free Foundation' reported that India has more than 18 million people trapped as bonded labourers;

(b) whether Government concurs with said survey report suggesting all forms of modern slavery including inter-generational bonded labour, forced child labour, etc., which constitutes 1.4 per cent of India's population; and

(c) 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 (c) There is a report in the public domain, titled 'The Global Slavery Index 2016' released by a Perth (Australia)-based non-profit organization namely, 'Walk Free Foundation'. The report estimates there are 18.35 million people living in some form of 'modern slavery' in India. However, the Government has not made any assessment of the credibility of this report.

New norms for empanelment with ESIC

350. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the new norms for empanelment with Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for super speciality services, hospitals have to obtain National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare (NABH) accreditation;

(b) if so, how many hospitals were empanelled as on 30 May, 2016 and thereafter in Kerala;

(c) whether very few NABH accredited hospitals are empanelled with ESIC restricting the hospital services to the ESI beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, the number of NABH accredited hospitals empanelled with ESIC at present and whether Government would consider empanelment of non-NABH accredited hospitals also to provide service to ESI beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (d) For empanelment with ESIC for super speciality services, the hospital should preferably be accredited by National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH). However, the hospitals which are not accredited by NABH can be empanelled provisionally, till they get NABH accreditation within a period of six months but not later than one year from the date of their empanelment. In certain areas where there are no NABH accredited hospitals, non-NABH hospitals are empanelled after following due procedure and inspection.

As on date, there are 176 NABH accredited Hospitals empanelled with ESIC.

(b) As on date, the total number of hospitals empanelled in the State of Kerala is 64.

(c) No, Sir. There are sufficient number of empanelled hospitals in the country to provide services to ESI beneficiaries.

Bringing of contract workers under EPFO

351. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to bring contract workers under the ambit of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Contract workers are already under the ambit of Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The definition of employee under Section 2(f) of the Act states that any person employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with the work of the establishment comes within the definition of "employee".

Collection of construction cess

352. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 24,000 crores collected by Government as construction cess is remaining in the treasury instead of being spent for workers' welfare;

(b) over how many years has this amount been collected;

(c) whether the amount is to be spent by the Centre alone or is it shared with States and in which ratio; and

(d) how much of the amount collected has been used for workers' welfare so far; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 come into force on the 3rd day of November, 1995. State-wise details of cess collected under the Building and Other Construction, Workers, Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and amount spent is given in enclosed Statement (*See* below). Section 24 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 restricts the State Welfare Board of its administrative expenses towards salaries, allowances and other remuneration to 5% of the total expenditure of the Board in that financial year.

The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilisation for welfare of workers lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

Statement

State-wise position of Number of Workers Registered, Cess Collected and Amount Spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996.

As on 31.03.2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected (₹ in Crore)	Amount spent (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1153.61	205.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.36	51.6
3.	Assam	468.58	9.28
4.	Bihar	695.03	71.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	581.84	355.19
6.	Goa	69.03	0
7.	Gujarat	1254.91	21.24
8.	Haryana	1546.56	115.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	288.44	25.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	455.73	154.83
11.	Jharkhand	251.01	98.5
12.	Karnataka	3388	205
13.	Kerala	1265.29	1195.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62	552.04
15.	Maharashtra	3799.74	217.66
16.	Manipur	21	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	80.02	0.93
18.	Mizoram	34.1	20.8
19.	Nagaland	20.06	3.34
20.	Odisha	941.19	120.06
21.	Punjab	773.36	285.75

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	1217.76	242.11
23.	Sikkim	64.67	20.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1411.49	506.78
25.	Telangana	231.02	39.31
26.	Tripura	115.32	8.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2220.06	346.81
28.	Uttarakhand	129.23	14.09
29.	West Bengal	1071.86	557.68
30.	Delhi	1536	174.71
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	37.02	1.33
32.	Chandigarh	75.83	4.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
34.	Daman and Diu	37.17	0.54
35.	Lakshadweep	4.26	0
36.	Puducherry	78.93	45.86
	TOTAL	26962.18	5684.8

EPFO investment in stock markets

353. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a return of 1.57 per cent on the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) investment of ₹ 6577 crore, about 65 per cent of the total EPF amount in Exchange Trade Funds in the stock markets, was positive;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is considering to enhance the percentage of investments in the market;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is considering to invest in other avenues as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Absolute return on Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) investment of ₹ 6,577 crore by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 31st March, 2016 was 1.57 per cent. However, the absolute return on ETF investment of ₹ 7,468 crore as on 30th June, 2016 by EPFO was 7.45 per cent.

(b) to (d) As per the pattern of Investment dated 23rd April, 2015 notified by Ministry of Labour & Employment, investment in equity and related investments is permitted from 5 to 15 per cent. However, the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) has approved investment of only 5 per cent in ETFs. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to enhance this limit.

Regarding investment in other avenues, investment is made by EPFO as per the pattern of Investment dated 23rd April, 2015 notified by Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Survey on working condition and household survey by NSSO

354. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to conduct survey soon on the state of working condition of domestic workers, beedi workers and construction workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) would conduct the household survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Government has not taken any decision to conduct any survey exclusively to study the working condition of domestic workers, beedi workers and construction workers.

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

(c) and (d) As per information received, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is in the process of implementing a regular household survey, namely Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS).

Investments of EPFO funds in ETFs

355. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the performance of investments made by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the strategy chalked out for further investments of EPFO funds in ETFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Monitoring and review of investments made by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) is done by Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) from time to time. The absolute return on ETFs investment of ₹ 7,468 crores as on 30th June, 2016 by EPFO was 7.45 per cent.

(c) The CBT, EPF in its 207th meeting held on 31.03.2015 decided to invest up to 5 per cent of its total corpus in ETFs. A sum of ₹ 6,577 crore was invested in 2015-16. In 2016-17 also, 5 per cent of its incremental funds is to be invested by EPFO in accordance with the decision of 207th meeting of CBT.

Violation of wage and safety regulations in Jharkhand

356. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some companies in Jharkhand are violating wage and safety regulations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The cases of violation of wages and safety provisions in the State of Jharkhand have been reported. The information pertaining to these violations have been annexed as available.

Statement

Enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for the year 2015-16 in the State of Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Enactment	No. of Irregularities	No. of Convictions
1.	Minimum Wages Act, 1948	1809	37
2.	Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Mines)	1223	14

Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 and 96 of the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2014 in the State of Jharkhand

No. of Prosecution Launched	Convictions
34	0

Findings of survey by Labour Bureau

357. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey conducted by Labour Bureau indicated that India has created less jobs in comparison to entering of lakhs of new people into job market every month;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the other findings of the surveys of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for such lackings in creating new jobs; and

(d) the steps taken to create new employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys (QES) in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India.

The sector-wise changes in employment from 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement.

(d) 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 & 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 & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour & Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with an allocation of Rs. 1000 crores. Under this scheme, employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment by reimbursing their 8.33% EPS contribution made to new employees who have worked for 240 days continuously during the year.

Statement

Details of Sector-wise Change in Employment from 2012-13 to 2014-15

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	March, 2013 over March, 2012	March, 2014 over March, 2013	March, 2015 over March, 2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mining	-	-	-
2.	Textiles	1.40	1.91	2.21
3.	Leather	0.14	0.39	-0.18
4.	Metal	0.39	-0.46	0.75
5.	Automobile	0.22	0.23	0.26
6.	Gems & Jewellery	0.15	-0.03	0.04
7.	Transport	-0.02	-0.09	-0.1

1	2	3	4	5
8.	IT/BPO	1.19	0.77	2.34
9.	Handloom/Powerloom	0.01	0.04	- 0.11
TOTAL		3.48	2.76	5.21

Union activities during working hours

358. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee can carry on union activities during working hours at the premises of the establishment and whether he can break discipline by loitering outside his place of work without permission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether an employer can give notices to workers' union not to hold union meetings in his premises and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) There are no specific provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 regarding carrying on trade union activities during working hours in the premises of the establishment. However, Schedule I and Schedule 1A of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946 provide Model Standing Orders in respect of industrial establishments. Under Schedule I and 1A of the said Rules, 'Habitual negligence and neglect of work' by an industrial worker is treated as misconduct and disciplinary action for misconduct could be taken.

Employment for manual casual labourers in rural areas

359. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large share of Scheduled Castes population in rural India depends on manual casual labour for their livelihood;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide sustainable employment to manual

casual labourers including SC labourers and the outcome thereof, in last two years including current year; and

(d) the State-wise number of persons belonging to SC community deriving their livelihood from agriculture farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of recent labour force survey on Employment and Unemployment Situation among Social Groups in India conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, The estimated number of self-employed persons, regular wage/salaried employed and casual labour were 24.75 crore, 8.49 crore and 14.17 crore respectively on usual status basis in the country during 2011-12. The estimated share of workforce by employment status is given below:

	Total workforce (in %)			
	Self- employ- ment	Regular wage/ salaried	Casual labour	Total
Rural	55.9	8.7	35.4	100
Urban	41.9	43.3	14.8	100
TOTAL	52.2	17.9	29.9	100
	Scheduled Castes workforce (in %)			
Rural	38.4	7.7	53.9	100
Urban	30.1	45.3	24.6	100
TOTAL	36.7	15.3	47.9	100

(c) 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 & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural

Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Physical progress of these scheme is given below:

Schemes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
PMEGP [Employment Generated]	378907	357502	323362
MGNREGA [Persondays Generated] (in lakh)	22035	16628	18577
DDU-GKY [No. of candidate trained]	201019	86120	270392
NULM [No. of beneficiaries provided skill training]	705507	182037	155360

(d) As per the result of the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during the agricultural year 2012-2013, an estimated 9.02 crore agricultural households were there in rural India. Around 16.3 percent of the agricultural households were from Scheduled Castes community, the estimated agricultural household belonging to SC community which were engaged in cultivation as principal source of income were 51.8%.

Free gas connections to BPL families

‡360. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing free gas connections to the BPL households in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of BPL households provided with free gas connections in the country till now and the number of people provided with free gas connections in Bihar out of the above, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana"(PMUY) for providing deposit free LPG connections to Below

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Poverty Line (BPL) families. LPG connections are provided in the name of women of the BPL families.

(c) As on 14.07.2016, 14.13 lakh new LPG connections have been issued under PMUY across the country. Out of these 48,183 have been issued in the State of Bihar.

Laying of gas pipelines in Tamil Nadu

361. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps on the basis of the request made by the State of Tamil Nadu on laying of pipelines for Natural Gas in the districts of Coimbatore, Tripur, Salem, Erode, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) A request from Government of Tamil Nadu was received expressing concerns of the farmers of Coimbatore, Tripur, Salem, Erode, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri due to proposed alignment of the Kochi-Kuttanad-Mangalore-Bangalore gas pipeline (KKMBPL) through their lands. The State Government apprehended that the proposed alignment of the pipeline would cause irrecoverable damage to the agricultural property of thousands of farmers in these seven districts. The Government of Tamil Nadu had requested to withdraw the notifications issued by MoP&NG under Section 3, Section 6(1) & Section 6(2) of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User) Act, 1962 and advise GAIL to lay the pipeline along the National Highways.

The matter has been examined in consultation with GAIL. GAIL has informed that it is not feasible to lay high pressure cross country gas pipelines along the Highways for long distances due to numerous technical reasons, including the reasons of non-availability of adequate space for movement of heavy duty crawler mounted equipments used for laying of the pipeline, non-availability of land for installation of Sectionalizing Valve (SV) stations/ Intermediate Pigging (IP) stations required to be installed at regular intervals along the pipeline, safety & security aspects, maintenance of the pipeline, disruption of Highways etc. Reputed consultants in the field of oil & gas pipelines have also expressed their opinion regarding technical non-feasibility of laying of high pressure cross-country gas pipelines for long distances along national highways.

Further, considering the Hon'ble Chennai High Court judgment dated 25.11.2013 and subsequent judgment dated 2.2.2016 & order dated 1.3.2016 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, to lay the pipeline in the original route through agricultural land, it may not be feasible on the part of Central Government to withdraw the referred 3(1) and 6(1) gazette notifications published under the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User) Act' 1962.

Delay in supply of cooking gas in hilly States

‡362. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that consumers are facing problems due to inordinate delay in cooking gas supply in hilly States including Uttarakhand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demand of cooking gas increases in these States during winter season; and

(c) if so, the details of measures taken by Government to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they endeavour to meet the genuine demand of registered domestic LPG customers in hilly States of the country including Uttarakhand within 48 hours. However, delay in refill supplies may occur in the event of backlog due to non-availability of filled LPG cylinders with the distributors for unavoidable reasons like road breaches, floods, strikes, incidents of bandhs, disruption of Bulk LPG supplies, and non-availability of Trucks etc. OMCs have further reported that presently, there is no shortage of LPG in any of the hilly States of the country, including Uttarakhand, except the States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura. In these three States, backlogs took place due to frequent local bandhs, agitations by political organisations and the poor condition of National Highway. Efforts are made for clearing the backlog as and when generated by augmenting bulk LPG supplies, arranging additional imports, positioning of bulk LPG at the plants through alternate routes and operation of LPG bottling plants on Sundays/Holidays and extended hours.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The demand of domestic LPG in the Hilly States generally increases during the Winter Season.

OMCs have reported that assessment of domestic LPG demand in the country,

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

including hilly States, is made by OMCs considering the seasonal variation and endeavour is made to arrange supplies in accordance with the demand. To meet the additional demand, if any, Bottling Plants are operated for extended hours and also on Sundays/Holidays.

Supply of piped gas in Uttarakhand

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

(a) whether the Ministry will consider to formulate any plan to provide Piped Natural Gas in the cities in the plains of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry will provide PNG to Dehradun, Vikasnagar, Haridwar, Roorkee, Manglaur, Bahadradab, Narsan, Kotdwar, Jaspur, Kashipur, Ramnagar, Udham Singh Nagar, Haldwani, Tanakpur, Khatima, Sitarganj, etc. in the State;

(c) if so, by when PNG will be provided to the said cities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In year 2007, Government established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006. Under the Act, PNGRB grants authorization to the entities for developing a City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the specified Geographical Area (GA) of the country through a bidding process. PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD networks in several GAs in various States including Uttarakhand. The GAs are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country. In the State of Uttarakhand, the work to develop CGD network (including Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network) in the Districts of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar has been awarded to M/s Haridwar Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd. - a JV of GAIL Gas Ltd. & Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and to the JV of IOCL - Adani respectively on 14.8.2015.

(c) and (d) The authorized entities have started work of development of CGD network in their respective GAs. However, no timelines have been fixed in this regard.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Theft of oil from Panipat refinery pipelines

†364. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of oil theft with the help of a valve fitted with a 2 inch iron pipe in the pipeline of refinery passing through a field in Sutana, Haryana has come to light in June, 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is the second incident of oil theft in Panipat refinery pipeline that has come to light in last five months;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such incidents in future; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to identify people involved in theft of oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Only one pilferage incident has taken place at pipeline chainage of Chaksu-Panipat Section of Salaya Mathura Crude Oil Pipeline on 06.06.2016 in village Sutana, District- Panipat, Haryana in last five months.

(c) Following major steps have been taken by the Oil PSUs to prevent theft/pilferage of crude oil/gas from pipelines:-

- (i) Round the clock monitoring of Pipeline flow and pressure through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for pipelines.
- (ii) Daily foot patrolling by Line Patrolmen (LPM).
- (iii) Continuous interaction & sensitizing of villagers along pipeline Right of Way (ROW).
- (iv) Continuous monitoring of Repeater cum Cathodic Protection System (RCP) through CCTV based surveillance system.
- (v) Issue of pilferages is being taken up at various levels of the police in all the states. Also regular interaction maintained with civil administration.
- (vi) Patrolling by local police.

Besides, Government has amended the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 to make it more stringent with provision of deterrent punishment for offenders engaged in pilferage and sabotage of petroleum and gas pipelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) An FIR on 06.06.2016 has been lodged in Model Town Police Station, Panipat and Haryana Police has arrested 6 culprits involved in the incident.

Opening of 10,000 new domestic LPG distributors

365. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to open 10,000 new domestic LPG distributorships in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) what is the policy of reservation in distribution of LPG distributorships;
- (d) whether there are any plans to give reservation for women in distributorships; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Appointment of distributorships is a continuous process. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75 % with minimum 60 % coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. Currently, as a part of the process of opening 10,000 new distributorships, the process for setting up of more than 2000 new LPG distributorships is at different stages of selection across the country.

(c) to (e) Details of Reservation policy, including for women, as per Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of reservation policy including for women as per unified guidelines for selection of LPG distributorships 2016

Reservation

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:

A	Open Category (O)	50.5%
B	Schedule Castes / Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:-

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/ Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved - Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
TOTAL	22.5	27	50.5	100

Reservation for North Eastern States

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:

State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

Lower LPG penetration in States

366. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many States that have lower LPG penetration than the national average of 61 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than one crore households have surrendered LPG subsidy; 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) As on 01.07.2016, the national LPG penetration is 62.7 %. State/UT-wise details of penetration including the States having lower penetration than national average, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As on 17.07.2016, 1,03,92,927 LPG consumers of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have voluntarily surrendered LPG subsidy in the country.

Statement

State/UT wise details of LPG Penetration

State-wise LPG coverage based on estimated current households - as on 01.07.2016

Sl. No	State/UT	No. of Households (in lakhs)		Domestic LPG customers of OMCs (in lakhs)	LPG Cov- erage
		As per Census 2011	Estimated at present	Active Custo- mers	As per active custo- mers count
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	329.24	364.71	209.43	57.4%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.62	2.98	1.84	61.9%
3.	Assam	63.67	69.48	29.23	42.1%
4.	Bihar	189.41	215.06	68.94	32.1%
5.	Jharkhand	61.82	69.20	19.50	28.2%
6.	Manipur	5.07	5.57	3.26	58.5%

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Meghalaya	5.38	6.18	1.37	22.1%
8.	Nagaland	4.00	3.99	1.75	43.9%
9.	Odisha	96.61	103.82	33.25	32.0%
10.	Tripura	8.43	9.09	4.18	46.0%
11.	West Bengal	200.67	215.44	113.83	52.8%
12.	Chhattisgarh	56.23	63.01	19.54	31.0%
13.	Gujarat	121.82	134.36	66.91	49.8%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149.68	165.88	70.22	42.3%
15.	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.11	0.04	34.7%

Awards to ONGC

367. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's upstream oil major ONGC bagged the Most Valuable Company and Most Eco Friendly Company awards in the Maharatna category for its outstanding performance at the India Today PSUs Awards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ONGC bagged the Most Valuable Company and Most Eco-Friendly Company awards in the Maharatna Category at the India Today PSUs Awards in New Delhi on 14 December, 2015. The Award for the Most Eco Friendly Company was given by Union Minister of State with Independent Charge for Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy, Mr. Piyush Goyal and the Award for the Most Valuable Company was given by Union Cabinet Minister for Communications and Information and Technology, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad.

LPG connections in A.P. under Ujjwala Scheme

368. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for issuing 25 lakh LPG connections under Ujjwala Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken by the Ministry on the same; and

(c) the target fixed for release this year under Ujjwala Scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for release of LPG connections to a tune of at least 25 lakh during 2016-17 under "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana"(PMUY).

No State-wise targets for release of LPG connections under PMUY has been fixed. However, priority will be given to those States/UTs where LPG coverage is lower than the national coverage as on 01.01.2016.

Termination of Dealership ROs by OMCs

369. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniform procedure adopted by OMCs while terminating the dealership of its Retail Outlets (ROs);

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

(c) the details of steps taken by OMCs against its dealers for violation of any clause enshrined under the license agreement; and

(d) whether the dealer is entitled to a first appeal against the decision of the OMCs to a higher authority within OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) A Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that retail outlet dealerships are guided by the dealership agreement existing between dealers and their respective OMCs. Such agreements may vary from one oil company to another. However, the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) framed by the OMCs are uniformly applicable to all retail outlet dealerships of OMCs throughout the country for irregularities committed under MDG.

(c) In case of any violation of clause(s) enshrined under the dealership agreement, a show cause notice (SCN) is first issued to the dealer. On basis of reply received from the dealer in response to the SCN, further course of action is determined / taken by the OMC including giving a personal hearing to the aggrieved dealer before taking any penal / coercive action.

(d) There is a provision under MDG for giving option to the terminated dealer to make first appeal against the decision of the OMC before the appropriate Competent Authority within OMC.

Relocation of ROs in U.P.

370. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Retail Outlets (ROs) belonging to OMCs are operative in Uttar Pradesh on expired leases of land;

(b) the number and details of outlets district-wise operating on expired leases in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to regularize lease by the lessor for the land on which Retail Outlet is operative; and

(d) the details of loss that may incur to OMCs on relocation of Retail Outlets from their present location to a new location in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been leasing/de-leasing Retail Outlet sites on an ongoing basis as a part of their normal business process, considering the commercial angle and taking into account the legal position available for the Retail Outlet site.

The district-wise number of Retail Outlets in Uttar Pradesh which are currently operative on expired leases is given at Statement.

(c) Efforts are made by the OMCs to negotiate with the landlords for renewal / fresh lease / purchase of site.

(d) OMCs incur losses due to relocation/resitement of any retail outlet. The immovable/fixed assets which are available at the old site have to be demolished before handing over /surrendering the old site. The losses vary from site to site depending upon the category *i.e.* Urban/Highway or Rural. The minimum amount would be in the range of 20 lakhs to 40 lakhs.

Statement

Details of District/OMC-wise number of retail outlets in operation after expiry of lease in U.P.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1.	Agra	1	0	2
2.	Allahabad	1	6	2
3.	Amroha	0	1	2
4.	Auriya	0	0	1
5.	Azamgarh	0	2	0
6.	Bahraich	0	1	0
7.	Barabanki	0	1	0
8.	Bareilly	3	4	6
9.	Basti	0	1	1
10.	Bijnor	0	1	2
11.	Budaun	0	2	0
12.	Chandauli	1	2	0
13.	Chitrakoot	0	1	0
14.	Deoria	0	1	0
15.	Etah	0	1	0
16.	Faizabad	0	1	0
17.	Farrukhabad	2	1	0
18.	Gatuam Budha Nagar	7	0	6
19.	Ghaziabad	0	4	2
20.	Ghazipur	0	1	0
21.	Gonda	0	1	0
22.	Gorakhpur	3	1	0
23.	Hathras	0	1	0
24.	Jalaun	1	0	1

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
25.	Jaunpur	0	1	0
26.	Jhansi	1	1	0
27.	Kannauj	0	0	1
28.	Kanpur	5	1	4
29.	Lalipur	0	0	1
30.	Lucknow	2	0	4
31.	Mahoba	0	0	1
32.	Mathura	2	0	1
33.	Mau	0	1	0
34.	Meerut	1	2	6
35.	Mirzapur	0	1	0
36.	Moradaabad	0	1	1
37.	Muzaffar Nagar	0	1	1
38.	Pilibhit	1	1	2
39.	Pratapgarh	0	1	0
40.	Raibareilly	0	0	1
41.	Rampur	1	0	2
42.	Saharanpur	0	2	4
43.	Sambhal	0	0	1
44.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	2	0
45.	Shahjahanpur	0	1	0
46.	Shamli	0	0	1
47.	Sonebhadra	0	1	0
48.	Unnao	0	0	1
49.	Varanasi	1	3	8
TOTAL		33	54	65

Relocation of ROs due to expiry of land lease

371. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Retail Outlets (ROs) of the OMCs have been relocated due to expiry and non-renewal of lease by the lessor of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise number and Retail Outlets of OMCs presently being operated on expired lease throughout the country for the last five years;

(d) the number of outlets presently inoperative due to relocation arising out of non-renewal of lease; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred by the OMCs on relocation of each outlet due to expiry of land lease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) OMCs have been leasing/de-leasing Retail Outlet sites on an ongoing basis as a part of their normal business process, considering the commercial angle and taking into account the legal status of the sites for Retail Outlets.

The number of Retail Outlets which have been resited/relocated due to non-renewal of lease during the last 3 years and current year (Apr-June) is as under:

- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) - 11
- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) -17
- Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) - 38

(c) The state-wise number of Retail Outlets currently operating after expiry of Land Lease Agreement (LLA) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Number of Retail Outlets throughout the country which are currently inoperative due to non-renewal of lease and which have not been relocated / resited are as under:

- BPCL-31
- HPCL- 84
- IOCL- 38

(e) OMCs incur losses due to relocation/resitment of any retail outlet. The immovable/fixed assets which are available at the old site have to be demolished before handing over /surrendering the old site. The losses vary from site to site depending upon the category i.e. Urban/Highway or Rural. The minimum amount would be in the range of 20 lakhs to 40 lakhs.

Statement

Details of State/OMC-wise number of retail outlets in operation after expiry of land lease agreement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	29	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	11	0	9
4.	Bihar	4	22	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	1	8
6.	Delhi	0	8	6
7.	Goa	1	12	6
8.	Gujarat	27	38	40
9.	Haryana	13	23	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	10	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	4
12.	Jharkhand	16	24	11
13.	Karnataka	16	34	30
14.	Kerala	13	33	46
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26	47	13
16.	Maharashtra	42	200	101
17.	Manipur	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	1
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
21.	Odisha	1	11	5
22.	Punjab	9	35	20
23.	Rajasthan	19	39	38
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	30	81	90
26.	Telangana	9	18	15
27.	Tripura	1	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	33	54	64
29.	Uttaranchal	1	12	11
30.	West Bengal	46	57	87
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		
2.	Chandigarh	8	0	2
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	1	0	2
ALL INDIA		343	789	666

Construction of gas pipeline in Goa

372. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of gas pipeline constructed in Goa;
- (b) the areas through which the pipeline passes;
- (c) the year in which construction of pipeline in Goa was started;
- (d) the cost of laying of pipeline in Goa;
- (e) by what date the pipeline will be commissioned; and
- (f) the total expenditure incurred for laying pipeline in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The following gas pipeline projects have been completed in the State of Goa:

- (i) 24" x 178 km natural gas pipeline from Gokak in Karnataka to Goa. The length of the pipeline in the State of Goa is 35 km.
 - (ii) 8" x 0.415 km pipeline providing connectivity to Reliance Infrastructure Private Limited.
 - (iii) 4" x 2.2 km pipeline providing connectivity to Umicore Anandeya.
 - (iv) In respect of 4" x 30.75 km pipeline for providing connectivity to Binani Glass Fibres Pvt. Limited, welding work has been completed for 30 km and lowering work has been completed for 29 km of the pipeline.
- (b)
- (i) Gokak to Goa pipeline passes through Bicholim & Ponda in North Goa and Mormugao in South Goa.
 - (ii) 8" x 0.415 km and 4" x 2.2 km pipelines lay in Sancoale, district South Goa.
 - (iii) 4" x 30.75 km pipeline passes through Bicholim and Colvale in North Goa.
- (c)
- (i) Gokak to Goa pipeline - December 2010.
 - (ii) Pipeline connectivity to Reliance Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. - November 2012.
 - (iii) Pipeline connectivity to Umicore Anandeya - December 2012.
 - (iv) Pipeline connectivity to Binani Glass Fibres Pvt. Limited - November 2012.
- (d) Cost of laying pipeline excluding materials, RoU, installations and other expenditure for pipelines in Goa is as below:
- (i) 24" from Gokak to Goa (length in Goa is 35 km): Rs.42.25 crore.
 - (ii) Pipeline connectivity to Reliance Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Umicore Anandeya & Binani Glass Fibres Pvt. Ltd.: Rs.5.5 crore (till date)
- (e) The first three pipelines mentioned in reply to part (a) of this question have been commissioned in between February, 2013 and September, 2013. Pipeline to Binani Glass Fibres Pvt. Limited is scheduled to be commissioned by September, 2016.
- (f) Project cost of laying pipeline including materials, RoU, installations and other expenditure for pipelines in Goa is as below:
- (i) 24" from Gokak to Goa (length in Goa is 35 km): Rs.73.28 crore.
 - (ii) Pipeline connectivity to Reliance Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Umicore Anandeya & Binani Glass Fibre Pvt. Ltd.: Rs. 16.07 crore (till date).

Launch of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

373. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in all the States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of launch, datewise and State-wise;
- (c) how many BPL families have been benefited from this Yojana so far; and
- (d) whether Government has marked any eligibility criteria for the beneficiaries of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana"(PMUY) for providing LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has formally launched the scheme on 01.05.2016 at Balia in Uttar Pradesh. As on 14.07.2016, 14.13 lakh new LPG connections have been issued under PMUY in the States of Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(d) A woman of the BPL household, who does not have access to LPG is required to apply for a new LPG connection in the prescribed format to the LPG distributor alongwith certain details like address proof, bank details and Aadhar number. The LPG Field officials match the application against Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 database to ascertain the BPL status. OMCs undertake the de-duplication exercise electronically alongwith other measures for due diligence before release of new LPG connection.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

†374. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the number of LPG connections provided in each State under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has been fixed and the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the criteria being adopted for determining the persons living below poverty line under this scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of connections provided till now in each State under the Ujjwala Yojana and the name of oil companies through which these connections have been distributed; and

(d) the State-wise details of number of gas agencies being established by various oil companies in the whole country in view of expansion of Ujjwala Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" through which deposit free LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17 will be given. Eligible families are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 data. Under this Scheme, LPG connection will be given to the BPL households across the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana priority is given to such States/UTs having LPG coverage less than the national average as on 01.01.2016.

(c) As on 14.07.2016, 14.13 lakh new LPG connections have been released under PMUY across the country. State/OMCs-wise details of new LPG connections released to BPL families are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Appointment of distributorships is a continuous process. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75 % with minimum 60 % coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. Currently, as a part of the process of opening 10,000 new distributorships, the process for setting up of more than 2000 new LPG distributorships is at different stages of selection across the country.

Statement

State/OMC-wise details of new LPG connections released to BPL families

Ujjwala Dashboard Report as on date-14.07.2016

Sl. No.	State	BPC	HPC	IOC	OMC
		SV Issued	SV Issued	SV Issued	SV Issued
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	14473	19433	14277	48183
2.	Goa	6	67	0	73

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Gujarat	16434	22859	38559	77852
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	14	14
5.	Madhya Pradesh	39354	45211	56117	140682
6.	Maharashtra	0	6	0	6
7.	Odisha	5062	4478	8898	18438
8.	Rajasthan	69164	73181	172129	314474
9.	Uttar Pradesh	210574	246424	348335	805333
10.	Uttarakhand	1736	2350	3918	8004
11.	West Bengal	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		356803	414009	642248	1413060

Underperformance of hydrocarbon sector

375. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that hydrocarbons sector of the country is underperforming;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- the measures taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In spite of natural decline from existing ageing mature fields, oil & gas companies have been able to maintain the level of Production as can be seen from the oil & gas Production details given below:

Crude Oil Production (in MMT)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
ONGC	23.71	22.56	22.24	22.26	22.37
OIL	3.85	3.66	3.466	3.41	3.22
Pvt/JVs	10.53	11.64	12.08	11.78	11.36
TOTAL	38.09	37.86	37.79	37.46	36.95

Natural Gas Production (in BCM)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
ONGC	23.316	23.548	23.284	22.02	21.18
OIL	2.633	2.642	2.626	2.72	2.84
Pvt/JVs	21.609	14.49	9.497	8.91	8.23
TOTAL	47.558	40.68	35.41	33.66	32.25

Government has taken various policy and administrative initiatives to enhance the performance of hydrocarbon sector in the country. Some of the policy decisions taken by the Government in recent years are as under:

- Government has approved a new Hydrocarbon and Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and same has been notified on 30th March 2016.
- Marketing and Pricing freedom for new gas production from Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater and High Pressure-High Temperature areas subject to certain conditions.
- Policy for grant of extension to the Production Sharing Contracts of 28 Small and medium sized discovered blocks.
- Policy Framework for relaxation, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.
- New Domestic Natural Gas price Guidelines, 2014: Under these guidelines, gas price has been linked to the market/ important hub prices.
- Discovered Small Fields Policy- 67 oil & gas fields which have been held by ONGC and OIL for many years, but have not been exploited, has been approved for bidding under this policy. The bid has been launched on 25.05.2016.
- Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq. km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins has been initiated.
- Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- National Data Repository has been setup.
- Policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs

under the Nomination Regime.

- Policy for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.
- Policy on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins has been operationalized.

Shortage of natural gas

376. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is deficit of natural gas production and has to depend on import of natural gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such deficiency of natural gas;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that unavailability of pipeline network is one of the reasons for such deficiency; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to step up exploration/production of natural gas and for laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is a gap between the demand for natural gas and the domestic gas production. The net domestic gas production, import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and the import dependency for the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). LNG has been imported in the country to meet the demand. The demand for Re-gasified Liquefied/Natural Gas (R-LNG) is price sensitive in Indian Market.

(c) Over the last 30 years, Gas pipeline infrastructure in the country is being developed in synchronization with the development of gas sources (Domestic + Imported LNG) and upcoming projects of major gas consuming sectors *i.e.* Fertilizer, Power, LPG manufacturing, Refinery, Petrochemical, Steel, other industrial units and City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector. At present the country is having about 15,000 Km long Natural Gas pipeline network in operation. The details of existing gas pipelines are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Government has taken various policy and administrative initiatives to enhance the exploration/production in hydrocarbon sector, including natural gas, in the

country. Some of the policy decisions taken by the Government in recent years are as under:

- Government has approved a new Hydrocarbon and Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and same has been notified on 30th March 2016.
- Government has approved policy for auctioning of 67 discovered small fields of ONGC/OIL through international competitive bidding for early monetization.
- Marketing and Pricing freedom for new gas production from Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater and High Pressure-High Temperature areas subject to certain conditions.
- Policy for grant of extension to the Production Sharing Contracts of 28 small and medium sized discovered blocks.
- Policy Framework for relaxation, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.
- New Domestic Natural Gas price Guidelines, 2014: Under these guidelines, gas price has been linked to the market/ important hub prices.
- Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq. km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.
- Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- National Data Repository has been setup.
- Policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the Nomination Regime.
- Policy for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.
- Policy on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins has been operationalized.

As regards, laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas in the country, Government of India has identified a number of pipelines and spur-line pipeline sections of total length of about 15,000 km in order to set up a National Gas Grid across the country. Out of the envisaged 15,000 Km additional gas pipeline, PNGRB/GoI have already authorized entities to construct about 13,000 Km long pipelines. The current status of under-construction gas pipelines as a part of National Gas Grid is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Demand and supply of natural gas in the country*

(Figures in MMSCMD)

Year	Net domestic gas production (net of flare and loss)	LNG Import	Total Consumption	Import dependency (%)
2013-14	94.72	48.57	143.29	33.90
2014-15	89.57	50.78	140.35	36.18
2015-16	85.08	58.22	143.30	40.63

Statement-II*Details of existing gas pipelines in India*

Operating Natural Gas Pipelines in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Pipeline	Name of Entity	Authorized		Date of Authorization
			Length (Kms.)	Capacity (MMSCMD)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	7.8	2.500	04.11.2009
2.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited	240.3	4.330	04.11.2009
3.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	4222.0	57.300	19.04.2010
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited	815.0	19.900	10.05.2010
5.	K.G. Basin network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	877.9	16.000	12.05.2010
6.	Gujarat regional network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	608.8	8.310	03.12.2010
7.	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	55.4	2.000	13.12.2010
8.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL (India) Limited	455.0	35.000	13.12.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)- Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL 2 & VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	1280.0	54.000	14.02.2011
10.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited	886.0	31.000	15.02.2011
11.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	128.7	7.000	14.03.2011
12.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore- Mangalore (Phase-I)	GAIL (India) Limited	42	16.000	31.05.2011
13.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL (India) Limited	1004.0	16.000	14.11.2011
14.	Dukli Maharajganj (Earlier-Agartala)	GAIL (India) Limited	5.2	0.260	09.01.2014
15.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	24.0	6.000	03.05.2011
16.	EWPL (Kakinada- Hyderabad-Uran- Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited	1460.0	95.000	19.04.2010
17.	High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	2239.0	31.000	27.07.2012
18.	Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	57.6	12.000	19.03.2013
19.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	73.2	5.060	05.07.2012
20.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	132.0	9.500	05.01.2011
21.	Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited	104.7	2.428	20.12.2013
22.	Uran-Taloja	Deepak Fertilizer & Petrochemicals Corp. Ltd.	42.0	0.700	21.10.2014
GRAND TOTAL			14760.6	431.288	

Note: Pipelines at serial nos. 8, 10, 12 & 13 are not yet fully completed and part of the length is still under construction. Balance length under construction for these pipelines is (i) Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar (189.98 kms.) (ii) Dadri-Bawana-Nangal (75.573 kms.) (iii) Kochi-Koottanad -Bangalore-Mangalore (1063 kms.) and (iv) Dabhol-Bangalore (409.86 kms.)

Statement-III*Current status of under construction gas pipelines*

Sl. No.	Name of the Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Tentative Scheduled Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia including Bokaro-Talcher-Angul/Dhamra	GAIL (India) Ltd	2539	16.00	Dec. 2018 (ph-1)
2.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Ph-M)	GAIL (India) Limited	1063	16.00	-
3.	Surat Paradip	GAIL (India) Limited	2112	74.81	-
4.	Shahdol - Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	312	3.50	July 2016
5.	Kakinada - Vizag - Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	90.00	July 2017
6.	Mallavaram -Bhopal - Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	76.25	Dec 2017
7.	Mehsana - Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	77.11	Dec 2017
8.	Bhatinda - Jammu -Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	42.42	Dec 2017
9.	Ennore - Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	36.00	Dec. 2017
10.	Tie-in connectivity to the proposed Jaigarh LNG Terminal	H-Energy Gateway Pvt. Ltd.	60	29.00	2018
11.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	84.67	Dec. 2018
GRAND TOTAL			13111	549.76	

Substitute to mineral fuel

† 377. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any substitute to mineral fuel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the future plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government is promoting biofuels, such as ethanol and bio-diesel, as substitutes of mineral fuels.

The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%, depending upon availability of ethanol.

Besides, the Government has opened second generation ethanol route (cellulosic and lignocellulosic route) for production of ethanol.

Also, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. On 10.8.2015, the Government has allowed the sale of Bio-diesel (B100) by private manufacturers to bulk consumers like Railways, State Transport Corporations and other bulk consumers. Also, retailing of bio-diesel blended diesel by Oil Marketing Companies has started on World Biofuel Day, *i.e.*, 10th August, 2015.

(d) In its endeavour to take forward the biofuel programme, the Government is striving for achieving higher blend percentages. Steps initiated are:

- (i) In September, 2015, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has asked OMCs to target ten per cent blending of ethanol in petrol in as many States as possible.
- (ii) A Steering Committee has been constituted in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for regular consultations and monitoring.
- (iii) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been regularly taking up the matter with State Governments to address State specific issues relating to taxation, excise permits, import/export permits, storage license, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) A 2G ethanol demonstration plant of 10 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) capacity has been operationalised at Kashipur, Uttarakhand on 22.4.2016.

Establishment of steel plants in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

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

- (a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has examined the feasibility of establishing integrated steel plants at Khammam district of Telangana State and YSR district of Andhra Pradesh as mandated by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, likely time of establishing the integrated steel plants in both successor States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In terms of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was to examine within six months from the appointed day *i.e.* 02.06.2014, the feasibility of establishing an integrated steel plant in Khammam district of Telangana and the YSR District of Andhra Pradesh. The feasibility reports were submitted by SAIL on 02.12.2014. As per the feasibility reports, setting up of steel plants is *prima facie* not financially viable.

Formation of Tirupati-Chennai-Nellore industrial growth corridor

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to form the Tirupati-Chennai-Nellore as the tri-city industrial growth corridor in which one of the industrial nodes proposed by Government will come up, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the airports and the Krishnapatnam port close to Chennai will enable growth of the industry in the region; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government of India has not proposed to form the Tirupati- Chennai-Nellore as the tri-city industrial growth corridor. However, this region falls under the influence zone of Two Industrial Corridors namely

Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and Vishakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). Initial master planning of CBIC & Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of VCIC have been completed. Under VCIC, Asian Development Bank (ADB), has initiated the process of Master Planning of four nodes namely Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada, Ganavaram-Kankipadu and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu in Andhra Pradesh as identified in the CDP. Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) has been entrusted with the task of getting the Detailed Master Planning, Preliminary Engineering and Environment Impact Assessment of three nodes namely Ponneri (Tamil Nadu), Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) & Tumkur (Karnataka) done, for which process has been initiated.

Anti-dumping duty on steel products from China

380. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on steel products from China;

(b) if so, the details of duties and items on which anti-dumping duty has been imposed;

(c) whether the duties and items on which duty has been imposed are in consonance with the demand of the steel sector of the country; and

(d) why only 'provisional' duty is imposed and that too only for six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of various steel products from China PR vide its notifications dated 26.03.2013, 05.06.2015, 11.12.2015 and 17.05.2016. Details are given below:

Sl. No.	Product	Current status
1.	Steel Wheels	Definitive duty imposed on 26.03.2013 in the range of US \$ 512-613 per MT. Duty is in force upto 25.03.2018.
2.	Hot Rolled flat product of stainless steel of 304 Grade	Definitive duty imposed on 05.06.2015 in the range of US \$ 180 to 316 per MT. Duty is in force upto 04.06.2020.
3.	Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	Definitive duty imposed on 11.12.2015 in the range of 4.58 to 57.39% of landed

Sl. No.	Product	Current status
4.	Seamless Tubes and Pipes	value. Duty is in force upto 10.12.2020. Provisional duty for a period of not exceeding 6 months has been imposed on 17.05.2016 in the range of US \$ 961 to 1610.67 per MT.

(Source: DGAD)

(c) The anti-dumping duty is imposed to provide relief to the domestic industry as a whole. As per Annexure-II of the Anti-dumping Rules, the Designated Authority examines the volume of dumped imports, the effect of dumped imports on prices in the domestic market and consequent impact of these imports on domestic industry. While conducting anti-dumping investigations, parameters like capacity of production of the subject goods, capacity utilization, demand, volume of imports, wages, prices etc. are taken into consideration.

(d) Provisional duties are imposed to provide immediate relief to the domestic industry subject to completion of inquiry process. As per Rule 13 of Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for determination of injury) Rules, 1995, provisional anti-dumping duties are imposed for a period not exceed 6 months time.

(Source: DGAD)

Disinvestment of ITDC hotels

381. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to sell 14 hotels of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) as part of its disinvestment proposals;
- (b) if so, the details of the hotels listed for State disinvestment; and
- (c) the expected revenue to be earned from the sale of such properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government has initiated the process of transferring the following hotels/properties to the concerned State Governments:

- (i) Hotel Lalitha Mahal Palace, Mysore to the State Government of Karnataka.

- (ii) Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur to the State Government of Rajasthan.
- (iii) Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- (iv) Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati to the State Government of Assam.

In association with the State Government of Odisha, the Government has decided to lease out or sell Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar.

Funds to States for development of eco-tourism

382. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of Central financial assistance released to each State Government/ Union Territory administration for development of eco-tourism during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the projects for which these funds were provided along with the funds actually spent by the State Governments/UTs on these projects; and
- (c) the further steps being taken by the Union Government for the growth of eco-tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM INDEPENDENT CHARGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including eco-tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier, submission of suitable detailed project report and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched a new plan scheme Swadesh Darshan for integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits in 2014-15. Eco Circuit is one of the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme.

The details of Eco-Tourism projects sanctioned to various State/Union Territory Administrations by the Ministry of Tourism during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned to States/Union Territory Administrations under the schemes of Product Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits and Swadesh Darshan during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(Amt. in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Eco-Park at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	437.00	87.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	474.42	94.88
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	295.56	59.11
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit at Loki-Partung-Taluak in East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh	791.31	158.26
5.	Karnataka	Dev. of eco-tourism in the Northern Circuit (Bhadra Phase-II)	500.00	100.00
6.	Karnataka	Dev. of eco-tourism resort at Apsarakonds in Honnavar Taluk, Uttara Kannada district	500.00	100.00
7.	Kerala	Development of Eco-camping circuits and caravan parks in Kerala	593.06	5.00
8.	Manipur	Integrated Tourist Destination of Eco-Tourism Complex at Mata Mualtam Hyde out		

1	2	3	4	5
		Park, Churachandpur district	489.17	97.83
9.	Mizoram	Development of Theme Park and Eco-Tourism at Lungleng Mizoram	800.00	160.00
10.	Maharashtra	Development of Dhapewada/ Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and pilgrimage centre at Dhapewada, District Nagpur	780.17	624.13
11.	Maharashtra	Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur Eco Tourism as Mega Circuit in Maharashtra	4532.66	906.53
12.	Nagaland	Eco- Adventure and Culture Destination at Kuhuboto, Nagaland	500.00	100.00
13.	Telangana	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Alisagar, Nizamabad District, Andhra Pradesh	383.27	76.65
14.	Uttarakhand	Sports and Eco Tourism at Maneri, Uttarkashi	498.22	99.64
15.	Uttarakhand	Development of Kuru-Nand kesari van/wan -Bedni Jheel Heritage & Eco Tourism Circuit-Integrated Circuit Dev. for Eco & Adventure Tourism, District Chamoli.	800.00	160.00
16.	Uttarakhand	Development of Nauti-kansawa-chandpur-Garhi-Sem Heritage & Eco-Tourism Circuit	800.00	160.00
17.	Uttarakhand	Development of River Rafting Center, Eco Tourism and Adventure Center at Jaul Jibi, District Pithoragarh.	499.54	99.90

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Uttarakhand	Development of Day Safari Adventure & Eco Tourism Circuit Sitabani, Ramnagar	799.32	159.86
19.	Uttarakhand	Development of Dugadda-sendhikhal-Vatanvasa Eco-Tourism Circuit, District Pauri	799.78	159.96
20.	Uttarakhand	Infrastructure dev. at Kausani-Someshwar-Tea estate as an Eco-Tourism and tea Tourism Circuit, Dist. Almora.	799.84	159.97
21.	Uttarakhand	Development of River Rafting center and Eco-Tourism Destination, Tons River Valley, Mori, Dist. Uttarakashi.	499.02	99.80
22.	Uttarakhand	Development of Ramnagar-kosi Eco Tourism circuit between Ramnagar and Nainital	799.05	159.81
23.	Uttarakhand	Development of Eco-Tourism around Holy Dargah of Hazrat Alauddin AH Ahmed Al sabir (Sabir kaliyar) near Haridwar	798.92	639.13
24.	Uttarakhand	Dev. of Eco- Tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake in Uttarakhand	498.79	99.76
2014-15				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Borra Caves as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme. (Tribal Head)	96.12	19.22

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at TYDA Jungle Bells, as a Major Eco and Adventure tourism Centre, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	387.63	77.52
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Valley Resort, Araku, Andhra Pradesh as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	198.39	39.67
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Huru Pahar Roing	500.00	100.00
5.	Mizoram	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Thenzawl District Serchhip, Mizoram.	4829.69	241.48
6.	Telangana	Development of Durgam Cheruvu Area along with other Down Stream Lakes as Eco Tourism Destination in Hyderabad, Telangana	454.36	90.87
2015-16				
1.	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta - Gavi -Vagamon - Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in under SwadeshDarshan Scheme.	9921.87	1984.37
2.	Telangana	Integrated Development		

1	2	3	4	5
		of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, under SwadeshDarshan Scheme.	9162.10	1832.42
3.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri.	8037.34	1607.46

India's position in international tourist arrivals

383. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that inspite of having rich cultural heritage, favourable climate and being less expensive, we are unable to attract foreign tourists like other top 19 tourist destinations of the world;

(b) reasons that we could climb only from 47th position in international tourist arrivals in 1995 to just 41st position in 2013;

(c) whether it is a fact that even increase in percentage of medical tourism is not what it ought to have been and reasons therefor; and

(d) how the incidents of attacks on foreign nationals, molestation of women, rapes, etc. are contributing to be discouraging for tourist arrivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Some of the factors responsible for International Tourist Arrivals in any country, including India, are economic conditions of the source and destination countries, air connectivity, availability of reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, etc.

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) have shown a consistent growth and the year wise FTAs in India & percentage of tourists coming for medical purposes, during 2009-2013 is given as under:

Year	FTAs (in number)	% Share of tourist coming for medical purposes
2009	5167699	2.2
2010	5775692	2.7
2011	6309222	2.2
2012	6577745	2.6
2013	6967601	3.4

India has registered positive growth in Foreign Tourist Arrivals during the past 5 years. The year 2015 witnessed a growth rate of 4.5% in terms of FTAs in India. During 2015, FTAs were 8.03 million as compared to 7.68 million in 2014.

FTAs during the period January - May, 2016 were 36.36 lakh with a growth of 9.1% as compared to 33.32 lakh in January- May, 2015 with a growth of 4.0% over the same period in 2014. Therefore, such incidents have not directly impacted FTAs into the country.

Tourism celebrations at airports in A.P. and Telangana

384. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized any tourism celebrations at the airports in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Do not arise.

Proposal from AP for development and promotion of tourism

385. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received in the Ministry from Andhra Pradesh for Central Financial Assistance for development and promotion of tourism in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the status of each of the above projects;

(c) whether it is a fact that some projects are still languishing in the Ministry;

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

(e) by when the pending projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The development, promotion, execution and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided by the Ministry of Tourism for tourism projects identified by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to submission of Detailed Project Reports, liquidation of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier, availability of funds and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that out of the 28 projects sanctioned from 2011-12 to 2015-16, they have completed 11 projects so far.

The details of funds sanctioned, released and status of the tourism projects provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the last five years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of tourism projects sanctioned to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during last five years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Status
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12				
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kurnool district	486.35	486.35	Project Completed
Combined projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana				
2.	Development of Minimum Tourist Infrastructure with Tourist Facilities & Amenities in Various districts of Andhra Pradesh.	772.50	618.00	Project Completed

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Comprehensive Mobile based Tourism Promotion system and Dedicated Tourist Helpline.	8.85	7.96	Project Completed
TOTAL		1267.70	1112.31	
2012-13				
4.	Development of East Godavari Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	755.13	604.10	Project Completed
5.	Development of Heritage Tourism Circuit in Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh	484.01	387.21	Project Completed
6.	Development of Beach Park at Kakinada, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	450.74	360.59	Project Completed
7.	Development of Visakhapatnam - Bheemunipatnam Beach Corridor Mega Circuit In Andhra Pradesh	4588.85	917.77	Ongoing
TOTAL		6278.73	2269.67	
2013-14				
8.	Development of Eco-Park at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	437.00	87.40	Project Completed
9.	Development of Gandhi Hill at Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	301.57	60.31	Project Completed
10.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Pileru Constituency of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	642.81	128.56	Ongoing
11.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Kalikiri, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	202.33	40.46	Ongoing
12.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Nagari in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	161.78	32.36	Project completed
13.	Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	474.42	94.88	Work stopped by the State Government.
14.	Development of Srikakulam Mini Tourism Circuit, Andhra Pradesh	457.51	91.50	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Development & beautification of Vijayavanam, Konda Reddy Buruju, Golgumbaz & Sri Rupala Sangameswara Jaganatha Gattu Temple in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.	438.56	87.71	Work stopped by the State Government.
16.	Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	295.56	59.11	Project Completed
17.	Development Ameen Peer Dargah Area in YSR Kadapa District as a Major Tourist Destination in Andhra Pradesh.	480.15	96.03	Due to land issues work is pending.
18.	Development of Tourist Circuit in West and East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	615.83	123.17	Project Completed
Combined projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana				
19.	Development of Bhadrachalam -Papikondalu-Konaseema Mega Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	4588.80	917.76	Work stopped by the State Government
TOTAL		9096.32	1819.25	
2014-15				
20.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Ananthagiri Valley Resort, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head)	369.50	73.90	Ongoing
21.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Borra Caves as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	96.12	19.22	Ongoing
22.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at TYDA Jungle Bells, as a Major Eco and Adventure tourism Centre, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	387.63	77.52	Ongoing
23.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Valley Resort, Araku, Andhra Pradesh as a major Eco and	198.39	39.67	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
	Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)			
24.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Lambasingl, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head).	466.66	93.33	Work yet to be started.
25.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Hill Resort Mayuri, Araku, Visakhapatnam District Andhra Pradesh: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	184.18	36.83	Ongoing
26.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco- Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	6983.05	1733.61	Ongoing
TOTAL		8685.53	2074.08	
2015-16				
27.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination under PRASAD Scheme	2836.43	567.28	Ongoing
28.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	6037.76	1207.55	Ongoing
TOTAL		8874.19	1774.83	
GRAND TOTAL		34202.47	9050.14	

Tourism projects for Andhra Pradesh

386. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the 31 tourism projects sanctioned during Twelfth Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount sanctioned, released and spent on each of the above projects, project-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that only five projects have so far been completed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the project-wise status of the other projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism and tourist infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided by the Union Ministry of Tourism for tourism projects submitted by them as per their priorities, subject to receipt of Detailed Projects Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and submission of Utilisation Certificates for funds sanctioned earlier.

The details of 31 tourism projects including Fairs and Festivals sanctioned, released, utilised with status by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have so far completed 11 projects and work is ongoing in respect of the remaining projects.

Statement

Details of tourism projects including fairs/festivals and events sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during Twelfth Five Year Plan

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount		UC Received	Status
		Sanctioned	Released		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13					
1.	Development of East Godavari Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	755.13	604.10	755.13	Project Completed
2.	Development of Heritage Tourism Circuit in Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh	484.01	387.21	484.01	Project Completed
3.	Development of Beach Park at Kakinada, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	450.74	360.59	450.74	Project Completed
4.	Development of Visakhapatnam -Bheemunipatnam Beach Corridor Mega Circuit In Andhra Pradesh	4588.85	917.77	917.77	Ongoing
TOTAL		6278.73	2269.67	2607.65	
2013-14					
1.	Development of Eco-Park at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	437.00	87.40	87.40	Project Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Development of Gandhi Hill at Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	301.57	60.31	60.31	Project Completed
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Pileru Constituency of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	642.81	128.56	137.28	Ongoing
4.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Kalikiri, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	202.33	40.46	40.46	Ongoing
5.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Nagari in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	161.78	32.36	36.40	Project completed
6.	Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	474.42	94.88	94.88	Work stopped by the State Government
7.	Development of Srikakulam Mini Tourism Circuit, Andhra Pradesh	457.51	91.50	94.24	Ongoing
8.	Development & beautification of Vijayavanam, Konda Reddy Buruju, Golgumbaz & Sri Rupala Sangameswara Jaganatha Gattu Temple in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.	438.56	87.71	87.71	Work stopped by the State Government
9.	Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	295.56	59.11	59.11	Project Completed
10.	Development Ameen Peer Dargah Area in YSR Kadapa District as a Major Tourist Destination in Andhra Pradesh.	480.15	96.03	96.03	Due to land issues work is pending.
11.	Development of Tourist Circuit in West and East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	615.83	123.17	246.32	Project Completed
12.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for organizing National Youth Athletic Championship At B R Stadium, Guntur in Andhra Pradesh	2.50	2.50	2.50	Completed
13.	Organizing of Lepakshi Festival at Ananthapur district to be held from 7th to 9th January, 2014 in Andhra Pradesh	10.00	10.00	10.00	Completed
14.	Organizing Suryalanka Beach Festival at Suryalanka in Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh	12.00	12.00	12.00	Completed
Combined projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana					
15.	Development of Bhadrachalam -Papikondalu - Konaseema Mega Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	4588.80	917.76	1281.66	Work stopped by the State Government
TOTAL		9120.82	1843.75	2346.30	
2014-15					
1.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism	369.50	73.90	0.00	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Infrastructure at Ananthagiri Valley Resort, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head)				
2.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Borra Caves as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	96.12	19.22	0.00	Ongoing
3.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at TYDA Jungle Bells, as a Major Eco and Adventure tourism Centre, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	387.63	77.52	0.00	Ongoing
4.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Valley Resort, Araku, Andhra Pradesh as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	198.39	39.67	0.00	Ongoing
5.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Lambasingl, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head).	466.66	93.33	0.00	Work yet to be started.
6.	Restoration & Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Hill Resort Mayuri, Araku, Visakhapatnam District Andhra Pradesh: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	184.18	36.83	0.00	Ongoing
7.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco- Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	6983.05	1733.61	0.00	Ongoing
8.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for Organizing Flamingo Festival at Nellore district From 8th to 10th January, 2015 Andhra Pradesh	10.00	10.00	0.00	UC pending
9.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for Organizing Lepakshi Festival at Ananthapur district From 28th to 30th September, 2014 Andhra Pradesh	10.00	10.00	0.00	UC pending
10.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for Organizing Kakinada Beach Festival at East Godavari district From 8th to 10th January, 2015 Andhra Pradesh	10.00	10.00	0.00	UC pending
	TOTAL	8715.53	2104.08	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					
1.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination under PRASAD Scheme	2836.43	567.28	0.00	Ongoing
2.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	6037.76	1207.55	0.00	Ongoing
TOTAL		8874.19	1774.83	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL		32989.27	7992.33	4953.95	

Heli-tourism facilities at Begumpet airport in Hyderabad

387. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized any heli-tourism facilities at Begumpet airport in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Beautification of tourist places by private sector

†388. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements have been made to beautify major pilgrimage and tourist places of the country with the help of corporate sector;

(b) if so, the names of the pilgrimage and tourist places and the private sector entities that have been assigned the work of their beautification; and

(c) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) As part of the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Ministry of Tourism has taken steps to involve the corporate sector for ensuring cleanliness at major pilgrimages and tourist places. Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), ITDC has adopted Qutub Minar in collaboration with various stakeholders and is involved in various activities such as repair of all the toilets, installation of signages, providing garbage bins, repair of light covers and painting of railings etc.

At Varanasi, two Ghats viz. Ahilayabai and Assi (both old and new) have been adopted by Sulabh International under CSR.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Foreign tourists

389. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of foreign tourists visited India in the year 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively;
- (b) the rank of India in the world tourism industry;
- (c) the percentage of jobs generated by the tourism industry in India;
- (d) whether it is a fact that North India receives more tourist mobility than rest of India, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of good hotels in the country due to which foreign tourists face problems; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States/UTs during 2013, 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement-I. This information is not available for the year 2016.

(b) As per the UNWTO Barometer (Volume 14, May 2016), during 2015, India ranks 40th in terms of International Tourists Arrivals.

(c) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India - 2009-10 and subsequent estimation for the next three years namely 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the contribution of tourism to total Employment in the Country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 10.17%, 10.78%, 11.49% and 12.36%, respectively.

(d) The FTVs during 2015 was highest in West (30.6%) followed by South (29.1%), North (28.4%), East (11.4%) and North East (0.5%). The region-wise number of FTVs during 2013, 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Sir. As per the Report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) set up by the then Planning Commission, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108.

(f) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, however, has advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to follow tourism friendly policies for augmenting hotel room supply like allotting land sites for hotels on revenue sharing basis, granting extra Floor Space Index (FSI)/ Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for hotels, adopt Single Window approach for clearing hotel projects, rationalization of taxes, etc.

To encourage the growth of budget hotels, the following incentives were announced by the Government:

- Extension of Investment Linked tax incentives under Section 35AD of the Income Tax Act to new hotels of 2-Star category and above anywhere in India, which will facilitate growth of Accommodation in the country.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has de-linked credit for hotel projects from Commercial Real Estate (CRE), thereby enabling hotel projects to avail credit at relaxed norms and reduced interest rates.
- Hotel and Tourism related industry has been declared a high priority industry and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed upto 100% under the automatic route.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also included the following in the "Harmonised list of Infrastructure Sub Sector" to boost supply of hotel rooms in the country:

- Three Star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million.
- Hotels with a project cost of more than Rs.200 crore each in any place in India and of any star rating.

Statement-I

Number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States/UTs during 2013, 2014 and 2015:

(Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14742	17235	14674
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69552	66333	237854
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10846	5204	5705
4.	Assam	17638	21537	24720
5.	Bihar	765835	829508	923737
6.	Chandigarh	40124	28365	29538
7.	Chhattisgarh	3886	7777	6394
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1582	1799	1797
9.	Daman and Diu	4814	4620	5858

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013	2014	2015
10.	Delhi	2301395	2319046	2379169
11.	Goa	492322	513592	541480
12.	Gujarat	198773	235524	284973
13.	Haryana	228200	314757	303118
14.	Himachal Pradesh	414249	389699	406108
15.	Jharkhand	45995	154731	167785
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	60845	86477	58568
17.	Karnataka	636378	561870	636502
18.	Kerala	858143	923366	977479
19.	Lakshadweep	371	514	1173
20.	Madhya Pradesh	280333	316195	421365
21.	Maharashtra	4156343	4389098	4408916
22.	Manipur	1908	2769	3260
23.	Meghalaya	6773	8664	8027
24.	Mizoram	800	921	798
25.	Nagaland	3304	2585	2769
26.	Odisha	66675	71426	66971
27.	Puducherry	42624	83291	106153
28.	Punjab	204074	255449	242367
29.	Rajasthan	1437162	1525574	1475311
30.	Sikkim	31698	49175	38479
31.	Tamil Nadu	3990490	4657630	4684707
32.	Telangana	153966	75171	126078
33.	Tripura	11853	26688	34886
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2054420	2909735	3104062
35.	Uttarakhand	97683	101966	105882
36.	West Bengal	1245230	1375740	1489500
	TOTAL	19951026	22334031	23326163

Statement-II*Details of region-wise number of FTVs during 2013, 2014 and 2015*

Region (*)	2013	2014	2015
West	6575215	6994179	7146094
South	5766266	6385410	6784620
North	5400990	6405494	6628812
East	2123735	2431405	2647993
North East	84820	117543	118644
TOTAL	19951026	22334031	23326163

(*) The States/UTs covered under the jurisdiction of regions mentioned above are as below:

North: Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh;

South: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Island;

East: Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand;

West: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

North East: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim

Implementation of programmes for development of forest villages

390. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise number of forest villages/habitations in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government has implemented any programme for development of forest villages in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the basic services and facilities provided thereunder in such villages/habitations; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per information available in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, presently there are 2,474 forest villages/habitations spread

over 12 States as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of forest villages/habitations
1.	Assam	499
2.	Chhattisgarh	425
3.	Gujarat	199
4.	Jharkhand	24
5.	Meghalaya	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	893
7.	Mizoram	85
8.	Odisha	20
9.	Tripura	62
10.	Uttarakhand	61 habitations
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13
12.	West Bengal	170
TOTAL		2474

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in the 2,474 forest villages/habitations spread over twelve States in the country. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan'. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities *viz.* approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to income generation.

(d) A statement showing funds allocated, released and utilized under the programme of "Development of Forest Villages" under SCA to TSP during 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See* below). No fund has been released during 12th Five Year Plan period.

Statement

Details regarding Allocation/Release and Utilization of Funds under the Programme of 'Development of Forest Villages' under SCA to TSP during 2007-08 to 2011-12

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No. States	11th Five Year Plan Period									
	2007-08		2008-09		#2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	(Total : Allocation: 15000.00)		(Total Allocation 15000.00)		(Total Allocation 10000.00)		(Total Allocation 6050.00)		(Total Allocation 4201.00)	
	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation
1. Assam	0.00	0.00	4696.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Chhattisgarh	1034.00	1034.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	663.90	1297.18	0.00
3. Gujarat	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1351.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Madhya Pradesh	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	4831.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Mizoram	190.00	190.00	435.00	435.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	0.00
8. Odisha	0.00	0.00	180.00	52.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Tripura	0.00	0.00	558.00	541.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2550.00	1430.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	4646.62	4646.62	14951.55	7290.82	0.00	0.00	3003.10	663.90	1499.68	0.00

No funds were released during 2009-10

Note: No allocation has been made and no fund has been released for this programme during 2012-13 and onwards.

Impact of new national forest policy on rights of tribals

‡391. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rights of tribals over forests will be undermined by the new National Forest Policy;

(b) whether the needs of the local tribal community have been taken care of in the new policy and whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been consulted in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether boosting the timber business will not lead to illegal cutting of trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Vide Press Information Bureau Release dated 25 June, 2016, Director General, Forest and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has clarified that the Ministry has not issued any draft Notification on National Forest Policy and what has been uploaded on the website was a study done by Indian Institute of Forest Management Bhopal which has not been evaluated by the Ministry. The study report prepared by IIFM Bhopal is stated to have been inadvertently uploaded as Draft Forest Policy on the Website. Director General has clarified that the said document is not the Draft Forest Policy and has further stated that a draft Forest Policy will be put in Public Domain once due process is carried out and views of all stakeholders taken into Account.

Weakening of the Forest Rights Act

†392. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to weaken provisions of the Forest Rights Act;

(b) the number of tribals who have been conferred forest land rights so far under the Forest Rights Act; and

(c) the State-wise details of forest land in hectares on which mining work is going on presently and the forest land in hectares which has the potential of carrying mining work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from various State Governments /UT Administrations upto 31st May, 2016, a total of 17,46,338 titles (17,02,846 individual and 43,492 community) have been distributed.

(c) The Ministry of Mines has informed that details in this regard are not maintained centrally.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from the Lok Sabha.

...(Interruptions)...

- (I) Motion Re. Nomination of a Member from Rajya Sabha to the Committee on Public Accounts of Lok Sabha**
- (II) Motion Re. Nomination of two Members from Rajya Sabha to the Committee on Public Undertakings of Lok Sabha**

(I)

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

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 20th July, 2016, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Vijay Goel appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 20th July, 2016, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Praful Patel and Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh, retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

RE. ISSUES RELATED TO DALITS*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Mistryji, one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अभी बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में विचार हुआ था कि जो पूरे देश में दलितों से संबंधित मुद्दे हैं, उन पर कल चर्चा होगी और इस मुद्दे पर विस्तार से चर्चा होगी। ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन भी वहां पर थे। *...(व्यवधान)...* मुझे लगता है कि इस मुद्दे पर कल विस्तार से डिस्कशन होने वाला है, दलितों के मुद्दे पर *...(व्यवधान)...* दलित औरतों के मुद्दों पर तथा जिन पर अन्याय और अत्याचार की बात हो रही है, उन पर डिस्कशन होना है। तो मुझे लगता है कि कांग्रेस के जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनका इस तरह से हंगामा करना उचित नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Husain Dalwai. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Husain Dalwai. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow me one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please. *...(Interruptions)...* You are not allowing even the Chair to speak one sentence. This is very unfair; very unfair. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, hon. Minister, please.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक में जो दलितों से संबंधित मुद्दे हैं, उन मुद्दों पर कल डिस्कशन का निर्णय हुआ है। यह बात कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों को समझनी चाहिए। माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने उस पर प्रस्ताव किया है तथा श्री शरद यादव जी ने भी दिया है। उस पर सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जो दलितों के सशक्तिकरण का मुद्दा है, जो दलितों के तथाकथित अत्याचार का मुद्दा है, हम सभी चर्चा करने के लिए पर इस पर सहमत हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* अब आप यह कहें, नहीं जी, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी कुर्सी छोड़ो, तो आपकी मेहरबानी से नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं। वे इस देश की जनता के जनादेश से प्रधान मंत्री हैं और आप इस देश की जनता के जनादेश का अपमान कर रहे हैं। कोई आपकी मेहरबानी से नहीं हैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री! और वे गरीब, कमजोर तबकों, दलितों के हितों के, दलितों की समस्याओं के प्रति पूरी संवेदनशीलता के साथ, पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। किसी पर अत्याचार और अन्याय देश में नहीं हो रहा है। फिर भी आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो हम चाहते हैं कि चर्चा हो जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...* हम चाहते हैं कि चर्चा हो जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...* पता लग जाए कि किसके समय में क्या हुआ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, shouting Members, please listen to me. As the Business Advisory Committee has decided to discuss this issue *...(Interruptions)...* Tomorrow, at 2.00 p.m., this issue will be discussed. Now, the BAC has agreed, the Government has agreed, then what is the need of shouting? *...(Interruptions)...* The House

is for discussion, the House is not for shouting. This issue will be discussed tomorrow. Please go back to your seats ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I am repeating. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already, the Business Advisory Committee had decided to discuss this Dalit issue, and it has been decided that the discussion will take place tomorrow. Now, in spite of that, there is no justification in coming to the Well and shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the Minister wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, listen to the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... He is speaking on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to that.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, दलितों के मुद्दे पर चर्चा के बारे में सुबह भी कुछ मुद्दे उठाए गए थे और Business Advisory Committee में इस पर चर्चा हुई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार की तरफ से स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया कि आप जिस मुद्दे पर भी चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, हम तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल के लिए यह तय हुआ, शरद यादव जी ने जो नोटिस दिया है, मायावती जी ने नोटिस दिया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके संबंध में यह तय हुआ है कि कल Short Duration Discussion होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, अभी जो बिल लगा हुआ है, CAMPA बिल जो है, वनरोपण निधि विधेयक है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बिल दलितों, अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास के लिए बहुत मददगार बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राज्यों को जो पैसा केन्द्र सरकार देगी, उसका इस्तेमाल अनुसूचित जनजाति के क्षेत्रों में, दलितों के क्षेत्रों में, कमजोर तबकों के क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, उनके रोजगार के लिए होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल, जो सबसे ज्यादा अगर किसी को फायदा पहुंचाएगा तो वह दलितों को, अनुसूचित जनजाति को, कमजोर तबकों को पहुंचाएगा, जो पिछड़े तबकों की तरक्की और देश के पर्यावरण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राज्यों को जो पैसा केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाने वाला है, 42,000 करोड़ रुपए, वह 42,000 करोड़ रुपए हम रोकना नहीं चाहते हैं और इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल को, इतने महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय को रोककर आप ऐसे मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने वाले हैं, ऐसे मुद्दे पर हंगामा कर रहे हैं, जिस पर कल चर्चा होनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हमारा आपसे निवेदन है कि हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इनसे कहिए कि immediately, अभी, इसी समय दलितों का जो मुद्दा है, उस पर चर्चा शुरू कर दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Start the discussion immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, take up the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the Government is ready for a discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is ready for a discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. DEROGATORY REMARKS AGAINST A SENIOR WOMAN MEMBER

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what a statement! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a dangerous statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow. First, we have message from the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, the LoP has to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; LoP, what do you want to say? The hon. LoP, please.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it will help you to bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the LoP, please. Yes, the House is in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is in continuation to what has been happening since morning and what our demand was. सर, हमारी पार्टी हमेशा से दलित cause को उठाती आयी है, जो oppressed हैं, उनके cause को उठाती आयी है, अल्पसंख्यकों के cause को उठाती आयी है, गरीबों के cause को उठाती आयी है। आज से नहीं, 1947 से उठाती आयी है और रिजर्वेशन भी दलित के लिए लायी थी और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दलितों के उत्थान के लिए इस देश में बहुत सारे रिजर्वेशन देने का पहला कदम उठाया और यही वजह है कि आज इस देश में बहुत सारे लीडर्स उभर कर आए हैं, हर पार्टी में आए हैं, रीजनल पार्टीज़ में आए हैं, रूलिंग पार्टी में भी आए हैं और उनको समाज में एक मान-सम्मान मिला है। वही मान-सम्मान जो अपर कास्ट के लोगों का हो या दूसरे लोगों का हमारे भारत में हो।

आज हमारी सोसायटी में हमारे संविधान के अंतर्गत सबके साथ एक जैसा सलूक किया जाता है। यही कारण है कि आज न सिर्फ हम, बल्कि जितनी भी विपक्ष की पार्टियां हैं, यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि

کिस तरह سے دलितوں کے खिलाف نیرंतर.. آج میں ماڈرنائزیشن کا मुद्दा नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं माडर्नाइजेशन पर परसों बोल चुका हूँ। दलितों के साथ जो सुलूक हो रहा है देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में, गुजरात लेटेस्ट उसकी मिसाल थी और उस पर गतिरोध सुबह से ही चल रहा था। यही वजह है कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में सभी विरोधी दलों ने, जितने भी विरोधी दल के हमारे साथी हैं, सत्ताधारी पार्टी को छोड़कर, यह मांग की थी कि जो हमारे दलित भाई हैं, पूरे देश में और गुजरात में, उनके विषय में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आप उसमें मौजूद थे और हम चेयर का धन्यवाद करते हैं कि उन्होंने कल डिस्कशन करने के लिए मान लिया।

सर, इस बीच आधे घंटे में एक ऐसी खबर आई है, जिसे कोई बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। हमारे सुश्री मायावती जी से पोलिटिकली मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन महिलाओं के बारे में और दलित महिलाओं के बारे में इस तरह के शब्द कोई पार्टी, राजनैतिक दल और पदाधिकारी कहे, वह रूलिंग भारतीय जनता पार्टी के स्टेट के उपाध्यक्ष हैं, उनका एक स्टेटमेंट आया है।

Sir, this is in continuation to what : **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد)**

has been happening since morning and what our demand was.

ہماری پارٹی ہمیشہ سے دلت cause کو اٹھاتی آئی ہے، جو oppressed ہیں ان کے cause کو اٹھاتی آئی ہے، اقلیتوں کے cause کو اٹھاتی آئی ہے، غریبوں کے cause کو اٹھاتی آئی ہے۔ آج سے نہیں، 1947 سے اٹھاتی آئی ہے اور ریزرویشن بھی دلت کے لیے لائی تھی اور کانگریس پارٹی نے دلتوں کی بہبود کے لیے اس دیش میں ریزرویشن دینے کا پہلا قدم اٹھایا۔ اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج اس دیش میں بہت سارے لیٹرس ابھر کر آئے ہیں، ہر پارٹی میں آئے ہیں، ریجنل پارٹیز میں آئے ہیں، رولنگ پارٹی میں بھی آئے ہیں اور ان کو سماج میں ایک مان سمان ملا ہے۔ وہی مان سمان جو آپرکاسٹ کے لوگوں کا ہو یا دوسرے لوگوں کا، ہمارے بھارت میں ہو۔

آج ہماری سوسائٹی میں ہمارے آئین کے تحت سب کے ساتھ ایک جیسا سلوک کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج نہ صرف ہم بلکہ جتنی بھی وپکش کی پارٹیاں ہیں، یہ مانگ کر رہے ہیں کہ کس طرح سے دلتوں کے خلاف لگاتار... آج میں مانٹارٹیز کا مدعا نہیں لانا چاہتا ہوں کیوں کہ میں مانٹارٹیز پر پرسوں بول چکا ہوں۔ دلتوں کے ساتھ جو سلوک ہو رہا ہے دیش کے مختلف حصوں میں، دیش کے الگ الگ حصوں میں، گجرات لیٹیسٹ اس کی مثال تھی اور اس پر گئی۔ رودھ صبح سے ہی چل رہا تھا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ بزنس ایڈوائزری کمیٹی میں سبھی ورودھی پارٹیوں نے، جتنے بھی مخالف پارٹی کے ہمارے ساتھی ہیں، سٹہ دھاری پارٹی کو چھوڑ کر، یہ مانگ کی تھی کہ جو ہمارے دلت بھائی ہیں پورے دیش میں اور گجرات میں، ان کے بارے میں چرچہ ہونی چاہئے۔ آپ اس میں موجود تھے اور ہم چینر کا دھنیواد کرتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے کل ٹسکشن کرنے کے لئے مان لیا۔

سر، اس بیچ آدھے گھنٹے میں ایک ایسی خبر آئی، جسے کوئی برداشت نہیں کر سکتا۔ ہمارے، سوشلری مایاوتی جی سے پولیٹکل مدیہید ہو سکتے ہیں، لیکن

عورتوں کے بارے میں اور دلت عورتوں کے بارے میں اس طرح کے شبہ کوئی پارٹی، سیاسی پارٹی اور پداہیکاری کہے، وہ رولنگ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے اسٹیٹ کے اپ-ادھیکش ہیں، ان کا ایک اسٹیٹمنٹ آیا ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Shame. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, it is on record here. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen. ... (Interruptions)... Let me understand what it is, please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, एक ऐसा आपत्तिजनक स्टेटमेंट आया है, मैं उसके शब्द नहीं... उनके कैरेक्टर पर अगर कोई, वह चाहे किसी पार्टी का हो, वह चाहे बीजेपी का हो, कांग्रेस का हो, अपोजिशन का हो, लेकिन एक महिला के कैरेक्टर के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे, वे एक एम0पी0 भी हैं, वे तीन-चार बार चीफ मिनिस्टर रही हैं, उनके खिलाफ अगर इस तरह का स्टेटमेंट दिया जाए, तो वह इंसान की, पार्टी की, मानसिकता बताता है कि मानसिकता कहाँ जा रही है और इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक स्टेटमेंट है। माननीय लीडर ऑफ द हाउस बैठे हुए हैं। यहाँ मैं उनसे चाहूँगा कि ऐसे इंसान को, ऐसे व्यक्ति को, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि बीजेपी का उसमें कसूर है, लेकिन ऐसी मानसिकता रखने वाले को मेरे ख्याल में किसी भी पार्टी में, किसी पद पर रखने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह मेरा निवेदन है ... (व्यवधान)... और उनके खिलाफ केस दर्ज करना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، ایک ایسا آپتی جنک اسٹیٹمنٹ آیا ہے، میں اس کے شبہ نہیں۔۔۔ ان کے کیریکٹر پر اگر کوئی، وہ چاہے کسی پارٹی کا ہو، وہ چاہے بی جے پی کا ہو، کانگریس کا ہو، ایوزیشن کا ہو، لیکن ایک عورت کے کیریکٹر کے بارے میں اسٹیٹمنٹ دے، وہ ایک ایم۔پی۔ بھی ہیں، دلت بھی ہیں، وہ تین-چار بار چیف منسٹر رہی ہیں، ان کے خلاف اگر اس طرح کا اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا جائے، تو وہ انسان کی پارٹی کی مانسکتا بتاتا ہے کہ مانسکتا کہاں جا رہی ہے اور اس کو برداشت نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ بہت ہی آپتی جنک اسٹیٹمنٹ ہے۔ مائنے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ یہاں میں ان سے چاہوں گا کہ ایسے انسان کو، ایسے شخص کو، میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ بی۔جے۔پی۔ کا اس میں قصور ہے، لیکن ایسی مانسکتا رکھنے والے کو میرے خیال میں کسی بھی پارٹی میں، کسی پد پر رکھنے کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ یہ میرا نویدن ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔ اور ان کے خلاف کیس درج کرنا چاہئے۔ (مداخلت)۔

(ختم شد)

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति जी, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने जो बात उठाई है, ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह की अगर कोई भी स्टेटमेंट या बात है, ...(व्यवधान)... तो हम सबसे पहले उसकी कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... एक बार हमारे राजनैतिक मतभेद, राजनैतिक विरोध हो सकते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन बहन मायावती जी के प्रति हमारा सम्मान ...(व्यवधान)... उनके प्रति हमारा ...(व्यवधान)... पूरी मजबूती के साथ है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें उनका अपमान करने की किसी भी तरह की कोई भी गुंजाइश नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस व्यक्ति ने ऐसा बयान दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... उसको हम पार्टी से अलग करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम पता लगाएंगे कि किसने इस तरह का बयान दिया है तथा हम उस पर कार्रवाई करेंगे।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): It is a matter of shame. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House should condemn and pass a resolution against this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this kind of comment about any woman leader or any woman is unacceptable, especially from a party which talks so much about women, and how this nation worships and respects women. But, it is very shameful that a leader of a national party has commented against the one who had been the Chief Minister and she is an MP today; it is shameful that she has been commented upon like this. Where is the dignity? If it is done to her, you can imagine how the women of this country are being treated. It is deplorable. Some action has to be taken against this person. ...*(Interruptions)*... Definitely, this House has to pass a resolution against this. We can't accept this. Any woman who comes in public life has to face this.

Hence, it has to be condemned. It is against women. It could be used as a weapon against every woman who is in public life. Making derogatory comments, personal comments about women, has to be stopped. We have to stand together to stop this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it has happened, it is serious.

...*(Interruptions)*...

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे इस विषय की जानकारी नहीं थी, मुझे अभी नक़वी साहब ने बतलाया और आज़ाद साहब ने इसको रेज़ किया है। यह बहुत ही निंदनीय और खेद का विषय है कि कोई राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता एक महिला और एक प्रमुख महिला नेत्री के संबंध में इस प्रकार की शब्दावली का प्रयोग करे। मुझे इस बात का निजी तौर पर भी खेद है कि किसी ने ऐसी शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया है। हर सदस्य की और विशेष रूप से महिला सदस्यों की प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहे, हम सबका यह प्रयास रहना चाहिए। क्योंकि मुझे अभी-अभी पता चला है, मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे संगठन का ऐसे किसी विषय के साथ संबंध नहीं हो सकता है। अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने यह कहा है और मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन कह रहे हैं, तो कहा

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से जो भी इस काम को देखते हैं, मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाऊंगा, ताकि हम लोग भी उस संबंध में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई कर पाएं। मैं एक बार फिर खेद व्यक्त करता हूँ कि बहन मायावती जी के प्रति ऐसी शब्दावली का प्रयोग हुआ। हम सब आपकी प्रतिष्ठा के साथ अपने आपको जोड़ना चाहेंगे।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस से यह कहना है कि यह किसी कार्यकर्ता ने नहीं कहा और मैं यह क्लीयर कर दूँ कि उनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। उनकी पार्टी के एक वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष ने यह बात कही है। वे आपके प्रदेश उपाध्यक्ष हैं, उन्होंने इस तरह की शब्दावली का इस्तेमाल किया है। जिन्होंने एक्चुअली इस शब्दावली का इस्तेमाल किया है, उनके खिलाफ SC/ST Act के तहत आज ही कार्रवाई करके गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए। अगर उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं करवाते हैं, अगर इस बात को लेकर पूरे देश में कोई आंदोलन होता है, तो इसके लिए BSP जिम्मेदार नहीं होगी, आपकी पार्टी जिम्मेदार होगी। पूरे देश में आपको repercussions झेलने पड़ सकते हैं।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I read the speech. It is nonsense. I think no human being, with some dignity, will approve all these things. Sir, I listened to the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House. The House must condemn it. There must be a unanimous resolution brought by the Chair. I request you to bring a unanimous resolution and we will show to the country that Parliament will not tolerate it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): We strongly condemn this statement and the accused must be dealt with in accordance with the law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is one in condemning this sort of a statement.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, मायावती जी के सम्बंध में हमें जो सुनने को मिला है, यह काफी दुःखदायक घटना है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि मायावती जी 4 बार मुख्य मंत्री रह चुकी हैं और अभी एक प्रमुख दल की एम0पी0 भी हैं। इनके बारे में इस तरह की नीची सोच की बात करना काफी दुःखदायक है। हमें भी इस बात का बहुत दुःख है कि इस तरह की दुःखदायी बात कैसे कही जा सकती है। वास्तव में इतने बड़े पद की एक महिला, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी की हो, यह really बहुत दुःखदायी बात है और हम सभी इसे condemn करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House, without any exception, is one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, please allow us, the women Members, to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not disallow you. You never asked me.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Let all of us speak here, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? I never disallowed anybody.
You did not ask me.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): I asked you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak?

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you. I never disallowed anybody.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, यह बहन मायावती की बात नहीं है, यह सभी औरतों की बात है। ये संस्कृति की बात करते हैं, लेकिन औरतों को इस तरह से ज़लील करते हैं। इनकी हिंदू संस्कृति कहाँ है, जो औरतों को इस तरह से बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रही है? ये हर बार कह देते हैं कि हाँ, हमारे आदमियों ने ऐसा बोला, इसमें पार्टी का कोई हाथ नहीं है। ये बड़ी-बड़ी बातें बोलते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे लोगों को जेल भेजा जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a blanket abuse; it is for an individual, if it has been done. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है, जब हमें मालूम पड़ा कि जो यू.पी. की 4 बार मुख्य मंत्री रहीं और हमारी बात ही सीनियर नेत्री, न केवल दलित बल्कि अपने आप में वे एक नेत्री हैं, उनके बारे में कोई जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति, जिसे पार्टी द्वारा एक ऐसा पद दिया गया है, तो वह जिम्मेदार होना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर ऐसा व्यक्ति एक जिम्मेदार पद पर होते हुए इस तरह की टिप्पणी करे तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इसके लिए उनके खिलाफ Atrocities Act के तहत तुरंत कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ यह इस पार्टी की मानसिकता को भी दर्शाता है कि इनकी सोच महिलाओं व दलितों के प्रति क्या है? सर, यह सारा देश देख रहा है, इसलिए हम सब को इस बात को पूरी तरह से condemn करना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): इस बात से सारे लोग दुखी हैं, लेकिन इसका राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Wait, she is speaking.

श्रीमती झरना दास वैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, मायावती जी एम0पी0 हैं और 4 बार मुख्य मंत्री रही हैं। सर, औरतों के बारे में बहुत कुछ बोला जाता है। बी0जे0पी0 ने चुनाव में औरतों के बारे में बहुत कुछ बोला, लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि उन्हें कोई सम्मान नहीं मिल रहा है। दलित हो या और कोई भी हो, उनको कोई सम्मान नहीं देता है। हम लोग भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं, इंडियन हैं, फिर एक औरत

[श्रीमती झरना दास वैद्य]

के बारे में ऐसा कैसे कह सकते हैं? एक महिला के बारे में ऐसा कैसे बोल सकते हैं? वे लोग जानते हैं। वह व्यक्ति उनकी पार्टी का उपाध्यक्ष है। क्या वे लोग जानते नहीं हैं? हम लोगों ने यह मुद्दा पार्लियामेंट हाउस में उठाया है, अब इससे आगे की कार्यवाही उनको करनी चाहिए और अभी करनी चाहिए।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, आज एक बार फिर ऐसा हादसा हो गया। हमने इस देश की बुनियाद को सम समाज के निर्माण के लिए कायम किया है। इस देश में हम भी पैदा हुए हैं और संविधान ने भी इस बात को पहचाना है। महिला बनकर हम कोई भिंखमगे नहीं हो गए हैं कि इनकी बदौलत और इनके टुकड़ों पर जी रहे हैं? खबरदार, जो इस देश की किसी महिला पर अँगुली उठाई और ज़बान चलाई। सब खबरदार। सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अगर देश के खिलाफ कुछ होगा, तो क्या होगा!?

हम जहाँ जन्म लेते हैं, उसको मातृभूमि कहते हैं। हम जिस ज़बान में बोलते हैं, उसको मातृभाषा कहते हैं। हर औरत इस देश का जन्मस्थान और जन्मभूमि है। सर, अगर देश के खिलाफ कुछ कहेंगे, ट्रीजन करेंगे तो सूली पर चढ़ा देते हैं, मगर यह आदमी कौन से अधिकार से बोल रहा है? Has he been authorized, as Vice-President of the BJP? He speaks with authority! He is an uncivilized man. What should I call him? He is below contempt. That uncivilized man thinks we have left our homes to come here as public entertainment for these fellows. This is not for the first time that the BJP has done this. Somebody will decide that we have to produce children and there is no other work. Somebody will decide what else we have to do. And, a man speaks in such a derogatory language on a day when both the Houses of Parliament are seized with the issue of upholding the dignity of Dalits. Are we here only to pay a lip service? Are we here to pretend and say, 'Oh! We are sorry.' And, tomorrow, you go out. This has to be made an example of. This House will have to pass resolution unanimously and, as per law, that man has to be arrested. And, we will represent this to the Election Commission that such people should be debarred from the public life. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. The whole House is one. We have to only ensure that stringent action is taken.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I just want one minute to make two points.

One is, I share my sentiments with everyone. But, this is not only a woman's issue; this is a man's issue. The problem is with men making such statements. So, I would humbly request, through you -- since ladies and gentlemen from the opposition included -- that it would be in good spirit if some woman Member or a male Member from the Treasury Benches stand up, besides the hon. Leader of the House, and condemn what was said. That will send out a good message.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already done.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It will be in a good spirit ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Second is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House has already condemned it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: In good spirit, we have to thank technology. Thanks to the technology today that we could bring this issue here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, for the first time, I was personally embarrassed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*... When this message came, I did not have the guts to go to Behan ji ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to understand this ...*(Interruptions)*... I could only go up to Satish ji ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मुझे लगता है कि यह एक बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस मुद्दे पर पूरे सदन की जो भावना है, उससे हमने अपने आपको सम्बद्ध किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हाउस में लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने उसको पूरी तरह से condemn किया है और खेद व्यक्त किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे लगता है कि यह इश्यू क्लोज़ होता है। इसके बाद भी सभी दलों की जो भावना है, हम उससे अपने आपको संबद्ध करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, the Leader of the House has condemned it in unequivocal terms. The whole House condemned it. The Leader of the Opposition has raised this first, representatives of every party joined and everyone stands as one in condemning this most abusive and vindictive language against an hon. Member of this House who is a woman Member, former Chief Minister and a senior leader whom we all respect. Now, what is the action? What is needed is a stringent action, as per law, against the person who has committed this unforgivable crime. That is all what the House is expecting. I hope the Government will ensure, as per law, and take whatever action possible.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the issue is simple. The Leader of the House should speak to the State Government also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir, he should assure the House that most stringent action will be taken against the person who has made such remarks against Mayawatiji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, as per the law. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Yes, Sir, as per the law. Action should be taken as per the relevant women's Act and as per the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. I would appeal to the Members of the Samajwadi Party also that they should act accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say something? Okay.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पूरे सदन को यह मालूम है कि बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के देहांत के बाद मान्यवर कांशीराम जी ने उनके इस मूवमेंट को आगे बढ़ाया, अपने जीते जी काफी हद तक उसको आगे बढ़ाया। उन्होंने यह फैसला लिया कि यह जो बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर का मूवमेंट है, यदि हमें इसको आगे बढ़ाना है, तो बहुत कुछ त्याग करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए उन्होंने यह फैसला लिया कि मुझे जीते जी अपने रिश्ते-नातों को, घर-परिवार को दूर रखना है, कोई गृहस्थी नहीं बनानी है। उन्होंने अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी लगाई। मान्यवर कांशीराम जी ने जीते जी मुझे अपना उत्तराधिकारी घोषित किया। मान्यवर कांशीराम जी के जीवन संघर्ष से प्रेरणा लेकर, बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के जीवन संघर्ष से प्रेरणा लेकर मैंने अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी इस देश के दबे-कुचले लोगों के लिए समर्पित की है। मैंने यह फैसला लिया कि मुझे न कोई शादी करनी है, न कोई परिवार बनाना है, बल्कि पूरे देश के अन्दर जो दबे-कुचले लोग हैं, वे मेरा अपना परिवार हैं। ये मेरा बहुत बड़ा परिवार है, जो मुझे आदर से "बहन" के नाम से सम्मानित करते हैं। ये हाउस के अन्दर भी मेरा नाम कम लेते हैं, ज्यादातर "बहन जी" कह कर मुझे सम्मानित करते हैं। मैंने अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी दबे-कुचले लोगों के लिए लगाई। मैं एक-ध्यान होकर इनके लिए लगी रहती हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि मान्यवर कांशीराम जी ने जब इस मूवमेंट को शुरू किया और उन्होंने पार्टी बनाई, तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यदि हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है, तो "एक वोट और एक नोट"। यदि हमारे दबे-कुचले लोग अपनी पार्टी को वोट के साथ-साथ पैसा देंगे, तो हमें बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा। मान्यवर कांशीराम जी के दिशा-निर्देशानुसार पूरे देश के अन्दर हमारी पार्टी बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से पैसा नहीं लेती है, बल्कि जो दबे-कुचले लोग हैं, उनसे पैसा लेकर वह इस मूवमेंट को आगे चला रही है और यह मूवमेंट आगे फल-फूल रहा है, लेकिन जो पूंजीवादी लोग हैं, जो धन्ना सेठ लोग हैं, जो पूंजीवादी मानसिकता के लोग हैं, उनको यह सब अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है। खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश, जो आबादी के हिसाब से देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग पार्टी का संगठन वहां भी चला रहे हैं। पूरे देश के अन्दर वे आर्थिक मदद देते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि जब 15 जनवरी को मेरा जन्म दिन होता है, तो पूरे देश के अन्दर बहुजन समाज पार्टी के लोग इसे "आर्थिक सहयोग दिवस" के रूप में मनाते हैं। मैंने अपने लोगों से कहा कि मुझे सोना-चाँदी मत दो, मुझे गहने मत दो, मुझे कीमती गिफ्ट मत दो, अगर आपको कुछ भी देना हो, तो आप पार्टी को आर्थिक सहयोग दो। वे "आर्थिक सहयोग दिवस" के रूप में मेरा जन्म दिन मनाते हैं। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के लिए कुछ समय बचा है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर थोड़ा-थोड़ा धन इकट्ठा करके वे पार्टी को देते हैं, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जो वहां पर सत्ता के सपने देख रही है, उसको यह सब अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है। इसलिए आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जो उपाध्यक्ष हैं, उन्होंने जिस तरीके की भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है, क्योंकि उन्होंने बहुत ही अपशब्द वाली भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है और चूंकि सब मुझे अपनी बहन समझते हैं और बहन के सामने वह लफ्ज़ नहीं बोलना चाहिए, इसलिए उसे मुझे कोई भी नहीं दिखा रहा था। मैं अपने उन सभी भाइयों का आदर और सम्मान करती हूँ, मैं उनकी कद्र करती हूँ, जो हाउस के अंदर है। मैं समझ गई कि उन्होंने ऐसी भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है, जिसको मेरे भाई मेरे संज्ञान में नहीं लाना

चाहते, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस भाषा का उन्होंने मेरे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया, तो नेता सदन ने व्यक्तिगत तौर पर और पार्टी के तौर पर भी जो उसकी निन्दा की है, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। सभी दलों के नेताओं ने, प्रतिपक्ष के नेता और हमारी बहनों ने भी इसको कंडेम किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are condemning.

सुश्री मायावती: आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। सबने इसको कंडेम किया है, मैं उन सबके प्रति आभार प्रकट करती हूँ, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा यही कहना है कि एक दलित वर्ग की बेटी, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की चार-चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रही है, मैं सिर्फ राज्य सभा में चुनकर नहीं आई हूँ, मैं केवल यहां नॉमिनेट होकर नहीं आई हूँ, मैं कई बार मैं लोक सभा की मेम्बर भी रह चुकी हूँ। मैं लोक सभा में भी रही हूँ और राज्य सभा में भी कई बार इलेक्ट होकर आई हूँ। चार बार मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री रही हूँ और जब से मैं राजनीति में आई हूँ, सभी दलों के नेता लोग इधर बैठे हुए हैं, कोई भी यह बता दे कि आज तक मैंने अपने भाषण में, चाहे विपक्ष के लोग हों या सत्ता पक्ष के लोग हों, चाहे कोई छोटा नेता हो या बड़ा नेता हो, मैंने कभी किसी के लिए कोई अपशब्द नहीं बोला है। लड़ाई विचारों की होती है। विचारधारा को लेकर तो हमेशा मैं तीखा प्रहार करती हूँ, जो वीकर सेक्शन के हित में है और वह करना भी चाहिए, लेकिन मैंने किसी के भी न तो कैरेक्टर के ऊपर कुछ कहा है और न ही व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कुछ कहा है। मैंने कभी किसी के ऊपर हमला नहीं बोला है, कभी किसी नेता के लिए अपशब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं किया है। पूरा हाउस और पूरा देश इस बात से अवगत है। मुझे बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि बहन जी, आपके बारे में यह-यह भाषा बोली गई है, आपको भी बोलना चाहिए, लेकिन मैंने बोला, नहीं, यह मेरा कैरेक्टर नहीं है। जो लोग इस किस्म की भाषा बोल रहे हैं, माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको बताना चाह रही हूँ, बीजेपी के उपाध्यक्ष ने जिस भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है, वह उसने मुझे नहीं बोला है। उसने अपनी बहन के बारे में बोला, अपनी बेटी के बारे में बोला है, उसने मुझे नहीं बोला है। चूंकि पूरा समाज मुझे अपनी बहन समझता है और मैं बताना चाहती हूँ, जिसने भी यह बोला है, जिसे लोग मुझे नहीं बता रहे हैं, उसने वह अपनी बेटी के बारे में बोला है, अपनी बहन के बारे में बोला है। उसने जिस शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है, उसके लिए मेरे ख्याल में पूरा देश और खास तौर पर दलित वर्ग के लोग बीजेपी को कभी माफ नहीं करेंगे। बीजेपी के उपाध्यक्ष को यह तो सोचना चाहिए था कि एक तरफ गुजरात में आग लगी हुई है, अभी वहां पर मामला ठंडा भी नहीं हुआ है, दलित वर्ग के लोग इतने दुखी हैं, गुजरात के अंदर किस तरीके से उनका उत्पीड़न किया गया! इतना ही नहीं, मुझे तो लग रहा था, जब केन्द्र में ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, जब बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी थी, जब इस सरकार के एक मंत्री ने दलितों को जानवरों की संज्ञा तक दे दी थी, उनको * तक कह दिया था, लेकिन इस सरकार ने उस मंत्री को नहीं हटाया ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह मंत्री आज भी बना हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, we are having a discussion on that.

...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

सुश्री मायावती: मैं समझती हूँ कि यदि भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उनकी सरकार को यह कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bahenji, tommorrow, we have a discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: यदि आप लोगों को आगे बढ़ना है, आप लोगों को दलितों के मान-सम्मान का ध्यान रखना है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are discussing that tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं समझती हूँ कि आपको इस किस्म के लोगों के ऊपर लगाम लगानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: बीजेपी के उपाध्यक्ष ने जो इस किस्म की भाषा बोली है, उसने मुझे नहीं बोला है, उसने अपनी बेटी को बोला है, अपनी मां को बोला है, अपनी बहन को बोला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इस पर चर्चा होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहन जी ने जो बात कही है, हम सबकी भावना उनके साथ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इस पर राजनीति करने से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कुमारी जी, ठीक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जिससे यह हल्का पड़ रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बात कमजोर हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं समझती हूँ कि पूरा हाउस मेरी इस बात से जरूर सहमत होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इस मुद्दे को लेकर पूरे देश में बवाल मचता है, तो बीएसपी उसके लिए जिम्मेवार नहीं होगी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी जिम्मेवार होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, we will discuss this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं चाहूंगी, जैसा कि हाउस के सभी माननीय नेताओं ने निन्दा प्रस्ताव की बात कही है, मेरे ख्याल से उसको accept करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, we are discussing dalit issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... अभी ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Yes, everybody has condemned. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: यह ठीक नहीं है। आज उन्होंने बोला है, हमारी और बहन-बेटियां हैं, कल वे उनके बारे में बोलेंगे। यहां दलित का सवाल नहीं है। मैं पार्टी की नेशनल प्रेजिडेंट हूँ। मैं कई बार लोक सभा की सदस्य चुनकर आई हूँ, राज्य सभा की सदस्य रही हूँ। दलित के साथ मैं एक महिला भी हूँ। उन्होंने आज मेरे बारे में बोला है, कल को जो अपर कास्ट की महिलाएं हैं, बैकवर्ड क्लास की महिलाएं

हैं या समाज में माइनॉरिटीज की महिलाएं हैं, उनके बारे में भी वे इस किस्म की भाषा का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, क्या यह बरदाश्त करने लायक हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझती हूँ कि केवल खेद प्रकट करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: भारतीय जनता पार्टी और नेता सदन को मेरा यह कहना है कि आज आपको माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ बैठना चाहिए, आपकी पार्टी के जो राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष है, उसके साथ बैठना चाहिए और उस व्यक्ति को पार्टी से निकालना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumariji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: उसके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए, नहीं तो अगर लोग सड़कों पर उतर आएंगे, तो फिर मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकती या कुछ नहीं कर सकती, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति जी, इस भावना से सभी लोग सहमत हैं, जो बहन मायावती जी ने भी कहा, उससे भी हम सब सहमत हैं। ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने खेद भी व्यक्त किया है और कहा भी है कि जो कुछ उपयुक्त होगा, कार्रवाई करेंगे। जहां तक निंदा प्रस्ताव का प्रश्न है, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के इतने सदस्य हैं, और भी पार्टियों के अपने सदस्य हैं, अगर वे कहीं कुछ कहते हैं तो पार्टियां कार्रवाई करती हैं। इस सदन में प्रदेश के किसी एक पदाधिकारी के खिलाफ निंदा प्रस्ताव नहीं होता। हम उससे बिल्कुल असहमत हैं, हम निंदा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर यह कोई परंपरा बनती है, तो फिर आगे आपको समस्या होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, सदन का मत है कि निंदा प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from Lok Sabha. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: निंदा प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिए, उपसभापति महोदय। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Message from Lok Sabha. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let it be over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let it be over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015 at its sitting held on the 11th May, 2016, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th July, 2016:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at *page* 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-sixth", the word "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at *page* 1, line 3, for the figure. "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*."

...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, क्या यह रिजॉल्यूशन पास हो गया? ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, condemning that, whether a resolution has been passed unanimously by the House! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From the Chair, I have already announced that the House unanimously condemns it. That I have already said. ...(Interruptions)... I have already said from the Chair that the House unanimously condemns it. That is already on record, and that is without any exception. That is what I said. I think, that is okay. That's okay. Now, announcement by the Chair.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 20th of July, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016 - to replace an Ordinance.	Three hours (To be discussed together)
(b) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016 - to replace an Ordinance.	
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	One hour

Business	Time Allotted
(b) The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	One hour
(c) The High Courts (Alteration of Names) Bill, 2016.	One hour
3. Further consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Four hours (To be discussed together)
4. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha and after it is reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	
5. Consideration of the Resolution seeking approval of the recommendations contained in Paras 5,6,9,11, 12,13,14,15,16,17,18 and 19 of the First Report of Railway Convention Committee (2014) appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues and other ancillary matters, which was presented to both the Houses of Parliament on 22nd December, 2015.	One hour

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016 – Contd. *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we will take up the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016 ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; Compensatory Afforestation Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, you call the next Member because this Bill is already moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, how can I? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Further discussion continued from the 19th July, 2016.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: If he is not ready, you can call the next speaker.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then I call Shri Bhupender Yadav.
...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhupender Yadav, you can speak. I have no problem.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा यह वनरोपण निधि विधेयक लाया गया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विधेयक इस क्षेत्र में एक लंबे समय से ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे देश का जो फॉरेस्ट एरिया था, उस फॉरेस्ट एरिया में लगातार एक प्रकार से गिरावट आ रही है। उसको बचाने के लिए, उस फॉरेस्ट एरिया में आर्थिक और औद्योगिक विकास के कारण जो लगातार डिग्रेडेशन हो रहा था, उसको कम्पेंसेट करने के लिए हम लोग इस बिल को लेकर आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सच है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की एक litigation के माध्यम से 2002 में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you said you cannot speak. ...(Interruptions)... I can hear you.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is a very important Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you speak; I can hear. The Chair can hear. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I can hear; you may speak.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can't hear. ...(Interruptions)... I can't hear, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, let me ask him to speak. ...(Interruptions)...
Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I can hear you; you may speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can't hear. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not speaking, then why not let him speak?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Because, Sir, I am the first speaker. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak then. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can't. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, if you are not speaking, I will have to allow him to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can't hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. The Chair can hear. The speech will be recorded. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the House has to be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means the slogan-shouters decide the agenda. How can you do that? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can those who shout slogans decide the agenda? ...*(Interruptions)*... I would urge Mr. Jairam Ramesh to speak. I can hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, how can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will have to call Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why not I call Shri Bhupender Yadav then? If you don't speak, I will have to call him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am the first speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One of you tell me what you want me to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me what you want me to do. What should be done? ...*(Interruptions)*... क्या नहीं चलेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या नहीं चलेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको क्या कहना है, बताइए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Digvijaya Singhji, tell me what I should do. Let them go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hear the point of order by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Rule 255 - 'Withdrawal of Member'. "The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting." ...*(Interruptions)*...

सर, इतने मेम्बर्स जो हैं, अगर ये देश के विकास से जुड़े हुए मामले को रोक रहे हैं, तो इस पर आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सभी संरक्षण चाहते हैं कि देश के विकास से जुड़े हुए मामलों पर डिस्कशन हो, डिबेट हो और डिजीजन हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। अब जो "दलित विरोधी यह सरकार नहीं चलेगी" बात कर रहे हैं, तो यह जो बिल है, जो सबसे ज्यादा दलितों के हित में है, आदिवासियों के हित का है, देश के गरीबों के हित का है, उसको आप रोक रहे हैं। सर, इसमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am in agreement with you that the Government is ready for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you go back and start a discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is not for shouting slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back and start the discussion right now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, go back to your seats and start the discussion right now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 21st July, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past three of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 21st July, 2016.*