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Wednesday

30 November, 2016

9 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-8)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016 – *Laid on the Table*
(pages 8-9)

Reports of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

Statement by Minister —

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two
Hundred and Twenty sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture – *Laid on the
Table* (page 9)

Re. Demand for making Obituary References to the army officers and soldiers killed
in the terrorist attack in Nagrota and persons killed due to demonetization
(pages 9-14 and 303-309)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 15-46)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 46-302)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 30th November, 2016/9th Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ... (व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ... (व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب ... (مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you after Papers are laid on the Table. ... (Interruptions)... The LoP can speak after the Papers are laid on the Table. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, नगरोटा में जो फौजी जवान शहीद हो गए हैं, उनको सबसे पहले श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... जो इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई है, ... (व्यवधान) ... उनको सबसे पहले श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، نگروتا میں جو فوجی جوان شہید ہو گئے ہیں، ان کو سب سے پہلے شردھانجلی دینی چاہئے ... (مداخلت) ... جو اتنی بڑی گھٹنا ہوئی ہے ... (مداخلت) ... ان کو سب سے پہلے شردھانجلی دینی چاہئے ... (مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me ask them to lay the Papers first. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: और उसके बाद जो सरकार की गलत पॉलिसी की वजह से 82 लोग मरे हैं, उनको श्रद्धांजलि दी जानी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اور اس کے بعد جو سرکار کی غلط پالیسی کی وجہ سے 82 لوگ مرے ہیں، ان کو شردھانجلی دی جانی چاہئے ... (مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the laying of Papers. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, सबसे पहले तो श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए, जो फौजी ऑफिसर नगरोटा, जम्मू में शहीद हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، سب سے پہلے تو شردھانجلی دینی چاہئے، جو فوجی آفیسر نگروتا، جموں میں شہید ہوئے ہیں ... (مداخلت)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MoU (2016-17) between GOI and NSIC Ltd.

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पारथीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं 2016-17 के वर्ष के लिए, भारत सरकार (सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड (एन.एस.आई.सी.) के बीच संपन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5475/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1035 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2016, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1036 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2016, publishing the Employees' Pension (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1065 (E), dated the 11th November, 2016, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 5605/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5607/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5608/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5609/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5606/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Companies, Councils and Institutions and related papers

III. MoUs (2016-17) between the GoI and various corporations.

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 872 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016, publishing the Coffee Board (Cadre and Recruitment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5478/16/16]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. S.O. 2895 (E), dated the 8th September, 2016 amending Notification No. S.O. 1371 (E), dated the 19th September, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5490/16/16]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5610/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Leather Exports (CLE), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5483/16/16]

(ii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5482/16/16]

(iii) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5481/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5480/16/16]

(v) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India, (Pharmexcil), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5479/16/16]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5487/16/16]

- (vii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5489/16/16]
- (viii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the CAPEXIL (formerly Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2015 -16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5488/16/16]
- III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry), and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5486/16/16]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and the PEC Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5484/16/16]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and the MMTC Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5485/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar 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:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar, for the year 2014-2015.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Mahavihara.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5492/16/16]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:-
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (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. 5525/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies and related papers

II. MoUs (2016-17) between the GoI and MECON Ltd. and between the GoI and NDMC Ltd.

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Limited, (KIOCL), Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5501/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), [Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)], Visakhapatnam, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Nigam.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5502/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the MECON Ltd. Ranchi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5506/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the NMDC Ltd., Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5507/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5616/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, along with that its subsidiary, the Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5617/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and MECON Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5510/16/16]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and NMDC Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5508/16/16]

MoUs (2016-17) between the GoI and various companies

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the BHEL Electrical Machines Limited (BHEL EML) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5721/16/16]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited, (REIL), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5353/16/16]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5352/16/16]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5529/16/16]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Andrew Yule Co. Ltd. (AYCL), for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5528/16/16]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Taxation Laws (Second 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 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.

RE. DEMAND FOR MAKING OBITUARY REFERENCES TO THE ARMY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE TERRORIST ATTACK IN NAGROTA AND PERSONS KILLED DUE TO DEMONETIZATION

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, सारी कार्यवाही रोक करके सबसे पहले श्रद्धांजलि होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ساری کاروائی روک کر کے سب سے پہلے شردھانجلی ہونی چاہئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मेरा रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, उनका इसी विषय के ऊपर रूल 267 का नोटिस है।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे सात जवान शहीद हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और नोटबंदी के कारण करीब 90 लोग मर गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। यह क्या चल रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम चाहते हैं कि आप सरकार को कहें कि वह क्लेरिफिकेशन दे, क्योंकि सरकार बिल्कुल गंभीर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, मैंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है, ताकि यह सदन, यह सभा एक शोक-प्रस्ताव ले, क्योंकि जबसे पाकिस्तान पर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई है, उसके बाद पिछले दिनों में आर्मी पर्सनेल शहीद हुए हैं, कल भी सात आर्मी जवान शहीद हुए हैं और डिमॉनेआइजेशन के बाद से 82 आदमी कतार में शहीद हो गए हैं। इन सबके लिए इस सदन में एक शोक प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सबसे अपील करता हूँ कि यह शोक प्रस्ताव पारित किया जाए, क्योंकि हमारे जवान शहीद हो रहे हैं, हमारे citizens कतार में मर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शोक प्रस्ताव पास किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... But it has not been admitted. ...**(Interruptions)**... Anyhow, notice under Rule 267 is not permitted. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your point? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, दो मेजर लेवल के ऑफिसर्स, वे फौज के सीनियर ऑफिसर्स होते हैं, उनके समेत हमारे 7 फौजी और सीनियर ऑफिसर्स शहीद हुए और हम उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं! सर, यह तो बहुत गम्भीर बात है। इसी वजह से, जैसा सुखेन्दु जी ने बताया कि 82 लोग, जिनमें बुजुर्ग, औरतें, मर्द, बच्चे शामिल हैं, जो इस सरकार की गलत नीतियों की वजह से और जो बगैर तैयार के इन्होंने यह demonetization announce किया, उसमें 82 लोग मर गए, उनको भी श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، دو میجر لیول کے آفیسرز، وہ فوج کے سینئر آفیسرز ہوتے ہیں، ان سمیت ہمارے 7 فوجی اور سینئر آفیسرز شہید ہوئے اور ہم ان کو شردانجلی اربت کرنے کے لیے تیار نہیں ہیں! سر، یہ تو بہت گمبھیر بات ہے۔ اسی طرح سے، جیسا سکھیندو جی نے بتایا کہ 82 لوگ، جن میں بزرگ، عورتیں، مرد، بچے شامل ہیں، جو اس سرکار کی غلط نیتوں کی وجہ سے اور جو بغیر تیاری کے انہوں نے یہ demonetization announce کیا، اس میں 82 لوگ مر گئے، ان کو بھی شردھانجلی دینی چاہیے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can discuss that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: उनको श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए। श्रद्धांजलि क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए?
...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ان کو شردھانجلی دینی چاہیے۔ شردھانجلی کیوں نہیں ہونی
چاہیے؟ ...*(مداخلت)*۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise that during the discussion.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, इनको श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, if it is so that 82 citizens died, you can
raise it during the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mayawatiji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा यह कहना है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट,
...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय
उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि जब से surgical strike हुई है, तब से लेकर अब
तक हमारे काफी जवान शहीद हो गए हैं। अभी recently दो अधिकारियों को मिला कर, 5 और जवान
थे, हमारे 7 जवान शहीद हो गए हैं, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी, सरकार इस मामले में हमें
बिल्कुल भी संवेदनशील नज़र नहीं आ रही है। इतना ही नहीं, सरकार ने बिना तैयारी के जो नोटबंदी
का decision लिया है, उससे लगभग 90 के आसपास ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप चर्चा शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: उससे 90 के आसपास लोग मर चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम यह चाहते हैं कि
इन दोनों मामलों को लेकर सरकार ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

सुश्री मायावती: इन दोनों मामलों को लेकर सरकार शोक प्रस्ताव लाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप चर्चा शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, ये प्रस्ताव लाएँ, हम उसके पक्षधर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार की ओर से
शोक प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग चर्चा के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं क्या करूँ?
...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, hon. Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति जी, जिन दो विषयों का कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है, उनमें एक करेंसी का विषय है और एक जो सीमा के ऊपर स्थित है, उसका है। करेंसी के विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है और अगर सीमा की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में विपक्ष चर्चा चाहता है, तो सरकार उसके लिए भी तैयार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: शोक प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, there should be obituary reference. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me listen to Sharad Yadavji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से जो पार्लियामेंटरी लीडर हूँ, उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कभी नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ फौज के 7 लोग शहीद हुए। उनमें दो ऑफिसर और 5 सिपाही हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आपने जो नोटबंदी की है, वह देश के लिए की है, तो देश की खातिर 90 लोग, जो लाइन में खड़े थे, जिनमें बूढ़े, बच्चे हैं, उन सब लोगों का इंतकाल हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: शरद जी, आप पहले नोटबंदी की चर्चा अपनी पार्टी में कर लीजिए कि आपकी पार्टी आपके साथ सहमत है या नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: कोई फर्क नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई फर्क नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम नोटबंदी के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो नोटबंदी के बाद बरबादी और तबाही हुई है, हम उसके खिलाफ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मैंने आपके माध्यम से इनसे सवाल किया कि जो शहीद हुए हैं, उनके condolence सबसे पहले होते थे, आपने क्यों नहीं किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: आप चर्चा चाहते हैं, आप चर्चा कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें कहाँ दो राय है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, condolence तो पहले होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, we should have obituary reference. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: आपका हमारी पार्टी के बारे में कहना है, क्या आपके साथ आपके प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कोई आपकी बात मान रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: उपसभापति जी, सुखेन्दु दा ने जो मामला उठाया है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। मैं एक और चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग लाइन में खड़े होने से मरे हैं... महोदय, उन्हें सरकार मुआवज़ा दे। गरीब लोग मरे हैं। हर व्यक्ति को कम से कम 10 लाख रुपए का मुआवज़ा मिलना चाहिए, फिर चाहे वह बुजुर्ग हो, महिला हो, पुरुष हो या बच्चा हो। वे गरीब लोग थे। वे लाइन में खड़े हुए थे। वे अपनी जीवन भर की कमाई को बदलना चाहते थे और उसमें लोग मर गए। तमाम लोग उनमें ऐसे थे, जो बिना पढ़े-लिखे थे और उनके फॉर्म भरवाए गए, लेकिन उनके फॉर्मों में उनका एकाउंट नंबर न डालकर अपना एकाउंट नम्बर डालकर उनका पैसा अपने खाते में जमा करा दिया गया। यह हो रहा है।

महोदय, यहां कल हम लोगों पर रक्षा मंत्री निशाना लगा रहे थे, जब हमने कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सारी चीज़ें ऐसी हैं और ऑबिचुअरी सबसे पहले होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे पहले ऑबिचुअरी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Ram Gopalji, you have made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes; your point is clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, hon. Members, see. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए, सुनिए। Yes; let me come to that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me. ...**(Interruptions)**... You listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए, सुनिए। Hon. Members. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह सरकार शहीदों का अपमान कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आप अपने मैम्बर्स को बैठने के लिए कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सरकार शहीदों का अपमान कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रमोद तिवारी जी, प्लीज़ बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तिवारी जी सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is indiscipline. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, see. ...**(Interruptions)**... रुको, रुको, ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Tiwari, one minute, सुनिए। That is what I am going to say. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए, सुनिए। Please listen to the Chair also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, I have got two notices. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mistryji, there are two 267 notices. One is from Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad regarding shortage of currency notes and the other is from Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy regarding condolences, surgical strike and deaths. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me say. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Both are 267 notices, and from the Treasury Benches, the Leader of the House has said that the Government is ready for

discussion on both. *...(Interruptions)...* So, you tell me, which is needed. *...(Interruptions)...* You tell me, which is needed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it has to be condolences. *...(Interruptions)...* They are so insensitive. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government is absolutely insensitive. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, we also want to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: You have to give us also a chance to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Our version also has to be there. *...(Interruptions)...* Daily, we are coming and going. *...(Interruptions)...* Till now, our Party could not get the opportunity. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to raise issues of situations and inside. *...(Interruptions)...* Every day, these Parties are doing hungama, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* We want to raise many issues of the public. *...(Interruptions)...* What to do? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: You are giving time to three-four leaders only. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: You are not giving us time. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour; Q. No. 151. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* No slogans, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* There is total agreement in the House. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Tribal Advisory Council for development of tribals

*151. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Tribal Advisory Council aimed at welfare and development of tribal people and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details of the salient features and work done in Jharkhand and Gujarat for the tribal people;

(c) the States which are yet to constitute the Statutory Advisory Council and what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being undertaken by Government for the upliftment of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Para 4 of Fifth Schedule to Constitution of India stipulates that Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) be established by concerned State Governments having Scheduled Areas (SAs) and if President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes (STs) but not SAs to advise on such matters pertaining to welfare and advancement of STs in such State as may be referred to them by the Governor.

TAC shall consist of not more than 20 members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be representatives of STs in State Legislative Assembly provided that if number of representatives of STs in State Legislative Assembly is less than number of seats in TAC to be filled by such representatives, remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes.

TAC has been set up by State Governments having SAs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. Though Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal do not have any SAs, TACs have also been set up in these States.

Accordingly, there is no State (which is mandated to establish TAC), which has not constituted TAC.

State Government of Jharkhand has informed that in TAC meetings held on 28.01.2016, 26.04.2016 and 03.11.2016, issues relating to availability of bank loans to STs, scheduling of tribes, amendments to Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 and Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949 were inter-alia discussed. TAC also reviewed various

measures taken by State Government for STs such as tribal sub plan, hostels for STs and scholarship schemes for STs, etc.

State Government of Gujarat has informed that in TAC meeting held on 07.10.2015, issues relating to recruitment of STs in Government jobs, education in tribal areas, safe drinking water, transfer of land owned by STs, construction of roads connecting to tribal areas, electrification of houses in tribal areas, irrigation works in tribal areas, implementation of Panchavats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 and Forest Rights Act, 2006 were *inter-alia* discussed.

(d) For overall development and upliftment of STs, multi-pronged strategy has been adopted by Government which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, preservation of cultural heritage, etc.

Accordingly, State Governments are mandated to earmark funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) component out of their Plan outlay for different activities implemented by different Departments in States.

Various Central Ministries / Departments are also required to earmark certain amount of funds under TSP component out of their plan outlay.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements interventions made by concerned Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments by way of critical gaps filling through Special Central Assistance to TSP and Grants under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India.

Division of assets between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

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

(a) how much time the Ministry will take to divide assets under Schedule X, between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has assessed assets under Schedule X at ₹ 36,835 crores; and

(c) if so, what efforts the Ministry has so far made to divide the assets as early as possible between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per Section 75 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014, the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh or

the State of Telangana, as the case may be, shall in respect of the institutions specified in the Schedule X of this Act, located in that State continue to provide facilities to the people of the other State which shall not, in any respect be less favourable to such people than what is being provided to them before the appointed day, for such a period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two State Governments within a period of one year from the appointed day or, if no agreement is reached within the set period as may be fixed by the Order of the Central Government. Further, in compliance of orders of Supreme Court given in Civil Appeal Nos. 3019-3020 of 2016, Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education V/s Union of India and Others, a committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, comprising of two members from each of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Teiangana has been constituted for arriving at an agreement, in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganisation Act' 2014, in respect of the Assets of the Andhra Pradesh State Council for Higher Education.

Increase in business of air conditioners/air purifiers/water purifiers

†*153. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the business of air conditioners, air purifiers, water purifiers and mosquito repellents is steadily rising due to pollution, if so, the details of the increasing role of such products in the economy during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government is concerned due to the increasing business of the above said sector, if so, the details of policy being adopted to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Sir, information regarding production of air conditioners in respect of units included in sample/frame for all India Index of Industrial Production (MP), base year 2004-05, during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Items - air purifiers, water purifiers and mosquito repellents are not covered for the compilation of IIP and their production data is not centrally maintained.

While there is increase in production of air conditioners, there is no evidence that such increase is due to pollution.

However, the Government accords high priority to conservation of environment. In this regard Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has taken various steps as given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Annual production of Air Conditioner (Packaged) and Air Conditioner (Room) in 268 item/item groups of DIPP

Sl. No.	Product Name	A/c Unit	Annual Production*		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Air Conditioner (Packaged)	Numbers	70,441	71,974	75,505
2.	Air Conditioner (Room)	Numbers	1,947,868	2,578,282	2,721,942

* *Note:* The production figures pertain to only those units which are included in the sample/frame for All-India Index of Industrial Production with base year 2004-05. These figures do not necessarily indicate total production of the item in the country.

Statement-II

Steps taken by Central Pollution Control Board to address the issues of environmental pollution (Water, Air and Soil)

Air Pollution Control Measures

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards envisaging 12 pollutants;
- (ii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iii) Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel, ethanol blends etc.
- (iv) National Air Quality index launched in April, 2015 initially for 14 cities and now extended to 22 cities;
- (v) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 70 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- (vi) Finalized migration to Bharat Stage VI (BS-VI) norms by 1st April, 2020 and draft notification on 19th February, 2016 to this effect.
- (vii) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (viii) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new stringent standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries.

Water Pollution Control Measures

- (i) The Central & State Pollution Control Boards (CPCB and SPCB) are implementing the Water Act, 1974 to restore water quality. CPCB in association with SPCBs/ Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) is regularly monitoring water quality of aquatic resources at 2500 locations covering 445 rivers, 154 lakes, 12 tanks, 78 ponds, 25 Canals, 41 Creeks, 45 drains, 10 water treatment plants and 807 groundwater wells in 29 states and 6 UTs under its National Water Quality Monitoring programme (NWMP).
- (ii) Effluent standards for water polluting industries have been notified considering the recipient environment.
- (iii) SPCBs have been directed under Section 18(1) b of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the state/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.
- (iv) CPCB issued direction under Section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 regarding implementation of municipal solid waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000
- (v) With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers.

Areas of the country affected by floods

†*154. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of the country hit by floods in the current year and the steps taken so far to provide help to the affected areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that central agencies are causing a delay in making an estimation of losses in flood affected areas due to which flood affected people are not getting aid;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the State-wise amount of assistance provided to the flood affected persons during the last two years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

RIJJU): (a) to (d) Various areas of the country have been affected by natural calamities including heavy rains and floods in the recent past. The details of the losses due to natural calamities during the year 2016, as reported by the State Governments/ Union Territories, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. The Government of India extends all the possible logistics and financial support to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The concerned State Governments undertake assessment/ estimation of damage/ loss and provide relief operations in the wake of natural disasters including flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. When the available resources of States are inadequate, State Governments seek additional financial assistance through a Memorandum. Soon after receipt of such a Memorandum, Central Government constitutes an Inter-Ministerial Central Team for spot visit and assessment of damage which form the basis of Central assistance out of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

The State-wise details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NDRF during the last two years and current year is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storm/ flash floods/floods/ landslides/ cloudburst etc. during 2016-17

(Provisional- As on 09.11.2016)

Sl. No.	State	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	—	3351	0.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	15671	354	0.02
3.	Assam	44	3191	66887	2.35
4.	Bihar	243	5383	129922	3.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	09	15	694	2.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	--	--	119	--
7.	Gujarat	85	252	128	--
8.	Haryana	03	--	08	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	01	62	0.001
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	--	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	08	--	1483	--
12.	Karnataka	48	183	23654	3.78
13.	Kerala	48	56	5770	0.017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	184	400	80000	--
15.	Maharashtra	145	1035	8164	0.15
16.	Manipur	--	--	49436	0.018
17.	Meghalaya	04	--	--	--
18.	Nagaland	--	1200	3537	--
19.	Odisha	03	--	--	--
20.	Punjab	12	--	98	0.005
21.	Rajasthan	82	635	15010	--
22.	Sikkim	13	2090	361	0.018
23.	Tamil Nadu	06	--	--	--
24.	Telangana	46	6535	19435	1.23
25.	Tripura	05	01	937	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	82	287	46793	5.97
27.	Uttarakhand	114	1575	3324	0.10
28.	West Bengal	200	3320	84765	4.48
29.	Puducherry	--	--	05	--
TOTAL		1,459	41, 830	5,44,297	25.29

Statement-II

State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under SDRF			Centre's share of SDRF released			Released from NDRF		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
							(as on 10.11.16)		(as on 25.10.16)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	367.26 @	440.00	462.00	230.85	330.00	173.25	578.03	356.74	344.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.67	52.00	55.00	40.20	46.80	24.75	125.96	-	51.06
3.	Assam	320.62	460.00	483.00	425.97 #	414.00	217.35	0.00	--	--
4.	Bihar	406.57	469.00	492.00	304.93	351.745	184.50	0.00	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	183.93	241.00	253.00	134.665	249.725 #	94.875	0.00	522.31	313.385
6.	Goa	3.60	4.00	4.00	3.985	3.00	1.50	0.00	--	--
7.	Gujarat	610.33	705.00	740.00	457.75	528.75	277.50	0.00	--	--
8.	Haryana	234.48	308.00	323.00	255.41 #	203.43 #	--	0.00	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	158.95	236.00	248.00	143.06	212.40	111.60	65.30	82.215	81.22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.62	255.00	268.00	278.50 #	229.50	--	43.53	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	315.36	364.00	382.00	236.52	273.00	143.25	0.00	--	--
12.	Karnataka	195.65	276.00	290.00	146.74	207.00	108.75	271.38	1645.53	606.98

13.	Kerala	159.33	185.00	194.00	119.50	138.75	72.75	0.00	--	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	477.39	877.00	921.00	358.04	657.75	345.375	83.13	1011.99	863.81
15.	Maharashtra	538.08	1483.00	1557.00	403.56	1112.25	583.875	1426.95	1592.96	1545.24
16.	Manipur	8.78	19.00	20.00	3.95	21.05 #	9.00	0.00	38.71	14.65
17.	Meghalaya	17.81	24.00	25.00	16.03	21.60	11.25	30.56	--	--
18.	Mizoram	10.40	17.00	18.00	9.36	15.30	8.10	0.00	--	--
19.	Nagaland	6.04	10.00	10.00	5.44	9.00	4.50	19.43	15.11	0.96
20.	Odisha	475.98	747.00	785.00	276.98	560.25	294.375	0.00	574.6925	425.66
21.	Punjab	270.96	390.00	409.00	203.22	292.50	153.375	0.00	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	730.10	1103.00	1158.00	547.58	827.25	868.50	0.00	1378.13	990.82
23.	Sikkim	27.65	31.00	33.00	24.89	27.90	14.85	0.00	--	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	356.78	679.00	713.00	133.795	643.045 #	267.375	0.00	1000.00	365.67
25.	Telangana	251.23 @	274.00	288.00	153.90	205.50	108.00	18.51	468.20	328.16
26.	Tripura	23.47	31.00	33.00	21.12	27.90	14.85	0.00	--	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	468.44	675.00	709.00	351.33	506.25	265.875	581.29	3305.66	1053.01
28.	Uttarakhand	143.02	210.00	220.00	64.295	253.36 #	99.00	216.81	--	--
29.	West Bengal	370.51	516.00	542.00	277.88	387.00	203.25	0.00	459.71	275.82
TOTAL		7387.01	11081.00	11635.00	5629.45	8756.00	4661.62	3460.88	12451.96	7261.32

Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

@ ₹ 79.11 cr. was released on 20-11-13, in advance to undivided State of Andhra Pradesh.

Written Answers to

[30 Nov, 2016]

Starred Questions

23

Source of Kashmir valley funding

*155. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether illegal money is being pumped into the Kashmir valley to incite protesters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has asked the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate into the source of such funding in Kashmir valley; and
- (d) by when the NIA will submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Inputs indicate that illegal money is being sent through hawala channels to inimical elements in the valley to incite the protestors.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Promotion of agriculture tourism in Punjab

*156. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the potential of agriculture tourism in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to promote agriculture tourism in Punjab and other States; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative to showcase India's, especially Punjab's potential for agriculture tourism at the international stage to attract foreign tourists to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Punjab has informed that they have notified the Punjab Farm Tourism Scheme 2010 in the State for the successful development of Agriculture Tourism in Punjab. This will give an opportunity to the tourists to experience the Farmhouse/traditional rural life of Punjab alongwith its agricultural, rural, religious, cultural and social aspects.

- (b) Government of Punjab has informed that they have enrolled more than 35 Farm Houses for this purpose.

(c) Government of Punjab has informed that they regularly participate in various international events to increase the footfalls of foreign tourists to the State. In addition, for encouraging agriculture tourism, they involve the local community through awareness programmes and workshops. Both print and electronic media is used to promote Punjab and India as a whole.

Maharashtra model for paroles

*157. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that parole jumping by criminals have increased manifold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that in Maharashtra, rapists and kidnappers do not get parole;

(d) whether Government will issue advisory to all the States to follow Maharashtra model for paroles; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Details of the prisoners released on parole, parole absconders and parole absconders arrested in the last three years (2013, 2014 and 2015), as compiled by National Crime Records Bureau is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In terms of Maharashtra Prisons (Mumbai Furlough and Parole (Amendment) Rules 2016, prisoners sentenced for the offence of kidnapping and rape are not considered for release on furlough/parole.

(d) and (e) "Prisons" is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Parole is granted by States/UTs as per their Prison Acts/Rules. It is for the State Governments to take a view on adoption of Maharashtra model for paroles. At present, there is no proposal under consideration for issuing an advisory to all the States to follow Maharashtra model for paroles.

Statement*State/UT-wise number of persons released on parole, parole absconders and parole absconders arrests during 2013 - 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013									2014									2015											
		Released on Parole			Parole Absconders			Parole Absconders Arrested			Released on Parole			Parole Absconders			Parole Absconders Arrested			Released on Parole			Parole Absconders			Parole Absconders Arrested					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Andhra Pradesh	803	10	813	5	0	5	3	0	3	383	4	387	1	0	1	1	0	1	426	8	434	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	150	7	157	1	0	1	0	0	0	250	0	250	1	0	1	0	0	0	247	5	252	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	300	4	304	4	0	4	1	0	1	490	7	497	1	0	1	0	0	0	438	7	445	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Goa	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	948	67	1015	53	1	54	29	0	29	2165	81	2246	73	0	73	44	0	44	3109	139	3248	72	1	73	43	0	43	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	3600	115	3715	39	1	40	31	0	31	3836	149	3985	48	0	48	33	1	34	4267	144	4411	61	0	61	24	0	24	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	527	11	538	23	1	24	3	0	3	677	32	709	6	1	7	2	0	2	382	22	404	6	0	6	3	0	3	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	2	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	45	0	45	0	0	0	1	0	1	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	823	6	829	9	0	9	3	0	3	1794	6	1800	11	0	11	3	0	3	1026	3	1029	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0

13. Kerala	689	15	704	4	0	4	2	0	2	866	15	881	4	0	4	1	0	1	704	21	725	1	0	1	0	0	0		
14. Madhya Pradesh	4192	70	4262	7	0	7	2	0	2	4230	251	4481	18	0	18	9	0	9	5097	243	5340	12	0	12	7	0	7		
15. Maharashtra	1479	40	1519	305	0	305	66	0	66	1213	46	1259	58	0	58	43	0	43	1620	50	1670	149	3	152	28	0	28		
16. Manipur	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	0	0	
17. Meghalaya	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	0	0	
18. Mizoram	12	0	12	2	0	2	2	0	2	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Odisha	149	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	79	1	0	1	0	0	0	81	3	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21. Punjab	8359	489	8848	119	0	119	69	0	69	7110	440	7550	83	9	92	55	2	57	10062	799	10861	131	3	134	68	2	70		
22. Rajasthan	978	35	1013	11	0	11	7	0	7	1713	49	1762	40	0	40	26	0	26	1776	49	1825	35	0	35	22	0	22		
23. Sikkim	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	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	4276	20	4296	14	0	14	3	0	3	4220	12	4232	5	0	5	1	0	1	5317	10	5327	10	0	10	5	0	5		
25. Telangana										307	11	318	1	0	1	0	0	0	256	11	267	1	0	1	0	0	0		
26. Tripura	84	4	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	2	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	2	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27. Uttar Pradesh	272	3	275	8	0	8	22	0	22	99	0	99	7	0	7	0	0	0	120	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28. Uttarakhand	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29. West Bengal	3505	153	3658	2	0	2	1	0	1	1223	181	1404	3	0	3	0	0	0	1838	40	1878	1	0	1	0	0	0		
TOTAL (STATES)	31207	1054	32261	607	3	610	244	0	244	30908	1287	32195	361	10	371	219	3	222	36945	1556	38501	488	7	495	205	2	207		

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	27	28	29
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh		257	7	264	3	0	3	1	0	1	210	9	219	2	0	2	3	0	3	264	13	277	1	0	1	1	0	1
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	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	0
34. Delhi		305	22	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	355	18	373	0	1	1	0	0	0	350	12	362	5	0	5	1	0	1
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	0
36. Puducherry		176	1	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		740	30	770	3	0	3	1	0	1	668	27	695	2	1	3	3	0	3	673	25	698	6	0	6	2	0	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		31947	1084	33031	610	3	613	245	0	245	31576	1314	32890	363	11	374	222	3	225	37618	1581	39199	494	7	501	207	2	209

Source: Prison Statistics India

Promotion of Khadi silk

*158. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state whether Government has any plans to promote the Khadi silk of Murshidabad, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): Government of India through Khadi Village Industry Commission (KVIC) has many schemes to promote Khadi including Khadi Silk in Murshidabad District in the State of West Bengal. Production incentive is provided to all Khadi Institutions under Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA). KVIC also encourages silk weavers to display their products in National Exhibitions including India International Trade Fair. Khadi will also get promoted under the ensuing Khadi Reforms Development Programme (KRDP).

Further under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), assistance of ₹ 2.25 crore is being provided for development of 'Chak Islampore Khadi Cluster' in Murshidabad. This will help in increasing wages of 525 artisans. The project includes distribution of 440 Charkha and 85 Looms besides other interventions.

Attrition among officers and personnel of paramilitary forces

*159. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been spurt in voluntary retirement/resignation by officers and personnel of paramilitary forces in the last three years;

(b) if so, the paramilitary force-wise details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the details of steps Government would take to check high rate of attrition among officers and personnel of these forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No Sir, The figures for the last three years, force and rank-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

The personnel resign or seek voluntary retirement, generally, due to their personal/domestic issues. The personnel who wish to proceed on voluntary retirement/resignation are generally given personal hearing by their Controlling Officers before a final decision is taken.

Statement

Details of voluntary retirement/resignation by officers and personnel of paramilitary forces

Year	Force	Vol. Retirement			Resignation		
		GOs*	Other personnel	Total	GOs*	Other personnel	Total
2013	CRPF	21	3734	9362	46	691	2292
	BSF	20	3475		23	502	
	ITBP	5	291		15	182	
	SSB	13	328		12	117	
	CISF	14	930		6	676	
	AR	0	531		2	20	
	TOTAL	73	9289		104	2188	
2014	CRPF	12	2221	5739	30	525	1971
	BSF	14	2053		26	490	
	ITBP	6	166		1	236	
	SSB	2	244		19	99	
	CISF	11	518		11	503	
	AR	0	492		1	30	
	TOTAL	45	5694		88	1883	
2015	CRPF	13	1171	2031	24	409	1845
	BSF	5	506		31	367	
	ITBP	3	50		9	222	
	SSB	1	60		19	103	
	CISF	6	122		3	639	
	AR	0	94		3	16	
	TOTAL	28	2003		89	1756	
GRAND TOTAL				17132			6108

* GO's: Gazetted Officers

Cities with CNG stations

*160. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cities in the country have the facility of CNG stations for vehicles;
- (b) how far it has been helpful in reducing the atmospheric pollution as per the regulated measure in those cities;
- (c) whether the Ministry is considering introducing CNG for vehicles in all the major cities of the country to deal with the challenges of atmospheric pollution; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when does the Ministry propose to bring such plan into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The name of the cities in the country which have the facility of CNG stations for vehicles are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Natural gas is one of the cleanest and most environment friendly fuels having extremely low Carbon Dioxide emissions compared to other fuels like coal and oil and helps in reducing the atmospheric pollution. As per the reports of independent researchers, it has emerged that CNG performs better than Petrol powered vehicles in lowering/minimizing emission of Carbon monoxide (CO). Further, emission of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) and Particulate Materials (PM) from CNG vehicles are about half of those from equivalent petrol engine vehicles.

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to promote the use of natural gas as a clean fuel to minimize the menace of air pollution in the country. Under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant licenses for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes PNG/CNG network. PNGRB considers a Geographical Area (GA) for development of CGD network in a phased manner depending upon the availability of pipeline connectivity and gas sources. PNGRB has so far conducted 7 rounds of bidding for award of authorization for laying, building and operating a CGD network and 8th round is underway. Presently, 78 Geographical Areas are covered under CGD Network, including PNG/CNG network.

Presently, there are approximately 33.27 lakh PNG household customers and 27.5 lakh CNG vehicles in the country. The number of CNG stations as on 30-09-2016 is 1167.

The Government is committed to develop natural gas pipeline infrastructure across the country. The existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure is approximately 15000 Km. The Government has envisaged to develop additional 14765 Km gas pipelines for completion of National Gas Grid and to increase the availability of natural gas across the country and to CGDs, including CNG Stations.

Statement

The name of cities in the country which have the facility of CNG stations

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area Covered	Entity	No. of CNG Stations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	4
		Vijayawada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	8
		Kovvur	Godavari Gas Pvt. Ltd.	1
		TOTAL		13
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	21
		TOTAL		21
3.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	Assam Gas Company Limited	0
		TOTAL		0
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sabarmati Gas Limited	50
		Gandhinagar, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Surat, Ankleshwar & Bhavnagar	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited & Gujarat Gas Company Ltd)	235
		Vadodara, Ahmedabad	Adani Gas Limited	54
		Vadodara	Vadodara Gas Ltd [JV Company of GAIL India Ltd & Vadodara Mahanagar Seva Sadan (VMSS)]	9
		Ahmedabad	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	22
		Anand	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Ltd	1
		TOTAL		371

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	Sonepat	Gail Gas Limited	4
		Faridabad	Adani Gas Limited *	12
		Gurgaon	Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd.*	12
			TOTAL	28
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur	Gail Gas Limited	2
		Gwalior	Aavantika Gas Limited	2
		Indore including Ujjain	Aavantika Gas Limited	17
		Pithampura	Aavantika Gas Limited	1
			TOTAL	22
7.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	38
		Mumbai & Greater Mumbai Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivli, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja	Mahanagar Gas Limited	131
			Mahanagar Gas Limited	61
		Thane	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited & Gujarat Gas Company Ltd)	0
			TOTAL	230
8.	Delhi/NCR	National Capital Territory of Delhi (Including Noida & Ghaziabad)	Indraprastha Gas Limited	418
			TOTAL	418
9.	Rajasthan	Kota	Gail Gas Limited	3
			TOTAL	3
10.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	5
			TOTAL	5

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Gail Gas Limited	2
			TOTAL	2
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited	7
			TOTAL	7
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Gail Gas Limited	3
		Mathura	Sanwariya Gas	5
		Agra	Green Gas Limited	6
		Kanpur	Central U.P. Gas Limited	15
		Bareilly	Central U.P. Gas Limited	2
		Lucknow	Green Gas Limited	11
		Moradabad	Siti Energy Limited	1
		Agra, Firozabad	Gail Gas Limited	2
		Khurja	Adani Gas Limited	1
		Divyapur	Gail Gas Limited	1
			TOTAL	47
			GRAND TOTAL	1167

* Provisionally Authorized

**Minimum wages for persons employed in Government service,
public and private sector**

†*161. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employed persons in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons employed in Government service, public sector institutions and private sector;

(c) out of the above, the number of regular and temporary employees separately; and

(d) whether minimum wages are prescribed and applicable to all of them and if not,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the percentage of persons getting minimum wages and those who are not getting minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the NSSO survey results, the estimated number of workers was 45.91 crore in 2004-05, 46.55 crore in 2009-10 and 47.41 crore in 2011-12. Further, according to the labour force surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, the total workforce was 48.04 crore in 2013-14 and 46.76 crore in 2015-16.

According to the data compiled under the Employment Market Information Programme there were 176.09 lakh employed in public sector and 119.70 lakh employed in private sector during 2012. Of these 30.87 lakh employees are reported to be regular in 2011.

(d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates of minimum wages fixed in the central sphere are applicable to the scheduled employments in establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administrations, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Act.

Issue of minutes of meeting of NCST

*162. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) issued the minutes on 3 August, 2016 of a meeting held with many State Chief Secretaries on 24 May, 2016 regarding tribal displacement along the River Godavari;

(b) whether any communication has been sent to the prime petitioner and long-time complainants in this regard;

(c) what are the reasons for NCST refusing to communicate with tribals and their representatives in this manner;

(d) the name of the prime petitioner; and

(e) the steps proposed to solve grievous problems of tribals in Godavari valley in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A communication has been sent by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) to prime petitioner.

(d) Prime petitioner is Dr. P. Pullarao, Polavaram, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.

(e) Smt. K. Kamala Kumari, former Member, NCST visited Polavaram project site during 07.01.2014 to 11.01.2014. Her inquiry report was provided to State Government of Andhra Pradesh for further necessary action.

Subsequently, Secretary, NCST also visited Andhra Pradesh during 25.01.2016 to 31.01.2016 to review Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) activities for displaced tribal families in Polavaram Irrigation Project.

Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, then Chairperson, NCST held meeting on 24.05.2016 with Chief Secretary of Odisha; Additional Chief Secretary of Chhattisgarh; Secretary, Water Resources, Govt, of Andhra Pradesh; Member Secretary, Polavaram Project Authorities, Ministry of Water Resources and Secretary (Land Resources), Ministry of Rural Department on issues relating to displacement of tribals and other local people due to construction of Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Multi-Purpose Project on river Godavari, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.

While taking note that the matter is subjudice before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India due to suit filed by Government of Odisha on 09.10.2007, NCST in meeting held on 24.5.2016 has observed that the project is under implementation since 1948 and compensation has been provided as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or Andhra Pradesh State Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2005.

NCST made following advice/recommendations:

- Government of Andhra Pradesh should take into account concerns / issues of Government of Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
- As pattas under Forest Right Act, 2006 has not been conferred to displaced tribal families, Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Chhattisgarh should take immediately action in this regard.
- Allotted Banjar land to project affected families should be developed by concerned State Governments.

- State Governments were also advised to create a data base bank for issuance of ST certificates to displaced families so that they are not put to any disadvantages position on their displacement.

Action Taken Report and comments/observations are awaited from State Governments.

Status of implementation of CCTNS

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

(a) the State-wise status of implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project;

(b) the State-wise funds granted and utilised for implementation of CCTNS in the country;

(c) the State-wise data of women police stations established under the project; and

(d) whether the Ministry is taking steps for the speedy implementation of the project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The State-wise Status of implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of funds allocated and Utilized for implementation of the project are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) There is no provision of allocation of funds for establishment of Police Stations (PS) under the project. Funds are provided for Police Stations covered, under the project towards IT hardware, Software, network connectivity, training and related services.

(d) The implementation of the project is being regularly monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in co-ordination with all the stakeholders such as States/UTs, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), National Informatics Center (NIC) and National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). MHA also organizes periodic State/UT level workshops to expedite completion of the project.

Statement-I*State-wise status of implementation of CCTNS projects*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	% of PS filling 100% FIR through CCTNS	% of PS connected	% of legacy Data Digitization Completed	State Citizen Portal	Data Replication from State Data Centre to National Data Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	100%	100%	100%	Launched	Yes
2.	Haryana	100%	100%	100%	Launched	Yes
3.	Maharashtra	100%	100%	100%	Launched	Yes
4.	DD & DNH	100%	100%	97.6%	Launched	Yes
5.	Delhi	100%	100%	95.3%	Launched	Yes
6.	Telangana	100%	100%	93.0%	Launched	Yes
7.	Tamil Nadu	100%	97.0%	100%	Launched	Yes
8.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	92.4%	100%	Launched	Yes
9.	Puducherry	100%	92.3%	100%	Launched	Yes
10.	Himachal Pradesh	99.2%	99.2%	100%	Launched	Yes
11.	Mizoram	97.5%	97.6%	100%	Launched	Yes
12.	Tripura	100%	95%	76.7%	Launched	Yes
13.	Uttarakhand	100%	74.5%	100%	Launched	Yes
14.	Sikkim	100%	63.0%	100%	Launched	Yes
15.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	89.9%	75.9%	Launched	Yes
16.	Jharkhand	100%	100%	86.8%	Launched in Closed User Group	Yes
17.	Odisha	97.2%	97.1%	67.9%	Launched	Yes
18.	Meghalaya	88.64%	68.2%	100%	Launched	Yes
19.	Karnataka	100%	100%	100%	Work In Progress	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	92.9%	60.3%	Launched	Yes
21.	Lakshadweep	100%	100%	100%	Launched	Yes
22.	Chhattisgarh	97.0%	66.2%	63.4%	Launched	Yes
23.	Gujarat	96.6%	93.4%	96.9%	Work in progress	Yes
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100%	65.2%	100%	Launched	No
25.	Punjab	99%	87.5%	61.6%	Launched	Yes
26.	Assam	89.7%	66.4%	100%	Launched	Yes
27.	Goa	100%	65.9%	19.5%	Work In Progress	Yes
28.	Kerala	98.6%	100%	48.2%	Work in progress	Yes
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.5%	82.2%	44.2%	Launched	Yes
30.	West Bengal	22.8%	86.6%	100%	Launched	No
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	75%	44.3%	82.3%	Work in Progress	Yes
32.	Nagaland	65.8%	49.3%	0%	Launched	Yes
33.	Manipur	81.2%	51.5%	20%	Work in progress	Yes
34.	Bihar*	0%	0%	0%	No work in progress	No
35.	Rajasthan*	0%	0%	0%	No work in progress	No
		87.6%	80.5%	76.8%	Yes-32 out of 36 States/UTs	

*The Project implementation has not taken off in Bihar and Rajasthan as the States have not been able to conclude their tendering process for engaging System Integrators for the purpose of data digitization/replication.

Statement-II*State-wise details of funds released for CCTNS projects*

(Units: INR Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Total Fund Released	Total Fund Utilized
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	671.35	496.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7290.025	5,416.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1546.12	1,164.23
4.	Assam	3467.83	3,055.16
5.	Bihar	2584.57	997.64
6.	Chandigarh	584.56	522.01
7.	Chhattisgarh	4539.27	2,292.33
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	929.69	712.14
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	3099.14	880.16
11.	Goa	937.71	690.15
12.	Gujarat	6541.57	6,005.16
13.	Haryana	3659.11	969.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1989.06	912.98
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3080.78	2,242.81
16.	Jharkhand	5065.07	5,081.11
17.	Karnataka	9058.17905	4,574.38
18.	Kerala	5263.47	2,668.58
19.	Lakshadweep	629.62	144.18
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6713.48	690.15
21.	Maharashtra	11096.1	7,001.64
22.	Manipur	1198.46	1,041.46
23.	Meghalaya	1099.97	391.59
24.	Mizoram	1319.95	1,094.24
25.	Nagaland	1557.92	777.40
26.	Odisha	6067.3	3,761.73

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Total Fund Released	Total Fund Utilized
27.	Puducherry	993.63	841.60
28.	Punjab	4705.37	1,642.17
29.	Rajasthan	3750.47	1,308.91
30.	Sikkim	713.76	691.63
31.	Tamil Nadu	12038.34	9,305.64
32.	Telangana	6080.734	4,894.99
33.	Tripura	1464.14	985.37
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14191.11	10,600.76
35.	Uttarakhand	2468.3	1,468.64
36.	West Bengal	5064.07	2,668.76
	TOTAL	141460.22	87991.99*

*Utilization Certificates for ₹ 590 Crore released to States/UTs since March, 2016 are not due.

Increase in India's ranking on 'ease of doing business'

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last two years India's ranking has been increased in 'ease of doing business' and on 'trading across borders';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to improve the export and import facilitations and relaxation of norms and conditions and other obstacles for the growth of exports and imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The ranking for India has improved over the last 2 years. Every year World Bank in their Doing Business Report releases rankings for countries on 10 parameters. As per the last 2 year's Doing Business Report the overall ranking for India is indicated below:

Report	Year of release	Rank (revised)
Doing Business Report 2015	2014	142 (134)
Doing Business Report 2016	2015	130(131)
Doing Business Report 2017	2016	130

As per the last 2 year's Doing Business Report the ranking for India on Trading Across Borders indicator is given below:

Report	Year of release	Rank (revised)
Doing Business Report 2015	2014	126 (133)
Doing Business Report 2016	2015	133 (144)
Doing Business Report 2017	2016	143

(c) The details of steps taken by Government to improve the export and import facilitation are given in Statement.

Statement

The steps taken by Government to improve the export and import facilitations including relaxation of norms

- I. Reduction in number of mandatory documents required for export and import to 3 each. Earlier 7 documents were required for export and 10 for import. This reform has been implemented *vide* notification dated 12.03.2015.
- II. Reducing cost of capital through interest equalization of 3% on all exports in the MSME sector and notified exports from other sectors under the interest equalization scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit in November- December, 2015.
- III. The new foreign trade policy (2015-2020) launched on 1st April, 2015 consolidated 5 different incentive schemes under the earlier policy for rewarding merchandise exports into a single scheme, namely the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme.
- IV. Electronic messaging system between shipping lines and custodians' *i.e.* electronic delivery order instead of manual paper based delivery order was introduced *vide* circular dated 14/10/2016.
- V. Importers and exporters using services of Customs Brokers, shipping lines and airlines can file customs documents under digital signature w.e.f. 01/01/2016.

- VI. Major changes brought under Warehousing provisions under the Customs Act to dispense with physical control as well as, reduce transaction cost and documentation.
- VII. Facility of deferred payment for select category of importers and exporters has been introduced.
- VIII. Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) launched w.e.f. 01.04.2016 where various Government Partner Agencies have been brought on a single platform to provide faster clearance against an Integrated Declaration.
- IX. CBEC relaxed KYC norms with regard to consignments imported by individuals *vide* circular dated 26.04.2016.
- X. Accreditation programmes for assured facilitation in Customs clearances have been introduced. There have been continuous improvement of facilitation levels through a Risk Management System.
- XI. Customs, Deferred Payment of Import Duty Rules, 2016 have been notified to come into effect from 16.11.2016. Further, importers certified under AEO Programme have been notified for availing the benefit of these Rules.
- XII. As a next step towards trust based compliance, Indian Customs has introduced the new Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Programme wherein extensive benefits, including greater facilitation and self-certification, have been provided to those entities who have demonstrated strong internal control system and compliance with CBEC.
- XIII. Requirement of Insurance cover by Customs Cargo Service Providers (CCSP) in respect of goods stored in Customs Areas has been brought down from 30 days to 10 days.
- Similarly, requirement of submitting a Bond equal to the value of imported goods stored in a Customs Area for a period of 30 days has been brought down to 10 days. Since, the Bank Guarantee (BG) amount to be tendered was linked to duty of goods likely to be stored for 30 days, by reducing the period to 10 days, the BG amount would also come down thereby, reducing the transaction cost.
- XIV. Condition of submission of Bank Guarantee in respect of transshipment of export goods has been waived in Major ports for Central Government/State Government

or their Undertakings and for the Customs Cargo Service Provider authorized under AEO Programme.

- XV. High level administrative Committee *i.e.* 'Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee' (CCFC) has been set-up at every major Customs seaport and airport under the chairmanship of Chief Commissioner of Customs/Commissioner of Customs. It includes the senior-most functionary of all the departments/agencies/ stakeholders at the particular seaport/airport.
- XVI. Significant amendments have been made in warehousing provisions to leverage the benefits of automation for facilitating trade and enable the department to monitor the permitted period for which goods remain in the warehouse. The amended provisions provide a single point for the importer or owner to seek extension of the warehousing period and pay duties online.
- XVII. Indian Customs has introduced Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) for ensuring ease of doing business. Under Indian Customs Single Window Project, importers electronically lodge their Customs clearance documents at a single point only with the Customs. The required permission, if any, from other regulatory agencies (such as Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Textile Committee etc.) is obtained online without the importer/exporter having to separately approach these agencies. Benefits of Single Window Scheme include:
- (a) Reduced cost of doing business;
 - (b) Enhanced transparency;
 - (c) Integration of regulatory requirements at one common platform reduces duplicity and cost of compliance;
 - (d) Optimal utilization of man power;
- XVIII. Packing list and commercial invoice has been merged into a single document for Customs purposes. Also Statutory Declaration Form (SDF) required to be submitted along with shipping bill (export declaration) is no longer required. However, for import and export of special nature under preferential agreements etc, other documents may be required to be submitted by the importer/exporter.
- XIX. In order to encourage paper less working and dispense with the requirement of physical submission of documents, 'digital signature' has been introduced for importers, exporters, airlines, shipping lines, etc.

XX. CBEC has introduced the facility of 24x7 Customs clearance for 'facilitated' Bills of Entry and factory stuffed containers and goods exported under free Shipping Bills at 19 sea ports and 17 air cargo complexes.

XXI. A 'Special Notified Zone' has been operationalized at Bharat Diamond Bourse at Mumbai. The procedure envisages major diamond mining companies bringing in rough diamonds for display and/or auction to be conducted within the customs area and re-exporting the unsold consignments.

Setting up of industrial tribunal-cum-labour court in Andhra Pradesh

*165. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after bifurcation, Ministry has not set up Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether cases relating to labour in Andhra Pradesh have to go to Hyderabad;

(c) if so, the reasons for not establishing Labour Court in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether there is no National Tribunal in Southern part of the country;

(e) if so, whether the Ministry would consider settling up of National Tribunal and Labour Court within the complex of National Tribunal in the new capital of Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court (CGIT-cum-LC) at Hyderabad has jurisdiction over both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up twenty-two CGIT-cum-LCs throughout the entire country and most of them have jurisdiction over a number of States/UTs.

(d) to (f) Government of India has notified CGIT-cum-LCs at Mumbai-I and Kolkata to also act as National industrial Tribunals (NITs) for the adjudication of industrial disputes which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involve questions of national importance or are of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in, or affected by, such disputes,

As on 31.10.2016, NIT Mumbai-I has 8 cases and 152 applications pending, whereas, NIT Kolkata has 9 cases and 79 applications pending.

There is no proposal for setting up of a National Tribunal and Labour Court in the new capital of Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

High yielding variety of Robusta and Arabica coffee plants

1601. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coffee Research Institute has come up with any new high yielding and disease resistance varieties of Robusta and Arabica coffee plants in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to meet the coffee growers' requirement of Robusta Clonal planting material and also to enhance the low and stagnating productivity levels of coffee in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) of Coffee Board is releasing high yielding and disease resistant varieties of Arabica and Robusta from time to time. In Arabica, 'Chandragiri' a semi-dwarf variety with high degree of field tolerance to leaf rust disease and high yield potential has been released for commercial cultivation during 2007-08 season. In addition, three genotypes of Arabica have been given for multi-location trials in growers' field during 2014-15. In Robusta, the improved hybrid variety already developed by CCRI is most preferred among the growers because of its high yield potential and quality of beans. Further research for development of drought resistant variety of Robusta has been taken up by CCRI.

(c) CCRI has developed and refined the clonal propagation techniques and has supplied around 1,62,000 rooted clones of hybrid variety to the growers' from 2014-15 onwards. Training programmes are organized to build the capacity of growers in clonal production methods. Clonal nurseries have been set up in about 10 estates with the technical support of CCRI. Efforts are being made to involve the unemployed youth and self-help groups for clonal multiplication of Robusta coffee.

Coffee Board is also implementing Integrated Coffee Development Project under which various interventions such as research and development, technology transfer,

capacity building, replacing the old unproductive varieties with improved high yielding/disease tolerant varieties, water augmentation and mechanization etc. are undertaken for the overall improvement of production, productivity and quality of coffee.

Safeguarding India's fisheries interest at WTO meet

1602. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is getting ready to safeguard the livelihood of its million strong fisherfolk population, when the WTO Ministerial meets next year for disciplining the global fisheries subsidies;

(b) whether Government has formed an Inter-Ministerial Task Force to work upon a position that India needs to take at the WTO Ministerial meet next year; and

(c) whether India would be vigilant at the WTO meet especially over the issues relating to containing illegal, unreported/ unregulated fishing and getting special and differential treatment at the Ministerial decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government of India (GOI) has constituted an Inter-Ministerial task force under the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the Ministry of Agriculture, with the responsibility to work out specific strategies required from time to time for India's constructive interventions in the WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies. GOI had reiterated before the WTO Negotiating Group on Rules (NGR), its stand on the need for Special and Differential (S&D) Treatment for the developing countries in line with the Ministerial Decisions under Doha Development Agenda in 2001 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Meet of 2005. Flexibilities, particularly for the artisanal, poor and subsistence fishermen, is the major element of India's interventions in these negotiations.

Ranking list of States in 'ease of doing business'

1603. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise ranking list of 'ease of doing business' in India in 2015 and 2016;

(b) the names of the 340 parameters that are required to be fulfilled on performance for gradation list of ranking; and

(c) what is the role of World Bank on releasing the ranking of easiest State for doing business in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The list of States ranked on ease of doing business in India during 2015 and 2016 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The 340 point recommendations were spread across 10 broad parameters - Access to information and transparency enablers; single window; environmental registration enablers; obtaining electricity connection; availability of land; construction permit enablers; inspection reform enablers; labour regulation enablers; online tax return filing and commercial dispute resolution enablers. The 340 reform action points that were required to be implemented by States is available at [http://eodb.dipp.gov.in/data/4 Business Reform Action Plan 2016 340 Points 26 September 2015.pdf](http://eodb.dipp.gov.in/data/4_Business_Reform_Action_Plan_2016_340_Points_26_September_2015.pdf)

(c) The role of World Bank on releasing the ranking of easiest State for doing business in India relates to reviewing and verifying the reforms reported by States Government/Union Territories by examining the documents submitted online by them in support of the reform measures undertaken by them.

Statement

The list of States ranked on ease of doing business in India during 2015 and 2016

2016 Rank	State	Score (%)	2015 Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.78	2
2.	Telangana	98.78	13
3.	Gujarat	98.21	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	97.32	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	97.01	5
6.	Haryana	96.95	14
7.	Jharkhand	96.57	3
8.	Rajasthan	96.43	6
9.	Uttarakhand	96.13	23
10.	Maharashtra	92.86	8
11.	Odisha	92.73	7
12.	Punjab	91.07	16
13.	Karnataka	88.39	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	84.52	10

2016 Rank	State	Score (%)	2015 Rank
15.	West Bengal	84.23	11
16.	Bihar	75.82	21
17.	Himachal Pradesh	65.48	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	62.80	12
19.	Delhi	47.62	15
20.	Kerala	26.97	18
21.	Goa	18.15	19
22.	Tripura	16.67	26
23.	Daman and Diu	14.58	-
24.	Assam	14.29	22
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	-
26.	Puducherry	1.49	20
27.	Nagaland	1.49	31
28.	Manipur	1.19	-
29.	Mizoram	0.89	28
30.	Sikkim	0.60	27
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	32
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.30	29
31.	Chandigarh	0.30	24
31.	Meghalaya	0.30	30
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30	25
31.	Lakshadweep	0.30	-

Objectives of Rubber Board

1604. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the primary objectives of the Rubber Board;
- (b) the names of the schemes/projects/ programmes under implementation by the Rubber Board for promotion of rubber plantation and marketing; and
- (c) the Budgetary allocation under Plan Head of the Rubber Board during 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The primary objectives of the Rubber Board, as envisaged in the Rubber Act, 1947, are to provide for the development of the rubber industry through activities which *inter-alia* includes support for production, extension, scientific research and marketing besides regulatory functions.

(b) Rubber Board is currently implementing the scheme "Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector" wherein support is provided for plantation development and extension, strengthening research, technology upgradation and market development, human resource development etc.

(c) The budgetary allocations under Plan Head of Rubber Board during 2014-15 and 2015-16 were ₹ 150.00 Crore and ₹ 153.99 crore respectively.

Impact of decreasing exports on jobs

1605. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade body ASSOCHAM has estimated that decreasing exports have cost seventy thousand jobs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take to reverse the trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) A joint study undertaken by 'The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India' (ASSOCHAM) and Thought Arbitrage on 'Employment Generation and Rebooting India' have reported *inter-alia* sharp drop in merchandise exports in eight sectors (textile, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO, and handloom/powerloom) leading to a loss of 70,000 jobs of contractual workers during the second quarter of 2015-16 due to slowdown in global demand. However, the said report further states that there was increased employment in direct category workers (regular workers) in these eight sectors during the second and third quarter of 2015-16, which is a positive development and compensated that loss. Textile sector is reported to be most affected.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to boost exports from India including Textile sector, which includes;

(i) Implementing the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under

Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 w.e.f. April 1, 2015. MEIS is a major export promotion scheme being implemented by Ministry of Commerce and Industry with an objective to incentivize export of merchandise which are produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. Presently, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit ITC (HS) Codes are covered under MEIS scheme. For the fiscal year 2016-17, ₹ 23,000 Crore have been allocated for MEIS incentives.

- (ii) Launching of Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-20, which provided rewards to service providers of notified services from India. The rate of reward under the scheme are based on net foreign exchange earned and varies from 3% and 5%.
- (iii) Implementation of the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (iv) Bringing out a special package called Special Advance Authorisation Scheme w.e.f. 01.09.2016 for Textiles sector which has three main components namely; (a) refund of State levies, (b) duty free import of fabrics and (c) All-Industry rate of drawback for other inputs sourced indigenously under Advance Authorisation. The following action have already been taken by the Government to operationalized the special package:
 - (a) The CBEC Circular No.43/2016-Cus 20th September 2016 has operationalized Rebate Of State Levies (RoSL Scheme).
 - (b) Duty free import of fabrics under Advance Authorisation was implemented by the DGFT, Department of Commerce *vide* Notification No. 21/ dated 11th August, 2016 read with CBEC Notification No.45/ dated 13th August, 2016.
 - (c) The All Industry duty drawback for indigenously sourced inputs under Advance Authorisation was notified by CBEC *vide* Notification No. 131/ dated 31 October, 2016.
- (v) The special package announced by the Government for Textile and Apparel sector provides the sector more flexible labour laws and financial incentives.

Annual production growth rate

1606. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the annual production growth rate in manufacturing sector of the country has not been satisfactory during the last several years;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the manufacturing industry in the country gives priority to the demand of international need in comparison to the growth and demand of resources of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the National Accounts Statistics data compiled by Central Statistics Office, the Gross Value Added for Manufacturing sector at constant (2011-12) prices grew at the rate of 6.0%, 5.7%, 5.5% and 9.3% in the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Government has been taking steps to boost industrial production and growth. These, *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial license for defence industries. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Review of World Bank's 'ease of doing business' report

1607. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has urged the States and the Central Government departments to immediately analyze the World Bank's latest report on 'ease of doing business';

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had also asked them to include in their analysis, potential areas with scope for improvement in their respective States and departments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response so far received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Government has urged the Central Government Ministries/ Departments to analyse the World Bank's latest report on Ease of Doing Business. Ministries/ Department concerned have been provided with the next set of reforms and have been asked to identify additional areas related to the Department where reforms and corrective measures need to be taken to ensure time bound and effective implementation of the reforms.

Nodal Departments/Ministries have been identified towards various 10 indicators of the Doing Business Report of the World Bank. Each such Ministry/Department shall, in coordination with State Government of NCT of Delhi and Government of Maharashtra shall be responsible for reducing procedures, time and cost across each indicator. Further, Ministries/ Departments concerned have been asked to pursue regular engagements with stakeholders to receive feedback/inputs and also conduct workshops with the users and stakeholders to familiarize them with the reforms.

Status of Chinese investments

1608. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total value of to and fro trade between India and China during the last three years and how does it compare with country's top five trading partners;

(b) what has been the status of Chinese investments in India during last three years; and

(c) what is being done to further increase country's partnership in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of India's trade with China for the last three years and the current year upto September 2016 are given below:

*Bilateral Trade between India and China during 2013-14 to 2015-16
and the current year*

(Value in USD Billion)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade
2013-14	51.03	14.82	65.85
2014-15	60.41	11.93	72.34
2015-16	61.70	9.01	70.71
2016-17 (April-September) (P)	29.23	4.01	33.24

(P): Provisional (*Source: DGCI&S*)

India's top five export and import partners during the last three years and the current year

April-September 2016-17 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Total FDI equity inflow from China during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and the current year April-September 2016 has been US\$ 1,309.00 million. The major sectors of investments are:

- Automobile industry
- Services sector
- Electrical equipment
- Metallurgical industries
- Industrial machinery

(c) To invite Chinese investment in India, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Commerce of PR of China and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India has been signed on 'Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India' on June 30, 2014 so as to provide a platform for cluster type development of the enterprises of both countries. Subsequently, following MoUs have been signed by State Government Agencies and the Chinese investors for development of Industrial Parks in various States in India as below:

- (i) MoU between Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Govt, of Maharashtra and BeiqiFoton Motors, China for Auto Industrial Park in Pune;

- (ii) MoU between Industrial Extension Bureau (iNDEXTb), Govt. of Gujarat and China Development Bank Corporation (CDB), China for supporting the setting up of Industrial Parks in Gujarat;
- (iii) MoU between Industrial Extension Bureau (iNDEXTb), Govt. of Gujarat and China Small and Medium Enterprises (Chengdu) Investment Limited (CSME) to set-up multi-purpose Chinese Industrial Park in Gujarat;
- (iv) MoU between HSIIDC, Govt. of Haryana and Dalian Wanda Group for development of an integrated Entertainment, Park-cum-Industrial township in Haryana;
- (v) MoU between HSIIDC, Govt. of Haryana and China Fortune Land Development (CFLD) for development of an Industrial Park in Haryana.

Awareness of investment opportunities in various sectors in India is created through periodical "Make in India" Road shows in China. Invest India is also facilitating Chinese investments in India.

Statement-I

India's Top 5 Export Partner

(Values in Million USD)

Country	Val.	% Share
2013-14		
USA	39159.25	12.45
U Arab Emts.	30521.56	9.71
China P RP	14867.57	4.73
Hong Kong	12732.37	4.05
Singapore	12511.19	3.98
Other	204623.78	65.08
TOTAL	314415.73	100.00
2014-15		
USA	42464.22	13.68
U Arab Emts.	33028.08	10.64
Hong Kong	13599.88	4.38

Country	Val.	% Share
China P RP	11957.08	3.85
Saudi Arab	11162.55	3.60
Other	198140.20	63.84
TOTAL	310352.01	100.00
2015-16		
USA	40339.85	15.38
U Arab Emts.	30290.01	11.55
Hong Kong	12092.21	4.61
China P RP	9013.54	3.44
U K	8858.00	3.38
Other	161696.52	61.65
TOTAL	262290.13	100.00
2016-17 (Apr. to Sep.)		
USA	20973.98	15.89
U Arab Emts.	15903.12	12.04
Hong Kong	6967.62	5.28
U K	4408.56	3.34
Singapore	4018.57	3.04
China P RP	4014.14	3.04
Other	75747.40	57.37
TOTAL	132033.39	100.00

Note: Figures For 2016-17 (Apr. to Sep.) is provisional

(Source: DGCIS)

Statement-II**India's Top 5 Import Partner**

(Values in Million USD)

Country	Val.	% Share
2013-14		
China P RP	51036.17	11.34
Saudi Arab	36404.61	8.09
U Arab Emts.	29020.59	6.45
USA	22505.73	5.00
Switzerland	19311.45	4.29
Other	291935.08	64.84
TOTAL	450213.63	100.00
2014-15		
China P RP	60413.17	13.48
Saudi Arab	28107.56	6.27
U Arab Emts.	26139.91	5.83
Switzerland	22133.16	4.94
USA	21814.60	4.87
Other	289425.01	64.60
TOTAL	448033.41	100.00
2015-16		
China P RP	61706.83	16.20
USA	21781.39	5.72
Saudi Arab	20321.33	5.33
U Arab Emts.	19445.68	5.10
Switzerland	19299.49	5.07

Country	Val.	% Share
Other	238451.92	62.58
TOTAL	381006.63	100.00
2016-17 (Apr. to Sep.)		
China P RP	29235.01	16.70
USA	9816.75	5.61
U Arab Emts.	9763.50	5.58
Saudi Arab	9320.58	5.32
Switzerland	5994.88	3.42
Other	110970.64	63.38
TOTAL Import	175101.35	100.00

Note: Figures for 2016-17 (Apr. to Sep.) is provisional

Source: DGCIS

Taking up issue of IT industry visa problems with US

1609. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken up issue of IT Industry Visa problems directly with US Trade Representative Michael Froman recently;
- (b) whether Indian IT professionals are facing severe movement restrictions and targeted discrimination by the US in the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has pointed out that such restrictions directly negate the rules governing multilateral trade agreements in force between India and the US;
- (d) what was the reaction of US Trade Representative to such direct talks; and
- (e) steps proposed to appropriately raise this issue in Washington to Implement bilateral and international trade agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The issue of IT industry visa problems has been taken up with the U.S. Trade Representative, Ambassador Michael Froman, during the Trade Policy Forum meeting in New Delhi on October 20, 2016.

(b) On December 18, 2015, the US President signed into law the 2016 Omnibus Spending Bill (Public Law 114-113) which doubled the supplemental visa fees for L-1 and H-1B visas for a period of 10 years for companies employing 50 or more employees in the United States, 50% or more of which were on L-1 and H-1B visas (50:50 rule). With this legislation in place, 50:50 companies would now need to pay an enhanced fee of \$4,500 for each L-1 visa and \$4000 for each H-1B visa, as compared to \$2,250 and \$2000 previously. According to data available from the US State Department, Indian nationals account for 69.43 percent of total H1B visas issued during Fiscal Year 2015.

(c) The matter on US visa fee hike has been raised by India at the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Geneva. India had consultations with the United States on 11-12 May 2016 at the WTO, Geneva under WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism. India had raised claims on US measures relating to:

- (i) Fees for L-1 and H-1B visas;
- (ii) Numerical commitment for H-1B visas.

(d) The US Trade Representative's position is that the Public Law 114-113 applies uniformly to all companies irrespective of the origin of the company.

(e) Visa related issues of IT industry have been raised with the US Government at various forums, including at the Ministerial dialogues during the Strategic and Commercial Dialogue in August 2016 and the Trade Policy Forum in October 2016.

Foreign Direct Investment

1610. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the quantum of Foreign Direct Investment in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (b) what was the quantum of external debt in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (c) what are the factors responsible for rise/decline in the aforesaid fields; and
- (d) remedial measures, if any, adopted in these respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The quantum of Foreign Direct Investment and External Debt in 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Period	FDI inflow (in US\$ Billion)	External Debit (in US\$ Billion)
1.	2014-15	45.15	475.0
2.	2015-16	55.46	485.1

(c) and (d) FDI inflows have increased due to a positive investment climate in the country helped by liberalized FDI regime with several sectors being opened up for foreign investments and caps on foreign investment being relaxed. The increase in External Debt is primarily due to increase in Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposits in 2015-16. The remedial measures adopted by the Government include the external debt management policy which emphasizes monitoring of long and short-term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through various restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits. As a result, external debt has remained within manageable limits.

Incentives for industries in Puducherry

1611. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government would consider offering special incentives to Puducherry to start new industries since the industrial climate in Puducherry is in a pathetic situation as the incentives to industries had been withdrawn since 2002, for revival of industries in the Union Territory;

(b) whether Government is aware that due to withdrawal of incentives, large number of people were rendered jobless due to closure of industries; and

(c) for creation of more job opportunities, will any tax holidays be permitted to Government of Puducherry in order to attract more industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) According to the Government of Puducherry, since the withdrawal of incentives, employment generation in the industrial sector in Puducherry has declined from 3611 during the year 2002-03 to 566 during the year 2015-16 and employment lost during the same period is 6619.

(c) The Government of Puducherry has released New Industrial Policy 2016, which incorporates various incentives for industries such as capital investment subsidy, VAT/SGST reimbursement, interest subsidy, stamp duty exemption etc. However, no proposal to permit any tax holidays is under consideration.

Impact of UK's visa rules on IT professionals

1612. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the news-item published in an English daily on 5th November, 2016 captioned 'UK's Visa rules to hit Desi techies hard';

(b) whether after 24th November, 2016, Visa rules of United Kingdom for Indian techies (IT), Indian employees cannot switch jobs to another employer;

(c) what are the reasons for Government not taking up the UK's restrictive trade practices affecting India's employees;

(d) steps proposed by Government to oppose UK's restrictive trade practices; and

(e) how will such negative actions by UK affect a potential FTA with United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of the changes brought about by the UK Government in their Tier 2 General and ICT Visa Rules, minimum salary threshold has been increased and skills and health surcharge have been imposed.

(b) As regards rules for switching jobs to another employer is concerned, there has been no such change after 24th November 2016.

(c) The Government of India has been taking up this issue consistently with the Government of UK including at the highest levels, urging the UK to address concerns of the industry in the interest of bilateral trade in services between India and UK and its adverse impact not only on Indian IT companies but also on UK's own economy and competitiveness.

(d) To deal *inter-alia*, with restrictive trade practices, a new Joint Working Group (JWG) on "Trade" was formed in the 11th India-UK Joint Economic Trade Committee

(JETCO) meeting held in New Delhi on 7th November, 2016. The new JWG on 'Trade' will focus on measures that could enhance bilateral trade relations and resolve issues which negatively affect our bilateral trade relations with U.K, if any.

(e) These changes are expected to adversely impact the ease of entry and competitiveness of Indian IT companies in the UK thereby negatively impacting bilateral trade relations between the two countries.

Investments under 'Make in India' programme

†1613. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of investment inflow in India from foreign countries under 'Make in India' in the year 2014-16;

(b) the names of the projects and countries/regions/continents/subcontinents through which these investments have been made;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the States where these projects are being launched and the nature of these projects, their functions thereof, the number of Indians who have got employment through it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Programme-wise and project-wise classification of the foreign ' investment is not maintained centrally. However, an amount of US\$ 77.86 billion has been received during the period of October, 2014 to September, 2016 through FDI equity inflow after the launch of 'Make in India' initiative in September, 2014. Country wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) 'Make in India' is not a project but an initiative which aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to September, 2016*

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15 Oct.-Mar. FDI in US\$ billion	2015-16 Apr.-Mar. FDI in US\$ billion	2016-17 Apr.-Sep. FDI in US\$ billion	Total FDI in US\$ billion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Australia	0.04	0.16	0.02	0.22
3.	Austria	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.08
4.	Bahamas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Baharain	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.10
6.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Belgium	0.02	0.09	0.12	0.23
8.	Belarus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Brazil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Canada	0.02	0.11	0.27	0.40
13.	Caymen Islands	0.05	0.44	0.07	0.56
14.	Channel Islands	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
15.	China	0.45	0.46	0.23	1.14
16.	Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Cyprus	0.21	0.51	0.38	1.10
18.	Denmark	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04
19.	Estonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Finland	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.07
21.	Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	France	0.26	0.60	0.18	1.04
23.	Greece	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Germany	0.74	0.99	0.59	2.32
25.	Hong Kong	0.27	0.34	0.09	0.71
26.	Hungary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Ireland	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04
29.	Isle of Man	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Israel	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
31.	Italy	0.12	0.33	0.21	0.67
32.	Liechtenstein	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
33.	Japan	1.15	2.61	2.79	6.55
34.	Kazakhstan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Korea (North)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	South Korea	0.07	0.25	0.29	0.61
38.	Kuwait	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
39.	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Luxembourg	0.14	0.80	0.06	1.00
41.	Malaysia	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.11
42.	Mauritius	4.81	8.35	5.85	19.01
43.	Mexico	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04
44.	Maldives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45.	Nepal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46.	Netherlands	1.46	2.64	1.61	5.72
47.	New Zealand	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
48.	Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49.	Norway	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Oman	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.07
51.	Panama	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52.	Philippines	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.12
53.	Poland	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04
54.	Portugal	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
55.	Qatar	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00
56.	Romania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57.	Russia	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.26
58.	Saudi Arabia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
59.	Singapore	4.31	13.69	4.68	22.68
60.	Scotland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
61.	South Africa	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.19
62.	Slovakia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
63.	Spain	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.35
64.	Sri Lanka	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
65.	Sweden	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.17
66.	Slovenia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67.	Switzerland	0.19	0.24	0.29	0.72
68.	Taiwan	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.09
69.	Thailand	0.021	0.04	0.01	0.08
70.	Turkey	0.001	0.04	0.00	0.04
71.	UAE	0.221	0.99	0.35	1.56
72.	United Kingdom	0.49	0.90	0.96	2.35
73.	U.S.A.	0.63	4.19	1.44	6.26
74.	Ukraine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76.	Uruguay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	British Virginia	0.02	0.19	0.21	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	West Indies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79.	Country Details Awaited	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
80.	Malta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81.	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82.	Muscat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83.	Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84.	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85.	Gibraltar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86.	Jordan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87.	Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88.	Kenya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89.	Egypt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90.	Yemen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91.	Monaco	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92.	Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93.	Costa Rica	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94.	St. Vincent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
95.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96.	Guersney	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97.	Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98.	Morocco	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99.	Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100.	British Isles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101.	Virgin Islands (US)	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
102.	Peru	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
103.	Tunisia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104.	Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105.	Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	Ghana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107.	Togolese Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109.	Belize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111.	Bermuda	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.35
112.	Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113.	Anguilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114.	St. Lucia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115.	Trinidad & Tobago	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
117.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
118.	Samoa Islands	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
119.	Tajikistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120.	Lithuania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
121.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
122.	Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
123.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
124.	Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
125.	Fiji Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
126.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
127.	Marshall Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
128.	Belorussia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		16.24	40.00	21.62	77.86

India's pharmaceutical share in Japan

1614. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the share of India's pharmaceutical share in Japan;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it is far from below;
- (c) what are the reasons that our market in Japan is limited to only active pharmaceutical ingredients; and
- (d) how India is going to capitalize Japan's market in the light of Government of Japan's decision to attain 80 per cent share of generic medicines by 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) It is true that our pharmaceutical exports to Japan are not significant. Indian exports of pharmaceuticals to Japan during 2015-16 was only to the tune of 143.83 USD mn. at a growth rate of 1.15%.

(c) and (d) It is highly regulated market and product registrations in Japan are time consuming and tedious. Keeping in view of getting access to Japanese market, Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India in association with Department of Commerce and Department of Health and Family Welfare has been actively promoting Indian generics in Japan by organizing meetings with various associations, regulators and industry. India is also actively participating in CPhI Japan every year. The top Regulators from India and Department of Commerce have been visiting Japan and putting all out efforts to promote Generics in Japan and also to promote the exports of Indian pharmaceuticals including formulations and APIs. In order to enhance cooperation between the two sides, the two regulators *viz* Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA) have signed MOU recently and collaborative events are being held regularly to enhance cooperation.

Steps to check dumping of products

†1615. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken/ proposes to take preventive measures to deal with the adverse effects on Indian industries due to sale of products made in China and other countries at cheaper rates in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As on 28.11.2016, Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) initiated 353 anti-dumping cases and in 130 cases, anti-dumping measures are in force. The major products found to have been dumped from China PR and other countries fall in the product group of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Products of Steel and other metals, Fibre and Yarns and Consumer Goods. On 19.1.2016, Government imposed countervailing duty on imports of Castings for wind-operated electricity generators originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China.

(c) Does not arise.

Under-utilisation of industrial capacity

1616. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing under-utilisation of industrial capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the impact of it on the jobs, production of goods and services; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to revive optimum utilisation of industrial capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Reserve Bank of India Capacity Utilisation Survey for April-June 2016, there was a seasonal drop in Capacity Utilisation in Q1:2016-17 over previous quarter, though the level was higher than those recorded in the same quarter of previous three years.

(b) and (c) At any point of time, utilisation of industrial capacity depends on cyclical and seasonal factors including domestic and international demand. When demand is low due to poor monsoon or tepid exports, capacity utilisation is lower. Similarly, favourable monsoon and strong export demand boost industrial capacity utilisation. Usually jobs, production of goods and services are positively co-related with industrial capacity utilisation.

(d) Government has been taking steps to boost industrial development, production of goods and services and employment generation in the country. Besides Make in India, these, *inter-alia*, include 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial licensing. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

Policy measures for facilitating 'ease of doing business'

1617. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what policy measures are being taken by the Ministry for facilitating 'ease of doing business' in India's trade with other countries;

(b) integration with regional and global chain system is highly necessary for increasing the international trade of any country in present scenario, in this context, what policy measures are being taken by Government; and

(c) what policy measures are being undertaken by the Ministry for establishing highly modernized having state-of-the-art technology ports like in Shanghai, Rotterdam, in India for enhancing India's competitiveness in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India has ratified WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement, which is an important ' milestone by creating an international framework for reducing trade costs. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective co-operation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. These objectives are in consonance with India's "Ease of Doing Business" initiative. The other measures undertaken to improve the export and import facilitations includes relaxation of norms is provided in Statement (*See below*). [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to SQ No. 164 Part (c)]

(b) Indian SMEs are gradually getting integrated into Global Value Chains / (GVCs) through tariff concessions and calibrated rules of origin in Free Trade Agreements.

Besides, India's liberal investment regime and measures taken to improve trade infrastructure and connectivity through the establishment of National Committee on Trade Facilitation strengthens GVC linkages.

(c) Ministry of Shipping has undertaken reforms at Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT) which is also being replicated at other Major Ports. The reforms are as follows:-

Sub activity	Status
Elimination of Form 11 & 13	JNPT has completed with effect from 23.2.2015 and various other ports are also doing it electronically.
Accommodation of Laboratory	JNPT has allotted land for FSSAI and Drug controller. Other major ports have taken up the issue with Regulatory Agencies to set up their offices/labs in the port premises.
Integration of IGM filing system with Terminal Operating System	At JNPT a single interface to integrate Import General Manifest (IGM), out of charge and entry inwards with Import Advance List (IAL) has been operationalised w.e.f. 15.05.2016.
Direct Port Delivery (DPD)	JNPT has issued trade notice on 9.2.2016 extending DPD facility to all Accredited Client Programme (ACP) clients. Other two Build-operate-transfer (BOT) terminals has also extended this facility w.e.f. 10.05.2016. At present 41 customers at JNPT are availing DPD facility. Other container handling major ports have also extended the facility to all ACP clients.
Reduce Fee and Charges	Tariff Authority For Major Ports (TAMP) has issued Order on 09.02.2016 in this regard.

Sub activity	Status
Award of work order for installation of container scanners	Indian Port Association (IPA) has issued tender notice on 18.06.2016 and last date of submission of bids is 10.10.2016 and bids was opened on 10.10.2016.
E-Delivery Orders	JNPT has submitted that all the Shipping Lines are compliant with E-Delivery capability. Presently e-DO are issued in pdf format and to make it in message form, Indian Port Association (IPA) is upgrading Portable Character Set (PCS) by creating a module namely e-D.
Removal of bottlenecks in Rail/Road connectivity	JNPT has developed parking plaza for parking of containers and has initiated the process for widening of road leading from port to Container Freight Stations (CFSs) and vice versa. Inter-terminal transfer of Tractor-trailers between JNPCT & Critical Transportation Item (CTI) and vice-versa as well as JNPCT & NSICT and vice versa have been started.
Creation of Logistic Data Bank Tagging of containers for tracking & viewing their movement across the country.	Commercial operation started w.e.f. 01.07.2016 in all three terminal of JNPT. The project has been launched at JNPT on pilot basis.

Retention of residual levels of CCL in grapes

1618. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the European Union has agreed to retain the residue levels of chlormequat chloride (CCL), a plant growth regulator at 0.05 papers per million for a period of two years in grapes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had demanded the European Union to retain these CCL levels for a period of at least five years as demanded by the grape growers in the country; and

(c) whether the European Union accounts for the largest share of our grape exports?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) European Union is the largest importer of Indian Grapes. During 2015-16, the European Union accounted for 60.98% of total Indian exports of grapes.

Setting up of National Institute of Design

1619. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is planning to set up National Institute of Design in Amravati, the new capital of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted suitable land for this purpose; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Central Government to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, the Central Government has already sanctioned the National Institute of Design (NID). The academic session

started last year in a temporary campus. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted 50 acres land on lease basis in the Amravati Capital Region vide letter dated 15th November 2016 for setting of the NID. National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited has been entrusted with the works relating to planning, designing & construction of the NID.

Waiver of restrictions of export of onions

1620. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation regarding waiver of restrictions on the export of onions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on this issue, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government keeps receiving representations from Agricultural Associations/Members of Parliament/Legislative Assembly/Individuals etc. from time to time to remove restrictions on the export of onions.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, in view of huge arrivals of onions in the market, reduced the Minimum Export Price (MEP) on onion export to Zero from USD 400 PMT (FOB) w.e.f. 24th December, 2015.

Review of export promotion councils

1621. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance and governance of various export promotion councils are regularly reviewed;

(b) if so, the report for such reviews of each export councils conducted during the last three years; and

(c) details of any independent mechanism, programmes or guidelines, if any, adopted to conduct such reviews?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) are industry bodies created to promote exports. The Management Committee of the Councils review the performance of the EPCs. Representatives of the Government of India are nominated in the Management Committee of such Councils to facilitate interaction with the exporters and assess performance of the Councils. The review reports of performance of EPCs are laid in the Parliament on annual basis.

(c) The Department of Commerce regularly interact with the Councils to identify and address interventions for promoting exports. This is an on-going exercise.

Export of coir and coir products

1622. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total export worth of coir and coir products for the financial years 2013-16;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Coir Board plans to double its exports in the next three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the export of coir and coir products is going to increase by 17 per cent in the coming financial year, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how does the Minister proposes to extend these benefit to the coir producing farmers and its labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The details of total export of coir and coir products for the financial years 2013-16 are as under:

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Quantity (In Metric Tonnes)	537040	626666	752020
Value (₹ in crores)	1476.04	1630.33	1901.42

(b) and (c) Coir Board has targeted to double the export of coir and coir products from India within the next three years. The export of coir and coir products during the coming financial year *i.e.*, 2017-18 is expected to increase by 12-18%. During the current financial year, the provisional figures of progressive exports up to September, 2016 is ₹ 956.92 Crores. This records a 13% increase in value when compared with the figures up to the corresponding period of the previous year. During the last few years, the export of coir and coir products have showed a positive trend and it is expected that the trend will continue during the coming years also.

In order to boost the export of coir and coir products, the Coir Board plans to implement vigorous and target oriented export market promotion programmes. The programme titled "Export Market Promotion" under the ongoing plan scheme, Coir Vikas Yojana envisages to promote and make Indian Coir products competitive in the global market. The promotional measures undertaken by Coir Board, *inter alia* include participation in international trade fairs and conferences within India and abroad, providing External Market Development Assistances to the coir entrepreneurs /exporters for meeting the expenses of air fare and stall rent for participation in international fairs, undertaking publicity propaganda besides sponsoring market delegations, undertaking demonstration projects on the functional applications of coir and organizing warehousing facilities to cater to the requirements of products in small quantities, for creating the market pull for coir products in the global market.

(d) Coir Board has been implementing various programmes for development of coir industry in the country. Under these programmes, financial subsidy and technical support for setting up of coir industrial units and marketing of their products are provided to the coir workers and entrepreneurs. In addition, Coir Board has been implementing an Insurance Scheme for the coir workers of the country against death and disablement caused by accident. Under the scheme, the entire premium amount of coir workers of the country was borne by Coir Board. The scheme has been merged with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) recently.

Advisory to boycott Chinese products

1623. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue advisories to traders and people of country to boycott Chinese products in Indian market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when any such advisory will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. India and China are members of the WTO and therefore any restriction imposed on trade needs to be WTO compliant.

Stimulus programmes to boost exports

1624. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of countries implementing stimulus programmes and details of stimulus packages given by each of such countries;

(b) how Ministry is planning to take advantage of such stimulus and boost country's exports;

(c) to what extent strengthening of rupee will impact exports; and

(d) whether Ministry has asked to devalue rupee to boost exports and reasons behind RBI's refusal to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The stimulus packages are undertaken by countries with the objective of providing impetus for economic recovery and stability. These measures, *inter alia*, include reducing taxes, boosting consumer spending, infrastructure development, employment generation and improvement in competitiveness. As a result of implementation of these packages exports are expected to get a boost. Since 2008, many countries, especially USA, EU, Japan, Indonesia, etc. have implemented stimulus packages.

(b) The Government has also introduced a number of measures for boosting exports and these include reduction and simplification of documents; online filing of export declarations with digital signatures; electronic messaging; web-based handling of receipts; 24X7 customs clearance facilities at major sea ports and air cargo complexes; setting up of Customs Clearance Facilitation Committees; enhanced coverage of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS); advanced authorisation benefits for exports; interest equalisation of 3% on all exports from MSME sector and notified exports from other sectors.

(c) and (d) There are many factors that influence exports including demand intensity, market share, price elasticity, valuation of other currencies etc. Department of Commerce had suggested a fair valuation of rupee keeping in view the global market situation. The

Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are closely monitoring the situation including exchange rate of rupee in nominal and real terms and macroeconomic policies.

Revamping of various Committees, Boards and Councils

1625. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to revamp various Committees, Boards and Councils under the Ministry of Culture and its associated establishments;

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

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to publish the excavation reports for the various excavations undertaken in the last two decades;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A list of various Committees, Boards and Councils wherein revamping has been carried out during 2015 and 2016 so far are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The publication Section of Archaeological Survey of India takes up the work of publication of excavation reports of various excavations undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India as and when the excavator submits the report for publication.

(d) A list of excavation reports published during the last two decades is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Committees, Boards and Councils of the following organisations have been reconstituted during 2015 and 2016 so far

Sl. No	Name of the organisation
1.	Central Advisory Board on Culture (Ministry of Culture)
2.	West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur

Sl. No	Name of the organisation
3.	East Zone Cultural Centre, Kolkata
4.	North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad
5.	South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur
6.	National Museum Institute
7.	National Gallery of Modern Arts, New Delhi
8.	National Gallery of Modern Arts, Mumbai
9.	National Gallery of Modern Arts, Bengaluru
10.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library
11.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
12.	Asiatic Society
13.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts
14.	Sangeet Natak Akademi
15.	Kalakshetra Foundation
16.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda
17.	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata
18.	Delhi Public Library
19.	National Mission on Manuscripts

Statement-II

List of excavation reports published during the last two decades

Sl. No.	Excavation report
1.	Excavations at Piprahwa and Ganwaria
2.	Excavations at Tuljapur Garhi
3.	Further Excavations at Pauni
4.	Excavations at Kalibangan - The Early Harappans
5.	Excavations at Tarkhanewala-Dera & Chak 86
6.	Excavations at Udayagira -2
7.	Bekal Excavations
8.	Antichak Excavations -2

Sl. No.	Excavation report
9.	Excavations at Bharadvaja Asrama
10.	Further Excavations at Udayagira -2
11.	Excavations at Siruthavur
12.	Excavations at Kanaganahalli
13.	Saluvankuppam Excavations
14.	Excavations at Adam - A City of Asika Janapada
15.	Excavations at Kalibangan - The Harappans (Part-I)

Extinction of historical monuments

1626. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existence of many historical monuments and places in the country especially in Punjab has become extinct;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reinstate or regain them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Archaeological Survey of India and other such agencies working under the Ministry have not been able to achieve the desired objectives; and

(d) if so, the details of corrective measures taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No monument has been declared extinct in Punjab. However, 24 monuments are missing/untraceable in the country. The details (State-wise) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Number of untraceable monuments has been reduced to 24 number as many of them found by the steps taken which involved verification of old record, revenue maps, referring published reports, physical inspections and deployment of teams to trace the missing monuments.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The CAG has pointed out that 92 centrally protected monuments were missing. Out of which 42 have been traced by field offices of Archaeological Survey of India. The Status of such 92 monuments is as under:

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

Statement*List of monuments/sites which are untracable***Assam**

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia, Tinsukia

Arunachal Pradesh

2. The Ruins of Copper Temple, Paya, Lohit

Haryana

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

Uttarakhand

5. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora

Delhi

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

Madhya Pradesh

8. Rock Inscription, Satna

Maharashtra

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

Rajasthan

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

Uttar Pradesh

13. Ruins of three small linga temple circle 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur
14. Three sites with megaliths on the western and north eastern toes of the hill, Chandauli
15. Tablet on treasury building, Varanasi
16. Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, Varanasi
17. A Banyan grove containing traces of ancient building, Amavey, Baliia

18. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Banda
19. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Mehroni, Lalitpur
20. Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road, Lucknow
21. Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow
22. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow
23. Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad, Hardoi

West Bengal

24. Ruins of fort, Bamanpukur, Nadia

Construction of Statue of Unity

†1627. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount likely to be spent on construction of "Statue of Unity", the details of amount and their sources along with the expected amount to be collected;

(b) the share of foreign and Indian companies in construction of 'Statue of Unity';
and

(c) whether Government proposes to promote 'Make in India' through construction of 'Statue of Unity', if so, its ways and means and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Construction of Statue of Unity is a State Government of Gujarat's project being implemented by Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. (SSNNL), a wholly owned Government of Gujarat Undertaking. As per the information received from SSNNL, the total amount likely to be spent on the project is ₹ 3060.88 crore. Out of this ₹ 2332 crore is towards construction of the statue and ₹ 657 crore is towards Operation and Maintenance (O&m) for 15 years after completion of the project. Both these activities have been awarded to Larsen and Toubro (L&T) which is an Indian construction company. ₹ 55.63 crore is likely to be spent towards Project Management Consultancy which has been awarded to a consortium of foreign companies. Further, ₹16.25 crore is likely to be spent towards Proof Consultancy which has been given to joint venture of Tata Egis Ltd. This is a project of Government of Gujarat. The Central Government has not made any commitment regarding its contribution to the cost of the project. However, till date a sum of ₹ 300 crores has been provided to SSNNL for this project.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As informed by SSNNL, the tender for Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract was invited by SSNNL on 2.8.2013 before the launch of Make in India Campaign. The work order of the Statue of Unity was given on 21.10.2014 and Government of Gujarat proposes to undertake the work as per the provisions of the contract agreement.

Establishment of open air theatres in Maharashtra

1628. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government establishes open air theatres in rural areas and theatres in State Capitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of open air theatres established by Government in rural Maharashtra so far and theatres established in Mumbai with details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No Sir. This Ministry only provides financial support to voluntary cultural organizations, government-aided cultural organizations and State Governments/ UT Administrations etc. to create, among other things, open-air theatres and amphitheatre under Schemes namely 'Building Grants, including Studio Theatre' and Tagore Cultural Complexes' respectively.

Monuments in Tamil Nadu

1629. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many monuments in Tamil Nadu are identified as protected monuments by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) how is ASI protecting these monuments; and

(c) the year-wise and monument-wise money allocated, released and spent on each of the above identified monuments in last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH

SHARMA): (a) There are 413 monuments/sites declared protected as of National importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) The Archaeological Survey of India conserves, preserves and maintains these monuments/sites by way of structural repairs on need basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. The expenditure incurred by Archaeological Survey of India on conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monument/site-wise in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, is given in Statement.

Statement

Expenditure incurred by Archaeological Survey of India on conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monument/site-wise in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year

(Amount in rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Clive's Building, Chennai	548097	900604	1921265	928895
2.	St. Mary's Church, Chennai	0	63724	102945	549206
3.	Bigware house, Chennai	0	12800	20445	48775
4.	Block No.XXXVI/2, Fort Museum, Chennai-9	2948	240	1190782	230248
5.	Tomb of David Yale & Joseph Hymners Chennai	2935	6000	4000	5000
6.	King's Barracks, Chennai	0	0	25500	0
7.	Old Town wall, Tondiarpet	0	0	2400	0
8.	Old temple with apsidal (Dharmeswara temple), Manimangalam	0	957459	1631903	59890
9.	Dhenupuriswara temple, Madambakkam	2400	3022668	4653400	59890
10.	Dutch Fort & Cemety, Pulicot	37900	101040	848519	89280

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	"Last House on the left of Snob's Alley", Chennai	362000	71893	9000	5000
12.	Inner Fort (Barracks, Granary, Kalyanamahal Venugopal temple), Gingee	39863	143830	256730	35550
13.	Devi Kamalakanniamman temple, Gingee	0	0	4890	2100
14.	Pondicherry Gate, Gingee	3280	0	2800	3500
15.	Sadat Ullah Khan Mosque, Gingee	1800	0	11660	8890
16.	Brahmapurisvara temple, Brahmadesam	200	219642	2837603	538663
17.	Venkataramana Temple, Gingee	35650	181704	930650	764224
18.	The masonry platform of design's funeral pyre & his wife Sati, Gingee	0	0	415	0
19.	24 Jaina Figures, Sirukadambur	6600	45000	25065	395970
20.	Rock-cut Pallava Cave, Dalavanur	3000	0	6300	2100
21.	Rock-cut Pallava Cave, Mandagapattu	0	14834	8750	5600
22.	Rock cut Pallava shrine, Keelmavilangai	0	0	2100	2800
23.	Talagirisvara temple, Panamalai	31200	296750	3565299	315990
24.	Azhagiya Narasimhasamy Perumal Temple, Ennayiram	0	30300	31330	12530
25.	Apathsahayeswara temple, Sendhamangalam	0	73073	1955016	58715
26.	Vellore Gate, Gingee	5700	0	26220	2100
27.	Pattabirama temple, Narsingarayapettai	21350	2395937	12080	7350
28.	Pathaliswara temple, Brahmadesam	153726	29616	126134	34618
29.	Siva Temple, Gingee	5925	42160	34050	0
30.	Vaikunthaperumal temple, Uttiramerur	40823	212404	153519	133906
31.	Iravathaneswara temple, Kanchipuram	1990722	65104	74557	43746
32.	Piravathaneswara temple, Kanchipuram	10270	2590195	261852	83709
33.	Jvarahareswara temple, Kanchipuram	915	102478	52919	9383
34.	Mathangeswara temple, Kanchipuram	314	16720	14363	8389
35.	Vaikunthaperumal temple, Kanchipuram	78937	301178	468892	232713

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Muktheswara Temple, Kanchipuram	52684	279306	266279	122127
37.	Kailasanathasamy temple, Kanchipuram	364117	246155	425378	242780
38.	Apathsahayeswara temple, Thenneri	2611	2226802	321391	95103
39.	Monolithic Rock Cut Cave Temple, Mahendravadi	0	939999	1260926	43650
40.	Rock-cut Caves Sculptures & Shrines, Mamandur	0	70450	49500	44140
41.	Rock-cut Caves, Narasamangalam	27673	197440	1695515	45606
42.	Rock-cut Shrine, Koranganilmuttam	0	68450	45660	44100
43.	Chandramouliswara Temple, Nattery	1060624	940787	56166	713
44.	Venkatesa Perumal temple, Tirumukkudal	56729	2720210	/357832	189843
45.	Larger Siva temple (Kanthalingesvara temple), Tenneri	0	52460	50000	87252
46.	Konar temple, Tirumalpur	0	836632	1242821	27900
47.	Jain Tirthankara Image, Annavasal (Trichy)	378400	105000	108850	24361
48.	Siva temple, Ariyur	22650	66750	41470	12600
49.	Jain bed & bas relief, Ammachatram	0	0	226	0
50.	Jain temple, Ghettipatti	13344	63750	3136	29186
51.	Sikkanathasamy Temple, Kudumianmalai	601139	796137	37404	72900
52.	Moovar koil, Kodumbalur (Group of monuments)	160	2513040	8054	6840
53.	Muchukundeswara temple, Kodumbalur	0	0	2540	0
54.	Ivar koil, Kodumbalur	0	1940439	265	0
55.	Uthamanathaswamy Temple, Keeranur	0	66899	23490	72900
56.	Rock cut Siva Cave Temple, Kunnandarkoil	22650	73749	3140	65118
57.	Sundaracholiswara Temple, Kulathur	0	1170	2770	0
58.	Remains of Temple, Kaliapatti	0	36750	2566	23850
59.	Amman Shrine, Kudimianmalai	0	2198050	17186	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
60.	Remains of Jain Temple, Letchumanpatti	0	0	2678	0
61.	Rock cut Siva & Vishnu Temple, Malayadipatti	17500	81279	11467	51556
62.	Remains of temple, Mylapatti	0	0	2678	0
63.	Siva & Pillayar Temple, Mangudi	0	36750	2524	30498
64.	Vijayacholiswara Temple, Narthamalai	13200	93750	38770	23850
65.	Tiruperumandarkoil, Nangupatti	0	2390	415	0
66.	Jain Image, Durga, Vishnu & Inscribed Stone, Nanjur	0	0	2786	0
67.	Valarmadiswara Temple, Neerpalani	22650	94800	41350	39136
68.	Siva & Vishnu Temple, Panangudi	0	0	2578	0
69.	Jain Image, Puttambur	0	35350	3300	24588
70.	Tiruvilangudi Siva Temple, Suriyur	0	1170	3236	0
71.	Rock Cut Jain Cave Temple, Sittanavasal	32960	288636	146279	77591
72.	Jain Mound, Lion Pillars, Sembattur	0	0	2665	0
73.	Siva Temple, Thodaiyur	22650	94920	41470	18450
74.	Kailasanatha Temple, yellanur	31416	94920	41470	29686
75.	Siva Temple, Visalur	0	1050	192282	73176
76.	Choliswara Udaiyar Temple, Tiruppur	0	0	2676	0
77.	Siva temple, Varapur	0.	1170	3088	0
78.	Siva temple & Lion Pillars, Thennangudi	22650	102669	41350	77896
79.	Agasthiswara Temple, Vellanur	33085	92220	32020	1513783
80.	Rock Cut Cave (Kadambarkoil) Narthamalai	600	2699	59300	0
81.	Shore Temple, Mamallapuram	1591048	2384054	2853943.5	428016
82.	Five Rathas, Mamallapuram	67537	265346	329969.5	209344
83.	Group of Mts. on the hillock, Mamallapuram	2535160	2029237	1643073	4263644
84.	Dolotsava Mandapa, Mamallapuram	87140	0	20416	11000

1	2	3	4	5	6
85.	Seven Pidaris, Mamallapuram	2575	0	14116	15000
86.	Mukunthanayanar temple, Mamallapuram	3320	808	10922	14500
87.	Valayankutta Ratha, & Pidari Raths, Mamallapuram	32685	69849	263887	77940
88.	Rock Cut Tiger Headed Cave, & Adiranachana Mandapa. Salavankuppam	33190	835000	137219	132136
89.	Orukal Mandapa, Tirukazhukundram	0	3168	1386	11354.
90.	Tirupuliswara temple, Vayalur	1277	9128	47065	16655
91.	Munkudumiswara temple, Ponvilainthakalathur	0	2451103	934507	79341
92.	Nityakalyanaswamy temple, Thiruvidadanthai	25055	2236171	63946	859205
93.	Gateway of Danish Fort, Tranquebar	0	1795649	37600	12000
94.	Nithiswarasamy temple, Srimushnam	0	49261	507903	506967
95.	Excavated site Kaveripoompattinam	1096	2043205	45147	60632
97.	Sugriswara Temple, Sircarperiya Palayam	21700	91649	104980	262518
98.	Chennarayaperumal temple, Adiyamankottai	93730	2061108	127990	72202
99.	Jain Temple, Mettupudur	24250	223186	2287569	71996
100.	Ranganathasamy Temple, Namakkal	11025	2500	129463	23949
101.	Narasimhasamy Temple, Namakkal	0	1083000	33525	333566
102.	Muruganathasamy Temple, T.M. Poondi	22050	2489480	523718	1817109
103.	Airavadeswara temple, Darasuram	123491	726338	499544	250439
104.	Brihadiswara temple, GKC puram	56316	1459161	476288	235225
105.	Jain Statue, Jayamkondam	0	0	0	5020
106.	Ramapadamandapam, Kodiakarai	0	0	0	3275
107.	Head sluice Periaivaikkal, Musiri	0	0	2798	0
108.	Koranganathaswamy Temple, Srinivasanallur	0	0	775	48456
109.	Brihadiswara temple, Thanjavur	359461	7102304	1870664	1154297

1	2	3	4	5	6
110.	Rajagopal Canon, Thanjavur	0	2083155	0	15780
111.	Erumbeswara Temple, Tiruverumbur	31413	80486	98068	72900
112.	Lower Rock Cut Pallava Cave, Trichy	0	912	13895	4860
113.	Main guard Gate, Trichy	27435	273189	397762	209130
114.	Rock at Vaigainallur	0	0	2991	0
115.	Somaskhan Mosque, Vallapuram	0	0	0	17640
116.	Siva temple, Valikanthapuram	125334	93909	135295	81450
117.	Panchapandavar beds & Inscriptions at Alagarkoil	0	3230	4314	2231
118.	Agniswara Temple, Chithur	0	0	24134	4714
119.	Rock Cut Siva Shrine, Devarmalai	0	0	4724	3446
120.	Siva Temple & Lion Pillars, Irumbanadu	0	6530	7274	6362
121.	Jain Tirthankara Image, Kannankarakudi	0	9710	2242	2062
122.	Balasubramanyasamy Temple, Kannanur	34400	105940	96908	34292
123.	Panchapandavar beds & Kilvalu, Keelaiyur	0	44330	89716	33146
124.	Rock cut bas relief of Jain Image with Inscriptions, Keelakuilkudi	0	0	4448	3996
125.	Siva Temple, Ammankurichi (Thirumayam)	25650	2185798	93321	86913
126.	Soundarajaperumal temple, Irumbanadu	25650	122300	213728	68892
127.	Bhoomiswara temple, Sevalur	0	0	4632	4922
128.	Rock Cut bas relief of Jain Image & beds, Karadipatti	34400	86814	98678	31842
129.	Rock Cut Jain Image Sculptures & Inscriptions, Kalluthu	0	0	4560	2792
130.	Rock cut Temple, Kunnakudi	0	0	5190	4790
131.	Rock cut Siva Shrine, Malayakoil	0	240002	97318	38786
132.	Mennandarpillayar Temple, Melanilaipatti	477	0	75247	2916
133.	Rock cut beds Melakuilkudi	0	0	3310	2792
134.	Panchapandavar beds, Mettupatti	0	0	1706	2652

1	2	3	4	5	6
135.	Rajendracholiswara temple, Ponnamaravathy	0	0	79333	3550
136.	Rock Cut Shrine Pushpavaneswara Temple, Puvalakudi	34400	87300	222264	40412
137.	Vishnu & Sri Devi Idols, Sengirai	0	0	2557	1906
138.	Natural cavern with dripline called Andarmadam, Semboothi	0	0	3800	11652
139.	Thirumalai Naicker Palace, - Srivilliputhur	21256	67898	99826	67527
140.	Somasundareswara Temple, Thirukatalai	0	0	5284	4296
141.	Siva temple, Thirumayam	11870	92305	117189	40296
142.	Vishnu temple, Thirumayam	25650	114413	190865	38989
143.	Sanctum of Old Siva Temple, Tirukalambur	0	61480	113104	33562
144.	Jain Tirthankara Image, Thekattur	0	0	5110	2580
145.	Rock cut cave & Inscriptions, Tiruparankundram	550	0	5916	596
146.	Rock cut jain beds and incriptions, Tiruparankundram	0	0	3962	4092
147.	Uthamadeswara temple, Keelathaniyam	0	44330	111048	35186
148.	Karuppanasamy rock & Sculptures, Uthamapalayam	33100	87026	100898	2816
149.	Siva Temple, Varpet	0	3760	3762	4012
150.	Jalakanteswara Temple, Vellore	1029565	315836	1820530	•129481
151.	Delhi Gate, Arcot	0	0	11600	9480
152.	Canon, Arcot	0	0	3410	2630
153.	Masjid & 2 ponds on the west of Citadel, Arcot	1110	0	16635	0
154.	Ranganathaswamy Temple, Erukkampattu	0	0	10784	8880
155.	Suyambunathasamy temple, Kilputhur	2272	21902	1160005	46643
156.	Somanathaswamy temple, Melpadi	22978	44656	2091970	93599
157.	Choliswara Temple, Melpadi	0	0	8001	4590

1	2	3	4	5	6
158.	North-East corner of the old rampart, Muppaduveltu	0	0	8895	3045
159.	Rock Cut Temple & Sculptures, Siyamangalam	22430	47930	1672052	26250
160.	Jain Temple, Tirumalai	3959	49547	1849308	84841
161.	Skandashramam & Virupakshi Cave, Tiruvannamalai	1000	0	0	0
162.	Old Mosque inside fort, Vellore	0	98189	163531	105508
163.	Subramanyasamy Temple, Vallimalai	0	0	12850	56623
164.	Jain Sculptures & Inscriptions on the hill, Vallimalai	990	0	23930	9710
165.	Rock inscriptions in the right flank, Sholingur	690	0	13020	4464
166.	Rock cut cave, Vilapakkam	1040	0	9417	8270
167.	Rock cut Vishnu cave Temple, Malayadipatti	0	2064571	0	0
168.	Fort St. George & Rampart walls, Chennai-9	271086	2952046	1815664	676735
169.	Fort Gingee (Krishnagiri & Rajagiri)	1172396	545912	496646	2002728
170.	Ruined Dutch for & Cemetry, Sadras	11945	58117	30634	79224
171.	Hill Fort, Namakkal	24536	74264	97730	94905
172.	Fort with Buildings, Attur	0	213314	1852765	0
173.	Hill Fort & Temples, Chinnakavandanur	0	4722	48700	0
174.	Hill Fort, Royakottai	6159	2230	18580	0
175.	Hill Fort, Krishnagiri	16750	74930	123190	66800
176.	Fort, Ranjangudi	28675	828178	4390557	142195
177.	Sivaganga Little Fort, Thanjavur	309046	3950142	4300814	565264
178.	Fort on Rock (Pallapatti), Dindigul	249628	353980	459876	235946
179.	Fort Thirumayam	26997	2359888	177663	76795
180.	Fort, Vellore	682416	5575306	2224167	272650

1	2	3	4	5	6
181.	Megalithic cists and cairns, Ponmar	0	0	0	5000
182.	Megalithic cists and cairns, Neyveli	0	0	0	4500
183.	Megalithic cists and cairns, Perungalathur	4000	0	0	0
184.	Group of cairns and megalithic cists, Vallancherry	0	0	0	4500
185.	Megalithic Site, Tiruvakarai	0	0	0	0
186.	Megalithic cists & cairns, Sanur	23044	2455240	32000	0
187.	31 Nos. of sites at Kanchipuram Sub-Circle	164675	103500	14790	189940
188.	Megalithic site, Settupattu	0	5200	26650	0
189.	Megalithic cists & cairns, Maganiyam	0	0	43354	0
190.	Megalithic site, Kanniyampoondi	4200	675	3600	0
191.	Excavated site, (Kambermedu), Therazhandur	24500	60789	2278106	0
192.	Megalithic cists & cairns, Karai	11715	0	0	0
193.	Pre-Historic site, Adichanallur	125085	108025	1932571	36786
194.	Pre-historic site, Chokkanathapatti	4560	0	3390	2455
195.	Pre-Historic Site, Karunkulam	2530	0	4660	4592
196.	Pre-Historic Site, Kalvoi	1710	0	3220	2978
197.	Cairns & Urn site, Sendhakudi	, 340	0	4320	2097
198.	Pre-historic burial site, Thekattur	2355	0	676	2592
199.	Kalacakadu burial site, Tirukattalai	2150	0	7770	2492
200.	Megalithic site, Chettipalayam	2100	645	690	0
201.	Megalithic cists & Cairns, Vadamangalam	2333503	2233089	28000	0
202.	Megalithic cists, Sirukalathur	1032152	0	28870	0
203.	Dolmens site, Keelaiyur	1545729	72150	2490	32666
204.	Megalithic site, Thellur	844	0	4200	4500
205.	Megalithic site, Tetturai	844	0	4200	4500

1	2	3	4	5	6
206.	Megalithic site, Mottur	1266	0	3084	4500
207.	Megalithic site, Venkunnam	844	0	4200	4500
208.	Megalithic site, Nedungal	844	0	5250	4500
209.	Group of megalithic cists & cairns, Karanaithangal, Perinjambakkam & Kavalkalani	2494954	2249345	27165	27165
210.	Group of Cairns, Sembakkam	0	2613	0	0
211.	Pre-Historic Site, Ammachathiram	3291	0	0	0
212.	Dolmens site, machur reserved forest, Pannaikadu	0	63360	108	0
213.	Dolmens near Talayur river, Pannaikadu	0	64010	350	53378
214.	Ruins of Jain shrin, Mangadavanpatti	1644	36050	2666	24648
215.	Jain Thiruthankara Idol, Melur	1644	36050	290	17898
216.	Dolmens near Palamalai, Adukkam	0	63360	392	0
217.	Jain images in water spread of Pudukulam, Thiruppur	27291	36050	536	11700
218.	Pre-historic burial site, Vadugapatti	3291	36750	265	28800
219.	Pre-historic burial site, Vathakuruchi	3291	35700	5156	29538
220.	Dolmens, Vilpatti	1644	0	0	0
221.	Jain Thirthankara idol (Ayyanar) and Devi idols, Marudur	1644	0	0	0
222.	Jain Image, Puliyur	1644	0	0	0
223.	Jain Thirthankara image, Veerakudi	1644	0	0	0
224.	Jain Thirthankara image and Inscribed stone, Chettipatti	3291	6650	0	0
225.	Dolmens and cairns, Anburapatti	3291	0	0	0
226.	Dolmen's Muttampatti	4935	0	0	0
227.	Pre-historic burial site, Narangiyapattai	4935	0	0	0
228.	Dolmens and Ayyanar Image, Poyyamai & Virudupatti	4935	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
229.	Pre-historic site, Satyamangalam	1647	0	0	0
230.	Dolmens and urns, Sengalur	3548	0	0	0
231.	Dolmens in Annavasal vattam, Sittannavasal	4935	0	0	0
232.	Dolmens, Thayinlpatti	1068	0	0	0
233.	Group of Dolmens, Thiruppur	1644	0	0	0
234.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Perumbakkam	0	0	14055	0
235.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Perunagar	0	0	38000	0
236.	Dolmens site, Perungalur	0	0	3912	2992
237.	Sri Parthasarathy and Krishna Temple, Parthivapuram, Kanyakumari	91347	2231699	195228	19068
238.	Sri Valeeswara Temple, Thiruvaleeswaram, Thirunelveli	6166187	3124839	2718612	43281
239.	Sri Bhagavati Temple, Chitral. Kanyakumari	268731	198341	1109002	41272
240.	Rock Cut cave Temple, Thirunandikkara, Thirunelveli	5859307	2476434	523006	11550
241.	Fort at Vattakottai, Kanyakumari	3003749	2663342	601854	53897
242.	Ancient Site at Kunnathur, Thirunelveli	501195	114675	60550	0
243.	Sri Bhaktavatsala Temple, Cheranmahadevi, Thirunelveli	214040	2497538	313297	38300
244.	Rock Cut cave Temple, Thirumalapuram, Thirunelveli	52361	2200503	1735271	0

Improvement of facilities at historical places in Tamil Nadu

1630. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income Government gets from the sale of tickets to the tourists visiting historical tourist places in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount spent by Government for the betterment of facilities available at such places; and

(c) the fresh steps taken for improving the transportation and other facilities in order to increase the number of tourists visiting the historical places in Tamil Nadu during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The annual revenue through entry fee at centrally protected ticketed monuments under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Tamil Nadu and expenditure incurred for their conservation, preservation and maintenance including providing for betterment of facilities during the last three years are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) The efforts have been taken to provide battery operated cars for transportation in the World Heritage Monuments like Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur & Shore Temple, Mamallapuram. Other facilities like toilet, wheel chair, drinking water, parking, cafeteria, pathway, ramp and developing greenery around the monuments etc. are being taken up in a phased manner for the remaining sites in order to increase the number of tourists.

Statement-I

Revenue earned through entry fee at centrally protected ticketed monuments under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Tamil Nadu during the last three years

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ticketed Monument	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Group of Monuments Mamallapuram	27424160	27050890	27105640
2.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	1234205	1086600	827660
3.	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	192345	157305	158225
4.	Moovarkoil, Kodumbalur	5740	7150	9920
5.	Rock-cut Jain Temple, Sittannavasal	206790	25,0975	188125
6.	Natural Cavern with Inscriptions, Eladipattanam, Sittannavasal	189310	199225	138350
7.	Fort, Tirumayam	400815	366420	356380
	TOTAL	29653365	29118565	28784300

Statement-II

Expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance including providing for betterment of facilities at centrally protected ticketed monuments in Tamil Nadu during the last three years

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ticketed Monument	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	8004206	4749294	5136327
2.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	5551581	5419912	843256
3.	Fort on Rock, Pallapatti at Dindigul	504560	353980	459876
4.	Moovarkoil, Kodumbalur	21090	2513040	8054
5.	Rock-cut Jain Temple, Sittannavasal	212976	288636	146879
6.	Natural Cavern with Inscription, Eladipattam at Sittannavasal	0	0	2458
7.	Fort, Tirumayam	2286743	2359888	2621791
TOTAL		16581156	15684750	9218641

Preservation of monuments in Archaeological centres

1631. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- how many archeological centres are preserved in the country where pre-Before Christ (BC) Era monuments are preserved;
- which are the most important ones among them historically and culturally;
- how many archeological centres are there of the period 1st-10th century AD; and
- which diverse cultures are preserved in these two groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protects monuments of national importance, declared protected under the Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment & validation) Act 2010. Under the said act there is no provision of any archaeological centres. All protected monuments are important and no such gradations on the basis of history and culture has been made. Regular care is taken of the protected monuments and they are in a good state of preservation.

Compassionate appointment in National Library, Kolkata

1632. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to ensure early appointment of posts still vacant at National Library, Kolkata, especially on the appointment of eighteen candidates on compassionate grounds;

(b) whether there is any time-frame by which Government commits to fill the vacant posts;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Actions such as requisition to recruitment agency, advertisements and revision of Recruitment Rules have been initiated to fill up the vacant posts in National Library, Kolkata. For filling up of posts on compassionate grounds, in accordance with the instructions of Department of Personnel and Training, the Committee on Compassionate appointment has held three meetings.

(b) and (c) No time-frame can be indicated.

(d) Appointments/recruitments are a part of a prescribed process which needs to be adhered to.

Development of Elephanta Caves

1633. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Elephanta Caves, a World Heritage Site, is a very popular destination for tourists but due to squatters and make-shift shops all along the approach road to the site is heavily congested and remains full of filth and dirt;

(b) whether there is any plan to remove the squatters and make-shift shopkeepers and rehabilitate them elsewhere to beautify this tourist destination as per the proposal submitted by Mumbai Chapter of INTACH; and

(c) if so, how much time-frame Government has estimated to implement the proposal of INTACH?

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

(b) and (c) A proposal for Comprehensive Conservation, Management and Sustainable Development Plan was prepared by the INTACH in consultation with the Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority, Statutory Planning Committee for Elephanta, the Archaeological Survey of India and UNESCO in 2002. The proposal was to be implemented by INTACH through Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) but was objected by the residents and local authorities.

Shortage of funds for conservation and maintenance of monuments

1634. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute shortage of funds for the conservation and maintenance of protected monuments in the country so much so that even the ongoing works at Taj Mahal have been suspended;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what contingency plan Government has to make funds available for continuance of ongoing works all across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No Sir. There is no such shortage of funds for conservation of protected monuments including Taj Mahal. The requisite funds have been provided wherever necessary and essential conservation works have been taken up accordingly.

Setting up of literacy clubs

†1635. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any scheme for promoting the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

setting up of literary clubs like Press Clubs for literary figures in small towns along with metropolitan cities like Delhi and Mumbai;

- (b) the details of such clubs or institutions already in existence, if any; and
- (c) the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Shortage of staff in ASI

1636. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India is facing acute shortage of staff, if not, the total sanctioned and present strength of the ASI;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that because of this shortage of staff, the ASI is unable to meet the request of the State Governments for conducting the survey of the buildings/structures of national importance carrying heritage value; and
- (c) by when does the Ministry propose to get over the shortage problems so that the buildings of national importance are surveyed, protected and preserved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) Archaeological Survey of India has been conducting the survey of buildings/structures of national importance carrying heritage value from time to time with its available staff.
- (c) Appropriate measures are taken to fill up vacancies arising in different cadres of ASI from time to time by holding timely DPC and constantly taking up with UPSC and SSC respectively. However, the survey or protection and preservation of buildings of national importance are not neglected for want of adequate manpower.

Statement

Sanctioned strength and vacancy position in respect of Group A, B, C and MTS staff as on 21.11.2016.

Sl. No.	Classification of posts	Sanctioned Strength	Filled	Vacant post
1.	Group 'A'	233	174	59
2.	Group 'B'	875	609	266
3.	Group 'C'	1164	819	345
4.	MTS	6152	3899	2253
	TOTAL	8424	5501	2923

Security requirements of museums

1637. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of priceless antique artefacts are kept in open air in different museums of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, museum-wise;

(c) the number of cases of theft in these museums as reported during the last three years, year-wise and museum-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the security requirements and parameters with respect to various museums; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Museum-wise details of artefacts kept in the open air in various museums under Ministry of Culture/ASI/State Governments is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of Gujarat has reported two cases of theft from Museum and Picture Gallery, Vadodara in October, 2014.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government of India, for ensuring safety and security of Museums and its artefacts, has formulated a comprehensive Security Policy for all Museums under its control. As per recommendations contained in the Security Policy, Govt, has directed all museums to implement following:

1. Automated Boom Barriers and Under Vehicle scanners at the entry and exit gates.
2. Relocating and upgrading personnel frisking and baggage screening points at the entry and exit gates.
3. Provision of required number of right type of Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD), Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) and baggage screening machines.
4. IP based CCTV facility at identified locations linked to the Security control room.
5. Provision of security lights at desired locations.
6. Use of RFID (radio frequency identification device) tags for entry and exit of every individual.
7. RFID tags for museum objects.
8. Key management through RFID system.
9. Intruder Alarm System alongwith Infrared based security system.
10. Dedicated Security Force for museums and monuments.
11. Review and Rectification of all the security measures at each and every time.
12. Fixing periodicity of checks of security provisions including efficiency of security personnel at the museums.

Statement

Museum-wise details of artifacts kept in the open air in various museums

Sl. No.	Name of the Museum	Details
1.	National Museum, Delhi	There are 120 stone objects displayed in open air in National Museum for public view. 16 stone sculptures have also been displayed in inner, open rotunda of the Museum.
2.	National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru	There are 20 sculptures displayed in open air in the garden area for public view.
3.	Allahabad Museum, Allahabad	40 heavy to very heavy stone mutilated sculptures and some

Sl. No.	Name of the Museum	Details
		architectural fragments, architectural pieces of C & D category have been displayed to create a heritage atmosphere to attract visitors.
4.	Indian Museum, Kolkata	28 stone objects have been displayed in the open air.
5.	Archaeological Site Museum, Nalanda (Bihar), Velha (Goa), Halebidu (Karnataka), Hampi (Karnataka), Aihole (Karnataka), Badami (Karnataka), Bijapur (Karnataka), Chanderi (Madhya Pradesh), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh), Konark (Odisha), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh), Residency Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh),	In these 15 museums antiquities are displayed in open air. The artifacts, keeping in view their physical condition, material, etc. are displayed as per the concept of open air display to attract visitors.
6.	Department of Art and Culture, Government of Puducherry	58 stone sculpture artefacts are kept in open air due to insufficient space in the existing museum.
7.	Cultural Affairs Department Assam	70 objects are placed in open air.
8.	Department of Archaeology and Museums, Gujarat	386 objects are placed in open air.

Archaeological excavations at Keeladi in Tamil Nadu

1638. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent archaeological excavations at Keeladi, a small village in Sivaganga District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government is considering to build an onsite museum to house the articles excavated recently in Keeladi, which reflects the culture of people lived in the region around 1500 years ago; and

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

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

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration by the Central Government.

Revival of sick PSEs

1639. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some Public Sector Enterprises have been classified as sick or are performing well below the standards with substantial losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to revive or sell these sick enterprises; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, enterprise-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises". As per the guidelines, it is the responsibility of the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments to, identify the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) functioning under them based on their performance and categorise them as sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs.

Information in respect of sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs relating to Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

As per the information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2014-15, that was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 26.2.2016, there are 77 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which have incurred loss in 2014-15. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines issued by DPE on 29.10.2015, the administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible to monitor the sickness of CPSEs and take timely redressal measures. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments are also responsible for formulating revival/restructuring/disinvestment/closure plans for CPSEs functioning under them and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement the plans.

Statement-I*List of sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industries*

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Category
1.	Andrew Yule &Co. Ltd.	Weak
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Weak
3.	BHEL-Electrical Machines Ltd.	Incipient sick
4.	Bharat Pumps Compressors Ltd.	Incipient sick
5.	Bridge &Roof Co.(I) Ltd.	Weak
6.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Sick
7.	Heavy Engineering Corp. Ltd.	Sick
8.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Sick
9.	Hindustan News Print Ltd.	Incipient sick
10.	Hindustan Paper Corp.Ltd.	Sick
11.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co.Ltd.	Sick
12.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Weak
13.	HMT (International) Ltd.	Weak
14.	HMT (Bearings) Ltd.	Sick
15.	HMT (Chinar Watches) Ltd.	Sick
16.	HMT Ltd.	Weak
17.	HMT (Machine Tools) Ltd.	Sick
18.	HMT (Watches) Ltd.	Sick
19.	Hooghly Printing Co.Ltd.	Weak
20.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Sick
21.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co.Ltd.	Incipient sick
22.	NEPA Ltd.	Sick
23.	Richardson & Crudass Ltd.	Sick
24.	Sambar Salts Ltd.	Sick
25.	Scooters India Ltd.	Weak
26.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	Sick *
27.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Sick*
28.	Tyre Corp. of India Ltd.	Sick*

* under liquidation

Statement-II*Details of loss making CPSEs in 2014-15*

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Net Losses (₹ in lakh)
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-823409
2.	Air India Ltd.	-585991
3.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-289339
4.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-216436
5.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	-171223
6.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-93299
7.	STCL Ltd.	-41259
8.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-39991
9.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-38950
10.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38075
11.	Security Printing & Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	-35207
12.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	-31625
13.	ITI Ltd.	-29712
14.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25920
15.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-24169
16.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-21549
17.	PEC Ltd.	-20854
18.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-20284
19.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-18403
20.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16721
21.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-14154
22.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-13494
21.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-13469
24.	HMT Ltd.	-9657
25.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9494
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-8963
27.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-8437

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Net Losses (₹ in lakh)
28.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-6103
29.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-5482
30.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5046
31.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4905
32.	Nepa Ltd.	-4871
33.	Andaman & Nicobar ISL. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-4509
34.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	-4461
35.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-3899
36.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-3429
37.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887
38.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-2727
39.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-2508
40.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2466
41.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1976
42.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777
43.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1732
44.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1568
45.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1538
46.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1447
47.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-1376
48.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	-1272
49.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-983
50.	TCIL BINA Toll Road Ltd.	-942
51.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-919
52.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-810
53.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-781
54.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589
55.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-586
56.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-585

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Net Losses (₹ in lakh)
57.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-507
58.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-495
59.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-440
60.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	-396
61.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-377
62.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-365
63.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-234
64.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-164
65.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-139
66.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-119
67.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-107
68.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-80
69.	National Research Development Corpn.	-76
70.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-70
71.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-49
72.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-31
73.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-29
74.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-22
75.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-14
76.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-7
77.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	-3

Shifting of NTPC-BHEL power plant in Chittoor, A. P.

1640. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NTPC-BHEL power plant at Mannavaram in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh is being shifted to some other State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project is progressing at a very slow pace;

(c) what was the investment proposed in the project and how much was invested till now; and

(d) what is the present stage of project and by when the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The facility is operational and has started commercial production from May, 2015.

(c) BHEL and NBPPL have informed that NBPPL had prepared a business plan in April, 2010 with an envisaged investment of ₹ 6,000 crore comprising two phases as follows:

Particulars	₹ crore
Phase-I: EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) and manufacturing facilities for Coal Handling Plant (CHP) and Ash Handling Plant (AHP)	1,200
Phase-II: Manufacturing facilities for boiler, turbine and generator (BTG)	4,800

The NBPPL Board in March, 2011 reviewed the business scenario and noted that in the interim many other players through formation of separate JVCs had already entered in the field of manufacture of BTG equipment, which as such was also lined up as Phase-II activity of NBPPL. The NBPPL Board then decided to focus on Phase-I only. NBPPL has subsequently reworked the investment, including factoring cost economies and projected the investment of ₹ 363.94 crore for Phase-I in its draft feasibility report of July, 2015.

A capital investment of ₹ 127.81 crore, mainly for establishing the facilities including for manufacturing of Coal Handling Plant (CHP) equipment has already been made by NBPPL, for which ₹100 crore has been contributed by its two promoter Companies (*i.e.* ₹ 50 crore each by NTPC and BHEL).

(d) The manufacturing facility at Mannavaram is operational and has started commercial production from May, 2015. An investment of ₹ 127.81 crores has been made on Infrastructure, Technology Collaboration and Machinery. All the machines envisaged for Phase-1 have since been commissioned.

VRS to the employees of Hindustan Cables Limited

1641. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for personnel of Hindustan Cables Limited being disbursed VRS/VSS on notional pay-scale of 2007 instead of latest pay scale applicable to CPSUs;

(b) whether Government agrees that it is injustice with the employees;

(c) if so, whether Government has any objection in disbursing on the basis of latest pay-scale;

(d) details of the company's personnel as per their grades, positions and qualifications;

(e) whether Government has come with any plan to re-skill and redeploy the employees of Hindustan Cables Limited to its other CPSUs; and

(f) 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) The Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) is a sick company under reference to BIFR since 2002. Its production operation is suspended since February, 2003 and there is no generation of revenue in the company. Government of India has been providing fund support as Non-Plan Loan from time to time within the budgetary constraints for payment of salary and statutory dues to its employees. The 1997 pay revision was implemented through Presidential Directives issued by Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises on 23.05.2001. Next pay revision was due w.e.f 1.1.2007 which was not implemented in HCL as per DPE guidelines, as the company was not in operation. The Cabinet in their meeting held on 28.09.2016 has decided to close the HCL by offering VRS/VSS to its employees at notional 2007 pay scales, the latest pay scale, in relaxation of DPE guidelines.

(b) No. The employees of HCL are in 1997 pay scales. The VRS/VSS in 2007 notional pay scales is more generous and in relaxation of DPE guidelines.

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

(d) Details, as received from HCL are given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) and (f) Department of Public Enterprises has a scheme for Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) of personnel of public enterprises.

Statement*The details of company's personnel as per their grades, positions and qualifications*

Employees at the end of month (as on 30.09.2016)	Strength as on 30.09.16	In Position (As on 30.09.2016)							
		Male	Female	Total	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total
1	2	3	4	5(3+4)	6	7	8	9	10 (6 to 9)
I. Executives	159	138	21	159	18	3	11	127	159
II. Assistants/ Supervisors	266	246	20	266	46	8	52	160	266
III. Staff and Workmen	807	749	58	807	152	24	58	573	807
TOTAL	1232	1133	99	1232	216	35	121	860	1232

Appointments in NATRIP

†1642. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of appointments done on higher posts of National Automotive Testing and R and D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) during last three years;

(b) the details of the policy and procedure adopted for such appointments;

(c) the total amount of funds provided to NATRIP through grants during last two years;

(d) whether Government has received any complaint about irregularities in use of these funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) During the last three years, the following appointments were made at higher posts:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) Chief Executive Officer and Project Director (CEO&PD), NATIS.

(ii) Director (Finance and Administration), NATIS.

(b) The post of CEO&PD, NATIS was advertised in leading national dailies and websites of Department of Heavy Industry and of Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T). The short listed candidates were called and interviewed and final selection was made with the approval of Appointment Committee of Cabinet (ACC).

The post of Director (Finance and Administration), NATIS was advertised in leading national dailies and website of Department of Heavy Industry. However, no suitable candidate was found. Meanwhile Controller of Accounts, Department of Heavy Industry was given additional charge of Director (Finance and Administration), NATIS upto 1st April, 2016.

(c) The details of funds provided to NATRIP through grants during last two years is given below:

Sl. No.	Sanction Order and Date	Amount of Grant
1.	No. 2(1)/2013-NATIS dated 13/06/2014	₹ 100.00 crore
2.	No. 2(1)/2013-NATIS dated 28/10/2014	₹ 141.91 crore
3.	No. 2(2)/2015-NATIS dated 02/09/2016	₹ 75.00 crore

(d) No complaint about irregularities in use of these funds has been received in the Department of Heavy Industry.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Public sector companies lying closed in Bihar

†1643. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the company-wise details of total number of public sector companies lying closed in Bihar and from when these are lying closed;

(b) the basic infrastructure-land, buildings and the total land available with these companies; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to rejuvenate these companies, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2007-08 and 2011-12 laid in the Parliament in the respective years, 2 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely, Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. closed in 2007-08 and Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd. closed in 2011-12 in the State of Bihar. The value of land and buildings available with these CPSEs is given below:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	As on	Value of Land	Value of Buildings
1.	Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd.	31.3.2011	726	134
2.	Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	31.3.2007	95	5000

(c) The administrative Ministries/Departments take measures for revival of CPSEs under their administrative control on case to case basis.

Ill-treatment of Nepali citizens at Indo-Nepal border

†1644. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that Nepali citizens are ill-treated by security personnel of Sashastra Seema Bal from time to time at Indo-Nepal border, if so, whether Government is cognizant of the news being published/broadcasted in Nepali media in this regard; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check such an ill-treatment at borders so that the relations between India and Nepal remain cordial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No specific incidents of ill-treatment of Nepali citizens by security personnel of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been reported. Government has developed a well established mechanism/conduct rules for SSB personnel while performing their official duties and if any such incident is reported, action is taken in accordance with the existing rules.

Smuggling of cattle to Bangladesh

1645. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of cattle to Bangladesh have increased in the last five years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures are taken to stop the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There is no definite trend noticed in smuggling of cattle to Bangladesh. The detail of cattle seized during last 5 years and current year along the Indo-Bangladesh Borders is as follows:

Year	Nos. of cattle seized
2011	135291
2012	120724
2013	122000
2014	109999
2015	153602
2016 (Upto October, 2016)	146967

(c) The following remedial steps have been taken to stop cattle smuggling along the Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB):-

- (i) Effective domination of the border by Border Security Force (BSF) by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the border, viz., patrolling, lying nakas, establishing of observation posts all along the Border.
- (ii) Erection of Border Security Fence and Floodlight on the IBB as a force Multiplier.
- (iii) Vulnerability mapping of Border Out Posts (BOPs) is reviewed time to time from the point of view of cross border crimes and BOPs are strengthened by deploying additional manpower, special surveillance equipments, vehicles and other infrastructure support and other force multipliers.
- (iv) Use of Water crafts/Boats and floating BOPs for domination of riverine area of Border.
- (v) Introduction of HI-Tech Surveillance equipments to enhance the surveillance of border.

Citizenship to Hindus and Sikhs facing religious persecution

1646. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Hindus and Sikhs who have entered India

after facing religious persecution in countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan without any valid documents, if so, what is the number of such persons at present; and

(b) whether Government proposes to amend the Citizenship Act with a view to provide succour to such refugees and if so, the details thereof and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes Sir. However, in the absence of any comprehensive survey, no authentic data about such persons currently staying in India, is available.

(b) The Government has introduced the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the Lok Sabha for amendment of the term "illegal migrants" enabling migrants of minority communities, like Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who have entered into India on or before 31st December, 2014 to obtain Indian Citizenship under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made there under. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee.

Recruitment of Indian youths by ISIS

1647. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the recruitment of Indian youth by ISIS;

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken to identify the sources of recruitment, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has set up any special cell to monitor online activity of these groups, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The ISIS is using various platforms to propagate its ideology and to attract recruits from across the world. The Intelligence and Security agencies maintain a close watch to identify such persons/preachers/potential recruits and take further action, if necessary, under relevant laws.

Human trafficking cases

1648. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many missing and human trafficking cases have been reported in the country, State-wise, particularly in Punjab, in the last two years;

(b) the details of those missing and trafficked and the break-up, gender-wise, age group-wise and religion-wise; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to monitor the cases and the agencies involved in these rackets and to save the lives of citizens at risk or from illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by NCRB, the State/UT-wise list including Punjab, of human trafficking cases reported in the year 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Gender-wise and age-wise number of persons reported as Trafficked during 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement-II (*See* below). The number of persons missing, age-group-wise and sex-wise during 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Police is a State subject and as such detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crimes like human trafficking is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat the menace of human trafficking and has issued several advisories to States/UTs from time to time to deal with this crime in a holistic manner and to evolve an effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chareesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chareesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Human Trafficking# during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014*						2015*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	365	383	12	648	726	57	274	218	86	687	557	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	10	9	0	3	1	0	5	3	0
3.	Assam	407	115	9	412	119	9	1494	365	7	1552	424	8
4.	Bihar	395	257	13	441	368	18	381	184	8	427	269	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	41	2	112	108	4	69	61	8	146	149	14
6.	Goa	23	19	1	80	95	1	29	19	0	105	50	0
7.	Gujarat	56	53	0	149	143	0	47	41	1	144	140	3
8.	Haryana	356	277	29	646	600	107	275	161	9	590	578	66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	0	27	24	0	9	4	2	63	44	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	184	80	3	153	90	3	172	63	6	89	74	8
12.	Karnataka	472	420	80	1314	1059	243	507	429	63	1262	1361	207
13.	Kerala	155	148	98	347	315	122	151	148	54	305	322	87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74	71	15	267	263	60	95	93	13	413	395	30
15.	Maharashtra	360	323	45	966	949	82	421	367	104	961	1178	281
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	17	11	0	18	12	0	20	0	0	3	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	2	0	4	2	0	6	7	4	20	22	15
20.	Odisha	152	61	1	138	125	1	114	148	1	245	227	5
21.	Punjab	77	60	16	356	293	41	86	67	18	382	486	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22. Rajasthan		180	133	81	506	444	420	131	109	78	578	574	214
23. Sikkim		2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		509	637	494	935	999	834	577	429	255	1100	1110	641
25. Telangana		398	370	74	1119	919	76	561	532	28	831	894	31
26. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	34	3	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		43	37	24	235	216	159	50	45	19	216	180	122
28. Uttarakhand		24	24	1	91	88	1	27	23	24	97	83	91
29. West Bengal		1096	907	14	1681	1219	19	1255	981	19	1275	1468	28
TOTAL STATE (s)		5415	4438	1012	10668	9191	2257	6772	4501	807	11535	10596	2110
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		12	8	0	40	23	0	1	5	0	3	20	0
31. Chandigarh		1	4	0	3	18	0	13	3	1	16	10	2
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	1	0	7	11	0	2	2	0	27	26	0
33. Daman and Diu		8	11	0	49	59	0	1	6	0	7	28	0
34. Delhi UT		27	26	17	40	51	66	87	55	16	128	120	27
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		2	1	0	4	3	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
TOTAL UT(s)		51	51	17	143	165	66	105	72	17	185	205	29
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5466	4489	1029	10811	9356	2323	6877	4573	824	11720	10801	2139

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

include cases under section 370 & 370A IPC, Procuration of minor girls (section 366A IPC), Importation of girls from foreign country (section 366B IPC), Selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC), Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) and The Immoral Traffic (P) Act.

Source: Crime in India * also include cases reported under (section 370 & 370A IPC)

Statement-II

A. *State/UT-wise and Gender-wise number of persons reported as trafficked during the year 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Male			Female			Transgender			Total (Male + Female + Transgender)			Data not received for the month 2014
		Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	9	9	13	189	202	0	7	7	13	205	218	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	6	36	3	39	0	0	0	42	3	45	
3.	Assam	28	7	35	75	51	126	0	0	0	103	58	161	
4.	Bihar	173	1	174	47	102	149	0	0	0	220	103	323	
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	36	71	58	52	110	0	0	0	93	88	181	
6.	Goa	8	0	8	11	77	88	0	0	0	19	77	96	
7.	Gujarat	1	0	1	25	48	73	0	0	0	26	48	74	
8.	Haryana	16	15	31	10	66	76	0	0	0	26	81	107	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	36	37	0	0	0	1	36	37	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	6	8	

11. Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12. Karnataka	36	2	38	26	417	443	0	0	0	62	419	481	Feb, April, June, July
13. Kerala	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5	
14. Madhya Pradesh	35	49	84	75	97	172	0	0	0	110	146	256	
15. Maharashtra	325	6	331	77	524	601	0	1	1	402	531	933	Feb& March
16. Manipur	4	2	6	12	18	30	0	0	0	16	20	36	
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	
20. Odisha	114	174	288	713	392	1105	0	0	0	827	566	1393	
21. Punjab	1	5	6	2	2	4	0	0	0	3	7	10	
22. Rajasthan	653	78	731	240	146	386	0	0	0	893	224	1117	
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24. Tamil Nadu	18	103	121	44	677	721	0	0	0	62	780	842	
25. Telangana	0	0	0	1	242	243	0	0	0	1	242	243	
26. Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	

Written Answers to

[30 Nov, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26	0	26	1	1	2	0	0	0	27	1	28	April, Oct. to Dec.
28.	Uttarakhand	8	2	10	11	28	39	0	0	0	19	30	49	
29.	West Bengal	95	32	127	1357	397	1754	0	0	0	1452	429	1881	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	
31.	Chandigarh	15	2	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	2	18	Jan, Feb, Apr & Aug
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	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	
34.	Delhi UT	645	9	654	117	42	159	0	0	0	762	51	813	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36.	Puducherry	50	107	157	15	3	18	0	0	0	65	110	175	
TOTAL		2294	642	2936	2979	3617	6596	0	8	8	5273	4267	9540	

Note: Data is Provisional.

120 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

B. State/UT-wise and Gender-wise number of persons reported as trafficked during the year 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Male			Female			Transgender			Total (Male + Female + Transgender)			Data not received for the month 2015
		Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	Below 18 yrs	18 yrs & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6	28	52	268	320	0	0	0	74	274	348	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	3	9	1	10	0	0	0	11	2	13	
3.	Assam	32	15	47	97	90	187	0	0	0	129	105	234	
4.	Bihar	192	3	195	38	12	50	0	0	0	230	15	245	
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	85	136	50	50	100	0	0	0	101	135	236	
6.	Goa	0	0	0	2	78	80	0	0	0	2	78	80	
7.	Gujarat	91	23	114	244	90	334	0	0	0	335	113	448	
8.	Haryana	46	30	76	17	51	68	0	0	0	63	81	144	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	16	23	0	91	91	0	0	0	7	107	114	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
11.	Jharkhand	71	7	78	127	35	162	0	0	0	198	42	240	

Written Answers to

[30 Nov, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12.	Karnataka	103	54	157	75	568	643	0	0	0	178	622	800	
13.	Kerala	56	9	65	10	4	14	0	0	0	66	13	79	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	0	10	45	19	64	0	0	0	55	19	74	
15.	Maharashtra	94	0	94	201	1178	1379	0	0	0	295	1178	1473	
16.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	
20.	Odisha	77	38	115	523	286	809	0	0	0	600	324	924	May to Dec.
21.	Punjab	103	0	103	0	1	1	0	0	0	103	1	104	
22.	Rajasthan	1804	149	1953	583	326	909	0	0	0	2387	475	2862	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	68	100	168	75	686	761	0	0	0	143	786	929	
25.	Telangana	139	13	152	161	509	670	0	0	0	300	522	822	
26.	Tripura	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	

122
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27. Uttar Pradesh	11	7	18	3	16	19	0	0	0	14	23	37
28. Uttarakhand	1	0	1	13	26	39	0	0	0	14	26	40
29. West Bengal	239	157	396	1553	511	2064	0	0	0	1792	668	2460
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	6	6
31. Chandigarh	22	1	23	5	0	5	0	0	0	27	1	28
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
34. Delhi UT	369	35	404	96	71	167	0	0	0	465	106	571
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	3621	751	4372	3984	4973	8957	0	0	0	7605	5724	13329

Note: Data is provisional.

Written Answers to

[30 Nov, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

123

Statement-III*A. Persons missing, age-group-wise and sex-wise during 2014*

State/UT	Male								Female							
	0- Below 5 yrs	05- below 14 yrs	14- below 18 yrs	18- below 25 yrs	25- below 40 yrs	40- below 60 yrs	60 & Above	Total	0- Below 5 yrs	05- below 14 yrs	14- below 18 yrs	18- below 25 yrs	25- below 40 yrs	40- below 60 yrs	60 & Above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5	3	3	20	21	1	56	1	4	12	19	14	4	4	58
Andhra Pradesh	55	318	485	482	853	532	258	2983	53	267	1103	1654	810	227	94	4208
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1	24	10	1	0	0	0	36
Assam	16	228	325	368	396	175	39	1547	14	268	724	918	572	92	26	2614
Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chandigarh	5	21	26	42	58	13	15	180	3	33	76	87	37	6	3	245
Chhattisgarh	47	248	417	889	807	434	175	3017	27	132	905	2650	1109	243	98	5164
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	8	0	1	7	12	2	1	0	23
Daman and Diu	0	1	3	9	13	2	1	29	5	1	3	15	6	0	1	31
Delhi	253	1527	1626	2927	2938	1538	711	11520	217	1049	2900	4385	2029	607	470	11657
Goa	7	7	9	89	131	106	40	389	9	12	15	148	121	35	16	356
Gujarat	138	225	290	1202	1315	762	289	4221	156	196	727	4081	1324	251	99	6834

Haryana	59	255	331	508	566	352	123	2194	47	146	452	1053	535	87	31	2351
Himachal Pradesh	1	19	46	129	163	108	50	516	1	20	75	325	214	27	15	677
Jammu and Kashmir	8	63	161	255	266	129	38	920	8	56	155	497	291	50	15	1072
Jharkhand	7	145	178	127	128	50	20	655	11	91	165	154	80	26	2	529
Karnataka	220	634	963	1282	1925	1177	589	6790	177	256	775	4633	1795	417	274	8327
Kerala	73	148	298	342	537	466	266	2130	92	112	498	1912	889	227	106	3836
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	99	965	1292	3169	3027	1540	590	10682	101	785	3805	9671	4219	784	246	19611
Maharashtra	337	1191	3280	6106	7377	4035	1949	24275	315	818	7153	12873	6420	1620	986	30185
Manipur	1	2	10	20	20	7	2	62	0	2	17	26	21	6	0	72
Meghalaya	2	19	32	24	33	21	5	136	2	25	54	68	25	0	2	176
Mizoram	0	0	2	5	8	2	0	17	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	7
Nagaland	2	52	26	6	7	5	2	100	1	38	66	43	22	1	1	172
Odisha	13	194	207	550	562	323	180	2029	24	118	696	3155	1031	191	62	5277
Puducherry	0	9	10	9	19	16	9	72	3	9	31	82	21	11	3	160
Punjab	22	177	204	395	478	388	180	1844	8	55	212	474	360	111	47	1267
Rajasthan	60	320	546	1240	1093	614	212	4085	60	179	942	3845	1641	276	70	7013
Sikkim	0	34	18	52	65	20	8	197	0	14	33	116	118	11	0	292

Written Answers to

[30 Nov, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tamilnadu	151	369	656	659	1011	763	578	4187	165	373	1659	2157	1795	865	444	7458
Telangana	94	399	495	859	1323	796	298	4264	89	343	1576	2460	1269	371	142	6250
Tripura	2	36	81	0	0	0	0	119	3	46	278	0	0	0	0	327
Uttar Pradesh	64	711	585	1332	1149	709	348	4898	39	314	605	1298	637	208	113	3214
Uttarakhand	4	67	93	90	138	70	34	496	5	37	101	128	103	31	8	413
West Bengal	98	1183	2039	3086	3701	2244	942	13293	96	904	7333	8631	5144	1040	491	23639
TOTAL	1841	9575	14738	26265	30127	17421	7952	107919	1733	6729	33167	67573	32655	7826	38669	53552

Note: NR stands for data Not Received

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

B. Persons missing, age-group-wise and sex-wise during 2015

State/UT	Male								Female							
	0- Below 5 yrs	05- below 14 yrs	14- below 18 yrs	18- below 25 yrs	25- below 40 yrs	40- below 60 yrs	60 & Above	Total	0- Below 5 yrs	05- below 14 yrs	14- below 18 yrs	18- below 25 yrs	25- below 40 yrs	40- below 60 yrs	60 & Above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6	5	15	34	21	5	86	4	4	28	24	20	8	4	92
Andhra Pradesh	107	348	421	574	887	583	282	3202	83	256	1193	2080	891	171	110	4784
Arunachal Pradesh	5	17	11	7	7	4	0	51	3	41	40	20	15	4	0	123

Assam	19	174	363	462	434	211	61	1724	20	170	683	1290	725	108	21	3017
Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chandigarh	9	42	30	64	64	33	8	250	6	47	115	122	42	7	1	340
Chhattisgarh	26	267	398	873	917	501	159	3141	19	197	1257	2936	1118	249	105	5881
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	10	1	0	0	23	7	0	2	33
Daman and Diu	0	12	5	7	17	4	1	46	1	1	16	23	9	2	0	52
Delhi	242	1625	1769	3030	3178	1675	724	12243	230	925	3137	4757	2486	590	302	12427
Goa	7	3	1	89	129	85	54	368	4	3	3	140	94	29	11	284
Gujarat	133	182	188	1147	1490	873	295	4308	119	174	578	4143	1493	287	94	6888
Haryana	42	236	293	392	392	242	72	1669	31	120	377	694	379	57	24	1682
Himachal Pradesh	0	20	32	97	163	112	42	466	1	18	65	272	189	35	11	591
Jammu and Kashmir	1	56	141	227	188	83	15	711	3	57	128	429	255	54	4	930
Jharkhand	5	127	101	83	75	28	9	428	13	123	181	93	63	12	13	498
Karnataka	268	589	759	1306	2074	1219	602	6817	221	213	524	4677	1818	417	285	8155
Kerala	101	230	505	311	559	582	292	2580	106	128	597	2775	1085	216	94	5001
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	66	1053	1200	2824	2852	1490	476	9961	71	1024	4645	8832	4053	704	250	19579
Maharashtra	349	461	849	6355	8096	4475	1910	22495	252	312	1600	14475	6898	1631	845	26013

Written Answers to

[30 Nov, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Manipur	2	8	2	8	11	5	1	37	1	8	11	17	14	2	0	53
Meghalaya	5	31	42	31	41	19	5	174	0	24	65	71	32	3	4	199
Mizoram	1	3	2	5	4	2	0	17	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	7
Nagaland	1	54	22	6	14	6	1	104	1	42	61	30	9	1	1	145
Odisha	21	246	275	511	508	490	175	2226	14	258	993	1570	1513	1430	57	5835
Puducherry	2	10	13	13	25	12	7	82	0	14	21	54	21	5	5	120
Punjab	21	115	73	339	530	444	185	1707	11	81	432	494	314	127	61	1520
Rajasthan	66	410	306	1123	1045	488	174	3612	44	495	848	3242	1442	207	60	6338
Sikkim	0	32	27	53	62	14	3	191	0	16	45	152	116	19	1	349
Tamil Nadu	215	443	715	882	1086	845	684	4870	229	344	2334	3530	1911	673	351	9372
Telangana	153	449	786	1205	1535	999	363	5490	228	485	1563	3141	1586	394	160	7557
Tripura	1	12	29	0	0	0	0	42	1	8	120	0	0	0	0	129
Uttar Pradesh	57	742	636	1354	1264	699	343	5095	56	341	824	1492	701	218	108	3740
Uttarakhand	11	85	142	146	204	98	68	754	12	48	138	213	119	28	10	568
West Bengal	108	817	1192	3260	4330	2655	1114	13476	91	580	4204	9469	5762	1296	596	21998
TOTAL	2044	8905	11333	26802	32217	19002	8131	108434	1876	6559	26828	71281	35182	8984	3590	154300

Note: NR stands for data Not Received

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

Changes in Foreign Contribution Regulation Rules

1649. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make changes in Foreign Contribution Regulation Rules (FCRR) with a view to tighten the funds flow to NGOs;

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

(c) the details of the NGOs which are kept under watch; and

(d) whether any action has been initiated against any NGO that acted in violation of FCRR, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) No such list is available.

(d) The Government has recently initiated action against Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) and IRF Education Trust under the FCRA, 2010 for violation of the provisions of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made thereunder.

Regulation of foreign donations received by NGOs

1650. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to regulate the foreign donations and funds received by NGOs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The receipt and utilization of foreign contribution is regulated under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 and the Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999.

Cases of persons involved in 1984 anti-sikh riots

1651. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a demonstration of a minority community

in Delhi recently over the delay in deciding the cases of persons involved in 1984 anti-Sikh riots; and

(b) whether Government proposes to issue any directions to concerned authorities to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. A demonstration was carried out by Gurudwara Sikh Prabandhak Committee, Rakabganj, New Delhi on 4.11.2016.

(b) Ministry has constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to re-investigate the appropriately serious criminal cases which were filed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in connection with the 1984 riots and have since been closed.

Modernisation of police force

1652. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of measures taken for Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) of various States of the country during the last two years, keeping in view of the present security scenario and threat to internal and external security of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have requested for additional resources for the purpose; and

(d) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Police' being a state subject as per the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the principal responsibility of modernisation of State police forces lies with the State Governments. However, the Central Government under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces. The details showing the total funds earmarked/allocated and disbursed to various States during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During the year 2016-17, nine proposals for additional allocation were received from the six State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram,

Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Goa. The unreleased balance funds available at the end of the year are released to States requiring more funds than their normal allocation on account of specific requirements/proposals and to States which are performing better with up-to-date Utilization Certificates (UCs). Further, there is a Contingency Reserve of 5% of total allocation under the scheme which could be approved/released in order to meet emergent and contingent needs of States.

Statement

Funds released to various State Government and allocation thereof under MPF Scheme during last two years and the current year 2016-17.

(₹ in crore)

State Name	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		
	Allo- cation	Released		Allo- cation		Released	
		Normal	Cont- ingency			Normal	Cont- ingency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	102.81	54.17	0.00	22.68	31.26	1.30	22.68
Arunachal Pradesh	9.62	6.58	3.11	3.64	3.05	0.00	3.64
Assam	64.70	43.29	0.00	24.47	3.29	0.00	24.47
Bihar	67.70	45.30	3.78	25.62	21.47	5.10	25.62
Chhattisgarh	23.82	33.58	3.78	9.01	7.44	6.80	9.01
Goa	2.51	1.86	0.00	0.95	0.13	0.00	0.95
Gujarat	62.69	62.62	0.00	23.72	23.75	0.00	23.72
Haryana	28.13	28.25	0.00	10.64	14.74	0.00	10.64
Himachal Pradesh	8.59	5.75	0.00	3.25	0.44	0.00	3.25
Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	105.17	0.00	37.00	35.88	0.00	37.00
Jharkhand	22.56	30.74	3.78	8.54	8.84	13.60	8.54
Karnataka	94.03	62.92	0.00	35.58	39.45	0.00	35.58
Kerala	39.50	42.00	0.00	14.94	2.01	0.00	14.94
Madhya Pradesh	66.45	58.18	0.00	25.14	26.80	0.00	25.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	115.47	76.65	0.00	43.69	5.90	0.00	43.69
Manipur	23.40	28.45	0.00	8.85	7.79	0.00	8.85
Meghalaya	9.20	6.98	0.00	3.48	0.47	0.00	3.48
Mizoram	11.71	11.80	7.23	4.43	5.41	0.00	4.43
Nagaland	26.33	28.12	3.27	9.96	13.78	0.00	9.96
Odisha	38.24	39.14	3.78	14.47	17.36	2.10	14.47
Punjab	40.25	38.13	0.00	15.23	20.67	0.00	15.23
Rajasthan	76.61	102.50	0.00	28.99	34.18	0.00	28.99
Sikkim	4.34	3.57	0.00	1.64	0.22	0.00	1.64
Tamil Nadu	85.38	85.74	0.00	32.31	34.41	0.00	32.31
Tripura	19.22	22.69	0.00	7.28	7.00	0.00	7.28
Uttar Pradesh	154.87	165.45	3.78	58.59	69.99	0.00	58.59
Uttarakhand	8.25	8.81	0.00	3.12	3.74	0.00	4.68
West Bengal	70.84	47.40	0.00	26.80	3.60	0.00	26.80
Telangana	42.86	45.79	0.00	16.22	15.47	0.85	16.22
TOTAL	1375.01	1291.63	32.51	520.24	458.54	29.75	521.8

Paralimilitary forces personnel killed/injured on Pakistan border

1653. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paramilitary forces personnel killed/injured in the last two months on the Pakistan border, due to escalation of hostilities, the details thereof;

(b) how many suspected militants trying to infiltrate were killed and how many such attempts were foiled;

(c) the measures taken to strengthen the vigil on the border and to save the life of personnel including distribution of bulletproof jackets, etc.; and

(d) the details of amount of compensation paid to kin of each of the personnel killed/injured in such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) During last two months, *i.e.* September-October, 2016, 5 Border Security Force(BSF) personnel were killed and 9 injured on Pakistan Border including Line of Control.

(b) During current year (upto 31.10.2016), 24 suspected militants, who were trying to infiltrate were killed and 78 such attempts were foiled on Pakistan Border.

(c) Following measures have been taken to strengthen the vigil on the border and to save lives of personnel:

- (i) Effective domination of the borders by BSF through round the clock surveillance of the border, *viz.*, patrolling, laying nakas, establishing of observation posts all along the IB and strengthening existing defences of the Border Out Posts (BOPs).
- (ii) Erection of Border Fencing and floodlights along Indo-Pakistan Border.
- (iii) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-Tech Surveillance Equipments to reduce stress level of troops and enhance surveillance of border.
- (iv) Vulnerability mapping of BOPs is reviewed from time to time from the point of view of cross-border crimes and being strengthened by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipments, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
- (v) Additional arms/ammunitions, surveillance equipment, Bullet Proof (BP) vehicles, Bullet proof jackets have been provided to Jammu Frontier to meet any contingencies.

(d) The next of kin of BSF personnel killed in such incident on Pakistan border are entitled to ₹ 20 Lakh under Golden Jubilee Seema Prahari Kalyan Kawach Scheme, ₹ 70,000/- as financial assistance, ₹ 35 Lakh as ex-gratia compensation and liberalized family award equivalent to Last Pay Drawn by the deceased.

Complaints of cops assaulting media personnel

1654. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of cops assaulting media personnel in the country, if so, the details thereof in the last three years;

(b) what action has been taken against cops who attacked them; and

(c) whether instructions have been issued about how to deal with media personnel, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) NCRB does not maintain any such data. However, Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with one of its objectives to uphold the freedom of press. PCI also takes cognizance *suo-motu* or on complaints of incidents of attacks on media persons.

A list of complaints *suo-motu* cognizance taken by PCI for complaints of attack by cops for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and prosecution of criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens including media persons.

Statement-I

List of cases with regard to assault on journalists by the cops (2014-15)

Sl. No.	Subject	Action Taken
1.	Complaint of Shri M.B. Marankal, Bureau Chief, Times of India against the police.	Closed for non-pursuance.
2.	Complaint of Shri Navamani, Convener, Federation of All News and Media Personnel Association against police authorities.	Adjourned. Yet to be considered by the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
3.	Complaint of Shri Vijay Shankar Chaturvedi, President, Press Club, Sonbhadra (U.P.) against police	Closed for non-pursuance.
4.	Complaint of Shri Hemant Kumar Singh, State President, Akhil Bhartiya Rashtriya Patrakar Samiti, Chandauli (UP) against police authorities.	Closed for non-pursuance.
5.	Shri Narottam Sharma, Journalist, Delhi against U.P Police and anti-social elements.	Closed for non-pursuance.

Sl. No.	Subject	Action Taken
6.	Complaint of Shri Sanjay Gupta, District President, Working Journalists Union, Sagar against SHO, Surkhi	Closed for non-pursuance.
7.	Shri Ashish Kundan, Sr. Reporter, Prabhat Khabar, against police	Closed for non-pursuance.
8.	Shri M. B. Gajaraja, Journalist, Tamil Nadu against Tamil Nadu Police.	The Inquiry Committee adjudicated to ensure that the investigation in the case is completed within 60 days from hearing and all persons found responsible are brought to justice. The Press Council on consideration of the case and report of the Inquiry Committee accepted reasons, findings and adopted the report of the committee and decided to dispose off the complaints.
9.	Shri Bharat Bhushan Azad, Journalist, Punjabi Tribune, Kotkapura (Punjab) against SHO Kotkapura	Adjourned. Yet to be considered by the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
10.	<i>Suo-motu</i> w.r.t. attack on media persons at Hissar (Haryana)	The Press Council of India made a report and gave it to the Government of Haryana for implementation.
11.	Shri Aravinth Kumar, Tirupur (T.N.) and Shri K. Nagaimugan, President, Citizens for Rule of law and Centre for Protection of freedom of press Chennai against Andhra Pradesh Police.	The Inquiry Committee of the Council passed its recommendations in the matter. The same is yet to be ratified by the full council in its forthcoming meeting.
12.	Complaint of Shri Wangkhemcha, Shamjai, President, All Manipur Working Journalists Union, Imphal against 9th Batallion Assam Rifles.	Closed for being outside jurisdiction (electronic media)
13.	Complaint of Shri Bhabesh Sarma, Secretary, Bongaigaon District Committee, Assam Press Correspondent's Union, Bongaigaon (Assam) against CRPF Jawans and the police.	The Inquiry Committee accepted that in the incident victim succumbed to minor injury. The Inquiry committee was of the opinion that the mishappening was unintentional and in view of the regret and apology tendered by the CRPF and

Sl. No.	Subject	Action Taken
		very gracefully accepted by the concerned correspondent, the inquiry committee is not inclined to take any further action in the matter. The inquiry committee recommended to dispose of the complaint accordingly.
14.	Complaint of Pt. Sanjib Narayan Dass, President North-East Zone, Newspapers Association of India and Chief Editor of New Jugur Sandhan and The Pen Power, Guwahati (Assam) against the police authorities.	Closed for being subjudice.
15.	Complaint of Geetartha Pathak, Secretary, Indian Journalists Union and President of Journalists Union of Assam against the police regarding arrest of Shri Jaikhleng Brahma Correspondent of the Sentinel.	Closed for being outside charter (electronic media)
16.	Complaint of Shri Longsing Teron, Editor/Owner, Thekar (A Karbi daily) against anti-social elements regarding burning of newspapers.	The Inquiry Committee of the council passed its recommendations in the matter. The same is yet to be ratified by the full council in its forthcoming meeting.

Statement-II*List of cases with regard to assault on journalists (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	Subject	Action Taken
1.	Shri Rakesh Kumar Rathore, Journalist, Hardoi against Police	Closed for non-pursuance
2.	Shri Ramanand Singh Chandel, Journalist, Lok Sachetak, Unnao, UP. against Police	Closed for non-pursuance
3.	Shri Ajay Kumar, Sub-Editor, Pichhada Bundelkhand, Lalitpur, U.P.	Closed for non-pursuance
4.	Shri M.W. Haque, Chief Editor, Akbar-E-Mashriq, Laxminagar, Delhi against Police	Report has been received from Delhi Govt., and forwarded to complainant for counter comments

Sl. No.	Subject	Action Taken
5.	Shri Ahsan Ansari, District General Secretary, Uttarakhand Shramjivi Patkar Union, Haridwar, Uttarakhand against Police	Notice for Statement in Reply issued
6.	<i>Suo-motu</i> cognizance w.r.t attack on journalists in Patiala House Court premises	Matter yet to be considered by the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
7.	Complaint of Shri Pranab Sarkar, Secretary, Tripura Journalists Union, Agartala (Tripura) against Shri Pankaj Chakraborty, Sr. Deputy Magistrate, Khowai regarding using of filthy comments against the media.	Reply of the respondent was invited in the matter. The matter yet to be considered by the Inquiry Committee of the Council.
8.	Complaint of Shri Pranab Sarkar, Secretary, Tripura Journalists Union, Agartala (Tripura) against police authorities and anti-social elements regarding attacks on journalists in Tripura State.	Report called for from the State Government of Tripura.

Statement-III

List of cases with regard to assault on journalists by the cops (2016-17)

Sl. No.	Subject	Action Taken
1.	<i>Suo-motu</i> action taken on attack on Sh. Santosh Kumar, Bureau Chief, Dainik Bhaskar by Police in Bokaro (Jharkhand).	Under Process
2.	Communication received from Sh. K. Amarnath, Member, PCI, regarding attack on journalists by CRPF Jawans in J&K.	Under Process
3.	Complaint of Ms. Sumaiya Yousuf, Defense & Security Correspondent, Rising Kashmir, Srinagar J&K against Police authorities.	Under Process

Crimes in industrial areas in the capital

1655. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing trends of crimes in Industrial areas in the Capital like Narela, Bawana, Mangolpuri, Samaypur Badli, Wazirpur Industrial area, etc. during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents in each of these areas;

(c) the action Government had taken to ensure the elimination of such incidents during that period along with the result achieved thereof; and

(d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to combat such incidents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of number of cases of crime registered by Delhi Police in the Industrial areas of Delhi during the last two years and the current year (up to 15.11.16) are as under:

Name of Industrial Area	No. of cases registered by Delhi Police		
	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4
Narela Industrial Area	57	56	56
Bawana Industrial Area	529	398	263
Mangolpuri Industrial Area	217	112	47
Samaypur Badli Industrial Area	14	20	13
Wazirpur Industrial Area	398	352	334
Anand Parvat Industrial Area	115	182	99
Okhla Industrial Area	1027	1003	619
Jhilmil Industrial Area	76	109	94
Naraina Industrial Area	101	108	33
Patparganj Industrial Area	65	30	30
Shahzada Bagh Industrial Area	8	2	2

1	2	3	4
Harizan Basti Anand Parwat Industrial Area	3	1	2
Maya Puri Industrial Area	129	169	70
Moti Nagar Industrial Area	78	76	78
Khyala Village Industrial Area	24	34	19
Kirti Nagar Industrial Area	62	190	107
Mundka Industrial Area	16	18	11
Nangloi Industrial Area	3	4	4

(c) and (d) As reported by Delhi Police, crime-prone areas are dynamically identified/ mapped and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans are strategically deployed to enhance visibility and prevent crime as per the analysis of incidents of crime. Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in police stations which have crime prone areas under their jurisdiction to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation and also to cordon off the scene of crime. Senior Citizens registered with the Senior Citizen Cell at PHQ and Police Stations get special care from the concerned police stations. Special emphasis has been laid on servant and tenant verification. Effective surveillance is reportedly maintained over active criminals. In addition, Delhi Police has reportedly put in place dynamic system of picket checking, emphasis on beat Patrolling System, improvement in Police Station functioning etc.

Outcome of meeting of Inter-State Council

1656. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA:

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of Inter-State Council meeting held in July, 2016 on issues such as Aadhaar linked Direct Benefit Transfer, implementation of Punchhi Commission recommendations, waiver and restructuring of the outstanding loans of the States, education and internal security;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any action on the implementation of the above mentioned issues;

- (c) whether there have been follow ups with States, post meeting;
- (d) whether States have been given adequate representation to voice their grievances; and
- (e) when is the next Inter-State Council meeting going to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Inter State Council (ISC) meetings are held in cameras as per the Presidential Order dated 28th May 1990 and the Record Note of Discussions of the ISC meetings are classified as Confidential'. Action Taken Reports have been prepared based on the latest status reports received from the respective ministries/Departments. Necessary follow up with State have been made based on the record of the discussions.

(d) Chief Ministers of States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of Union Territories not having a Legislative Assembly are members of the ISC. All the members of the Council present at the ISC meeting held in July 2016, expressed their views on the agenda items and matters important to their States/UTs.

- (e) The next Inter-State Council meeting is not decided.

Plan for safe return of Kashmiri Pandits

†1657. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan for safe return of Kashmiri Pandits to their homes, who were displaced from Kashmir Valley;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of households who were rehabilitated in the valley during the last three years and the details of assistance provided to them by Government; and
- (d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for safe return of Kashmiri Pandits to valley in view of their safety and rehabilitation in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Government has taken various steps

for the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants. A Rehabilitation Package was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants, which provided for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants *e.g.* provision of 6000 State Government jobs (3000 jobs with Central funding and 3000 jobs with State funding), financial assistance for purchase/ construction of houses, construction of transit accommodations, continuation of cash relief to migrants, scholarship to students, assistance for self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist, waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The Package is being implemented by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. So far State Government jobs have been provided to 1719 migrant youths, two families have availed financial assistance for construction of houses, and all the targeted 505 transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir valley.

Besides, the Government of India has approved another package, on 18th November 2015, for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley for the Kashmiri migrants to whom State Government jobs have been provided/ will be provided. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested to take necessary action to implement the package at the earliest.

People arrested for alleged Maoist links

1658. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people arrested for alleged Maoist links during the last three years; and

(b) how many among them are from ST and SC communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The number of people arrested for alleged LWE activities are as follows:

Year	LWE arrested
2013	1170
2014	1381
2015	1412
2016 (Upto Nov.15)	1261

These include CPI (Maoist) cadres as well as their sympathizers/ supporters. Data is not maintained on how many among them are from SC/ST Communities.

Increasing the annual allocation of SDRF

†1659. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered increasing the annual allocation (year 2016-17 and onwards) of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in proportion to the increase in criteria, if so, by when it will be implemented, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Government of India for the removal of the limit of 25 per cent of the amount for annual allotment of SDRF and to implement previous norms of Central Relief Fund (CRF) keeping in view the conditions of the State, if so, by when it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. In this context, it is mentioned that the successive Finance commissions (set-up under the Article 280 of constitution from time-to-time), determine the amount size of annual allocation to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of each State for each of the financial years for entire Award period. As such, allocation of SDRF for the each State Government is done by the Finance Commission, for the Award period.

For the instant case, Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 6,094 crore in SDRF of Rajasthan for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-2020), the year-wise details of allocation of SDRF is given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
1	2015-16	1,103.00
2	2016-17	1,158.00
3	2017-18	1,216.00
4	2018-19	1,277.00
5	2019-20	1,340.00
	TOTAL	6,094.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With regard to removal/ revision of norms including limit of 25 percent of the amount for annual allotment of SDRF, it is mentioned that the Government of India has revised the list of items and norms of assistance under SDRF and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 8th April 2015. As such at present there is no proposal to implement previous norms of Central Relief Fund (CRF).

Smuggling of heroin from gulf countries

1660. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the smuggling of heroin to India *via* Gulf countries is on the rise; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to curb the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No case for trafficking of heroin from Gulf countries has been reported during last 3 years and current year (upto October, 2016).

(b) Steps taken by the Government to prevent drug trafficking include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace, sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries and empowerment of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs and to prevent smuggling of the same.

Citizenship to west Pakistan refugees

1661. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that West Pakistan refugees have not been provided citizenship rights till date; and
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan to provide at least 10 per cent reservation to the West Pakistan refugees in the matter of employment in the Central Government departments till the time they get citizenship rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. Indian Citizenship is granted to all such foreign nationals

who fulfil the eligibility conditions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder.

Using pigeons from J & K for espionage

1662. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Pakistani intelligence agencies across the Line of Control are using pigeons from Jammu and Kashmir for the purpose of espionage to pass on secret information; and

(b) if so, the details of the probe and action taken against the persons responsible for the act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No case of espionage activities by use of Pigeons by Pakistani Intelligence Agencies from across the border have come to the notice. However, some pigeons having rubber tag with Pakistani telephone no./name of person have been found near border areas.

Sedition cases of protesting students

1663. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many sedition cases were charged on students and other youth and various religious and cultural groups during the current year;

(b) whether any of these cases were dropped later, if so, how many; and

(c) whether Government considers charging sedition on protesting students and youth and whether it is a democratically justifiable action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Police and Public Order are State subjects. No such category wise data as mentioned in the question is maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Sedition is defined under section 124A of IPC and anyone indulging in activities defined in the said section is liable for prosecution.

NGOs barred from receiving foreign funds

1664. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many NGOs have been barred by Government from receiving foreign

funds under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is planning to amend the FCRA, keeping in view the increase in number of violations by various NGOs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Number of total FCRA registration cancelled for violation of the provisions of the FCRA during each of last three years is given below:

Year	No. of FCRA registration cancelled
2014	59
2015	10,020
2016	02

(b) and (c) No Sir.

Restoring of earlier CRF norms

1665. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the fact that Rajasthan has faced drought for 61 years, out of last 67 years, Government of India will remove the condition that additional expenditure on relief activities should not exceed the 25 per cent of the annual allocation of the SDRF and restore the earlier Central Relief Fund (CRF) norms;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No Sir.

With regard to restoring the earlier Central Relief Fund (CRF) norms, the Government of India has revised the list of items and norms of assistance under SDRF and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 8th April 2015. As such, at present there is no proposal to restore the earlier CRF norms.

Cases of abduction and missing people in Delhi

†1666. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on an average 18 people are abducted everyday in Delhi and a large number of children, juveniles and young men and women are reported missing everyday;

(b) whether 4336 cases of abduction have been registered in Delhi from 1st January, 2016 to 15th August, 2016;

(c) the total number of abduction and missing people reported in Delhi from 1st January, 2016 till date;

(d) whether human trafficking is a big reason behind such abductions; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that out of 5920 cases of kidnapping / abduction registered in 2016 (up to 15.11.2016), in 3127 cases the victims were actually suspected to be kidnapped/abducted. The number of missing people reported in Delhi in 2016 (as on 15.11.2016) is 20882.

(d) It has emerged during investigations in some cases that some victims who got abducted were forced into child labour, prostitution, marriage, selling for money and sexual exploitation etc.

(e) The measures taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Police to tackle the menace of human trafficking are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I***Measures taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to tackle the menace of human trafficking***

1. Constitutional and Legislative Provisions related to Trafficking in India
 - Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons is prohibited under the Constitution of India under Article 23 (1).
 - The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 has come into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.
 - Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides precise definitions for different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative sexual assault, sexual harassment.
 - There are other specific legislations enacted relating to trafficking in women and children Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, apart from specific Sections in the IPC, e.g. Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purposes of prostitution.
2. Administrative measures and interventions
- Anti Trafficking Cell(ATC): Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell was set up in Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (CS Division) in 2006 to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments to combat the crime of Human Trafficking. MHA conducts coordination meetings with the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units nominated in all States/UTs periodically.
 - Advisories: To improve the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to increase the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, MHA has issued various comprehensive advisories to all States/UTs.

Statement-II

Measures taken by the Delhi Police to tackle the menace of human trafficking Delhi Police has taken the following steps to tackle the menace of human trafficking:

1. Delhi Police resorts to prompt registration of cases in respect of missing children, under the crime head "kidnapping" as per the directions of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court passed in W.P. (CRL) 249/2009.

2. The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched a website www.trackthechild.nic.in on all India basis for matching the information of missing and recovered children.
3. Standing Order and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) have been issued containing steps to be taken by Inquiry Officers and responsibilities of action required to be taken by supervisory officers in order to monitor investigation and ensure that it is followed meticulously.
4. Juvenile Welfare Officers (JWO) have been appointed in all police stations. These JWOs work in close association with the family members of the missing child as well as the investigating officer and keep the family members informed about the progress made in investigation.
5. All FIRs registered with regard to missing children are forwarded both by e-mail and by post to Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) along with addresses and contact phone numbers of parents of the missing children.
6. PEHCHAAN: Investigation of cases of kidnapping related to missing children was being hampered due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle the problem, a scheme PEHCHAAN was launched under which a photograph is taken of the family with all children and a copy of the photograph is given to the family for record so that in case a child is goes missing, his photograph is available. This scheme is implemented in areas where more children are reported missing.
7. District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi are working under Crime Branch continuously to monitor the cases of missing children.
8. There is one Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and one in Crime Branch. If a child (3 to 8 years) is not recovered within 4 months, the case is transferred to AHTU of District for specialized investigation.
9. Delhi Police has launched a special drive "Operation Milap" to connect missing children with their parents through the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). In this special drive, all the Children Homes in Delhi are checked for matching the records of the children inmates with the available data of missing/kidnapped children.

Bombs planted for serial blasts in Assam

†1667. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that bombs had been planted for serial blasts in Assam on the occasion of Independence Day;
- (b) if so, whether Government has arrested some people in this regard;
- (c) if so, whether Government has taken any action against those people; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) In Assam, on Independence Day 2016, the United Liberation Front of Assam Independent (ULFA/I) orchestrated four IED blasts and one crude bomb explosion in Tinsukia and Charaideo districts without any casualty/injury. In this connection, Tinsukia Police registered a case on August 16 and two minors involved in this case were apprehended and produced before Juvenile Court, Jorhat on August 17, 2016.

Funds from foreign countries to militants and separatists of J & K

†1668. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of receiving funds from foreign countries by militants and separatists of Jammu and Kashmir has come to light;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per inputs there are reports of illegal inflow of foreign funds through Hawaia and inward remittances. The Government has constituted a Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-governmental International Body dealing with anti-money laundering and CFT issues. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has also constituted a terror funding and fake currency cell to focus on terror funding and fake currency cases. Besides, various agencies such as Financial Intelligent Unit and regulatory and enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Finance keep a check on the inflow of foreign funds. In addition

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to above, a surveillance mechanism has been put in place by the State Government to check cases relating to foreign and suspicious funding, including Hawala and cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

Distinguishing people on the basis of citizenship

1669. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to distinguish people on the basis of citizenship in the North-Eastern parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken and the results till date;

(c) whether Government has thought of any procedure of deporting many people back to Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the data on the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Powers have been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for detection and deportation of illegal migrants under the Foreigners Act, 1946. 100 Foreigners Tribunals have been set up in Assam for detection and deportation of illegal migrants. The work of updation of the National Registrar of Citizens for distinguishing between Indian citizens and illegal immigrants is in full swing in the North-Eastern state of Assam.

(c) and (d) Deportation of illegally staying foreign national is a continuous process. The powers of identification, detention and deportation of illegal foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Government and Union Territories Administration under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. As per available information, approximately, 40082 Bangladeshi nationals were deported during the period 2008-2015.

Incidents of infiltration

1670. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of infiltration have gone up along the international border in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the measures taken by Government to prevent such infiltrations in the States;

(c) whether Government is planning to get the State Government's help and support to introduce technological and innovative solutions to border security;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to implement the Principle of One Border, One Force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) During last two years and current year, there is no definite trend in the incidents of infiltration cases in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir along Indo-Pakistan Border.

Details of infiltration cases in these States for the last two years and current year are as follows:

State	2014	2015	2016 (Upto 30.10.16)
J & K	222	121	201
Punjab	23	23	30

The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for security arrangements at the Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB). The arrangements include deployment of Border Security Forces (BSF), construction of border fence, constructions of border roads, installations of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments, providing weapons and Specialised Vehicles to Security Forces, etc.

(c) and (d) A State Level Standing Committee has been constituted in each State along Indo-Pakistan Border to oversee the implementation of various measures of border security including technological solutions.

(e) The principle of one border, one force has already been implemented.

Illegal Pakistani immigrants

†1671. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of illegal Pakistani immigrants is increasing in the country,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

if so, the reasons therefor and also special steps being taken by Government to tackle the situation which were not taken before;

(b) the month-wise details of illegal immigrants during the last three years;

(c) the number of Pakistanis living on Short Term Visa (STV) and Long Term Visa (LTV) and duration of their stay; and

(d) whether a person could stay for whole life on such a visa, if so, the details of people who have been staying in the country for decades on this basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per information available, the number of Pakistani nationals who came to India on valid travel documents and found to be overstaying has come down from 4335 as on 31.12.2014 to 518 as on 31.12.2015. Month-wise details of such illegal immigrants are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) As per information available, the number of Pakistani nationals registered on various categories of Short Term Visas (STV) during 2015 was 27,195. During 2015, 2238 Pakistani nationals have been granted Long Term Visa (LTV) by the Government. LTV is granted to certain categories of Pakistani nationals desirous of living in India permanently with the objective of acquiring Indian citizenship. Details of Pakistani nationals staying in India on LTV for a long period without applying for Indian citizenship are not centrally maintained.

Indo-Pak border security

†1672. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that border of India and Pakistan is not safe;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the total length of border between India and Pakistan and the measures taken for its security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) It is not correct to state that the border between India and Pakistan is not safe.

(c) The total length of Indo-Pakistan Border is 3323 Km. The Government has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

adopted a multi-pronged approach for security arrangements at the Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB). The arrangements include deployment of Border Security Forces (BSF), construction of border fence, constructions of border roads, installations of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments, providing weapons and Specialised Vehicles to Security Forces, etc.

Increasing the strength of police personnel in Delhi

1673. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in proportion to the rising crimes in Delhi, an increase in the police force is imperative, what is the average strength of police personnel per police station in Delhi and whether Government is considering increasing their number; and

(b) what is the average number of hours that the police personnel are supposed to put in their everyday course of duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is continuously assessing the requirement; of manpower of Delhi Police keeping in view crime rate, sensitivity, population etc. Government sanction the manpower within the available resources.

As on date, the Delhi Police has a sanctioned strength of 88,821 personnel to man the Police Stations and various units like Special Branch, Vigilance, Licensing etc. and also to take care of security, maintenance of law and order, traffic management, etc. in the NCT of Delhi. Delhi Police has reported that as on date there are 192 Police Stations in Delhi.

As per Section 24 of Delhi Police Act, 1978, every Police officer not on leave or under suspension shall for all purposes of the Act be deemed to be always on duty. Keeping in view the nature of their duties, the Delhi Police personnel have to work depending upon the law and order situation, security requirements etc.

Maoists desperate to regain bases in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1674. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen media reports that Maoists are desperate to regain bases in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, what counter measures are planned in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha;

(c) whether the police forces of these three States are well equipped, manpower-wise and equipment-wise to tackle the naxalite threat;

(d) if not, whether the Central Government would provide the three States any additional help including extra Central Paramilitary Forces;

(e) whether Government studied the factors that are contributing to naxalites expanding their area of influence; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order', being the State subjects, maintenance of Law and Order is the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Central Government supplements efforts of the States to address LWE menace. Government of India closely monitors Left Wing Extremism (LWE) situation in the LWE affected states. The Central Government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to tackle Left Wing Extremism in the country including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha, consisting of security related measures; development related interventions; ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Police Forces of these three States are well equipped manpower-wise and equipment-wise to tackle the Naxalite threat. However, the deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in LWE affected States is a dynamic process. Additional battalions of CAPFs are provided to the LWE affected States depending upon the LWE scenario in the State, availability of the forces, request of the State Government and other ground realities.

(e) and (f) An Expert Group on "Development Issues to deal with Causes of Discontent, Unrest and Extremism" in erstwhile Planning Commission had conducted a study on root causes of LWE problem in the country. Report of the Expert Group, submitted in April, 2008, identified land, displacement, forced eviction, poor livelihood as some of the major causes for LWE problem in the country.

The Expert Group recommended effective implementation of (i) protective legislations (ii) land related measures (iii) land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement (iv) livelihood security (v) universal standardized basic social services and

(vi) strengthening of the planning system to address the LWE problem.

Assessing the performance of police stations

1675. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to assess the performance of Police Stations across the country on the basis of various parameters and points associated with them at its annual meeting with DGPs/IGPs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has arrived at any consensus in framing various parameters which could serve as guidelines for the assessment of performance of Police Stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (e) On examination of all the suggestions/feedback received in this regard, BPR&D found that the Performance Measurement Criteria for Police Stations prepared by Rajasthan Police are quite exhaustive.

Accordingly, BPR&D has prepared draft parameters for gradation of the Police Stations. MHA has issued advisories to all the State Governments/UTs to adopt these parameters and interact with BPR&D as necessary.

Complaints against Delhi Police personnel

1676. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints against Delhi Police personnel that were registered across the country in 2015 according to the data released by the NCRB;

(b) the total number along with its percentage of complaints that were against the Delhi Police personnel; and

(c) the details of the action taken against police personnel found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has reported that the Bureau does not maintain the number of complaints lodged

against Delhi Police personnel across the country separately. As per data collected by NCRB from States/UTs, a total of 54,916 complaints were received against police personnel across the country in the year 2015, out of which 12,913 complaints were lodged against the police personnel in NCT of Delhi. The percentage of complaints against the Delhi Police personnel in 2015 is 23.51% of the total complaints received against the police personnel across the country. As per NCRB data, 837 departmental enquiries were initiated and 145 criminal cases were registered against Delhi Police personnel in 2015.

Rape of minor children

1677. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rapes of minor children during last three years, gender-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of people convicted on charges of rapes of minor children during the period, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any measure to reduce the number of rapes of minor children, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 12,363, 13,766 and 10,854 cases were reported during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively under child rape (Section 376 IPC). NCRB has started collecting data on The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) since 2014. A total of 4,131 and 6,723 cases were reported during 2014 and 2015 respectively under Section 4 and 6 of the POCSO Act (relating to offences of sexual penetration of children). A total of 2,062, 2,015 and 2,180 persons were convicted during 2013-2015 under child rape (Section 376 IPC). A total of 54 and 470 persons were convicted during 2014-2015 under Section 4 and 6 of the POCSO Act (relating to offences of sexual penetration of children). State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(c) Government of India is committed to strict implementation of relevant provisions of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. These enactments provide for protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography with

due regard for safeguarding the interest and well-being of the child at every stage of the judicial process, incorporating child-friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences and provision for establishment of Special Courts for speedy trial of such offences. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 provides for punishment of rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's life, and shall also be liable to fine for the offence of committing rape on a woman when she is under sixteen years of age.

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 all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 14th July, 2010 regarding "Crime against children" which is also available on www.mha.nic.in.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Total victims in the Registered Cases (Female Victims only) (VICT), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Child Rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	VICT	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2013								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	770	-	616	42	820	616	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	-	223	0	33	24	0
3.	Assam	230	-	134	4	223	139	4
4.	Bihar	86	-	117	20	96	116	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	595	-	593	66	682	682	130
6.	Goa	59	-	38	1	63	45	1
7.	Gujarat	263	-	243	11	314	302	19
8.	Haryana	388	-	335	49	477	468	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	-	124	32	205	198	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	-	17	2	25	25	2
11.	Jharkhand	23	-	9	41	10	12	4
12.	Karnataka	270	-	23	17	330	293	14
13.	Kerala	637	-	457	34	703	554	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2112	-	2033	457	2538	2518	574
15.	Maharashtra	1546	-	1309	44	1932	1762	58
16.	Manipur	40	-	4	0	3	2	1
17.	Meghalaya	112	-	90	4	99	91	5
18.	Mizoram	57	-	42	11	56	44	11
19.	Nagaland	3	-	3	7	3	3	3
20.	Odisha	509	-	377	20	479	469	21
21.	Punjab	490	-	369	182	520	402	191
22.	Rajasthan	892	-	689	99	902	903	232
23.	Sikkim	25	-	25	48	43	50	45
24.	Tamil Nadu	419	-	378	32	505	423	33
25.	Telangana		-					
26.	Tripura	43	-	51	4	68	54	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1381	-	1166	264	2143	1701	334
28.	Uttarakhand	32	-	28	20	39	38	29
29.	West Bengal	377	-	335	9	354	377	13
	TOTAL STATE(S)	11549	-	9808	1480	13665	12311	1924
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	-	29	2	29	41	2
31.	Chandigarh	19	-	13	15	27	14	16
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	-	2	0	4	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	-	4	0	4	4	0
34.	Delhi UT	757	-	657	114	804	830	120
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36.	Puducherry	9	-	3	0	14	7	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	814	-	708	131	882	898	138
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	12363	-	10516	1611	14547	13209	2062

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	477	479	295	13	638	404	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	43	39	1	42	48	1
3.	Assam	125	125	60	2	111	60	2
4.	Bihar	103	103	117	13	121	142	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	806	806	799	88	890	909	111
6.	Goa	57	58	49	2	70	63	2
7.	Gujarat	291	294	275	5	397	382	5
8.	Haryana	416	419	385	90	502	486	102
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135	135	114	24	162	155	32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	37	27	1	37	35	1
11.	Jharkhand	78	82	74	9	100	87	11
12.	Karnataka	694	699	553	20	807	666	22
13.	Kerala	754	763	657	35	848	841	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2354	2354	2327	552	2915	2918	658
15.	Maharashtra	1724	1724	1527	57	2018	1907	65
16.	Manipur	38	38	13	0	22	7	0
17.	Meghalaya	61	61	77	7	69	82	7
18.	Mizoram	91	97	66	23	90	64	23
19.	Nagaland	11	11	5	2	9	5	1
20.	Odisha	753	755	609	13	715	678	15

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21.	Punjab	476	478	388	97	553	461	104
22.	Rajasthan	825	827	625	126	775	764	140
23.	Sikkim	40	47	32	18	36	32	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	188	68	6	242	60
25.	Telangana	583	584	445	32	883	719	32
26.	Tripura	122	125	76	6	119	106	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1538	1539	1452	273	2346	2156	372
28.	Uttarakhand	84	84	79	10	96	99	13
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	12704	12767	11353	1587	15377	14518	1856
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	16	1	24	21	1
31.	Chandigarh	32	32	31	12	34	42	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	2	0	3	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	1004	1008	895	116	933	912	144
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	3	2	0	3	3	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1062	1066	947	130	998	982	159
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13766	13833	12300	1717	16375	15500	2015

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	489	491	382	51	635	500	53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	34	27	0	40	35	0
3.	Assam	43	43	28	1	43	28	1
4.	Bihar	116	116	87	15	119	101	16

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	317	317	333	289	410	420	300
6.	Goa	50	51	53	11	48	55	12
7.	Gujarat	57	57	69	4	80	103	4
8.	Haryana	261	261	225	42	276	280	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	139	145	134	20	181	185	29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	28	26	0	45	41	0
11.	Jharkhand	24	24	18	4	22	24	4
12.	Karnataka	0	0	132	20	86	196	20
13.	Kerala	720	729	639	51	792	793	64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1568	1570	1586	303	2068	2092	381
15.	Maharashtra	2231	2267	1793	96	2553	2181	109
16.	Manipur	13	13	21	1	10	18	1
17.	Meghalaya	38	39	30	0	31	33	0
18.	Mizoram	30	45	62	52	32	62	53
19.	Nagaland	8	8	5	1	9	6	1
20.	Odisha	1052	1052	896	36	998	940	37
21.	Punjab	462	463	386	147	513	495	184
22.	Rajasthan	728	731	584	83	737	752	115
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	43	28	28	68	29
25.	Telangana	705	706	569	26	678	664	29
26.	Tripura	98	98	100	11	101	117	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	594	596	609	387	949	891	488
28.	Uttarakhand	52	52	29	48	50	50	53
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	9858	9937	8867	1727	11535	11131	2046
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	26	24	0	25	24	0

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
31.	Chandigarh	41	41	37	9	51	44	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	927	928	826	107	860	875	125
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	996	997	888	116	938	944	134
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	10854	10934	9755	1843	12473	12075	2180

Source: Crime in India.

(-) denotes data not collected during the year.

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

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), No. of Male Victims (VICM), No. of Female Victims (VICF), No. of Transgender Victims (VICTG), Total Victims in the Registered Cases (VICT), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under the Section 4&6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act during 2014 and 2015

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	VICM	VICF	VICTG	VICT	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2014											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	0	25	0	25	9	0	29	14	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	3	1	0
3.	Assam	124	8	116	0	124	68	5	122	68	5
4.	Bihar	44	2	42	0	44	36	3	52	42	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	190	4	187	0	191	176	15	202	200	15
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	55	0	55	0	55	28	0	53	29	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0	16	0	16	8	0	13	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	3	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
12.	Karnataka	227	1	226	0	227	188	2	259	239	2
13.	Kerala	101	12	89	0	101	88	0	102	91	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	0	40	0	40	39	2	45	45	2
15.	Maharashtra	85	6	79	0	85	69	0	81	75	0
16.	Manipur	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	26	0	26	0	26	23	0	26	23	0
18.	Mizoram	9	0	9	0	9	4	0	9	4	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	54	0	54	0	54	34	0	53	36	0
21.	Punjab	12	1	11	0	12	10	1	10	10	1
22.	Rajasthan	60	5	55	0	60	47	0	49	49	0
23.	Sikkim	6	0	6	0	6	3	1	6	4	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	487	1	510	0	511	257	1	538	281	1
25.	Telangana	5	1	4	0	5	1	0	5	1	0
26.	Tripura	14	0	14	0	14	10	3	13	10	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1734	43	1691	0	1734	1487	5	2828	2312	8
28.	Uttarakhand	22	2	21	0	23	19	2	19	19	2
29.	West Bengal	768	0	768	0	768	452	11	629	604	11
	TOTAL STATE(S)	4112	86	4053	0	4139	3060	51	5153	4168	54
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	9	5	4	0	9	4	0	8	4	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	10	2	9	0	11	8	0	8	8	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	19	7	13	0	20	12	0	16	12	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	4131	93	4066	0	4159	3072	51	5169	4180	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		9	0	9	0	9	7	0	8	7	0
33. Daman and Diu		3	0	3	0	3	3	0	6	5	0
34. Delhi UT		4	2	2	0	4	4	1	4	4	1
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		7	0	7	0	7	5	0	6	7	0
TOTAL UT(s)		23	2	21	0	23	19	1	24	23	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6723	200	6545	0	6745	6107	361	8555	7511	470

Source: Crime in India.

Improving prison infrastructure in the country

1678. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the number of undertrials in jails during last three years, State/UT-wise;
- whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that many prisons across the country are overcrowded by over 150 per cent, if so, the details thereof; and
- the measures taken by Government to improve and expand prison infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau from States/UTs at the end 2013, 2014, 2015, a total of 278503, 282879 and 282076, undertrial prisoners were lodged in various prisons respectively. The details of State/UT-wise undertrials lodged in Jails for the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Total of 4,19,623 inmates lodged in 1401 different categories of jails against sanctioned capacity of 3,66,781, indicating an occupancy rate of 114.4% at the end of 2015.

'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, the Government of India has taken various measures for reducing the number of undertrials in prisons. Some of the measures taken are: (a) Establishment of Fast Track Courts (FTCs); (b) Creation of additional capacity of

prisons through the modernisation of Prisons Scheme; (c) Launch of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms; and (d) Insertion of a new section viz. 436A in the Criminal Procedure Code etc. The States/UTs have also been advised to consider the best practices followed in various States/UTs towards reduction of undertrial prisoners and have been advised to explore alternative to imprisonment.

Statement

The details of State/UT-wise undertrials lodged in jails for the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013			2014			2015		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9092	609	9701	5097	221	5318	4641	264	4905
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80	1	81	91	4	95	132	4	136
3.	Assam	4958	205	5163	5007	186	5193	5484	212	5696
4.	Bihar	25636	973	26609	25822	978	26800	22689	735	23424
5.	Chhattisgarh	8725	516	9241	8895	465	9360	9352	518	9870
6.	Goa	375	21	396	363	19	382	244	19	263
7.	Gujarat	7225	379	7604	7198	319	7517	7323	295	7618
8.	Haryana	10148	475	10623	10685	439	11124	10086	403	10489
9.	Himachal Pradesh	940	58	998	1171	45	1216	1151	35	1186
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1824	76	1900	1829	70	1899	1826	80	1906
11.	Jharkhand	13356	692	14048	13072	718	13790	12873	715	13588
12.	Karnataka	9132	374	9506	9441	371	9812	8989	325	9314
13.	Kerala	4481	140	4621	4364	107	4471	4409	158	4567
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17001	567	17568	18561	627	19188	20582	718	21300
15.	Maharashtra	18210	1121	19331	18867	1028	19895	20716	951	21667
16.	Manipur	508	30	538	479	31	510	498	35	533
17.	Meghalaya	734	11	745	695	2	697	854	8	862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	402	58	460	511	44	555	536	72	608
19.	Nagaland	333	8	341	328	8	336	383	7	390
20.	Odisha	10446	519	10965	11123	430	11553	12054	530	12584
21.	Punjab	17530	976	18506	14694	773	15467	12454	592	13046
22.	Rajasthan	12803	443	13246	14145	463	14608	13764	461	14225
23.	Sikkim	120	6	126	153	4	157	130	10	140
24.	Tamil Nadu	7795	497	8292	8621	413	9034	7427	423	7850
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	3506	277	3783	3278	244	3522
26.	Tripura	388	11	399	390	17	407	434	24	458
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55751	2349	58100	59913	2602	62515	60171	2498	62669
28.	Uttarakhand	1827	97	1924	1985	71	2056	2202	90	2292
29.	West Bengal	15493	978	16471	13143	907	14050	14301	1041	15342
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	7	193	83	4	87	76	5	81
31.	Chandigarh	379	12	391	338	14	352	327	12	339
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	0	35	198	1	199	153	13	166
33.	Daman and Diu	38	0	38	63	0	63	29	2	31
34.	Delhi	9680	474	10154	9738	433	10171	10465	414	10879
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	28	0	28	23	0	23
36.	Puducherry	184	5	189	186	5	191	104	3	107
TOTAL		265815	12688	278503	270783	12096	282879	270160	11916	282076

Assam Accord

1679. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Assam Accord of 1985 signed between Government of India, All Assam Students Union, All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad and the Assam Government;

(b) if so, the number of population who infiltrated to Assam from Bangladesh prior to 1971 and those who are covered as per the cut off year of 25th March, 1971 under the provision of Assam Accord thereof;

(c) the religion-wise total number of such infiltrators therein; and

(d) the present status of these infiltrators in the matter of giving them voting rights and Indian citizenship thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Government of India, Government of Assam, All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad signed the Assam Accord of 1985. There is no authentic figure available for exact infiltration and religious composition of infiltrators to Assam from Bangladesh in both pre-1971 and post-1971 periods. At present, the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 is under consideration in the Parliament regarding grant of Indian Citizenship to persons belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan, who entered India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution.

Guidelines to prevent torture of individuals in custody

1680. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared guidelines to prevent torture and inhuman treatment to individuals in custody;

(b) if so, the details of frame-work therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the agreement of the United Nations Convention Against Torture, 1997 thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Police and Public order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of police atrocities and protect the human rights of the citizen. However, National Human Rights Commission issues guidelines/procedure to be followed in cases of deaths caused in police action from time to time. Pursuant to the guidelines laid down by the NHRC, every death in police or judicial custody is to be reported within 24 hours of the occurrence, the Commission also calls for various reports such as inquest, post mortem report, magisterial enquiry report, viscera report etc. for ascertaining foul play or negligence, if any, by public servants, which resulted in the death in custody.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Dr. D.K. Basu vs State of West Bengal 1997 (1) SCC 416 had laid down certain basic requirements to be followed in all cases of arrest or detention, as a measure to prevent custodial violence. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

During various camp sittings, workshops and seminars the National Human Right Commission makes efforts to sensitize public servants for better protection of human rights.

India signed the UN Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment on 14.10.1997. For ratification of the Convention the domestic laws of India are required to be brought in tune with the provisions of the Convention. The Prevention of Torture Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 07.05.2010. While pending in the Rajya Sabha, the Bill lapsed on dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha on 18.05.2014. However, the proposal to suitably amend Section 330 and Section 331 of Indian Penal Code to define the words "Torture" and "Public Servant" is under active examination in this Ministry in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Statement

Details showing the procedure to be followed in all cases of arrest or detention, as a measure to prevent custodial violence

- (i) The police personnel carrying out the arrest and handling the interrogation of the arrestee should bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designations. The particulars of all such police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register.
- (ii) That the police officer carrying out the arrest shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by atleast one witness, who may be either a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall also be counter signed by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest.
- (iii) A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a police station or interrogation center or other lock-up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attesting witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee.

- (iv) The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid Organization in the District and the police station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest.
- (v) The person arrested must be made aware of his right to have someone informed of his arrest or detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.
- (vi) Any entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is.
- (vii) The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any present on his/her body, must be recorded at that time. The "Inspection Memo' must be signed both by the arrestee and the police officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee.
- (viii) The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor on the panel of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the concerned State or Union Territory. Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all Tehsils and Districts as well.
- (ix) Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to Magistrate for his record.
- (x) The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation.
- (xi) A police control room should be provided at all district and State headquarters where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room, it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

People killed and affected by floods

1681. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of people killed and those affected by floods, State-wise during the monsoon season of 2016; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for rehabilitation of the affected families and individuals till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The details of losses of lives, livestock, property and crops due to natural calamities including heavy rains/floods, landslides cloudburst etc. as reported by the State Governments during the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing necessary logistics and financial support. The concerned State Governments undertake necessary relief operations at ground level, in the wake of natural disasters including floods, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India. When the available resources of State 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.

Regarding rehabilitation of people, who are affected by the natural calamities including flood, this has to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds and also based on the availability of Government land as per their existing land policy.

Statement

*State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storm/flash floods/floods/
landslides/cloudburst etc. during 2016-17 (Provisional)*

(As on 09.11.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	--	3351	0.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	15671	354	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	44	3191	66887	2.35
4.	Bihar	243	5383	129922	3.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	09	15	694	2.98
6.	Goa	--	--	119	--
7.	Gujarat	85	252	128	--
8.	Haryana	03	--	08	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	01	62	0.001
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	--	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	08	--	1483	--
12.	Karnataka	48	183	23654	3.78
13.	Kerala	48	56	5770	0.017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	184	400	80000	--
15.	Maharashtra	145	1035	8164	0.15
16.	Manipur	--	--	49436	0.018
17.	Meghalaya	04	--	--	--
18.	Nagaland	--	1200	3537	--
19.	Odisha	03	--	--	--
20.	Punjab	12	--	98	0.005
21.	Rajasthan	82	635	15010	--
22.	Sikkim	13	2090	361	0.018
23.	Tamil Nadu	06	--	--	--
24.	Telangana	46	6535	19437	1.23
25.	Tripura	05	01	937	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	82	287	46793	5.97
27.	Uttarakhand	114	1575	3324	0.10
28.	West Bengal	200	3320	84765	4.48
29.	Puducherry	--	--	05	--
TOTAL		1,459	41,830	5,44,297	25.29

Steps taken to curb human trafficking

1682. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of human trafficking cases registered across the country under existing human slavery laws in 2014 and that in 2015; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken by Government to curb menace of human trafficking in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 720 cases of human trafficking were reported under Section 370 and 370A of IPC in the year 2014, and 1021 cases were reported in the year 2015.

(b) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments concerned. However, the Government of India has taken various steps to combat human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking and has issued several advisories to States/UTs from time to time. The Government of India has besides others taken the following measures/steps to check the menace of human trafficking:

- (i) Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been set up at district level in the State Governments.
- (ii) A National Conference on Anti Human Trafficking was convened on 7th October, 2015 which was attended by State Nodal Officers for Anti Human Trafficking and Women & Child Development, key stakeholders and representatives of civil society. This was done with a view to sensitizing all concerned agencies and with a view to make concerted and coordinated efforts to check the menace of human trafficking.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Bangladesh in June, 2015 on Bilateral Cooperation for Prevention of Human Trafficking in Women and Children, Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking. Regular Task Force meetings between India and Bangladesh are convened every year to coordinate matters relating to human trafficking.

Rise in cases of economic offences

1683. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of economic offences in India are on the rise;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of cases registered during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the number of cases of economic offences pending in various courts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) State/UT-wise number of cases reported and cases pending for trials under Economic Crimes during 2013-2015 as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau is given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR) and Cases Pending for Trials at the end of the year (CPT) under Total Economic Crimes during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		2015	
		CR	CPT	CR	CPT	CR	CPT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14810	22544	6387	9505	6669	10179
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	776	151	826	188	920
3.	Assam	4114	4444	5069	5340	6733	6611
4.	Bihar	6448	26059	7683	28598	8973	31575
5.	Chhattisgarh	1152	6452	1180	6234	1215	6413
6.	Goa	310	562	366	646	213	748
7.	Gujarat	2640	33415	2986	28424	3204	29713
8.	Haryana	2760	6986	3417	8147	5057	8724
9.	Himachal Pradesh	619	1662	569	2006	564	2060
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	771	3645	630	3388	689	3377
11.	Jharkhand	3468	2954	3007	3743	3566	4181
12.	Karnataka	7141	14162	7772	15920	8386	17377
13.	Kerala	5259	20167	6679	23279	5360	25217
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2159	14784	2721	15491	2586	15682
15.	Maharashtra	12663	75516	13411	80613	13733	84263

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Manipur		198	302	171	298	201	322
17. Meghalaya		238	615	283	758	296	824
18. Mizoram		78	78	91	108	117	64
19. Nagaland		77	73	86	61	96	83
20. Odisha		2610	10074	2788	11081	3489	12765
21. Punjab		4134	17219	4073	13223	4134	13114
22. Rajasthan		23468	23484	26221	25161	27071	27304
23. Sikkim		32	58	57	48	46	54
24. Tamil Nadu		5205	7922	5107	8801	5308	10202
25. Telangana		-	0	9413	15093	8979	17522
26. Tripura		272	501	217	404	197	485
27. Uttar Pradesh		15937	34896	15390	37907	14545	41962
28. Uttarakhand		727	2321	736	2223	1064	2209
29. West Bengal		8097	22199	9683	26911	9737	32462
TOTAL STATE(S)		125484	353870	136344	374237	142416	406412
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		30	217	82	218	77	227
31. Chandigarh		310	979	274	932	372	859
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		12	163	24	168	18	177
33. Daman and Diu		23	39	43	22	34	38
34. Delhi UT		3352	18153	5710	11858	7144	13039
35. Lakshadweep		1	0	4	0	0	1
36. Puducherry		94	316	79	153	109	87
TOTAL UT(S)		3822	19867	6216	13351	7754	14428
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		129306	373737	142560	387588	150170	420840

"-" Telangana created from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

"*" Include cases of Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Forgery and Counterfeiting.

Source: Crime in India.

Withdrawal of paramilitary forces from J & K

1684. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to withdraw deployment of paramilitary forces from the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such proposal has been received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No Sir. There is no proposal to withdraw the paramilitary forces from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The deployment of security forces at any point of time is decided based on the review of the threat perception at the highest operational levels in the Central and State Governments.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee

†1685. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tenure and procedure of constitution of Official Language Hindi Advisory Committee under Ministries of Central Government after Lok Sabha elections, the date of its constitution in each Ministry and the number of meetings thereof and the required number of meetings to be held every year and the percentage of letters sent in Hindi and English in 'A', 'B', 'C' areas by them and the required percentage of correspondence therein; and

(b) the Ministry-wise details of the irregularities and action taken with reference to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The tenure of Hindi Advisory Committee in control of Ministries/Departments is generally 3 years. Hindi advisory committees have been set up in various Ministries/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Departments to advise on proper implementation of Official Language policy of Government of India. These committees are chaired by concerned ministers and these are constituted in accordance with the guidelines formulated on the basis of recommendations of Central Hindi Committee (which is chaired by Honourable Prime Minister) Hindi Advisory Committees of Ministries/Departments are required to be constituted after the new Lok Sabha comes into existence.

15 Non-official members are included in Hindi Advisory Committees as per the guidelines issued from time to time by Departments of Official Language. These 15 members are included from the following categories:

1. Members of Lok Sabha - 02
2. Members of Rajya Sabha - 02
3. Members of parliament nominated by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language - 02
4. Representative of Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad - 01
5. Representative of an All India Voluntary Hindi Organization engaged in publicising Hindi - 01
6. Scholars of Hindi and official language to be nominated by concerned Department - 04
7. To be nominated by the ministry of Home Affairs - 03

It is necessary for the Ministries/Department wherever Hindi Advisory Committees is to be constituted to seek formal approval of the Department of Official Language. The formal approval of Department of Official Language is to be obtained before the final approval of the concerned Ministry is obtained.

In annual programme issued every year by Department of Official Language the target is fixed to conduct at least 02 meetings of Hindi Advisory Committees in a year. The details of date of constitution of Hindi Advisory Committees and the number of meetings conducted there in, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In Annual Programme issued by Department of Official Language the target for original correspondence in Hindi is fixed as follows:

Sl. Details of No. works	'A' Region	'B' Region	'C' Region
1. Originating Correspondence in Hindi (including E-mail, Fax, Wireless Messages etc.)	1. From A to A 100% 2. From A to B 100% 3. From A to C 65% 4. From region A 100% to Offices/ Individuals in States/UTs of A & B region	1. From B to A 90% 2. From B to B 90% 3. From B to C 55% 4. From region B 100% to Offices/ Individuals in States/UTs of A & B region	1. From C to A 55% 2. From C to B 55% 3. From C to C 55% 4. From region C 85% to Offices/Individuals in States/UTs of A & B region

The percentage of letters sent in Hindi and English in 'A', 'B' and 'C' areas by Ministries/Departments is given in Statement-II (See below).

(b) The proposal for constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of New and Renewable energy, Department of Commerce and Department of Post have not yet received in Department of Official Language. Several D.O letters have been written to those Ministries/Department by Secretary/Joint Secretary (OL). In response, the said Ministries/Department have informed the constitution of Hindi Advisory Committees is under process and proposal shall be sent to Department of Official Language soon.

Statement-I

Details of meetings of reconstitution of Hindi Advisory committees held by Ministries/Departments

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	Date of constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee	Meeting of Hindi Advisory committee during 2015-16		Meeting of Hindi Advisory committee during 2015-16		Remarks
			(1st meeting)	(2nd meeting)	(1st meeting)	(2nd meeting)	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ministry of Agriculture	24.08.2016					
2.	Revenue, Expenditure. Disinvestment and controller of account office	09.06.2016			16.11.2016		
3.	Ministry of Rural Development	02.6.2015					
4.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	25.5.2015	16.10.2015				
5.	Ministry of Tourism	22.4.2015	16.09.2015		15.04.2016		
6.	Joint committee of Deptt. of Space and Atomic power	01.7.2015	24.10.2015		01.07.2016	15.11.2016	
7.	Ministry of Coal	Proposal of reconstitution of committee not received					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Department of Commerce	Proposal of reconstitution of committee not received					
9. Department of Post	Proposal of reconstitution of committee not received					
10. Department of Communication, Ministry of Information Technology	15.9.2015			27.08.2016		
11. Department of Defence product	28.11.2015	17.02.2016				
12. Ministry of Defence, Deptt. of Defence, Deptt. of Defence Research & Development and Ex-servicemen Welfare Deptt.	19.9.2015			07.05.2016		
13. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	15.5.2015					
14. Ministry of Defence	21.01.2015	19.02.2015				
15. Department of Economic Affairs	07.10.2015			22.08.2016		
16. Joint Committee of Ministry of Health and Family Affairs and Deptt. Of AYUSH	09.9.2015					
17. Ministry of Home Affairs	05.11.2016					

180
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

18.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	04.2.2015	08.06.2015	12.02.2016	03.10.2016
19.	Ministry of North-Eastern Region Development	05.8.2015	08.10.2015		
20.	Ministry of Culture	10.6.2015			
21.	Department of Industrial Policy Development	10.2.2015	21.5.2015		24.06.2016
22.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	07.9.2015	10.01.2016		
23.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	05.08.2015	10.11.2015		
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Copy of notification has been not received			
25.	Ministry of Law and Justice	14.5.2015	07.07.2015		
26.	Ministry of Mines	06.7.2016			05.10.2016
27.	Ministry of New and Renewal Resources	Proposal of reconstitution of committee not received			
28.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	16.6.2015	24.7.2015	30.03.2016	
29.	Ministry of Personnel, Pension and Public Grievances	13.4.2016	08.06.2016		
30.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	29.5.2015	08.02.2016		
31.	NITI Commission	04.3.2015	14.5.2015	20.01.2016	23.11.2016

Written Answers to

[30 Nov, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. Ministry of Power	Proposal has been submitted in the office of MOS for approval					
33. Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)	07.9.2015 & 17.9.2015	08.12.2015				
34. Ministry of Science and Technology and Earth Science	02.5.2016					
35. Ministry of Steel	27.5.2016			19.11.2016		
36. Ministry of Shipping	17.9.2015	06.01.2016				
37. Ministry of Textile	12.3.2015	10.06.2015	17.11.2015	29.06.2016		
38. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	07.03.2016			22.08.2016		
39. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	17.08.2015			19.07.2016	19.10.2016	
40. Ministry of Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare of Person with Disabilities	08.09.2015 & 18.08.2016	18.11.2015		30.09.2016		
41. Department of Electronic and Information Technology	18.11.2015			21.10.2016		
42. Department Fertilizers, Chemical and Petro-Chemicals	Proposal has been submitted in the					

	office of MOS for approval				
43.	Ministry of Small, Mini and Micro Industries	06.04.2016			
44.	Ministry of Women and Child Welfare	05.03.2015	29.06.2015	02.05.2016	
45.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	21.06.2016			
46.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	15.09.2015			
47.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	19.03.2015	25.08.2015	09.08.2016	
48.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Allevation	20.03.2015	13.7.2015	21.04.2016	18.10.2016
49.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	17.02.2015	30.9.2015		
50.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	02.07.2015	24.9.2015	11.11.2016	
51.	Ministry of Human Resources Development, Deptt. of Higher Education	22.05.2015	14.10.2015		
52.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	14.12.2015		24.06.2016	
53.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	06.05.2016			
54.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	05.04.2016 & 18.07.2016		28.07.2016	

Statement-II

The percentage of letters sent in Hindi and English to 'A', 'B' and 'C' areas by Ministries/Departments

Name of the Min/Deptt	A Region		B Region		C Region		
	% in Hindi	% in English	% in Hindi	% in English	% in Hindi	% in English	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year 2014-2015							
1.	Ministry of Mines	56.32	43.68	52.30	47.70	46.95	53.05
2.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	69.12	30.88	62.75	37.25	43.11	56.89
3.	Union Public Service Commission	70.37	29.63	62.73	37.27	44.86	55.14
4.	Niti Ayog (Planning Commission)	36.63	63.37	26.24	73.76	29.20	70.80
5.	Department of Expenditure	68.96	31.04	59.90	40.10	38.22	61.78
6.	Department of Revenue	73.28	26.72	56.50	43.50	48.22	51.78
7.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	72.46	27.54	61.58	38.42	58.86	41.14
8.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	92.30	7.70	94.43	5.57	86.30	13.70
9.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	83.63	16.37	82.33	17.67	74.10	25.90
10.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	74.51	25.49	65.03	34.97	56.08	43.92
11.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	68.13	31.87	61.29	38.71	47.84	52.16
12.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	75.89	24.11	77.81	22.19	69.76	30.24
13.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	60.50	39.50	59.21	40.79	48.55	51.45
14.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	73.71	26.29	72.41	27.59	65.06	34.94
15.	Department of Economic Affairs	51.09	48.91	48.53	51.47	41.93	58.07
16.	Department of Post	78.21	21.79	70.12	29.88	57.00	43.00
17.	Department of Telecommunication	61.95	38.05	59.74	40.26	45.99	54.01
18.	Department of Higher Education	56.80	43.20	52.99	47.01	43.24	56.76
19.	Ministry of Tourism	52.05	47.95	37.12	62.88	35.46	64.54
20.	Ministry of Railway (Railway Board)	82.49	17.51	77.67	22.33	71.23	28.77
21.	Department of Investment and	84.44	15.56				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Public Asset Management						
22.	Legislative Department	89.69	10.31	78.37	21.63	60.55	39.45
23.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highway	59.81	40.19	62.20	37.80	40.07	59.93
24.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	51.68	48.32			37.38	62.62
25.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	45.16	54.84	34.91	65.09	30.50	69.50
26.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	41.30	58.70	31.22	68.78	31.65	68.35
27.	Department of Financial Services	89.72	10.28	83.31	16.69	79.71	20.29
28.	Department of Personnel and Training	30.17	69.83	35.46	64.54	33.63	66.37
29.	Ministry of Ayush	60.29	39.71	50.45	49.55	36.92	63.08
30.	Department of Defence Production and Supplies	55.12	44.88	53.06	46.94	44.9	755.03
31.	Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Finance)	67.01	32.99	68.62	31.38	65.98	34.02
32.	Election Commission of India	73.91	26.09	52.52	47.48	31.20	68.80
33.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	69.18	30.82	68.76	31.24	41.99	58.01
34.	Ministry of Earth sciences	86.23	13.77	80.31	19.69	59.29	40.71
35.	Department of Land Resources	61.89	38.11	33.37	66.63	20.41	79.59
36.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	44.26	55.74	20.33	79.67	0.07	99.93
37.	Department of Legal affairs	68.30	31.70	71.11	28.89	63.96	36.04
38.	Ministry of Textiles	75.71	24.29	64.84	35.16	57.53	42.47
39.	Department of Bio Technology	48.01	51.99	40.64	59.36	35.11	64.89
40.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	58.51	41.49	50.62	49.38	50.87	49.13
41.	Department of Rural Development	71.06	28.94	68.42	31.58	62.57	37.43
42.	Department of Commerce	71.15	28.85	63.26	36.74	56.95	43.05
43.	Department of Shipping	43.11	56.89	40.24	59.76	35.75	64.25
44.	Ministry of Food Processing and Industries	58.44	41.56	48.28	51.72	24.55	75.45
45.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	73.68	26.32	54.51	45.49	30.04	69.96
46.	Department of Fertilizers	51.26	48.74	50.06	49.94	45.02	54.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	48.54	51.46	44.44	55.56	53.89	46.11
48.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	51.85	48.15	50.74	49.26	44.57	55.43
49.	Department of Heavy Industry	86.00	14.00	72.04	27.96	59.66	40.34
50.	Ministry of Steel	88.28	11.72	71.80	28.20	69.78	30.22
51.	Ministry of Urban Development	62.56	37.44	56.56	43.44	54.09	45.91
52.	Ministry of External Affairs	47.98	52.02	40.23	59.77	40.41	59.59
53.	Ministry of Culture	40.85	59.15	49.41	50.59	26.93	73.07
54.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	94.73	5.27	94.69	5.31	88.66	11.34
55.	Cabinet Secretariat	32.58	67.42	47.35	52.65	33.44	66.56
56.	Department of Consumer Affairs	78.34	21.66	66.88	33.12	60.97	39.03
57.	Department of agriculture Research and Education	75.95	24.05	73.13	26.87	72.41	27.59
58.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	63.15	36.85	58.85	41.15	54.26	45.74
59.	Ministry of Power	50.70	49.30	60.09	39.91	43.98	56.02
60.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	60.16	39.84	55.57	44.43	47.06	52.94
61.	Department of Chemical & Petro Chemical	61.63	38.37	69.84	30.16	33.01	66.99
62.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	73.92	26.08	75.79	24.21	64.36	35.64
63.	Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India	85.48	14.52	80.17	19.83	78.55	21.45
64.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	52.03	47.97	48.05	51.95	33.33	66.67
65.	Department of Animal Husbandry Dairy and Fisheries	77.19	22.81	70.82	29.18	55.23	44.77
66.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	74.44	25.56	64.48	35.52	42.70	57.30
67.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	64.92	35.08	63.45	36.55	43.27	56.73
68.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	55.11	44.89	48.82	51.18	32.07	67.93
69.	Ministry of Home Affairs	63.04	36.96	51.12	48.88	37.58	62.42
70.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	79.76	20.24	73.75	26.25	67.33	32.67
71.	Department of Science	67.28	32.72	64.34	35.66	58.77	41.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	and Technology						
72.	Department of Coal	36.03	63.97	45.10	54.90	31.72	68.28
73.	Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence	59.83	40.17	52.83	47.17	51.69	48.31
74.	Department of Public Enterprises	70.68	29.32	76.23	23.77	74.28	25.72
75.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	37.69	62.31	36.57	63.43	31.86	68.14
76.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	34.75	65.25	37.80	62.20	34.87	65.13
77.	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	61.22	38.78	45.41	54.59	11.55	88.45
78.	Department of Space	91.12	8.88	90.45	9.55	90.88	9.12
79.	Department of Atomic Energy	51.09	48.91	63.77	36.23	48.88	51.12
Year 2015-2016							
1.	Ministry of Mines	62.00	38.00	58.38	41.62	47.11	52.89
2.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	69.74	30.26	59.72	40.28	53.79	46.21
3.	Union Public Service Commission	71.98	28.02	64.38	35.62	51.12	48.88
4.	Niti Ayog (Planning Commission)	36.04	63.96	18.31	81.69	18.17	81.83
5.	Department of Expenditure	70.10	29.90	58.89	41.11	39.83	60.17
6.	Department of Revenue	75.79	24.21	54.28	45.72	48.06	51.94
7.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	93.03	6.97	89.06	10.94	80.81	19.19
8.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	88.14	11.86	86.10	13.90	92.90	7.10
9.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	68.36	31.64	45.68	54.32	38.14	61.86
10.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	78.02	21.98	69.50	30.50	57.44	42.56
11.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	68.35	31.65	64.93	35.07	45.54	54.46
12.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	79.29	20.71	78.62	21.38	72.61	27.39
13.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	62.16	37.84	61.28	38.72	48.30	51.70
14.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	74.13	25.87	68.25	31.75	61.11	38.89
15.	Department of Economic Affairs	51.17	48.83	48.56	51.44	42.28	57.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Department of Post	82.22	17.78	73.14	26.86	60.21	39.79
17.	Department of Telecommunication	49.13	50.87	42.99	57.01	41.42	58.58
18.	Department of Higher Education	53.33	46.67	49.83	50.17	42.91	57.09
19.	Ministry of Tourism	44.34	55.66	33.40	66.60	23.50	76.50
20.	Ministry of Railway (Railway Board)	82.29	17.71	77.35	22.65	66.82	33.18
21.	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management	82.97	17.03				
22.	Legislative Department	91.20	8.80	71.32	28.68	63.25	36.75
23.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highway	57.25	42.75	60.01	39.99	39.83	60.17
24.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	51.97	48.03			36.73	63.27
25.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	56.86	43.14	55.09	44.91	46.21	53.79
26.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	51.11	48.89	31.60	68.40	25.16	74.84
27.	Department of Financial Services	89.93	10.07	84.27	15.73	78.61	21.39
28.	Department of Personnel and Training	30.83	69.17	24.93	75.07	35.29	64.71
29.	Ministry of Ayush	60.45	39.55	49.48	50.52	33.93	66.07
30.	Department of Defence Production and Supplies	60.33	39.67	61.22	38.78	51.09	48.91
31.	Ministry of Defence(Department of Defence Finance)	80.56	19.44	73.97	26.03	78.26	21.74
32.	Section Commission of India	76.62	23.38	56.56	43.44	44.31	55.69
33.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	69.58	30.42	68.16	31.84	43.29	56.71
34.	Ministry of Earth sciences	74.58	25.42	82.02	17.98	65.62	34.38
35.	Department of Land Resources	63.38	36.62	37.45	62.55	7.65	92.35
36.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	43.35	56.65	23.71	76.29	-	100.00
37.	Department of Legal affairs	63.07	36.93	66.56	33.44	51.44	48.56
38.	Ministry of Textiles	66.15	33.85	62.48	37.52	52.90	47.10
39.	Department of Bio Technology	52.32	47.68	47.49	52.51	40.25	59.75
40.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	66.62	33.38	55.38	44.62	57.57	42.43
41.	Department of Rural Development	69.48	30.52	71.41	28.59	65.20	34.80
42.	Department of Commerce	72.14	27.86	57.06	42.94	39.88	60.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43.	Department of Shipping	55.28	44.72	48.72	51.28	36.25	63.75
44.	Ministry of Food Processing and Industries	56.52	43.48	48.99	51.01	18.25	81.75
45.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	52.83	47.17	55.81	44.19	52.48	47.52
46.	Department of Fertilizers	43.52	56.48	47.21	52.79	53.14	46.86
47.	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	48.98	51.02	46.63	53.37	50.94	49.06
48.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	79.26	20.74	59.72	40.28	58.42	41.58
49.	Department of Heavy Industry	87.79	12.21	70.20	29.80	69.40	30.60
50.	Ministry of Steel	70.00	30.00	61.87	38.13	60.35	39.65
51.	Ministry of Urban Development	63.69	36.31	54.62	45.38	42.19	57.81
52.	Ministry of External Affairs	44.69	55.31	42.26	57.74	40.13	59.87
53.	Ministry of Culture	60.73	39.27	74.65	25.35	67.99	32.01
54.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	30.98	69.02	72.60	27.40	79.44	20.56
55.	Cabinet Secretariat	38.35	61.65	43.73	56.27	35.95	64.05
56.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	78.15	21.85	64.09	35.91	61.76	38.24
57.	Department of Consumer Affairs	77.90	22.10	71.85	28.15	65.97	34.03
58.	Department of agriculture Research and Education	68.52	31.48	62.85	37.15	58.73	41.27
59.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	54.38	45.62	56.67	43.33	55.14	44.86
60.	Ministry of Power	63.27	36.73	62.10	37.90	55.13	44.87
61.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	66.14	33.86	66.00	34.00	58.12	41.88
62.	Department of Chemical & Petro Chemical	72.02	27.98	74.37	25.63	72.95	27.05
63.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	84.54	15.46	82.83	17.17	79.04	20.96
64.	Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India	80.80	19.20	73.25	26.75	72.33	27.67
65.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	75.57	24.43	65.59	34.41	60.49	39.51
66.	Department of Animal Husbandry Dairy and Fisheries	64.80	35.20	57.56	42.44	46.29	53.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	64.93	35.07	62.69	37.31	43.43	56.57
68.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	64.78	35.22	62.99	37.01	42.87	57.13
69.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	65.66	34.34	56.11	43.89	42.23	57.77
70.	Ministry of Home Affairs	71.40	28.60	66.72	33.28	54.08	45.92
71.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	67.08	32.92	64.33	35.67	55.57	44.43
72.	Department of Science and Technology	66.66	33.34	63.90	36.10	54.06	45.94
73.	Department of Coal	64.27	35.73	58.16	41.84	55.15	44.85
74.	Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence	69.30	30.70	69.79	30.21	65.08	34.92
75.	Department of Public Enterprises	52.36	47.64	52.60	47.40	62.82	37.18
76.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	50.26	49.74	50.34	49.66	48.95	51.05
77.	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	81.86	18.14	49.83	50.17	28.91	71.09
78.	Department of Space	91.55	8.45	90.47	9.53	91.11	8.89
79.	Department of Atomic Energy	57.14	42.86	63.19	36.81	62.00	38.00

Amount allocated to States for modernisation of police forces

†1686. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government to various States for modernisation of State police forces in the current financial year;

(b) the amount allocated to Bihar during the current financial year; and

(c) although law and order is a State subject but considering the lack of resources, whether Government would consider to provide ample amount in proportion to those States which are facing financial crunch in modernising their police forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The amount allocated by Central Government to various States including Bihar for modernisation of State police forces in the current financial year is given in Statement (*See* below). As regards State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Bihar, during year 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 26.57 crore has been released under the MPF Scheme and for the current financial year an amount of ₹ 25.62 crore has been allocated.

(c) 'Police' is a state subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States by implementing the MPF Scheme. Further, unreleased balance funds available at the end of the year are released to States requiring more funds than their normal allocation on account of specific requirements/proposals and to States which are performing better with up-to-date Utilization Certificates (UCs). Further, there is a Contingency Reserve of 5% of total allocation under the scheme which could be approved/released in order to meet emergent and contingent needs of States.

Statement

State-wise allocation for the year 2016-17 under MPF scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation (₹ in crore)
1.	Bihar	25.62
2.	Chhattisgarh	9.01
3.	Haryana	10.64
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4.88
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.00
6.	Jharkhand	8.54
7.	Kerala	14.94
8.	Madhya Pradesh	25.14
9.	Odisha	14.17
10.	Rajasthan	28.99
11.	Tamil Nadu	32.31
12.	Uttar Pradesh	58.59
13.	Uttarakhand	4.68
14.	West Bengal	26.80
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.64
16.	Assam	24.47
17.	Manipur	8.85

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation (₹ in crore)
18.	Meghalaya	3.48
19.	Nagaland	9.96
20.	Sikkim	1.64
21.	Tripura	7.28
22.	Telangana	16.22
23.	Andhra Pradesh	22.68
24.	Goa	0.95
25.	Gujarat	23.72
26.	Madhya Pradesh	25.14
27.	Punjab	15.23
28.	Maharashtra	43.69
29.	Mizoram	4.43

Measure for welfare of CAPF

1687. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken by the Central Government for the welfare of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF);

(b) whether it is a fact that the promotion avenues at the lower level of these forces are very bleak;

(c) whether Government has any plan to effect Assured Career Progression in the lower level positions in these forces; and

(d) if it is already in force, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The following steps, *inter-alia*, have been taken by the Government to ensure the welfare of personnel of Central Armed Police forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (AR).

(i) In case of death while on duty, Next of kin of deceased personnel are entitled for extra ordinary family pension as computed in terms of Central Civil Services (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules and scheme for Liberalized Pensionary Award.

(ii) Ex-gratia lump sum compensation @ ₹ 35 lakhs for death on active duty and @ ₹ 25 Lakhs for death on duty as the case may be, is entitled to Next of Kin of the deceased personnel.

- (iii) 5% vacancies reserved in Group "C" and MD" for compassionate appointments for Next of kin of the deceased personnel.
- (iv) Under the Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme, amount @ ₹ 2250/- p.m. for girls and @ ₹ 2000/- p.m. for boys is being released to the wards of CAPFs & AR personnel.
- (v) There are 15 MBBS and 02 BDS seats reserved for the wards of CAPFs & AR personnel from the Central Pool quota.
- (vi) A Central Police Canteen (CPC) system has been introduced on 18/09/2006 to provide consumer goods of wide range and variety at desirable locations at cheaper rates.
- (vii) A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has been established on 17/05/2007 for the welfare and rehabilitation of CAPFs and AR personnel and their families including disabled personnel.
- (viii) In addition to above, CAPFs & AR have their own welfare schemes and funds, which are raised at force level to look after the needs of personnel and their families.

(b) to (d) Promotions are given to Non-Gazetted Officers (NGOs) on fulfilling all the prescribed eligibility conditions as and when the vacancy arises. In case, a person does not get promotion within 10 years, he/she is granted financial upgradation under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) scheme subject to a total of three upgradations. [on completion of 10, 20 and 30 years of regular service as per Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) guidelines].

Conference on disaster risk reduction

1688. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Asian Ministerial Conference on disaster risk reduction was held in Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details of countries who have participated in the said Conference;
- (c) whether any discussion was held on Asia-Pacific disaster mitigation in the Conference;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the road map for reduction of disaster risk and details of Delhi Declaration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, in collaboration with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), hosted the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) 2016 in New Delhi from 3-5 November 2016.

The Delegations from 41 countries including Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, North Korea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Fiji, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, USA and Vietnam participated in the conference. Besides, few countries were represented through their respective Embassies stationed in New Delhi.

No discussion was held specially on Asia-Pacific disaster mitigation in the conference.

The Asia Regional Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction (2015-30), which was adopted during the conference, has provided a long term road map. It aims for implementation of priorities to achieve seven global targets of Sendai Framework.

The Conference concluded with the New Delhi Political Declaration, reaffirming the Government and stakeholders' commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction. The declaration aims to:

- (i) Recognize the opportunity to build on past achievements by reaffirming commitment to disaster risk reduction and resilience.
- (ii) Re-emphasize that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is complementary to the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

Children missing/kidnapped in West Bengal

1689. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2015, 1198 children have been missing/kidnapped in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of those 80 per cent are girl children; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to launch coordinated actions with Government of West Bengal to bring back those missing children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 6992 children (2117 boys and 4875 girls) were reported missing during the year 2015 in West Bengal. 70 per cent out of those reported missing are girls.

(c) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India Police and Public Order are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 14th July, 2010 regarding "Crime against children" and dated 25th June, 2013 regarding filing of FIR in case of Missing Children which are also available on www.mha.nic.in.

To rescue the missing children Ministry of Home Affairs advised all States/UTs to rescue the missing children by way of conducting one month sustained campaigns throughout the country.

Four sustained campaigns entitled "Operation Smile" (1st January, 2015 to 31st January, 2015), "Operation Muskaan" (1st July, 2015 to 31st July, 2015), "Operation Smile-II" (1-31 January, 2016) and "Operation Muskaan-II" (1st July, 2016 to 31st July, 2016) have been conducted in the country including West Bengal, which resulted in rescue/recovery of around 60,000 missing children.

Percentage of Muslims in jails

1690. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to latest data on prisons by the National Crime Records Bureau, Muslims make up 15.8 per cent of all convicts and 20.9 per cent of all undertrials in jails across the country;

(b) if so, whether this figure is higher than their share in the country's population which is 14.2 per cent;

(c) whether in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, according to NCRB data, the percentage of Muslims in jails is almost thrice the percentage of the overall population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2015, persons professing muslim religion constitute 14.2% of total population.

(c) and (d) Muslim population constitutes 11.5% of total population in Maharashtra and 5.9% of total population in Tamil Nadu as per Population Census 2011. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2015, Muslim constitute 27.4% and 15.7% of the total prisoners for Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Conviction rate in cases of crimes against women

1691. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crimes reported against women during last three years and conviction rate for the same period, State-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to increase the conviction rate in cases of crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 3,09,546, 3,37,922 and 3,27,394 cases during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively were reported under crime against women in the country. Conviction rate of 22.4% (27,476 cases convicted out of 1,22,428 cases in which trials completed) in 2013, 21.3% (26,660 cases convicted out of 1,24,970 cases in which trial completed) in 2014 and 21.7% (27,844 cases convicted out of 1,28,240 cases in which trial completed) in 2015 were reported under crime against women. State/UT-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crimes against women during 2013-2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 5.1.2015, 20.4.2015

and 12.05.2015 on crime against women to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases in which Trials completed (CTC), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under crimes against women during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	CVR	CTC	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32809	26002	2228	16.9	13187	43232	40499	3791
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	288	186	15	48.4	31	333	210	14
3.	Assam	17449	9317	394	6.3	6289	16035	10542	451
4.	Bihar	13609	9448	812	20.2	4020	21404	21743	1515
5.	Chhattisgarh	7012	5453	1170	27.7	4217	8205	8023	2066
6.	Goa	440	243	11	16.9	65	496	365	14
7.	Gujarat	12283	11263	217	4.4	4903	30684	30256	474
8.	Haryana	9089	6374	1190	24.2	4921	10652	11078	1896
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1478	1049	111	17.7	627	1908	1868	178
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3509	2522	252	7.9	3179	5262	5239	360
11.	Jharkhand	6506	4543	982	29.5	3334	8513	7395	1424
12.	Karnataka	12027	9733	369	6.4	5746	19628	18440	722
13.	Kerala	11216	9927	690	14.0	4922	13153	12825	897
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22061	19729	4220	32.1	13146	34005	33897	6950
15.	Maharashtra	24895	20301	768	7.3	10479	53640	49142	1401
16.	Manipur	285	28	3	37.5	8	221	29	8
17.	Meghalaya	343	296	9	360	25	382	328	11
18.	Mizoram	177	159	102	69.9	146	195	167	114

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. Nagaland		67	48	42	89.4	47	86	40	33
20. Odisha		14173	12094	428	8.8	4877	19126	19043	780
21. Punjab		4994	2953	800	36.3	2202	6875	4785	1388
22. Rajasthan		27933	14473	3192	39.8	8013	21261	21243	4712
23. Sikkim		93	100	106	64.2	165	102	106	116
24. Tamil Nadu		7475	6091	1512	28.2	5365	11161	10505	2248
25. Telangana									
26. Tripura		1628	1546	140	13.2	1064	2593	2127	169
27. Uttar Pradesh		32546	21868	5672	53.3	10635	100021	59248	13653
28. Uttarakhand		1719	1022	435	59.8	728	1688	1652	912
29. West Bengal		29826	30112	609	8.7	6998	36248	33842	718
TOTAL STATE(S)		295930	226880	26479	22.2	119339	467109	404637	47015
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		106	111	8	20.5	39	134	167	16
31. Chandigarh		488	256	54	22.3	237	481	397	70
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		21	12	0	0.0	7	29	28	0
33. Daman and Diu		24	18	0	0.0	4	49	43	0
34. Delhi UT		12888	6429	923	33.3	2768	9106	7841	1528
35. Lakshadweep		3	1	0	-	0	5	1	0
36. Puducherrv		86	64	12	35.3	34	96	117	22
TOTAL UT(S)		13616	6891	997	32.3	3089	9900	8594	1636
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		309546	233771	27476	22.4	122428	477009	413231	48651

2014

1. Andhra Pradesh		16512	13389	835	9.5	8801	21676	20100	1459
2. Arunachal Pradesh		351	241	9	64.3	14	397	315	12
3. Assam		19139	10035	516	9.0	5719	27637	11939	554
4. Bihar		15383	10131	525	13.3	3944	19791	15718	862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	6255	5596	1528	34.0	4494	8823	9148	2044
6.	Goa	488	321	14	16.5	85	436	433	16
7.	Gujarat	10837	10148	174	3.9	4509	25769	26061	355
8.	Haryana	8974	5721	690	13.5	5128	9850	9249	1006
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1517	1117	69	14.4	479	1996	1889	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3321	2355	105	6.5	1614	4956	4819	138
11.	Jharkhand	5972	4544	785	31.2	2515	6965	6761	1009
12.	Karnataka	13914	11264	354	6.6	5382	22974	20640	891
13.	Kerala	11380	10118	549	9.8	5582	13893	13277	656
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28678	25455	5771	40.9	14114	42201	42061	9292
15.	Maharashtra	26693	22775	923	8.8	10445	48878	47797	1425
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	30.8	13	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	388	312	13	52.0	25	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	82.7	168	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	67	46	22	81.5	27	81	58	30
20.	Odisha	14606	12172	429	6.7	6421	20262	19442	763
21.	Punjab	5425	3158	637	30.1	2115	6988	5349	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31151	16422	3659	40.6	9004	23742	23377	5841
23.	Sikkim	110	103	46	56.8	81	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6325	4750	1185	26.0	4566	9268	8614	1956
25.	Telangana	14136	11363	504	8.7	5825	19963	17758	644
26.	Tripura	1615	1341	107	17.6	608	2068	2722	133
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38467	26384	5279	50.5	10454	112462	69546	13942
28.	Uttarakhand	1395	979	283	43.5	650	1667	1559	633
29.	West Bengal	38299	35287	422	4.9	8660	50231	45715	517
	TOTAL STATE(S)	321993	245838	25576	21.1	121442	504015	425191	45565
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	97	12	9.5	126	126	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	432	262	65	27.4	237	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	0	0.0	6	17	20	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33. Daman and Diu		15	14	1	9.1	11	5	6	1
34. Delhi UT		15265	6395	1005	32.0	3140	8336	7218	1477
35. Lakshadweep		4	3	0	-	0	3	6	0
36. Puducherry		77	57	1	12.5	8	88	78	1
TOTAL UT(s)		15929	6844	1084	30.7	3528	8965	7826	1580
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		337922	252682	26660	21.3	124970	512980	433017	47145

2015

1. Andhra Pradesh	15931	13233	767	8.4	9134	22449	20232	1563
2. Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	0	0.0	5	408	303	0
3. Assam	23258	12262	667	9.4	7073	22751	12567	739
4. Bihar	13891	9141	508	13.7	3713	16471	13350	751
5. Chhattisgarh	5720	4852	2312	44.2	5226	6822	7099	2852
6. Goa	365	309	27	18.8	144	313	370	32
7. Gujarat	7762	7016	114	2.7	4158	18126	17898	206
8. Haryana	9446	5306	804	18.2	4427	8253	8139	1170
9. Himachal Pradesh	1289	1009	61	13.3	460	1683	1698	124
10. Jammu and Kashmir	3363	2536	83	4.7	1771	5061	4949	136
11. Jharkhand	6518	4706	722	24.1	2993	6370	6482	1070
12. Karnataka	12705	10012	251	49	5133	21254	19142	394
13. Kerala	9708	8819	646	14.4	4490	11429	11444	606
14. Madhya Pradesh	24135	21543	4227	26.5	15974	36620	37046	7510
15. Maharashtra	31126	22728	1222	11.2	10930	45828	41840	2235
16. Manipur	266	94	7	43.8	16	145	103	16
17. Meghalaya	334	224	12	21.8	55	279	240	12
18. Mizoram	158	197	137	77.4	177	187	213	165
19. Nagaland	90	69	23	76.7	30	99	97	28
20. Odisha	17144	15010	510	8.3	6144	20468	19475	867

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Punjab		5291	3538	793	30.6	2590	6280	5995	1418
22. Rajasthan		28165	14555	3317	38.7	8578	20063	20407	4764
23. Sikkim		53	36	6	31.6	19	59	42	8
24. Tamil Nadu		5847	4191	865	25.9	3336	9266	7903	1627
25. Telangana		15135	13901	523	8.6	6081	18713	20486	908
26. Tripura		1267	1025	99	23.7	417	1311	1265	108
27. Uttar Pradesh		35527	24744	7139	55.9	12782	1E+05	70701	17882
28. Uttarakhand		1453	851	625	57.0	1096	1417	1433	976
29. West Bengal		33218	34920	419	5.0	8445	36265	37896	499
TOTAL STATE(S)		309549	237086	26886	21.4	125397	443254	388815	48666
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		136	96	7	13.0	54	124	114	8
31. Chandigarh		463	276	65	24.8	262	463	451	87
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		25	12	2	33.3	6	37	22	2
33. Daman and Diu		28	12	0	0.0	4	21	10	0
34. Delhi UT		17104	7792	879	35.0	2511	10508	9315	1121
35. Lakshadweep		9	1	1	100.0	1	6	2	1
36. Puducherrv		80	66	4	80.0	5	118	88	4
TOTAL UT(S)		17845	8255	958	33.7	2843	11277	10002	1223
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		327394	245341	27844	21.7	128240	454531	398817	49889

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also. Crime against women includes cases of rape, attempt to commit rape, kidnapping and abduction of women, dowry deaths, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, cruelty by husband or his relatives, importation of girls from foreign country, abetment of suicides of women, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

Areas hit by left wing extremism

1692. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas, State-wise hit by Left Wing Extremism; and

(b) the policy of Government to develop Left Wing Extremism hit areas in terms of infrastructure (Roads, Transport, Electricity, Health and Drinking Water), employment, education and to make these areas open defecation free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) At present 106 districts of 10 States are affected by the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the country. State-wise list of 106 districts is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government of India has adopted multi-pronged strategy, including development of the LWE affected areas, by supporting the State Governments through the following initiatives for developing roads, transport, electricity, health, drinking water, employment, education and make these areas open defecation free.

Roads and Transport: The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the Road Requirement Plan-I, 4,148 km. road lengths and 02 bridges have been completed up to October, 2016.

Electricity: The Government has approved Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the country, including Left Wing Extremism affected areas, in December 2014 to provide electricity access to all the rural households and free electricity connections to all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

Health: The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing National Health Mission (NHM) with differential strategies to address unique challenges in provision of health care in LWE affected areas. LWE affected districts, whose composite health index is below the state average, have been categorized as High Priority Districts (HPDs) and all other LWE districts have been designated as Special Focus Districts (SFDs).

Drinking Water: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been implementing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in LWE affected States, under which, the Ministry started a scheme for installation of 11,068 nos. of Solar Energy based dual pumps for drinking water supply in 10 Left Wing Extremism States, have been completed.

Employment: The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been implementing two schemes, namely: 'Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism' and 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' for providing employment related skill training and infrastructure to the youths in LWE affected States.

Education: The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of HRD have taken following initiatives to strengthen School education in the 35 most affected LWE districts.

- (i) 52 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened in 24 districts.
- (ii) 33 Jawahar Novadaya Vidyalas (JNVs) have been opened in 30 districts.
- (iii) Under Rashtriya Maddyamik Shiskha Abhiyan (RMSA), 1563 New Secondary School have been upgraded.
- (iv) 334 girls hostels (one girls hostel/EBBs) have been approved in 354 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs).
- (v) 25 potra cabins UPS have been approved for upgradation a secondary schools (two sections), with requisite infrastructure and teaching staff in Chhattisgarh.
- (vi) Under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), residential facilities in 35 most affected LWE districts have been provided to ensure elementary education of children in LWE affected areas.

Open defecation free areas: The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019. Adequate priority is given for making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) in LWE affected districts.

Statement

List of 106 LWE affected districts

Sl. No. Name of Districe	Sl. No. Name of Districe
Andhra Pradesh	
1. Anantapur	3. Guntur
2. East Godavari	4. Kurnool
	5. Prakasam

Sl. No. Name of Districe	Sl. No. Name of Districe
6. Srikakulam	30. Sitamarhi
7. Visakhapatnam	31. West Champaran
8. Vizianagaram	32. Muzaffarpur
Telengana	33. Sheohar
9. Adilabad	34. Vaishali
10. Karimnagar	35. Banka
11. Khammam	36. Lakhisarai
12. Medak	37. Begusarai
13. Mehboobnagar	38. Khagaria
14. Nalgonda	Chhattisgarh
15. Warangal	39. Bastar
16. Nizamabad	40. Bijapur
Bihar	41. Dantewada
17. Arwal	42. Jashpur
18. Aurangabad	43. Kanker
19. Bhojpur	44. Korea (Baikunthpur)
20. East Champaran	45. Narayanpur
21. Gaya	46. Rajnandgaon
22. Jamui	47. Sarguja
23. Jehanabad	48. Dhamtari
24. Kaimur	49. Mahasamund
25. Munger	50. Gariyaband
26. Nalanda	51. Balod
27. Nawada	52. Sukma
28. Patna	53. Kondagaon
29. Rohtas	54. Balrampur

Sl. No. Name of Districe	Sl. No. Name of Districe
Jharkhand	78. Gadchiroli
55. Bokaro	79. Gondia
56. Chatra	80. Aheri
57. Dhanbad	Odisha
58. East Singhbhum	81. Gajapati
59. Garhwa	82. Garam
60. Giridih	83. Keonjhar
61. Gumla	84. Koraput
62. Hazaribagh	85. Malkangiri
63. Koderma	86. Mayurbhanj
64. Latehar	87. Navrangpur
65. Lohardaga	88. Rayagada
66. Palamu	89. Sambhalpur
67. Ranchi	90. Sundargarh
68. Simdega	91. Nayagarh
69. Saraikela-Kharaswan	92. Kandhamal
70. West Singhbhum	93. Deogarh
71. Khunti	94. Jajpur
72. Ramgarh	95. Dhenkanal
73. Dumka	96. Kalahandi
74. Deogarh	97. Nuapada
75. Pakur	98. Bargarh
Madhya Pradesh	99. Bolangir
76. Balaghat	Uttar Pradesh
Maharashtra	100. Chandauli
77. Chandrapur	101. Mirzapur

 1 2

102. Sonebhadra

West Bengal

103. Bankura

 1 2

104. West Midnapore

105. Purulia

106. Birbhum

Note: Districts shown in bold are 35 most LWE affected districts.

Augmenting capacity of coastal police stations in Tamil Nadu

1693. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to augment the capacity of all the Coastal Police Stations situated in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea has undertaken any survey in Tamil Nadu taking into consideration the long coast line in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) No Sir. The survey of coast line is taken up as and when necessary.

Bangladeshis settling in eastern districts of Bihar

†1694. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Bangladeshis are settling in large numbers in eastern districts of Bihar like Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar and Purnia;

(b) whether Government is also aware that Government of Bihar is providing them voter ID cards without any hindrance;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government is taking any steps to tackle this problem; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There are reports of Bangladeshi Nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi Nationals into the country is clandestine it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi Nationals living in various parts of country including Bihar.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi nationals, have also been delegated to the State Government/UTs Administrations. Besides, in order to curb and control illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, Government has taken various steps which include effective domination of the India-Bangladesh border by the security forces, erection of fencing, installation of surveillance equipment and floodlights along Indo-Bangladesh border.

ESIC facilities in super-speciality hospitals

†1695. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of super-speciality hospitals working in the country along with their locations and specialized medical care services available therein; and

(b) the State-wise details of eligibility and number of available ESIC services and facilities for the workers of unorganised sector in context of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) At present, only one Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Super Specialty Hospital at Sanathnagar, Teiangana is working in the country wherein in-house Super Specialty Services in Cardiology, Nephrology, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Urology, Paediatric Surgery, CT and MRI are available. In addition, Cath lab. and Dialysis facilities are also available through PPP mode.

(b) Though the ESI Act, 1948 applies to workers in the organised sector, the Sections 73A to 73E of the said Act *inter-alia* provides that medical services can be

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made available to other beneficiaries of unorganised sector on user charges basis in order to utilize the facilities of underutilized ESI hospitals. Under this provisions, two separate schemes have been launched/approved to provide medical facilities to selected category of self-employed workers namely Auto rickshaw Drivers at Delhi and for the Domestic Workers at Delhi and Hyderabad, on pilot basis. The scheme provides medical attendance or treatment at ESIC and ESIS hospitals on payment of user charges for self, spouse and two wholly dependent children and such beneficiaries are entitled to receive any medical or diagnostic services that are available in the ESIC or State run ESI hospitals.

Slavery in India

1696. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of types of slavery that exist in the country;

(b) how Ministry looks at the recent Global Slavery Index by human rights organization Walk Free Foundation (WFF) which indicates that India leads world in slavery;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 183 lakh people are under slavery in the country;

(d) if so, the details of indices that the WFF followed to arrive at the figure; and

(e) how the Ministry looks at the new forms of slavery such as organized begging, forced prostitution, child labour, etc. and remedial measures taken to prevent such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The traditional form of bonded/ forced labour in India are known as Adiyamar, Bairamasia, Basahya, Bethu, Bhagela, Cheirriuar, Garru-Galu, Hali, Hari, Harwai, Holya, Jana, Jeetha, Kamiya, Khundit-Mundit, Kuthia, Lakhari, Munjhi, Mat, Munish system, Nit-Majoor, Paleiru, Padiyal, Parmayilal, Sagri, Sanji, Sanjawat, Sewak, Sewalkia, Seri, Vetti etc. However, with the passage of lime, new dimensions of bondage have crept in under different names.

Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

(b) to (d) There is such a report in the public domain. However, the Government has not made any assessment of the credibility of this report.

(e) The emerging forms of bonded/ forced labour, has been taken into account under the revamped Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The revamped scheme is known as the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 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 ₹ 20,000/- to one lakh per adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or woman or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.
- (3) The amount of assistance for survey of bonded labourers is ₹ 4.50 lakh per district.
- (4) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused.
- (5) Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least ₹ 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
- (6) The fund is released by the Ministry under the Scheme to the District National Child Labour Project Society and the District Project Society in turn releases the fund to the implementing agencies including the district administration.
- (7) 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.

(8) The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force. Further, the above benefits would be additionality to other land and housing elements etc. as mentioned below:

- Allotment of house-site and agricultural land.
- Land development.
- Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery etc.
- Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
- Collection and processing of minor forest products.
- Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system.
- Education for children.

High unemployment rate

1697. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment rate for the year 2015-16 is highest among the last five years; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken/considered to be taken by Government to increase employment opportunities in both rural and urban sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the results of the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons of aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:

Years	Unemployment Rate (in %)
2012-13	4.0
2013-14	3.4
2015-16	3.7

(b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)—National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 28.85 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) under these schemes.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Government has approved special package for employment generation and promotion of export in Textile and Apparel sector. The incentives are intended to create over one crore jobs in three years.

Pending cases in Labour Court at Hyderabad

1698. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more than 1,000 cases are pending in Labour Court at Hyderabad;
- (b) if so, whether the cases belong both to States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (c) what are the reasons for pendency of such huge cases;
- (d) the details of cases which are pending for more than three and five years and efforts being made to settle them quickly;

(e) whether it is also a fact that more than 600 applications are also pending in the Labour Court; and

(f) if so, the details of such applications, reasons for pendency and steps taken to dispose them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There are 1096 cases pending in Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court (CGIT-cum-LC), Hyderabad as on 31-10-2016 out of which more than 300 cases are of State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The main reasons for pendency of cases, *inter alia*, include absence of affected parties at the hearings, frequent adjournments sought by the parties to file documents, parties approaching the High Courts challenging orders of reference issued by the appropriate government as well as orders issued by the CGIT-cum-LC, Hyderabad on preliminary points etc.

(d) The number of cases pending in CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad for more than three years but less than five years is 240 and of those pending for more than five years is 445 as on 31.03.2016.

A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" has been introduced since the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in the CGIT-cum-LCs as a remedial measure to tide over the backlog of industrial disputes. In addition, the Presiding Officer of the CGIT-cum-LC also holds camp courts in Visakhapatnam and other parts of the area of their jurisdiction so that workers are not required to travel long distance for disposal of their disputes.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. The number of applications pending in the CGIT-cum-LC, Hyderabad as on 31.10.2016 is 75.

Vision document for rehabilitation of labourers

1699. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to rehabilitate 1.84 crore bonded labourers according to its 2030 vision document;

(b) whether Government intends to collaborate with civil society organizations to ensure that the vision is materialised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether district administrations are aware of this vision for the purpose of execution; and

(e) if not, by when will the authorities be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government has come up with a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer - 2016 to make the implementation of the Act more effective.

(b) and (c) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' envisages the district administration to seek collaboration of civil society organizations in implementation of the objectives of the Scheme.

(d) The Central government held a National Level Workshop on 4th -5th August, 2016 of all stakeholders including the district administration to make them aware of the scheme.

(e) Question does not arise.

Increasing unemployment

†1700. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is steadily increasing in the country, wherein increase in unemployment among women is higher;

(b) the percentage of increase in unemployment among men and women during the last three years and the quantum of employment opportunities generated during the above period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rate of unemployment is higher among urban women as compared to rural women; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the survey results of Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status basis for persons aged 15 years and above is given below:

Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above (in %)

Years	Male	Female	Persons
2012-13	3.5	5.6	4.0
2013-14	2.9	4.9	3.4
2015-16	3.0	5.8	3.7

Government has focused on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) respectively. The employment provided under different schemes are given below:

Schemes		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme	Employment Generated (in lakh)	3.80	3.58	3.23
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Employment Generated (in crore)	220.36	166.28	235.14
Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	Candidates placed (in lakh)	1.37	0.54	1.35
National Urban Livelihoods Mission	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up of Individual/ Group Micro enterprises	134160	35449	39851

(c) and (d) As per the survey results of Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate among urban and rural women on usual status basis for persons aged 15 years and above is given below:

Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above (in %)

Years	Rural female	Urban female
2012-13	4.2	11.7
2013-14	3.4	10.8
2015-16	4.7	10.9

Rationalisation of labour laws

1701. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to rationalise the Labour Laws and establish into Codes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Second National Commission which submitted Its Report in 2002 had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into Four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has initiated steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

ESI facilities to school teachers

1702. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to expand the ESI facilities to school teachers also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the association of un-aided schools management have met the Hon'ble

Minister and given a submission to give a fixed time for accepting the same, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of Government to such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 has already been extended to Education Institutions under Section 1(5) of the Act in certain States/UTs. The employees of Educational Institutions who draw a salary upto ₹ 15,000/- p.m. are covered under the ESI Act, 1948. The States/UTs in which the said Act is already extended is given in Statement (*See* below).

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

Statement

States/UTs in which ESI Act, 1948 has been extended to educational institutions

1. Andhra Pradesh	15. Odisha
2. Assam	16. Punjab
3. Bihar	17. Rajasthan
4. Chhattisgarh	18. Sikkim
5. Goa	19. Tamil Nadu
6. Haryana	20. Tripura
7. Himachal Pradesh	21. Uttarakhand
8. Jammu and Kashmir	22. Uttar Pradesh
9. Jharkhand	23. West Bengal
10. Karnataka	24. Delhi
11. Kerala	25. Puducherry
12. Madhya Pradesh	26. Telangana
13. Meghalaya	27. Mizoram
14. Nagaland	28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Rehabilitation of bonded labourers

1703. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Centre Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers 2016, rescued labourers have a choice of place where they want to be rehabilitated;

(b) whether social obligations, succession, economic consideration or caste are considered as part of the scheme;

(c) whether Government intends to provide sustainable rehabilitation for rescued bonded labourers such as skill development and capacity building under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry would consider working with the National Rural Livelihood Mission which offers livelihoods, skill training and financial inclusion for the rural poor; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Instances of prevalence of forced/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 of the problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions.

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. 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 the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 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 ₹ 20,000/- to one lakh per adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or woman or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.
- (3) The amount of assistance for survey of bonded labourers is ₹ 4.50 lakh per district.
- (4) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused.
- (5) Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least ₹ 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
- (6) The fund is released by the Ministry under the Scheme to the District National Child Labour Project Society and the District Project Society in turn releases the fund to the implementing agencies including the district administration.
- (7) 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.
- (8) The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force. Further, the above benefits would be additionality to other land and housing elements etc. as mentioned below:
 - Allotment of house-site and agricultural land.
 - Land development.

- Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery etc.
- Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
- Collection and processing of minor forest products.
- Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system.
- Education for children.

Status of unemployment

1704. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of unemployment in the country, State-wise along with for last three years and current year;

(b) the steps for eradication of unemployment; and

(c) the time-frame, target and plan for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the result of the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons of aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2015-16 was 3.7%. The State-wise detail is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Government has focused on providing employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. In the 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new job opportunities are expected to be generated in the non-farm sector and will provide skill certification to the equivalent number. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Oct., 2015) respectively.

Further a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Government has approved special package for employment generation and promotion of export in Textile and Apparel sector. The incentives are intended to create over one crore jobs in three years.

Statement

State-wise Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16

(in %)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.3	2.9	4.0
4.	Bihar	5.8	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	5.3	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	9.9	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	2.3	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	4.3	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	3.2	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	2.2	3.4	3.4

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
18.	Meghalaya	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	2.3	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	0.0	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	8.4	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	5.6	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	10.1	8.8	4.8
	ALL INDIA	4.0	3.4	3.7

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau

Night shifts and long working hours

1705. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of companies in India are affecting new generations mental and physical health due to night shift, working hours more than 8 hours and restricted leaves for Indian festivals;

(b) whether Government has proposed/proposing to establish regulatory portal to monitor the current situation of job seekers and problems during working hours; and

(c) whether Government understands the present employees' exploitation is due to high unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No information in this regard is in the notice of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Whenever any incidence of exploitation due to high unemployment is noticed, action against employer is taken under Laws regulating working conditions, wages and social security etc.

Unemployment rate

1706. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the Unemployment rate in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (b) the total number of employed persons in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (c) the total number of unemployed persons in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (d) the factors responsible for rise/decline in the rate/number; and
- (e) the remedial measures, if any, adopted in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) As per the results of the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate and worker population ratio for the persons of aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:

Years	2013-14	2015-16
Unemployment Rate (in %)	3.4	3.7
Unemployment (in crore)	1.70	1.76
Worker Population Ratio (in %)	53.7	50.5
Workforce (in crore)	48.07	46.77

(e) 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)—National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 28.85 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) under these schemes.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Further, Government has approved special package for employment generation and promotion of export in Textile and Apparel sector. The incentives are intended to create over one crore jobs in three years.

Expansion of health care services of ESIC to all districts

1707. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of districts in the country in which the health care services of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) are available at present;

(b) whether the ESIC has formulated any plan to expand its services to all the districts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Sir, in 393 districts of the country, health care services of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) are available at present.

(b) and (c) Under ESIC 2.0 reforms initiative, it has been decided to extend the coverage of ESI Scheme to all states and districts; of the country in phased manner. In the first phase, the scheme shall be expanded to all areas in 393 districts where the scheme is partially implemented. In the balance districts where the scheme is not implemented, initially the Scheme shall be launched in the district headquarters followed by the entire district.

The ESI Corporation has formulated plan to expand its health services to all the districts of the country as under:-

Primary medical care facilities in newly implemented areas is to be provided to the insured persons and their family members using one or more of the following options:-

- Setting up of an ESI one doctor dispensary;
 - Tie-up within the existing Government facilities;
 - Mobile medical vans;
 - Through Insured Medical Practitioners;
 - Through private nursing homes;
2. Secondary/Tertiary is to be arranged through:
- Establishing new hospitals;
 - Expanding old ESI hospitals;
 - Tie-up arrangements for tertiary care.

Amendment in Minimum Wages Act

1708. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to amend the Minimum Wages Act for the welfare of labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has increased the Minimum Daily Wages of the unskilled workers in agriculture sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The proposed amendments to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, *inter-alia*, includes applicability of minimum wages to all employments, changes in the definition of "Appropriate Government", fixation/review/revision of minimum rates of wages by the State Government, introduction of National Minimum Wage by the Central Government, enhancement of penalty, etc.

(c) and (d) In the Central Sphere, the Government has issued a draft notification on 01.09.2016 to revise basic minimum rates of wages from ₹ 211 to ₹ 300 per day for unskilled agricultural workers for Area 'C' after consulting Minimum Wages Advisory Board.

Gender wage gap

1709. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gender wage gap prevalent in the labour market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Labour Bureau has compiled average daily wage rates in respect of selected agricultural and non-agricultural occupations based on the data collected by the National Sample Survey Office from 600 sample villages spread over 20 states. The data for the month of September 2016 shows that the wage paid to women worker is less than men worker in above occupations.

To reduce gender wage gap, Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination.

Low rate of employment creation

†1710. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of creating new employment opportunities is declining, if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is conducted, if so, the region-wise details thereof for last three years so that it could be classified that commendable work is being done on employment creation front; and

(c) whether any new regions have been added in 2016-17 for QES, if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof including region-wise latest performance, if not, the factual details thereof?

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 eight selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in these selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015). Further, estimated employment generated in all selected sectors have experienced a net addition of 1.35 lakh jobs starting January, 2015 to December, 2015. The sector-wise changes in employment from 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*). The scope of the Quick Employment Survey is being expanded to cover more industries.

Statement

Change in Employment from 2012-13 to 2014-15

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	(In lakhs)		
		March, 13 over March, 12	March, 14 over March, 13	March, 15 over March, 14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Textiles	1.40	1.9	2.21
2.	Leather	0.14	0.39	-0.18
3.	Metal	0.39	-0.46	0.75
4.	Automobile	0.22	0.23	0.26
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.15	-0.03	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Transport	-0.02	-0.09	-0.1
7.	IT/BPO	1.19	0.77	2.34
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.01	0.04	-0.11
	TOTAL	3.48	2.76	5.21

Source: Quarterly Surveys of Labour Bureau

Policy to prevent brain drain

1711. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to formulate an appropriate and effective policy to prevent continuing brain drain in various areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) information on brain drain is not maintained. Government has several schemes to attract and retain high skilled talent. The University Grants Commission (UGC), under Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched the scheme of Faculty Recharge Programme wherein candidates are selected through global advertisements. Under the CV Raman Post-Doctoral Fellowships Scheme the young faculty is attached to United States of America (USA) Universities to enable them to work with USA Scientists in their respective area of specialization.

UGC has introduced a number of schemes such as Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Basic Scientific Research Programme (BSR), Centres with Potential for Excellence in Particular Areas (CPEPA), Major and Minor Research Projects (MRP), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Enhancing Faculty Resources of Universities etc.

The Ministry of Science and Technology has launched the Ramanujan Fellowship of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ramalinga Swami re-entry Fellowship of Department of Bio-technology (DBT), targeted to attract highly skilled

researchers (Indian nationals) working overseas by providing them attractive avenue to pursue their R&D interests in Indian institutions. Under the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Indian citizens and people of Indian origin are offered contractual research positions in Indian institutions/universities to carry out independent research and emerge as a leader in future science and technology. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has a scheme to attract Scientists/Technologists of Indian Origin under which they are appointed at an identified CSIR laboratory so as to nurture a research field in their area of expertise. The JC Bose Fellowship, Swarnajayanti Fellowship, Young Scientist Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme, National Women Bio-scientists Awards etc. have been designed to encourage individual scientists to do quality research in India. CSIR provides performance linked incentives to the awardees of Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize. Some other incentive systems are: Sharing of proceeds with scientists from contractual R&D; and consultancy and premia and royalty received from the transfer of technology. The fellowships of Junior / Senior Research Fellows (JRF/SRF) and Research Associates (RA) have been enhanced by 55 - 67% to attract more students to enroll themselves into research career.

The Government has also launched a programme titled the 'Global Initiative for Academic Networks' (GIAN) in higher education aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs internationally.

In order to encourage scientists to continue in Government service, the scientists are given speedy and timely promotions without linking it to availability of vacancies by DOPT. Doctors, In teaching faculty, are allowed to serve up to the age of 65 years. Government servants who are given special training or are allowed to take study leave have to execute a bond for serving the government for minimum of 3 years after such training/leave.

Declining job growth

1712. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the job growth has decreased in the last year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether core sectors have been identified in which there have been significant loss of jobs, if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has mapped labour intensive industries and have undertaken measures to create jobs in these, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight 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 these 8 sectors in the last 3 years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(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 employment generation. 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 Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. Government has announced a ₹ 6000 crore scheme for boosting the textile sector that has a potential for creating one crore jobs in 3 years. 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.

Statement

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	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
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 and 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

Creation of employment opportunities

1713. SHRIANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the recent survey by Labour Bureau stating that unemployment in India has been highest in last five years;

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

(c) the steps proposed by Government to revive job creation and creation of employment opportunities for female and rural and urban workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, the estimated Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status basis is given below:

Year	Unemployment Rate (in %)
2011-12	3.3
2012-13	4.0
2013-14	3.4
2015-16	3.7

(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 and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Government has approved special package for employment generation and promotion of export in Textile and Apparel sector. The incentives are intended to create over one crore jobs in three years.

Government has been taking steps to boost industrial production, growth and employment. These, *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalization of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalizing policy for industrial license for defence industries. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively.

Creation of jobs for youth in manufacturing sector

1714. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special programme to create a vibrant manufacturing sector that creates lots of jobs for youth of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of jobs provided in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight 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 these 8 sectors in the last 3 years is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No.1712 part (a) and (b)].

Make in India is a national programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure. The Make in India Project focuses on 25 priority sectors including aviation, construction, leather, textiles and garments, tourism and hospitality, automobiles, auto-components, food processing, roads and highways, mining, IT and BPM etc.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) runs various employment linked skilling programmes under Skill India Mission for unemployed youth. Further, to achieve the vision of 'Skilled India', the National Skill Development Mission aims to consolidate and coordinate skilling efforts in the country and expedite decision making across sectors to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. The Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana scheme also encourages youth to take up apprenticeship with industries so that their skills are enhanced.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) that enables youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%. Government has announced a Rs 6000 crore scheme for boosting the textile sector that has a potential for creating one crore jobs in 3 years.

Outstanding amount of ESIC with employers

†1715. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of ESIC remains outstanding with public

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and private employers, if so, the details of outstanding and collected money during last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the outstanding amount is continuously increasing despite the recovery mechanism of ESIC in place, if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that several State Governments have not released their share payable towards ESIC, if so, the year-wise outstanding amount of States along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Detail of outstanding amount pending with public and private employers is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total revenue	Recoverable dues	Not recoverable at present	Total	Total Recovery
2013-14	9423	630	1123	1754	186
2014-15	10379	810	1203	2013	198
2015-16	11445	976	1273	2249	205

The total outstanding amount of arrears are ₹ 1754.13 crore, ₹ 2013.12 crore and ₹ 2249.98 crore for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively. The main reason for increase in the outstanding arrears is due to the fact that a large chunk of outstanding amount represents as irrecoverable arrears due to stay in court cases, BIFR, liquidation etc. However in actual terms, the recovery has increased over the years. Target of recovery of current year has been fixed 30% higher than the previous year.

(c) As per existing arrangements, expenditure on medical care is shared between ESIC and State Govt, in a ratio of 7:1. The Employees State Insurance (ESI) Corporation provides on account payments to State Governments up to 90% of its 7/8th share of expenditure based on the ceiling fixed per insured person and 1/8th share of State Govt, is deducted before the release of final installment to the State Governments. Therefore, there is no question of non-release of State's share by the respective State Government.

However, in case of Delhi, health care services are run by ESIC directly since 1990-91.

Accordingly, Government of Delhi has to provide its share of expenditure above ceiling on account of services being run by ESIC directly. An amount of ₹ 1409.58 crore is due from them as on 31.03.2015.

On taking up the matter repeatedly, the Government of Delhi has agreed to pay the state share within the ceiling which comes to about ₹ 145.19 crore as on 31.03.2015.

Enforcement of equal pay for equal work policy

†1716. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for uniform enforcement of 'equal pay for equal work' policy in all the industries and whether these have been implemented uniformly; and

(b) the measures taken to provide reasonable salary and decent wages for decent work to labourers/workers in the environment of industrial competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Govt. in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspections to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act. Officers of the appropriate Government notified as Inspectors make inspections and prosecute those found violating provisions of the Act.

(b) Government has enacted Minimum Wages Act, 1948 under which both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions.

Notification of minimum wages

1717. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently notified minimum wages, a move that will benefit all classes of workers including farm labour;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government also proposes amendments to the Minimum Wages Act to make minimum wages universal; and

(c) whether so far there has been no minimum wage for agricultural labour while the daily wage for this category of workers has remained static at ₹ 160/- per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government has issued draft notification on 01.09.2016 to revise the Basic minimum wages for Agriculture, Construction, Non-Coal Mines, Stone-Mines, Sweeping and Cleaning, Watch and Ward and Loading/Unloading workers, after consultation with the Minimum Wages Advisory Board.

(b) The proposed amendments to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, *inter-alia*, includes applicability of minimum wages to all employments, changes in the definition of "Appropriate Government", fixation/review/revision of minimum rates of wages by the State Government, introduction of National Minimum Wage by the Central Government, enhancement of penalty, etc.

(c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both the Central and the State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix and revise minimum wages every five years in respect of scheduled employments within their jurisdictions. The scheduled employment "Agriculture" falls both in the Central and the State Sphere. The rates of minimum wages for the scheduled employment 'Agriculture' in Central Sphere as on 01.10.2016 is as under:

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
Agriculture	Unskilled	237.00	216.00	214.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	259.00	239.00	219.00
	Skilled/Clerical	281.00	259.00	238.00
	Highly Skilled	312.00	289.00	259.00

The details showing the classification of Area is given in the Statement.

Statement*Classification of Area***Area - "A"**

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				

Area - "B"

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt.	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal		Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneswar		Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

Note : U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Facilities for children of labourers/workers

1718. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy for providing educational facilities to the children of labourers/workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the welfare measures undertaken for the children of labourers/workers in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which came into force on 1st April 2010. This Act provides for free and compulsory elementary education for every child upto 8th standard. This Act applies to all including children of labourers/workers in Himachal Pradesh. Specific educational schemes implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment are for children of Beedi, Iron Ore Manganese and Chrome, Limestone and Dolomite, CINE and MICA workers, whereby financial support is provided for education of children of these workers starting from class I to professional and degree courses. The Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana implemented by Department of Financial Services supports education for 9th to 12th standard @ ₹ 1200 per child per annum for two children of the insured person. In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers and dependent family on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board.

ESI hospital at Gulbarga in Karnataka

1719. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when was ESI hospital at Gulbarga in Karnataka inaugurated, what is the total staff and patient capacity; and

(b) the total number of staff there and what is the intake of patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospital Gulbarga (Karnataka) was inaugurated on 1st February, 2014. The total staff is as under:

1. Doctors - 120
2. Nurses - 198
3. Nursing Orderly - 36
4. House Keeping - 87
5. Technicians - 29

Further, ESI Hospital, Gulbarga (Karnataka) is a 470 bedded hospital. The average OPD attendance is 300 plus with average patient admission of 150 plus.

Wage rights of contract labourers

1720. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to enforce the wage rights of contract labourers across the country, Chief Labour Commissioner machinery conducted Special Drive across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of irregularities have been detected during the Special Drive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and penal action taken against the violators of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Special drive of inspection was conducted by the Chief Labour Commissioner Organization across the country from 1st August, 2016 to 9th September, 2016. Total 12046 number of inspections were conducted under various labour laws during the special drive.

(c) and (d) A total of 84673 irregularities were detected during the special drive of inspection under various labour laws. The employers have been asked to rectify the irregularities by way of issuing show cause notice cum inspection reports by inspecting officers. Whoever fails to comply with the same would be prosecuted after following due procedure of law.

Margin money subsidy allocated under PMEGP

1721. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of margin money subsidy allocated under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) to the State of Punjab in the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any case of mismanagement of the money allocated in the last three years and the current year in Punjab, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether actual employment has been on target with the estimated potential for employment in the last three years and the current year, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Margin Money subsidy allocated to the State of Punjab during last three year and current year is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Margin Money allocated (₹ in lakhs)
1.	2013-14	2665.96
2.	2014-15	2611.49
3.	2015-16	3026.80
4.	2016-17#	3504.09

as on 31.10.2016.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The target for Margin Money, number of projects and estimated employment vis-a-vis the achievement in the State of Punjab during last three years and current year under PMEGP Scheme is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Target			Achievement		
		MM allocated (in ₹ lakh)	No. of Projects	Estimated Employment	MM utilized* (in ₹ lakh)	No. of Projects	Estimated Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2013-14	2665.96	2352	18816	2477.06	979	7629

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	2014-15	2611.49	2324	18692	3190.88	1153	6438
3.	2015-16	3026.80	1513	12104	2902.97	966	7762
4.	2016-17#	3504.09	1752	14016	1492.9	605	4570

*including unspent balance.

as on 31.10.2016.

State-wise target for the Financial Year 2013-14 and 2014-15 were fixed, allocating at least 100 units per District with average Margin Money of ₹ 1 lakh. For the Financial Year 2015-16 and 2016-17, targets have been fixed allocating at least 75 units per District with average Margin Money of ₹ 2 lakh.

Though there is near 100% utilization of Margin Money allocated to Punjab, with increase in project cost due to inflation, the number of projects setup has declined over the years resulting in corresponding decrease in employment.

Job creation in MSME sector

1722. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector is going through a tepid phase with respect to job creation; and

(b) if so, how many jobs have been created in this sector in the last three years, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India through Ministry of MSME strives to supplement the efforts of State Government to develop MSME sector and in the process generate additional employment opportunities in the country. Most significantly, Government has been implementing a major credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up micro enterprises in non-farm sector. The Scheme has received good response from the aspiring entrepreneurs. Since inception in 2008-09 and upto 31.10.2016, the Scheme has been able to provide employment opportunities to 33.14 lakh persons through setting up 3.97 lakh enterprises and utilizing margin money subsidy of ₹ 8005.72 crores.

The State/UT-wise estimated employment generated under PMEGP Scheme during last three years and current year is given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise estimated employment generated under the PMEGP Scheme during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	12301	11025	12115	3699
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5188	6352	5134	1332
3.	Punjab	7629	6438	7762	4570
4.	Chandigarh	385	160	323	104
5.	Uttarakhand	7335	7889	6161	1778
6.	Haryana	5866	7024	7232	3152
7.	Delhi	1136	1584	2048	408
8.	Rajasthan	13471	15002	14537	3952
9.	Uttar Pradesh	44044	48604	43059	21611
10.	Bihar	20013	9240	19624	11456
11.	Sikkim	255	54	397	9
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	6570	2871	104	512
13.	Nagaland	4373	2407	4998	3679
14.	Manipur	5277	829	2715	2899
15.	Mizoram	5050	6736	9072	792
16.	Tripura	9074	6333	5355	8937
17.	Meghalaya	1386	3680	4824	1064
18.	Assam	29332	15535	9026	14794
19.	West Bengal	24189	24646	12746	15844
20.	Jharkhand	13062	8495	12873	3760
21.	Odisha	16653	10211	17629	10192
22.	Chhattisgarh	6106	5821	9496	3648
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19442	21896	16497	5320

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#
24.	Gujarat*	14777	18107	14960	5869
25.	Maharashtra**	20183	28311	20161	5695
26.	Andhra Pradesh	18200	12220	7740	9628
27.	Telangana	0	6604	7761	4333
28.	Karnataka	25752	21825	17284	19862
29.	Goa	412	406	500	268
30.	Lakshadweep	8	93	0	0
31.	Kerala	11507	9738	9653	6044
32.	Tamil Nadu	29107	36190	20836	11652
33.	Puducherry	170	386	447	355
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	654	790	293	34
TOTAL		378907	357502	323362	187252

#as on 31.10.2016

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Rationalisation of inspection and regulation of MSMEs

1723. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry has called for simplification and rationalization of inspection and regulations of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) whether Government has accorded high priority to Ease of Doing Business for Indian businesses and whether simplification of compliance and inspections for MSMEs would greatly enhance their efficiency and reduce their operation costs; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking in this direction to help the MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministry has taken several initiatives to facilitate ease of doing business and to make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) globally competitive. These initiatives include ease of registration through a one page Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM). The UAM is hassle free, instantly generated registration of MSMEs without any supporting documents and fee and is filed on self declaration basis.

To avail the grants and benefits under different schemes of the Ministry of MSME, online application process has been initiated in most of the schemes. The Government is moving towards the self certification regime and online delivery of services to simplify the inspection system and stress has been given to single window clearances.

Further, the Government through Ministry of MSME is implementing various schemes and programmes for enhancing the efficiency of MSMEs and reducing their operation cost which, *inter-alia*, include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with various components *viz.* Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme, Scheme for Financial Support for Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) Certification, Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators, Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for MSME, Design Clinic Scheme for design expertise to MSMEs Manufacturing sector, Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs, Promotion of ICT in Indian Manufacturing Sector (ICT). Under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme, the Ministry of MSME is providing holistic support for enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of the clusters of MSEs.

Purchasing of goods from SC/ST entrepreneurs

1724. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had issued orders to reserve 4 per cent of Government purchases of goods manufactured by SC/ST entrepreneurs; and

(b) ever since the issuance of the notification of the schemes how much purchases have been made by Government of India from SC/ST entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The

Government of India has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 under which a minimum of 20% of the total annual procurement is made mandatory from Micro and Small Enterprises by Central Ministries /Departments/PSUs. w.e.f. 1st April 2015. Out of this 20% target of annual procurement from MSEs, a sub-target of 4% has been earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

(b) Since the issuance of the notification of the Policy total ₹ 650.03 crore has been purchased from SC/ST entrepreneurs as reported by CPSUs.

Financial assistance to MSMEs from financial institutions

1725. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 7 per cent of micro and small manufacturing and service enterprises are provided financial assistance from financial institutions;

(b) if so, the data regarding loans from private money lenders and financial institutions; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to create awareness about credit schemes for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As on March 31, 2016 outstanding credit to the Micro and Small Enterprises extended by all Scheduled Commercial Banks was ₹ 996425 crore. RBI does not regulate private money lenders and hence has no information about them.

(c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has taken several initiatives to create awareness among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises about credit related schemes. These, *inter-alia*, include launching of Finance Facilitation Centres (FFCs), and organisation of workshops / awareness campaign on various schemes including credit related schemes. NSIC has already set up Finance Facilitation Centres at Jalandhar, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ludhiana, Guwahati and Jaipur.

Extension of energy lifeline

1726. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to extend an energy lifeline to many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has approved ₹ 12,940 crore project cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to develop natural gas pipeline infrastructure across the country. The existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure is approximately 15000 Km. The Government has envisaged to develop additional 14765 Km gas pipelines as part of National Gas Grid and to increase the availability of natural gas across the country. The list of approved natural gas pipeline projects which are under development is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government of India has recently taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore @ 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore to GAIL for development of Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga" of Eastern India. The work has commenced. This project will ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel, *i.e.* natural gas to the Eastern part of the country. It will also bring clean cooking fuel at the door step of Domestic households as well as provide clean fuel to transport sector through CGDs.

*Statement**List of approved gas pipeline projects which are under development*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Public/ Private/ SPV	Length (Kms.)	Estimated Project Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Scheduled completion	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL (India) Ltd.	PSU	2619	12940	Dec.2020	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	PSU	879	2915	Feb.2019	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
3.	Surat-Angul (Paradip)	GAIL (India) Limited	PSU	1700	10280	In synchronization with the readiness of gas source and customer	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha
4.	Shahdol Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	Private	312	1302	2016	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
5.	KakinadaVizagSrikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	State PSU	391	1013	2017	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Mallavaram Bhopal Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	SPV	2042	8086	Dec.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

7. Mehsana Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	SPV	2052	6864	Dec.2017	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
8. Bhatinda Jammu Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	SPV	725	1520	Dec.2017	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
9. Ennore - Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	Private	430	730	2017	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
10. Tie-inconnectivity to the proposed Jaigarh LNG Terminal	H-Energy Gateway Pvt. Ltd.	Private	60	300	2018	Maharashtra
11. Vijaipur-Auriya-Phulpur	GAIL (India) Limited	PSU	672	4309	Dec.2020	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
12. Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	PSU	1385	4497	2018	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
13. Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Private	749	2389	2019	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
14. MBBPL Dahod Connectivity with GSPL's Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	SPV	749	-	-	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
TOTAL			14765	57145		

Impact of fluctuations in prices of petrol/diesel

1727. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fluctuation in the inflation due to frequent increase/decrease in the rates of the petroleum and its products by its manufacturers, after its decontrol by Government is creating problems to the general public;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the actual decrease in the prices of the crude oil in the international markets is not reaching the general public, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures will Government take to ensure that the decrease in the prices of the crude oil is not pocketed by its importers alone but also reaches the end users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The product-wise impact on inflation due to increase in Retail Selling Prices (RSP) are given below:

Product	Increase in RSP	Increase in Inflation (WPI Index)
Petrol	₹ 1/litre	0.02 %
Diesel	₹ 1/litre	0.10%
PDS Kerosene	₹ 1/litre	0.05%
Domestic LPG	₹ 10/cylinder	0.02%

Source: PPAC

(b) and (c) The price of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments have also increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, Public Sector OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS

Kerosene. As per the Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) effective 1.11.2016, subsidy of ₹12 per litre on sale of PDS Kerosene and ₹ 98.86/cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG is being provided to the consumers.

Allotment of kerosene to Rajasthan

†1728. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from State Government of Rajasthan to release kerosene for forthcoming quarter, allotted for the State in the second fortnight or the last week of the last month in the current quarter, if so, by when this request will be granted; and

(b) whether the Central Government has planned to make the entry of the gas connection holder compulsory in Ration Card for DBTK Scheme, if so, by when the orders will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Requests received from State Government of Rajasthan were examined in this Ministry and the State Government was advised that Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) normally upload 60% of previous months allocation on 1st day of the month and start releases to Wholesalers from 2nd day of the month. OMCs have no role in distribution of Kerosene from Wholesalers to Retailers. Delay in issue of distribution roster by some district supply officers leads to loss of first 7-10 days of the first fortnight, as Kerosene uplifted by Wholesalers cannot be distributed and further upliftment is not possible. In view of this, State Government was requested to streamline and strengthen their PDS system further for ensuring full upliftment of PDS Kerosene quota allocated to the State.

(b) OMCs have been directed to obtain details of ration card of the prospective LPG consumer at the time of release of new LPG connection, by making necessary changes in the Know Your Customer (KYC) form, for better coordination between distribution channels of PDS SKO and LPG.

Introduction of LNG fuel based buses

1729. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government introduced LNG fuel based buses in the country, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what is the total action plan for introducing LNG fuel for vehicles all over the country, with adequate infrastructure like production and network of distribution centres, with details thereof; and

(c) by when, LNG fuel would make an impact on the transport sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (c) The Government is facilitating use of natural gas, including Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as a clean fuel to tackle the menace of air pollution in the country. In a way forward, Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) alongwith M/s Tata Motors and Indian Oil Corporation Limited have carried out a test run of an LNG fueled bus on November 8, 2016 in Trivandrum (Kerala). The project is at pilot stage and its commercial operation based on LNG fuel depends upon success of pilot project and subsequent requisite clearances.

(b) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) has taken an initiative to explore the possibility of usage of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as a transportation fuel in Road Transport sector. MoP&NG has requested Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) to frame relevant safety guidelines for LNG usage for automobile. Accordingly, PESO, has constituted an expert committee, comprising of a Chairperson, a Member-Secretary and 10 Members to make recommendations in respect of the following -

- (i) For amendment in Gas Cylinders Rules, 2004 regarding LNG container for automotive application.
- (ii) For amendment in the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) [SMPV (U)] Rules, 1981 for setting up of LNG dispensing stations.

Laying of Kandla-Gorakhpur gas pipeline

1730. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has any plan to lay 2000 km. pipeline to carry LPG from Kandla Port to Gorakhpur to meet growing demand for cooking gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Oil Corporation has submitted an Expression of Interest (EoI)

to the down-stream regulator, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board to lay, build and operate a common carrier LPG pipeline;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any consultation has begun by the Board to carry forward this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Expression of Interest for the Indian Oil Corporation's project for construction of a LPG pipeline from Kandla in Gujarat to Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh has been submitted to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB).

As per Indian Oil Corporation's proposal, 30.84 lac metric tonnes per annum of LPG is envisaged for transportation through this pipeline at an estimated cost of about ₹ 4300 crore.

(e) PNGRB has web-hosted Expression Of Interest for Kandla-Gorakhpur LPG pipeline on 30.9.2016 and has announced commencement of public consultation process for 30 days.

Coverage of CNG

1731. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total coverage of CNG pipelines for cooking purposes in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of time-line and target of laying CNG pipelines across the country; and

(c) how much of the same has been achieved till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is used in vehicles whereas Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is used for cooking purposes. Under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant licenses for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes PNG/CNG network. PNGRB considers a Geographical Area (GA) for development of CGD network in a phased manner depending upon the availability of pipeline connectivity and gas sources. PNGRB has so far conducted 7 rounds of bidding for award of authorization for laying, building and operating a CGD

network and 8th round is underway. Presently, 78 Geographical Areas are covered under CGD Network, including PNG/CNG network. Presently, there are approximately 33.27 lakh PNG household customers in the country. The details of State-wise CGD infrastructure including PNG/CNG network are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of State-wise CGD infrastructure including PNG/CNG network

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Connections			No. of CNG Stations
		PNG (Domestic)	PNG (Industrial)	PNG (Comm.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	1571497	3952	17704	371
2.	Maharashtra	933098	178	3176	230
3.	Delhi	482192	324	1359	343
4.	Uttar Pradesh	231979	1049	770	121
5.	Haryana	37600	224	150	28
6.	Assam	29363	400	967	0
7.	Tripura	25111	48	341	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	9906	92	50	22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	3441	0	38	13
10.	Telangana	2037	5	3	21
11.	Karnataka	1072	3	13	2
12.	Rajasthan	191	19	1	3
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0	2	1
14.	Kerala	10	0	0	0
15.	West Bengal	0	0	0	7
TOTAL		3327514	6294	24574	1167

Surrender of LPG subsidies

1732. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of LPG connection subsidies that have been surrendered, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the details of the number of LPG connections which have been given to BPL families, State-wise, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 20.11.2016, more than 1.05 crore LPG customers have given up LPG subsidy under the 'GiveItUp' campaign. State/UT-wise number of LPG consumers including State of Tamil Nadu, who have given up their subsidy, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of number of LPG connections released to BPL families through CSR funds of Oil Public Sector Undertakings and under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), including State of Tamil Nadu, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Opt out status as on 20.11.2016*

State	No. of connections	State	No. of connections
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,804	Himachal Pradesh	70,001
Andhra Pradesh	2,47,396	Haryana	3,45,210
Arunachal Pradesh	22,847	Jharkhand	98,562
Assam	1,85,767	Jammu and Kashmir	1,52,328
Bihar	4,24,221	Kerala	3,26,546
Chandigarh	20,035	Karnataka	7,64,824
Chhattisgarh	1,39,060	Lakshadweep	142
Daman and Diu	2,748	Manipur	46,819
Delhi	7,90,770	Meghalaya	7,552
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,926	Maharashtra	17,39,646
Goa	42,626	Mizoram	43,950
Gujarat	4,60,592		

State	No. of connections	State	No. of connections
Madhya Pradesh	4,36,221	Telangana	3,90,642
Nagaland	31,451	Tamil Nadu	6,75,255
Odisha	1,61,025	Tripura	18,045
Puducherry	16,931	Uttar Pradesh	12,83,277
Punjab	4,31,247	Uttarakhand	1,45,356
Rajasthan	6,63,561	West Bengal	3,63,536
Sikkim	7,719	TOTAL	105,65,638

Statement-II*State/UT-wise LPG connections released to BPL families*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	LPG connections released under PMUY Scheme as on 25.11.2016	LPG connectons released under CSR fund scheme as on 01.10.2016	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	192	0	192
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11,030	6,02,640	6,13,670
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	741	741
4.	Assam	2	1,10,661	1,10,663
5.	Bihar	11,74,505	2,14,830	13,89,335
6.	Chandigarh	0	1,749	1,749
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,84,842	3,32,740	7,17,582
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	821	187	1,008
9.	Daman and Diu	38	0	38
10.	Delhi	265	1,82,468	1,82,733
11.	Goa	829	416	1,245

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	5,49,226	1,14,001	6,63,227
13.	Haryana	2,16,088	1,84,591	4,00,679
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,328	18,016	19,344
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,28,641	66,978	1,95,619
16.	Jharkhand	84,685	1,27,911	2,12,596
17.	Karnataka	15,818	6,54,652	6,70,470
18.	Kerala	5,311	27,279	32,590
19.	Madhya Pradesh	15,23,517	5,60,769	20,84,286
20.	Maharashtra	3,38,467	3,23,325	6,61,792
21.	Manipur	22	341	363
22.	Meghalaya	0	494	494
23.	Mizoram	0	1,091	1,091
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0
25.	Odisha	5,57,906	6,11,405	11,69,311
26.	Puducherry	375	3,576	3,951
27.	Punjab	54,366	42,693	97,059
28.	Rajasthan	13,45,694	3,84,944	17,30,638
29.	Sikkim	0	325	325
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,61,549	5,68,671	7,30,220
31.	Telangana	15	7,93,083	7,93,098
32.	Tripura	0	2,407	2,407
33.	Uttar Pradesh	37,43,192	8,96,463	46,39,655
34.	Uttarakhand	63,387	9,655	73,042
35.	West Bengal	9,16,819	1,58,962	10,75,781
	TOTAL	112,78,930	69,98,064	182,76,994

Allocation of Natural Gas to Smart Cities of Rajasthan

1733. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) why has the Central Government despite protest by the State Government of Rajasthan accorded approval to Cairn-ONGC-JV for export of gas from pipeline from Rajasthan Field to Palanpur, Gujarat;

(b) whether Government will allocate natural gas for the development of City Gas Distribution projects in smart cities *viz.*, Ajmer, Udaipur and Jaipur, which could be catered through Rajasthan Segment of GIGL Pipeline; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The contractor, while submitting Revised Field Development Plan (RFDP) of Raageshwari Deep Gas (RDG) field, had proposed to construct a 200 km. pipeline to Palanpur Gujarat as there was no gas demand centre and evacuation facility near Rajasthan block. However, RFDP was approved by the Management Committee excluding the Gas Export pipeline, considering the delivery point at Raageshwari Gas Terminal (RGT) within Contract area of the block.

(b) and (c) Government has given priority in allocation of domestic gas for development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) projects. GIGL is developing Mehsana-Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar Pipeline (MBJSPL) project of about 2100 km. length. This pipeline traverses through various states including Rajasthan. The scheduled date of completion is December, 2017. On completion of this pipeline and development of CGD network, domestic gas will be allocated to concerned authorised CGD entity for meeting the requirements of CNG-transport and PNG-domestic in the cities of Ajmer, Udaipur and Jaipur as per the prevailing policy.

Increase in consumption of petrol/diesel

†1734. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of petrol/diesel has recorded an increase upto 70 per cent in the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the quantity of consumption of petrol/diesel each year in the last three years; and

(d) the percentage of quantity of consumption of petrol/diesel required to be imported and the quantum thereof produced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Consumption and percentage of growth of petrol and diesel during the last three years is given below:

(Million Metric Tonne)			
Product	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Petrol	17.1	19.1	21.8
Growth in % (with respect to last year)	8.8%	11.4%	14.5%
Diesel	68.4	69.4	74.6
Growth in % (with respect to last year)	-1.0%	1.5%	7.5%

Increase in consumption of petrol and diesel during the last few years is mainly due to increase in number of passenger vehicles and two-wheelers, increased commuting distances due to expanding urban areas, increased travel time due to congestion on urban roads, improved and growing highways, increased disposable incomes, enhanced economic activity and fall in prices.

(d) Details of production and import of petrol and diesel during the last three years are given below:

(Million Metric Tonne)				
Product	Production/ Import	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Petrol	Production	30.3	32.2	35.3
	Import	0.2	0.4	1.0
Diesel	Production	93.8	94.3	98.6
	Import	0.1	0.1	0.2

Increasing blending of ethanol with petrol

1735. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sharad Pawar panel has recommended to increase blending of ethanol with petrol to 5 per cent and CCEA last year has fixed the target at 10 per cent;

(b) whether PMO has also directed all Ministries to ensure blending of 10 per cent of ethanol in petrol;

(c) if so, by when target is going to be achieved and what is road map prepared by Ministry;

(d) how Ministry is going to address issue of some States levying ₹ 3 on intra-State movement of ethanol; and

(e) how GST will change scenario in part (d) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In September, 2012, Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted under the Chairmanship of the then Minister of Agriculture and FPI, Shri Sharad Pawar on pricing of Bioethanol for Blending with Petrol and other related issues, decided that 5 per cent mandatory ethanol blending with petrol as already decided by the CCEA in the past, should be implemented across the country.

(b) and (c) To increase the ethanol blending of petrol from the present level of 5% to 10%, the Government has asked OMCs to target 10 % blending of ethanol in as many States as possible. A Steering Committee and a Working Group on biofuels have been constituted in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. They are holding regular consultations with concerned stakeholders.

(d) and (e) The Government has been regularly taking up the matter with State Governments to address State specific issues relating to uninterrupted movement of ethanol. Nodal Officers from OMCs have also been appointed for different States for coordination with stakeholders.

As regards impact of GST on the levy of ₹ 3 on intra-State movement of ethanol, once GST is implemented, this issue will be governed by the relevant laws.

Investment by ONGC in east coast deep water block

1736. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has decided to invest 340.12 billion rupees in four years to develop cluster 2 of east coast deep water block;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these fields are expected to reach a net peak production of 77,0000 barrels per day of crude oil and 16.29 million metric standard cubic metres per day of gas by 2021-22 fiscal year; and

(d) if so, the work achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Board of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has approved Investment of USD 5.076 Billion (equivalent to ₹ 34012 crores at ₹ 67/USD) for development of Cluster-II fields in the deep water block KG-DWN-98/2. The project envisages production of 23.526 MMT of oil and 50.706 BCM of gas in 16 years. Production profile envisages peak oil rate of 77,305 bopd and gas rate of 16.29 MMSCMD by fiscal year 2021-22 and 2023-24 respectively. For development of Cluster-II fields of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2, ONGC has initiated preliminary activities like *i.e.* Geo-physical survey, Met-Ocean study, Geo-Technical investigation, Geo-Mechanical studies etc.

Increase in tax rate on petroleum products

1737. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the States have increased the tax rate on petrol and diesel substantially compared to the tax rates in July, 2013, even the Central taxes *i.e.* customs duty and excise duty have also gone up substantially;

(b) what are the details of taxes levied by Central Government and State Governments on major petroleum products since 1st April, 2013;

(c) the State(s) where tax rate on petrol and diesel is the highest and lowest;

(d) whether GST, when it becomes a law, will help in maintaining the uniformity in rates of various petroleum products; 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) Most of the State Governments have increased the tax rates on Petrol and Diesel and the details of State tax/VAT on Petrol and Diesel since April 2013 are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of Customs Duty and Excise Duty are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Details of States where tax rate on Petrol and Diesel is the highest and lowest as in Nov'16 are given below:

States	Petrol (%)		Diesel (%)	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Madhya Pradesh	40.36		31.56	
Goa		15.58		
Meghalaya				13.77

(d) and (e) As per the GST Constitutional (amendment) Bill, 2016, all petroleum products and services are covered under the ambit of GST except Crude oil, MS, HSD, ATF and Natural Gas which are subject to levy of GST from a date to be recommended by the GST Council.

Statement-I

Details showing the effective rates of Sales Tax/VAT levied by various States/UTs

State/UT.	Petrol (%)					Diesel (%)				
	Apr'13	Apr'14	Apr'15	Apr'16	Nov'16	Apr'13	Apr'14	Apr'15	Apr'16	Nov'16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	31.00	31.00	39.33	39.93	39.08	22.25	22.25	31.88	32.45	31.14
Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Assam	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	29.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	20.00
Bihar	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	26.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	19.00
Chhattisgarh	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.40	29.99	25.00	25.00	25.00	27.49	27.18
Delhi	20.00	20.00	20.00	27.00	27.00	13.17	13.09	13.18	18.75	17.40
Goa	0.10	0.10	15.00	22.00	15.58	20.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	22.61
Gujarat	25.46	25.46	25.46	28.96	28.96	24.63	24.63	24.63	28.96	28.96
Haryana	21.00	21.00	26.25	26.25	26.25	9.24	9.24	12.07	17.22	17.22
Himachal Pradesh	25.00	25.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	9.60	9.60	11.50	16.00	16.00
Jammu and Kashmir	25.39	24.93	25.90	30.28	29.69	14.25	13.98	14.25	18.38	18.08
Jharkhand	20.00	20.00	24.55	35.82	32.41	18.00	18.00	24.91	25.09	24.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	31.25	31.25	32.30	36.50	36.50	22.59	21.43	22.48	24.95	24.95
Kerala	25.94	26.47	34.18	34.33	34.12	20.00	20.00	27.14	27.29	26.97
Madhya Pradesh	28.27	28.27	32.30	38.99	40.36	24.23	24.23	28.26	32.05	31.56
Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai	27.80	27.62	27.94	32.25	37.84	24.00	24.00	24.00	28.81	28.38
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	26.78	26.60	26.93	31.34	37.03	21.00	21.00	21.00	25.82	25.38
Manipur	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.50
Meghalaya	18.31	18.49	19.26	22.24	22.44	11.58	11.73	13.77	13.77	13.77
Mizoram	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Nagaland	21.00	21.00	24.68	24.68	24.68	12.60	12.60	14.18	14.18	14.18
Odisha	19.18	19.18	24.23	27.26	27.26	19.18	19.18	24.23	27.26	27.26
Punjab	33.27	33.06	33.52	36.61	36.08	9.63	9.62	12.38	17.65	17.28
Rajasthan	26.94	26.86	32.07	33.35	33.04	17.91	17.92	24.38	26.42	25.86
Sikkim	20.70	25.22	31.30	33.75	31.11	13.48	15.23	21.01	23.87	18.06
Tamil Nadu	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	21.43	21.43	21.43	21.43	21.43
Telangana			35.20	35.20	35.20			27.00	27.00	27.00
Tripura	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Uttarakhand	25.00	25.00	25.00	37.64	34.09	18.12	18.49	21.00	23.98	22.33
Uttar Pradesh	26.55	26.55	26.80	37.23	33.72	17.23	17.23	17.48	23.85	20.81
West Bengal	26.77	26.62	27.52	29.88	27.13	18.63	18.43	19.30	20.58	18.52
Chandigarh	20.02	20.02	20.02	24.77	24.77	12.53	12.52	9.70	16.43	16.43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15
Daman and Diu	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15
Puducherry	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00

Note: Effective tax includes VAT, Cess, entry tax, Additional tax and Surcharge recoverable in price.

Statement-II*Central Taxes on Petrol and Diesel since April 2013*

(₹ /litre)

Date	Excise duty on Petrol	Excise duty on Diesel
14.09.12	9.48	3.56
12.11.14	11.02	5.11
03.12.14	13.34	6.14
02.01.15	15.40	8.20
17.01.15	17.46	10.26
01.03.15	17.46	10.26
07.11.15	19.06	10.66
17.12.15	19.36	11.83
02.01.16	19.73	13.83
16.01.16	20.48	15.83
31.01.16	21.48	17.33
01.03.16	21.48	17.33

Note : There is no change in the customs duty on these products since June'11 and the same continues at 2.5% for both Petrol and Diesel.

Pricing Formula for Domestic Natural Gas

1738. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present pricing formula for domestic natural gas;
- (b) the basis on which above pricing formula has been fixed;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the above formula has driven down the rates below the production cost;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to revisit the formula; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The pricing formula envisaged in

the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 brings out the wellhead price as:

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

Where

- (i) V_{HH} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in USA and Mexico.
- (ii) V_{AC} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Canada.
- (iii) V_{NBP} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in European Union (EU) and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, excluding Russia.
- (iv) V_R = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Russia.
- (v) P_{HH} and P_{NBP} are the annual average of daily prices at Henry Hub and National Balancing Point.
- (vi) P_{AC} and P_R are the annual average of monthly prices at Alberta Hub and Russia.

A copy of New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

On the basis of these, the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas notifies the price of Domestic Natural Gas every six months. The regional market hubs included in the pricing formula are mainly those where price is determined by demand and supply. The prices of these hubs are the closest approximations for the market price for the gas in the region.

(c) to (e) The production costs of companies vary from field to field depending upon the area, logistics, complexity, onland or offshore etc. ONGC and OIL have not incurred any losses. They have posted profits in their accounts for last several years. Profit after Tax of OIL and ONGC are 2330.11 crore and 16003.6 crore respectively for 2015-16. Regarding the private companies, as per audited accounts submitted by them, they have reported earning of profit petroleum as per respective PSC applicable to the block/field. There is no proposal to revisit the pricing formula.

Statement

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, Dated: 25th October, 2014

New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014

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

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

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

Where

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

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

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

price prevailing at Henry Hub, NBP, Alberta Canada and Russia, between 1st July, 2013 and 30th June, 2014. This price would come into effect from 1st November, 2014 and would remain valid till 31st March, 2015. Thereafter, it would be revised for the period 1st April, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 on the basis of said prices prevalent between 1st January, 2014 and 31st December, 2014, *i.e.*, with the lag of a quarter and so on. The price determined under these guidelines would be announced in advance of the half year, for which it is applicable.

7. The price determined under these guidelines would be applied prospectively with effect from 1st November, 2014.
8. Director General of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (DG PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas shall notify the periodic revision of prices under these guidelines.
9. For all discoveries after the issuance of these guidelines, in Ultra Deep Water Areas, Deep Water Areas and High Pressure High Temperature (well head shut-in pressure > 690 bars, bottom hole temperature > 150 degree centigrade) areas, a premium would be given on the gas price determined as per the formula given in para 1. The premium under this para shall be determined as per prescribed procedure.
10. Price determined under these guidelines would be on GCV basis.
11. The price, determined under these guidelines would be in US \$ per MMBTU.
12. In the North Eastern Region (NER), the 40% subsidy would continue to be available for gas supplied by ONGC/OIL. However, as private operators are also likely to start production of gas in NER, and would be operating in the same market, this subsidy would also be available to them to incentivize exploration and production.
13. The price determined under these guidelines shall be applicable to all sectors uniformly.

Sd/-

(Upendra Prasad Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Financial assistance from steel development fund

1739. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a proposal from various States for the financial assistance from the Steel Development Fund to the steel plants located in the States during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is planning to extend financial assistance from Steel Development Fund to the steel plants located in the State of Tamil Nadu, to increase the production of steel in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from any state for financial assistance from the Steel Development Fund (SDF) to the steel plants located in the States during the last three years and the current year.

(c) and (d) The Government has no plans to extend financial assistance from SDF to the steel plants located in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Scrapping of projects for expansion of steel plants

1740. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether many projects for expansion of existing steel plants and new steel plants have been scrapped or postponed infinitely by many companies due to various reasons and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this has led to poor supply of domestic steel and increase in prices of steel;

(c) if so, whether Government has identified such critical factors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector and investment decisions to expand the existing steel plants or to set up new steel plants are taken by the individual companies / investors based on commercial considerations, market dynamics and techno-economic viability of projects. Although, the steel industry is facing a challenging time, domestic crude steel production has maintained a reasonable growth of 8.2% during April-October 2016 over the same period in the previous year. The details of crude steel production and the percentage growth in the last three financial years along with the current year are given below:

Year	Crude Steel Production ('000t)	Percentage Growth (%)
2013-14	81,693	4.3
2014-15	88,980	8.9
2015-16	89,776	0.9
April-Oct.2016	56,252	-

Source: JPC.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Factors affecting PSU steel companies

1741. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one factor or the other affects the public sector steel manufacturing industries which are under the control of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);

(b) if so, the details of problems faced by each public sector steel companies and solutions recommended by Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of steel plants under these two authorities and their performance status, *viz.*, profit making or loss incurring, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The public sector steel manufacturing industries under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are affected by factors like slow growth in steel demand, falling prices on account of global steel glut leading to import of steel at very low prices resulting in surge in steel imports during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

The Government of India took various steps to support the domestic steel sector, some of which are as given below:

- (i) Increase in peak rate of Custom Duty on steel to 15%. Effective rate of import duty was increased in phases to 10% on Long products and 12.5% on Flat products from pre-revised level of 5% and 7.5% respectively.
- (ii) Against a petition by the domestic steel producers, Safeguard duty on HR Coils of 20% notified in September, 2015 provisionally and final notification

issued for the same in March, 2016 extending 20% Safeguard duty up to September, 2016. Thereafter, phased reduction to 18% (till March, 2017), 15% (till September, 2017) and 10% by March, 2018.

- (iii) The Government of India notified Minimum Import Price (MIP) on select steel products (5th February, 2016) and further extended it on certain steel products for two months with effect from 5th August, 2016 and again for two months with effect from 5th October, 2016.
- (iv) Provisional Anti-dumping duty notified on import of flat products (Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled) and on Wire Rods from China, Japan, Korea, Russia, Brazil, Indonesia and Ukraine *vide* notifications dated 8th August, 2016, 17th August, 2016 and 2nd November, 2016.
- (v) Government amended the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012 from time to time to ensure that only quality steel is imported into India.
- (c) The plant-wise Profit (+)/ Loss (-) of SAIL is given as under:-

	(₹ in crore)		
Plant/ Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	2085	2232	405
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	416	506	-527
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	212	232	-2524
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	202	451	-2203
IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)	-653	-1072	-1939
Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)	-93	-134	-83
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	-376	-355	-466
Visvesvaraya Iron Steel Plant (VISL)	-123	-97	-116
SAIL Refractory Unit (SRU)	3	7	21
Chandrapur Ferro Plant (CFP)	-78	-45	-78
Raw Material Division (RMD)/ Central Units	1628	634	310
SAIL Profit (+)/ Loss (-) Before Tax	3225	2359	-7198
Tax	608	266	3061
SAIL Profit (+)/ Loss (-) After Tax	2616	2093	-4137

RINL is a single unit steel producing CPSE. The Profit (+)/ Loss (-) of RINL is given as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Profit After Tax (PAT)	366	62	(-) 1421

Fall of steel prices in international market

†1742. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our steel companies are facing difficulties due to fall of steel prices in international market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Navratna Companies of public sector which were earning heavy profits one or two years ago and their production was at record level are running in losses for last some time; and

(c) if so, the efforts being made by Government to save these companies from heavy losses and from being sick, considering the fluctuations in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Due to increase in imports in 2014-15 and 2015-16 and declining prices of imported steel products, steel companies faced financial difficulties. Profit After Taxes of SAIL, a Maharatna Company and RINL, a Navratna company of public sector are as follows:-

(₹ in crore)		
Years	SAIL	RINL
2013-14	2616.48	366.45
2014-15	2092.68	62.38
2015-16	-4137.26	-1420.64

Source: ERU)

(c) In order to protect the interests of country's steel industry and control dumping of products at predatory pricing by global steel players with excess capacity, the Government has taken a number of steps including increasing Customs Duty, imposition of MIP, Safeguard Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty on a number of steel products.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Projects financed for State of Goa

1743. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the projects financed by the Ministry of Tourism in the State of Goa in the last three years;
- (b) the finances allotted to each of the project;
- (c) the conditions under which these finances were made available to the State;
- (d) the status of implementations of each of these projects; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has sanctioned two projects for Goa as given below:-

- (1) Cruise Terminal Building at Mormugao Port Trust which was sanctioned in the year 2014-15 for ₹ 879.04 lakh under Assistance to Central Agencies Tourism Infrastructure Development.
- (2) Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa has been sanctioned in 2016-17 for ₹ 99.99 Crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(c) to (e) The development, promotion, execution and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations and Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided by the Ministry of Tourism subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the relevant scheme guidelines.

Tourism projects in Himachal Pradesh

1744. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from various States to bring their important tourist places on the world tourist map;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of tourism projects approved in Himachal Pradesh during the last

three years along with the financial assistance allocated/provided for them, project-wise;

(d) whether Government has formulated any scheme to provide special funds for promoting certain fairs and festivals and tourism projects in Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Identification and development of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. In so far as Ministry of Tourism is concerned, it has launched the Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Schemes. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 13 theme based circuits have been identified for development, spanning the entire country, which include the North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under the PRASAD Scheme, 23 religious cities/sites have been identified for development which *inter-alia* include Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Belur (West Bengal), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh), Somnath (Gujarat), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

(c) The details of projects sanctioned to the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No. Project Name	Year	(₹ in lakh)
		Amount Sanctioned
1. Integrated Development of Kullu-Manali as a Mega Tourism Circuit in Himachal Pradesh	2013-14	3371.52

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related

events such as seminars, conclaves, conventions etc. for the promotion of tourism. The Ministry of Tourism has not provided Central Financial Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for organising fairs and festivals during the last three years.

Employment for women in tourism sector

1745. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures are being taken up by the Ministry to provide employment opportunities for women in the tourism sector;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Tourism plays an important role in employment generation and economic growth of the country. The employment potential of the Tourism Sector covers all sections of the society and the Ministry of Tourism has no separate programme for providing employment opportunities exclusively for women in the sector.

Exchange of tourists between India and China

1746. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of exchange of tourists between India and China during last three years;

(b) what has been done to attract more Chinese tourists to visit India; and

(c) special attraction for Buddhist tourism from China, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) from China and the Indian National Departures (INDs) to China for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given below:

Year	FTAs from China (in Thousands)	INDs to China* (in Thousands)
2013	174.7	676.7
2014	181.0	709.9
2015	206.3	730.5

* Source: www.travelchinaguide.com

(b) The year 2015 was observed as the "Visit India Year" in China. Various promotional activities were organized to showcase and promote the varied tourism destinations and products of India in China, with the objective of increasing foreign tourist arrivals from China to India.

Ministry of Tourism organised a Chinese Tourist Facilitator Programme in 2014 for the executives and tour managers of tour operators handling Chinese tourists. The participants were nominated by Indian Association of Tour Operators. A total of 118 Chinese tourist facilitators were trained through this programme. Further, the Government has also extended the facility of e-Tourist Visa for the Chinese nationals.

(c) For Promotion of Buddhist Tourism, the Ministry of Tourism has been organizing International Buddhist Conclave every alternate year since 2010; publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages are produced for domestic and international markets; media campaigns in the print and electronic media are undertaken in the domestic and international markets; familiarisation tours for trade, media and opinion makers are undertaken from overseas to Buddhist Sites and Circuits in the country under the Hospitality Scheme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism has identified Buddhist Circuit as one of the thirteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme. The details of the amount sanctioned and released so far for Buddhist circuit are as follows:

State/UT	Project	Amount (in ₹ crore)	
		Sanctioned	Released
2014-15			
Bihar	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
2016-17			
Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94	14.99
Uttar Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Sravasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu	99.97	19.99

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, the Departments of Tourism of the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), World Bank Group have entered into an Agreement for Advisory Services in October, 2013 for designing and implementing a Comprehensive Plan for up-gradation of Buddhist sites in Bihar and U.P. The Project is in two Phases. The work on phase-I is over. The total cost of Phase I was ₹ 4.50 crore of which the share of the Ministry of Tourism was 50%, IFC 40% and the States of Bihar and UP were 5% each.

Employment of tribal youths/girls in tourism sector

1747. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for employment of tribal youths specially girls in tourism sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Tourism plays an important role in employment generation and economy growth of the country. The employment potential of the Tourism Sector covers all sections of the society and the Ministry of Tourism has no separate scheme exclusively for employment of tribal youth and girls.

New mobile app for tourists

1748. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to introduce new mobile app to help the tourists understand the heritage and significance of tourist places better with audio-visual guide;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to set up 24 x 7 helpline service for tourists;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by Government thereon; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism launched the 'Incredible India' mobile application in September 2014 to assist international and domestic tourists to access information about Ministry of Tourism recognized tourism service providers namely approved Inbound Tour Operators, Adventure Tour Operators, Domestic Tour Operators, Tourist Transport Operators, Travel Agents, Regional Level Guides, Classified Hotels available in respective cities/Tourist centers including heritage significance of the place.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has set up a 24x7 Toll Free Multilingual Tourist Help Line service for tourists. The service is currently available in Hindi, English, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. This service is available as toll free on telephone 1800111363 or on a short code 1363.

(e) Does not arise.

Sanction of funds for tourism projects

1749. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether the Ministry is considering to sanction the final installment amounting to ₹ 800.46 lakhs for projects of (i) Peace park at Dhauri and Development of Buddhist circuit sanctioned by Government of India in the year 2004-05, (ii) Development of Golden Triangle sanctioned by Government of India in the year 2005-06, (iii) Development of Koraput circuit-Koraput-Deomali-Jaipur-Kolab-Gupteswar as tourist circuit and Development of Eco-Tourism at Bhiatarkanika sanctioned by GOI in the year 2006-2007, (iv) Harishankar-Nrusinghanath tourist project and Silk Route Circuit sanctioned by GOI in the year 2007-08 and (v) Khurda-Barunei-Atri tourist project sanctioned by GOI in year 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, the projects highlighted were sanctioned under the Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme, a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. The Ministry of Finance had however de-linked the PIDDC Scheme from Union support from the year 2015-16 onwards in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and the States have now to complete the PIDDC projects from their own resources.

The development of tourist infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism

extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects submitted by them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, submission of Utilisation Certificates for projects sanctioned earlier and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new Central Sector Plan Schemes, (a) Swadesh Darshan Scheme- Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits; and (b) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme for integration of Pilgrim tourist destinations.

The State of Odisha has been sanctioned the following projects:

During the financial year 2014-15, under the PRASAD Scheme the project for Infrastructure development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River Front at Deuli was sanctioned for ₹ 50.00 crore. During the current financial year under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Coastal Circuit the project for Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara has been sanctioned for ₹ 76.49 crore.

Tourism project in Amritsar

1750. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any tourism project underway or proposed in Amritsar by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, The Ministry has sanctioned two projects for Amritsar as given below:-

- (1) Mega Circuit, Amritsar-Dera Baba Nanak- Sultanpur Lodhi in Punjab which was sanctioned in the year 2014-15 for ₹ 4796.98 lakh under Product Infrastructure Development at Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme.
- (2) Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal in Amritsar in the State of Punjab at a total cost of ₹ 6.45 crore under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme in the year 2015-16.

Increasing foreign tourists

1751. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting the country during the period 2014-2016, which are the top five States consistently

attracting greater number of foreign tourists, which are those States where the number of foreign tourists is decreasing during the last three years;

(b) what are the major obstacles in attracting more foreign tourists and what are the important measures taken by Government after 2014 to attract greater number of foreign tourists; and

(c) what are the plans laid down by Government to ensure safety and security of foreign tourists?

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

The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States/ Union Territories for the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 19.95 million, 22.33 million and 23.33 million, respectively. This information for the year 2016 is not available.

The top five States, in terms of number of FTVs during 2015 were Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and West Bengal.

The States/UTs, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand witnessed decrease in FTVs during 2015 as compared to 2012. The status of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been treated together in view of non availability of break-up of data of FTVs for the year 2012.

Some of the factors responsible for Foreign Tourist Arrivals in any country, including India, are economic conditions of the source and destination countries, air connectivity, etc.

The initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent years for promoting tourism and to attract more tourists in the country are as below:

- Launch of the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive) Schemes in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits to enrich tourist experience and beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres.
- Introduction of e-Tourist Visa facility for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports.
- Revision of e-TV fee in four slabs of 0, US\$25, US\$48 and US\$60 from November 3, 2015. Earlier e-TV application fee was US\$60 and bank charge as US\$2 which was uniform for all the countries. The revision of Visa fee has

been done on the principle of reciprocity. Bank charges have also been reduced from US\$2 to 2.5 % of the e-TV fee.

- The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Do's and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- Organisation of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has taken the following measures to ensure the safety and security of foreign tourists:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline on 8.2.2016. The languages handled by the Tourist Helpline include ten International languages besides English and Hindi, namely, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. This service is available on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 and operational 24x7 in a year offering a "multi-lingual helpdesk" in the designated languages to provide support service in terms of providing information relating to Travel and Tourism in India to the domestic and International tourists and to assist the callers with advice on action to be taken during times of distress while travelling in India and if need be alert the concerned authorities.
- (ii) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of UTs have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also requested them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.
- (iii) The National Tourism Ministers' Conference convened on 21st August, 2014 in New Delhi resolved that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women.
- (iv) Adoption of code of conduct by the Indian travel and tourism industry for Safe and Honourable Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

Tourism development projects for Assam

1752. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism development related projects sanctioned so far in Assam during last two years along with the details of district-wise funds sanctioned or released with respect to each of the project;

(b) the details of funds spent in this regard during the last two years;

(c) whether any proposal pertaining to the State of Assam is pending for sanction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism infrastructure is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects which are identified in consultations with the State Governments/UTs. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The details of the CFA sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State Government of Assam for the development of tourism during the last two years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No proposal from the State of Assam is pending for sanction.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement***(A) Details of projects sanctioned under the PIDDC Scheme***

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Name of The Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
Assam				
1.	2014-15	Development of tourist facilities	24.01	0.22

1	2	3	4	5
		at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang.(Mega Destination).		
2.	2014-15	Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-I).	7.41	1.48
3.	2014-15	Development of tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland.	4.26	0.85
4.	2015-16	Nil.		
5.	2016-17	Nil.		

(B) Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Circuit/ Years	Name of The Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Manas- Pobitora- Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru Saikhowa as Wild Life Circuit in Assam.	95.67	19.13

(C) Details of projects sanctioned under the PRASAD Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of The Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2015-16	Development of Kamakhaya Temple and Pilgrimage destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98	6.80

Development of tourism at historical places

1753. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has schemes to develop historical places/heritage cities to boost tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for North-Eastern Region (NER);

(c) the details of funds sanctioned by Government so far for the purpose in NER, State-wise/location-wise; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be started and completed, phase-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two plan schemes in 2014-15 *viz.* Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive for development of tourism infrastructure in the country including historical places and heritage cities.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under PRASAD Scheme, 23 sites of religious significance have been identified for development in India including Himalayan areas, namely Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Belur (West Bengal), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh), Somnath (Gujarat), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes in North-Eastern Region since 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See* below).

The completion time for the projects sanctioned under above schemes varies from 18 to 36 months.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and Prasad schemes since 2014-15 in North-Eastern States

Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2015-16				
1.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
2.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang-Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok- Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
3.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
4.	Mizoram	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan - North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
5.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas - Probitora -Nameri - Kaziranga - Dibru - Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
7.	Tripura	North-East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur - Tirthamukh - Mandirghat - Dumboor- Narikel Kunja - Gandachara -Ambassa in Tripura	99.59

2016-17

1.	Meghalaya	North-East India Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
2.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
3.	Sikkim	North-East India circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
4.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67

PRASAD Scheme:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned
2015-16		
1.	Assam Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98

Self-employment of tribals in forests of Jharkhand

‡1754. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forest areas of Jharkhand are reservoirs of organic Silk, Red Gooseberry, Karanj, Sal seed, Tamarind, Mahua etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the indigenous enterprises related to above forms the basis of self-employment and self-reliance for Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide employment to Scheduled Tribe Youths by imparting indigenous skill and training in traditional enterprises and providing incentive, promotion and marketing network for the products related thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes Sir, it is a fact that forest areas of Jharkhand are abundant in Organic Cocoons, Red Goose Berry, Karanj, Sal Seed, Mahua, Tamarind, Lac etc. The details of approximate production are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes Sir, the Scheduled Tribes run household enterprises based on above commodities for their self-employment and self-reliance besides resorting to other livelihood means. However, the list of major Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) with their annual production and value added products is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) To create employment opportunities, in addition to implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) scheme, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) empowers tribal beneficiaries by imparting skill up gradation and capacity building of MFP gatherers with the objective of improving their income by way of organizing training on non-destructive harvesting, primary processing, value addition and marketing of selected MFPs. The training process includes imparting training to beneficiaries about scientific collection, harvesting, storage, grading techniques so that beneficiaries are able to harvest higher quantities and better quality items on sustainable basis in an eco-friendly manner and enhance their income.

In Jharkhand State, Jharkhand Craft and Skill Development Corporation undertake the work of Silk promotion, production and marketing. Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Cooperative Development and Marketing Federation Limited also undertake

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

promotion of indigenous skills and training in traditional enterprises. Jharkhand State Cooperative Lac Trading and Extraction Federation Limited conduct production and marketing of Lac in the State.

Moreover, grants are also released under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan towards other income generating schemes to augment tribal household economy like establishment of Agro/forest/natural resource based micro/village industries through training of Tribal Cooperatives/SHGs/individual entrepreneurs.

Statement-I

Major Non-Timber Forest Produce in the State of Jharkhand

BOT Name	Name of NTFP	Annual Production (app. in MT.)	Value Added Products
1	2	3	4
Buchanania Lanzas	Chiraunji	2000	Dry fruit, used confectionary
Pongamia Pinnata	Karanj	5000	Antibiotic oil, ointment, spray etc.
Terminalia chebula	Harra	2000	Harra powder & Triphala Churna
Embllica officinalis	Amla	2000	Amla Powder, Triphala Churna & morabbam
Terminalia belerica	Bahera	2000	In Triphala Churna
Syzigium cumini	Jamun Pulp & Kernel	5000	Jamun Syrup & Jamun Powder
Swertia chiraita	Chiraita	2000	Antibiotic Chiraita powder
Babusa spp.	Bamboo shoots	2000	Pickles & Vegetables
Tamarindus indica	Tamerind	200000	Packed without seed, paste
Madhuca indica	Mahua	200000	wine
-do-	Dori	20000	Oil/Soap
Shorea robusta	Sal Seeds	100000	Oil/Feed
Schleichera oleosa	Kusum	10000	Oil/Feed
Arundinella csetisa	Hill Broom	200	Broom
Anstida setacea	Thorn Broom	200	Broom

1	2	3	4
Asparagus racemosus	Satabari	200	Medicine
Bauhinia vahili	Adda leaves/Mahulan Patta/Siali leaf	500	Plate
Apis Spp	Mahu/Honey	100	Food
Embelia ribes	Baividang	N.A.	Medicine
Andrographis Paniculata	Kalmegh	N.A.	Medicine
Woodfordia Fruticosa	Dhawai Phool	N.A.	Medicine
Azadirachla indica	Neem seed	500	Oil/Soap
Rauwalfia serpentina	Sarpagandha	500	Medicine
Withania somnifera	Aswagandha	500	Meicine
Butea monosperna	Palas/Tesu Pholl	1000	Colour
Diospyros melanoxylon	Kendu Leaf	N.S	Biri

Other important minor forest produce like honey, medicinal plants, herbs, gums and resins

Source: Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Development and Marketing Federation Limited.

Statement-II

Note on TRIFED's activities in the MFP sector development in the State of Jharkhand

1. The Scheme "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP"

Scheme Highlight:

- a. Minimum Support Price Scheme for MFPs - The scheme is an important milestone for MFP development. The scheme aims at ensuring remunerative price to forest dwellers and sustainable harvesting of MFPs. The scheme was launched during last quarter of 2013-14 and therefore implementation of the scheme effectively started from 2014-15.
- b. The scheme was initially introduced for Sal Seed, Mahua Seed, Karanj Seed, Sal leaves, Gum Karaya, Tamarind, Myrobalan (Terminallia Chebula), Honey, Chironjee and Lac for the States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, M.P., A.P., Telangana,

Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Funds under the scheme are provided on 75:25 basis between Central and State for procurement of MFPs, infrastructure development and to subsidies losses, if any, in the transaction.

- c. Minimum Support Price fixed and notified by Government of India for the MFP covered under MSP Scheme:-

Sl. No.	Minor Forest Produce	Existing MSP (Rate in ₹ Per kg)	Revised MSP (Rate in ₹ Per kg) w.e.f. 31/10/2016
1.	Tamarind (with seed)	22/-	18/-
2.	Honey	132/-	150/-
3.	Gum Karaya	108/-	108/-
4.	Karanj Seed	21/-	18/-
5.	Sal Seed	10/-	10/-
6.	Mahuwa Seed	22/-	20/-
7.	Sal Leaves	21/-	21/-
8.	Chironjee Pods with seeds	100/-	60/-
9.	Myrobalan	11/-	8/-
10.	A. Rangnini Lac	230/-	100/-
	B. Kusumi Lac	320/-	150/-

- d. Addition of fourteen (14) new MFP Commodities under the MSP Scheme as per the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India notification issued *vide* letter No. 2/21/2013-CP&R/M&J, dated 31/10/2016:-

Sl. No.	Minor Forest Produce	MSP (Rate in ₹ Per kg)
1.	Kusum Seed	10/-
2.	Neem Seed	12/-
3.	Puwad Seed/Chakramard	8/-
4.	Baheda	15/-
5.	Hill Broom Grass	10/-
6.	Shikakai	30/-

Sl. No.	Minor Forest Produce	MSP (Rate in ₹ Per kg)
7.	Guggul (exudate)	700/-
8.	Bael (dried and without crust)	15/-
9.	Nagarmotha	25/-
10.	Palash/Kesuda Flower	8/-
11.	Shatavari (dried)	40/-
12.	Madhunashini	35/-
13.	Kalmegh	15/-
14.	Tamarind (de-seeded)	40/-

e. **Implementation of MSP Scheme in the State of Jharkhand:** Funds released towards Revolving fund for procurement of minor forest produce and value addition of MFPs by State Procuring Agencies (i) Jharkhand State Cooperative Lac Marketing Federation Ltd. (JASCOLAMPF), Ranchi (ii) Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Cooperative Development & Marketing Federation Ltd, (JHAMFCOFED) Ranchi.

Revolving Fund	Procurement Value (In ₹ Lakhs)				Total Value of MFP Procured (In ₹ Lakhs) (Up to October 2016)
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Up to October 2016)		
released by MoTA to Jharkhand State (in ₹ lakhs)					
JASCOLAMPF	2257	0	504.50	0	504.50
JHAMFCOFED	2415	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4672	0	504.50	0	504.50

(i) Commodity-wise MFP procured:

Commodity	Procurement						Total value of MFP procured (₹ in lakhs)
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		
	Qty. in MTs	Value (₹ in lakhs)	Qty. in MTs	Value (₹ in lakhs)	Qty. in MTs	Value (₹ in lakhs)	
Kusumi Lac	0	0	147.78	504.50	0	0	504.50

(ii) The number of beneficiaries covered as part of procurement of MFPs under the scheme:

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
0	2244	0	2244

(iii) The number of beneficiaries in skill development and capacity building training programme covered under the MSP scheme is as follows:

2014-15	2015-16	Total (2014-15 & 2015-16)
302	1950	2252

2. Skill up gradation and capacity building of MFP gatherers:-

In addition to implementation of MSP for MFP scheme, TRIFED empowers tribal beneficiaries by imparting skill up gradation and capacity building of MFP gatherers with the objective of improving their income by way of organizing training on non-destructive harvesting, primary processing, value addition and marketing of selected MFPs. The training process includes imparting training to beneficiaries about scientific collection, harvesting, storage, grading techniques so that beneficiaries are able to harvest higher quantities and better quality items on sustainable basis in an eco-friendly manner and enhance their income. The detail of the beneficiaries trained during last three years in the State and target proposed are as follows:-

- Beneficiaries trained:

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Grand Total
No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No of Beneficiaries	
503	120	0	623

- Target set for the year 2016-17:

- Physical Target - 2400 beneficiaries
- Estimated budget - ₹150 lakhs

Petition from tribals in Godavari valley

1755. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received petitions from tribals and their representatives to ensure that tribals and forest dwellers get their forest rights in

the entire Godavari valley in States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government has invited the Forum on Social and Human Rights for a meeting to sort out various serious and wrongs committed by Government against tribals and their displacement in Godavari valley; and

(c) the steps proposed to meet tribals and their representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not invited the Forum on Social and Human Rights for a meeting to sort out the issues of displacement of tribals in Godavari valley. However, based on the representations received, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) had constituted a team to visit the Polavaram Project. The then Member of NCST had visited the Polavaram project from 07.01.2014 to 11.01.2014 and submitted a report dated 22.01.2014. The NCST has advised to concerned State Governments to take immediate action for providing pattas under Forest Right Act, 2006 to displaced tribal families.

Provisions to safeguard rights and livelihood of tribals

1756. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what provisions have been made in the present Forest Rights Act to save the rights and livelihood of the tribal people residing in different areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that industries can chop down traditional forests without the consent of Gram Sabha that result into the violating of constitutional provisions made under Article 243 (A) of the Constitution; and

(c) what policy framework has been made to secure the rights and livelihood of tribal people in case the forest land is given to industries for infrastructural projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Provisions made in "The Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA in short) to save the rights and livelihood of forest dwelling STs and OTFDs on all forest land are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir. Under Section 5 of FRA, the holders of forest right and Gram Sabha are empowered to ensure that the habitat of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers is preserved from any form of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage and the decisions to regulate access to Community Forest Resources and stop any activity which adversely affects forest and bio-diversity.

Further, Section 4(d) of "the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (in short PESA) provides that every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the community resources.

(c) Section 4 (5) FRA, provides that no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till recognition and verification procedure is complete.

Section 3 (m) of FRA provides *in situ* rehabilitation including alternative land in case where the STs and OTFDs have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land or any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.

The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Act, 2013 (Section 41) provides that as far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled areas and where such acquisition does take place, it shall be done as a last resort.

Section 41 of said act (LARR) also provides for entitlements of STs to various benefits in case of acquisition or alienation of any land.

Section 42 of the Act (LARR) provides for reservation and other benefits to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the affected areas.

Further, under Section 48 (LARR) of the Act, the Government has set up a National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plans under the Act.

Statement

Provisions made in FRA to save the rights and livelihood of forest dwelling STs and OTFDs

3 (1) For the purposes of this Act, the following rights, which secure individual or community tenure or both, shall be the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands, namely:—

- (a) right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for, self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest-dwellers;

- (b) community rights such as nistar, by whatever name called, including those used in erstwhile Princely States, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes;
- (c) right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;
- (d) other community rights of uses or entitlement such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;
- (e) rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities;
- (f) rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;
- (g) rights for conversion of Pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any State Government on forest lands to titles;
- (h) rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages;
- (i) right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;
- (j) rights which are recognised under any State law or laws of any Autonomous District Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribals under any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any State;
- (k) right of access to bio-diversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to bio-diversity and cultural diversity;
- (l) any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers, as the case may be, which are not mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping or extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal;
- (m) right to *in situ* rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.

Displacement of tribals due to projects

1757. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribes affected due to project displacement in the previous three years;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to rehabilitate forest dwellers and grant them their titles under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) In so far as land related issues are concerned, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry dealing with land acquisition matters. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule-List ii (State List)-Entry No (18). Therefore, State-wise details are not maintained centrally. DoLR is responsible for collecting data regarding land acquisition and displacement covering ST families also. Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR is the nodal Ministry for implementing irrigation and resources project in the country.

National Monitoring Committee Constituted under Sec.48 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 has taken up the work of compilation of information regarding land acquisition and displacement.

(b) and (c) Adequate provisions are laid down in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006) to ensure that the forest dwellers are not deprived of their right to forest land and livelihood. Section 4(5) of FRA, 2006 provides that "Save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete".

Further, Section 3(1)(m) of FRA, 2006 confers right to forest dwelling Schedule Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands for *in situ* rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where they have been illegally evicted or displaced

from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.

As of now a total of 42.09 lakh claims for grant of forest rights titles have been filed and 16.95 lakh titles have been distributed.

Non-compliance of Forest Rights Act, 2006 by States

1758. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government perceives any non-compliance of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 by the States; and

(b) the details of the cases, if any, to acquire forest land by bypassing the FRA Act by State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) No, Sir. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is being implemented across the country.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Schools catering to tribal areas

1759. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools across the country that cater to primary and secondary education in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) the statistics on the increase in literacy rate in these regions from previous year; and

(c) what measures has Government taken so far to increase the number of school going children in tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per report of District Information System for Education (DISE), developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), category-wise schools in 2015-16, in States having Tribal Areas (Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India)/Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India)/large percentage of tribal population are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Literacy rates as per 2001 census and 2011 census are as follows:

Category	2001 (%)	2011 (%)
Total (All)	64.8	73
ST	47.1	59
Gap	17.7	14

Thus, the literacy rate among STs has increased from 47% to 59% during the period and the literacy rate gap *vis-a-vis* general population has reduced by 4%.

(c) Government has taken following measures to increase the number of school going children in tribal areas of India:

- (i) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including ST children. 109 special focus districts have been identified on the basis of the indicators like out of school children, high gender gap, low retention rate and infrastructure gap as well concentration of Scheduled Tribe population.
- (ii) The National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) makes it clear that language and culture are important to all children's learning including Scheduled Tribes. SSA aims to develop context specific interventions.
- (iii) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme: These are the residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.
- (iv) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been implementing a number of education-related interventions to facilitate schooling for tribals:
 1. Ashram Schools: Funds are provided for making residential schools for STs for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.
 2. ST Hostels: Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
 3. Scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: 100% assistance is given for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.

4. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs): EMRS are set up with capacity of 480 students per school under grants in aid under article 275(1) of the Constitution to provide quality middle and high level education to ST students.
 5. Pre Matric Scholarships
 6. Post Matric Scholarships
 7. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP): As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs' SCA to TSP Guidelines, in intra-State (sectoral activities, community, area-wise) prioritization and allocation, 40% to 50% of funds must be allocated for education.
 8. Scheme for voluntary agencies: Funds are provided for recurring expenses for Residential Schools and Non-Residential Schools.
- (v) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals; residential schools (200-300 students capacity) in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety, promotion of kitchen garden and sports, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait, 100% physical enrolment of children.

Statement*Category-wise schools in 2015-16, in States having Tribal Areas/Scheduled Areas/large percentage of tribal population*

State/UT	Primary only	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary Hr. Secondary	Upper Primary only	Upper Primary with Secondary Hr. Secondary	Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary	Upper Primary with Secondary	Secondary only	Secondary with Higher Secondary	All Schools 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	38793	10084	171	2	174	1476	9735	23	4	60462
Arunachal Pradesh	2363	1216	67	50	53	224	39	0	32	4044
Assam	48529	2041	248	11410	687	1677	1302	4008	319	70221
Chhattisgarh	32826	2658	1082	12014	334	540	1251	674	2387	53766
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177	128	7	1	1	9	0	11	12	346
Gujarat	11840	28827	1503	815	220	680	166	3504	4127	51682
Himachal Pradesh	11327	798	565	2132	1634	684	884	2	4	18030

Lakshadweep	17	13	4	1	5	1	0	0	4	45
Madhya Pradesh	88593	16679	3741	30597	244	2688	45	4060	4106	150753
Maharashtra	53151	29353	946	95	4657	2158	7853	6276	1038	105527
Manipur	2951	870	100	63	22	706	153	40	21	4926
Meghalaya	9362	183	29	3414	31	107	151	997	64	14338
Mizoram	1561	389	0	1122	0	0	0	615	0	3687
Nagaland	1265	786	105	39	46	379	179	3	3	2805
Odisha@	36760	18797	157	3998	60	1927	7279	248	0	69226
Rajasthan	42577	37428	15297	228	1176	10827	398	12	485	609858
Telangana	21948	7189	155	0	193	4810	6523	0	3	40821
TOTAL	404040	157439	24177	65981	9537	28893	35958	20473	12609	1260537

@: In a few states such as Odisha higher secondary is part of higher education which may not have been covered under U-DISE.

Impact of notification of reserves/national parks on tribals

1760. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal population in the country is severely affected by the unplanned notification of tiger reserves/sanctuaries/national parks, etc. and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether several litigations are pending before the courts in this regard and if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the work of rehabilitation of the affected population has been delayed as a result thereof and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government for expeditious settlement of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The notification of Tiger Reserves/Sanctuaries/National Parks are done after following due procedure as stipulated under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006 and keeping in view different provisions of Forest Right Act, 2006. The provision under Section 38 (V) (4) of the Wild Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The Forest Right Act, 2006 is a subsequent legislation where, under Section 4(2), the process for declaration of critical wildlife habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries are laid down. It lays down specific conditions under which rights can be modified. Resettlement can only take place when Gram Sabha has given free informed consent to the proposed resettlement package and the process of recognition and vesting of rights is complete. The recognition and vesting of rights starts from Gram Sabha and is completed at the District level. No such details are maintained at the level of Central Government. The detailed provisions regarding Section 4(2) of Forest Rights Act, 2006 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

With respect to the Wildlife Habitat, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also upheld to ensure that the provisions of the rights of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA).

(b) No such information has been received from any of 18 tiger States/50 tiger reserves.

(c) and (d) Rehabilitation and Resettlement of communities is done by the State Governments. Relocation/Rehabilitation of villages outside core/critical tiger habitat of tiger reserves is a voluntary activity for which funding assistance is provided to the tiger reserves based on their proposal and subject to availability of funds besides completion of stipulated formalities and due diligence. It is an ongoing process.

Statement-I

Provision under Section 38 V(4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Subject to provisions contained in this Act, the State Government shall, while preparing a Tiger Conservation Plan, ensure the agricultural, livelihood, developmental and other interests of the people living in tiger bearing forests or a tiger reserve.

Explanation- for the purpose of this section, the expression "tiger reserve" includes:

- (i) Core or critical tiger habitat areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries, where it has been established, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of tiger conservation, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers, and notified as such by the State Government in consultation with an Expert Committee, constituted for the purpose.
- (ii) buffer or peripheral area consisting of the area peripheral to critical tiger habitat or core area, identified and established in accordance with the provisions contained in Explanation (i) of section 38 V (4), where a lesser degree of habitat protection is required to ensure the integrity of the critical tiger habitat with adequate dispersal for tiger species, and which aim to promoting co-existence between wildlife and human activity with due recognition of the livelihood, developmental, social and cultural rights of the local people, wherein the limits of such areas are determined on the basis of scientific and objective criteria in consultation with the concerned Gram Sabha and Expert Committee constituted for the purposes.

Statement-II*Provisions under Forest Rights Act, 2006 regarding relocation of STs and OTFDs from Critical Wildlife Habitat*

Section 4 (2) provides that the Forest rights recognized under the Act in critical wildlife habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries may subsequently be modified or resettled, provided that no forest rights holders shall be resettled, provided that no forest rights holders shall be resettled or have their rights in any manner affected for the purposes of creating inviolate areas for wildlife conservation except in case all the following conditions are satisfied, namely:

- (a) the process of recognition and vesting of rights as specified in section 6 is complete in all the areas under consideration;
- (b) it has been established by the concerned agencies of the state Government, in exercise of their powers under the Wild Life (Protection) ACT, 1972 that the activities or impact of the presence of holders of rights upon wild animals is sufficient to cause irreversible damage and threaten the existence of said species and their habitat;
- (c) the State Government has concluded that other reasonable options, such as, co-existence are not available;
- (d) a resettlement or alternatives packages has been prepared and communicated that provides a secure livelihood for the affected individuals and communities and fulfils the requirements of such affected individuals and communities given in the relevant laws and the policy of the Central Government;
- (e) the free informed consent of the Gram Sabhas in the areas concerned to the proposed resettlement and to the package has been obtained in writing;
- (f) no resettlement shall take place until facilities and land allocation at the resettlement location are complete as per the promised package; Provided that the critical wildlife habitats from which right holders are thus relocated for purposes of wildlife conservation shall not be subsequently diverted by the State Government or the Central Government or any other entity for other uses.

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

The House met at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

DEMAND FOR MAKING OBITUARY REFERENCES TO THE ARMY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE TERRORIST ATTACK IN NAGROTA AND PERSONS KILLED DUE TO DEMONETIZATION - contd.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you after this. I will hear him first and then you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, नियमावली में सारे अधिकार चेयरमैन साहब को ही हैं। जहां पर चेयरमैन की प्रेस्टीज का सवाल है, वहां हम लोगों का भी कर्तव्य होता है कि हम उनको पालन करें। आज चेयरमैन साहब ने डिनर दिया है। हम लोगों को डिनर के लिए तैयार होना है, समय से पहुंचना है और फिर वहां देर तक रहना है।

सर, मैं नियमों की बात कर रहा हूँ, चूंकि सारे अधिकार चेयरमैन को हैं और यह चेयरमैन की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है, क्योंकि डिनर उनका है, अतः हमारा सुझाव है कि हाउस को आप कल 11.00 बजे तक के लिए एडजॉर्न कर दीजिए, जिससे हम लोग तैयारी करके समय पर वहां पहुंच सकें।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): No, no, Sir. It is a serious issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a serious issue, Sir. We want a debate in this House. We want the debate to continue. ...**(Interruptions)**... We would like this debate to continue. But the Prime Minister has said a lot of things outside the House, painting all political parties in a very poor light. He needs to come here and tender an apology. Let us carry on with the debate after that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is your point of order, Mr. Tiwari?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सेकेंड, पहले मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after that. Shuklaji, ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: लाइट इधर आ गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रमोद जी, आप रुक जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One of you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मेरा बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने पहले मुझे बुलाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप रुकिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: यह हाउस जो है, यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप क्या करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... लाइट इधर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: पहले एक को तो बोल लेने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उपसभापति जी, सुबह से हम लोग एक बात रख रहे हैं, जो सरकार के हित में भी है, अगर वह इसको माने। हम कह रहे हैं कि भारतीय सीमा पर हमारे तमाम जवान शहीद हुए हैं और अब भी लगातार वहां पर जवान मारे जा रहे हैं।

सर, अगर हाउस उन जवानों को श्रद्धांजलि दे, तो पूरे देश में कितना अच्छा मैसेज जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: यह होना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इसमें इनको क्या एतराज है? ये जवानों को श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए क्यों तैयार नहीं होते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... बल्कि ये उस पर एतराज करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रद्धांजलि होनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रद्धांजलि हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
What you said is relevant. ...**(Interruptions)**... तिवारी जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: नोटों की लाइनों में 80 लोग मर चुके हैं, हम उनको भी श्रद्धांजलि दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जवान और आम आदमी, आप इन दोनों को श्रद्धांजलि दिलवाने का काम करवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, आप बैठिए, श्रद्धांजलि हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रद्धांजलि हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: 'जय जवान, जय किसान' का नारा तो हो ही रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लाइनों में लगे हैं, उनको भी श्रद्धांजलि दी जाए और जो जवान मर रहे हैं, उनको भी श्रद्धांजलि दी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, आपने जो बोला है, वह ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रद्धांजलि हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अब लाइट चली गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, श्रद्धांजलि हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हाउस rules and regulations से चलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am on a point of order.
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second; I will allow you.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. One second. This is something else. Mr. Tiwari, are you on the same point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, let me say it.

सर, हाउस tradition से भी चलता है, rules and regulations से भी चलता है और Constitution से भी चलता है।

श्री उपसभापति: आजकल shouting slogans से भी चलता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि इस हाउस का एक ट्रेडिशन रहा है, देश की सीमाओं पर हमारे सैनिकों की बर्बरतापूर्वक शहादत हुई है। यह दुर्घटना एक बात को पूरे तरीके से स्पष्ट करती है कि कहीं न कहीं मोदी सरकार की नीतियां ऐसी हैं, जिनके कारण देश की सुरक्षा पर बहुत बड़ा खतरा उपस्थित हो गया है।

उनकी जो दूसरी नीति है, जिसको ये नोटबंदी के नाम पर, काले धन के नाम पर लाए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग जानते हैं, एक तरफ गाज़ियाबाद के इन्दिरापुरम थाने में तीन करोड़ रुपये पकड़े गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... और वह पैसा जा रहा था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, आप पहले की चर्चा को कंटिन्यू करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: भारतीय जनता पार्टी के महासचिव ने जाकर यह कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: एक तरफ हम कैशलेस की बात करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Making allegations is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Making allegations is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मेरा कहना है कि सबसे पहले हाउस में उन सब लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि दी जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Condolence के बाद कुछ और किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Wait; I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you after that; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: कैशलेस पर स्पष्टीकरण आ जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Tiwari; please stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... With regard to the obituary or *shraddhanjali*, we would do that at the appropriate time. Now, what is your point of order, Mr. Rangarajan? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, what is your point of order?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, neither all Opposition parties collectively nor any single political party called for a Bharat bandh. But the Government is immediately spreading rumours that the bandh was a failure. It is a wrong thing. The Government should withdraw these remarks, and the Government should apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can say that the Bharat bandh was a success. Nobody is objecting to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We did not call for a Bharat bandh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): यह हम कैसे कह सकते हैं, पूरे देश ने जो देखा है, वही बात हो रही है। भारत बंद सफल था या नहीं था, आक्रोश रैली सफल थी या नहीं थी, उसे पूरे देश ने देखा है और जब इस पर चर्चा होगी तो सबके सामने आ जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, do you want to say whether the bandh was a success or a failure? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जहां तक सवाल है और जैसा राजीव शुक्ल जी ने कहा, हमारे सुरक्षा बल देश के दुश्मनों को मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दे रहे हैं, देश के दुश्मनों का खत्मा हो रहा है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: देश के सम्मान और स्वाभिमान के लिए वे दिन-रात पूरी मजबूती के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। वहां ऑपरेशन आलरेडी चल रहा है। जो आतंकवादी हैं, जो देश के दुश्मन हैं, उनका खात्मा हो रहा है और जो बचे-खुचे हैं, उनका भी खात्मा होगा। कोई भी देश का दुश्मन नहीं बचेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश के सम्मान, देश के स्वाभिमान और देश की सुरक्षा को किसी भी तरह की चुनौती देकर कोई सफल नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इतने संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर, नेशनल सिक्योरिटी जैसे इश्यू पर कम से कम हमें ऑनेस्टी दिखानी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नेशनल सिक्योरिटी जैसे इश्यू पर हमने कभी भी राजीनति नहीं की है और न आपको राजनीति करनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर डिस्कशन हो, जब आप चाहें, हम तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you object to that? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you objecting to that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you objecting to what he says? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a good slogan. At least, it is acceptable to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: नारा अच्छा है। 'जय जवान, जय किसान' तो हम भी कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने पहले भी कहा है और अब भी कह रहे हैं। इसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। आपने 'जय जवान, जय किसान' कहा, बहुत अच्छा है। हम आपका स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन इस पर आप चर्चा कराइए। चर्चा पूरी हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा करके नारा लगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिना चर्चा के यह नारा नहीं लगना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you do this, I will be forced to adjourn the House till the next month. I am telling you. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you do this, I will be forced to adjourn the House till the next month. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: ऑनरेबल उपसभापति जी, नगरोटा में जो हादसा हुआ, उसे लेकर आज सुबह से हमारे सदस्य चाहते हैं कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को सदन में आना चाहिए। यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट देनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई है। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट क्यों नहीं देते? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : آنریبل اپ سبھا پتی جی، نگر
گوٹا میں جو حادثہ ہوا، اسے لیکر آج صبح سے ہمارے سدمنے چاہتے ہیں
کہ ڈیفینس منسٹر یہاں آکر اسٹیٹمینٹ دیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ڈیفینس منسٹر کو
سदन میں آنا چاہئے۔ یہاں آکر اسٹیٹمینٹ دینا چاہئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اتنی بڑا
حادثہ ہوا ہے۔ ڈیفینس منسٹر یہاں آکر اسٹیٹمینٹ کیوں نہیں دیتے؟
۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. What the Minister said is that the operation is going on there. After that, there will be a statement and an obituary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: मैं कहता हूँ कि जब वहां ऑपरेशन चल रहा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां वास्तविकता क्या है, क्या हालात हैं, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को यहां आकर बताना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں کہتا ہوں کہ جب وہاں آپریشن چل رہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔
وہاں حقیقت کیا ہے، کیا حالات ہیں، ڈیفینس منسٹر کو یہاں آکر بتانا چاہئے
۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अभी ऑपरेशन चल रहा है और हमारे सुरक्षा बल दुश्मनों को मुँह-तोड़ जवाब दे रहे हैं, देश के दुश्मनों का खात्मा कर रहे हैं। ऑपरेशन खत्म हो जाने दीजिए, आपको सारी कहानी बताई जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी ऑपरेशन चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑपरेशन खत्म होने के बाद हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ڈیفینس منسٹر کو اسٹیٹمنٹ دینا چاہئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why do you shout slogans when this matter is raised? You know that Ghulam Nabiji raised it, and the reply was about the attack. ...*(Interruptions)*... Really, enemies have attacked the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I understand ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, at least, this should be an issue where the country is one and all MPs are one. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not talking about demonetisation. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... What did he say? ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the Minister said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai, ...*(Interruptions)*... Husainji, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't insult me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, what the Minister said is that the operation is going on there and, after that, information will be shared with the House and we can have obituary also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you objecting to that? ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Condolence, is for the Chair to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the convention? ...*(Interruptions)*... What has been the practice? ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... What has been the practice in this House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Who reads the Condolence? It is the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, whom are you agitating against? ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आज जब वहाँ ऑपरेशन चल रहा है, तो ऐसे समय में देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़े हुए सवाल पर संसद में बात करके, उसको बाहर पहुँचाना क्या देश की सुरक्षा के हित में है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरीके से हम अपनी सुरक्षा के साथ compromise कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी कांग्रेस के अपने मित्रों से अपील है कि कृपा करके उधर के लोगों को ऐसा कोई संकेत न दें कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा के साथ compromise कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपने रक्षा मंत्री का इस्तीफा ऐसे समय में माँगा जा रहा है, जब हमारे जवान वहाँ लड़ रहे हैं। क्या यह उचित है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the issue is that our

forces are fighting the enemies और ये लोग कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... What is happening here? ...*(Interruptions)*... We must be sensible enough and united in our approach here, and you have to, Sir, bring this House to order. Otherwise, this would send a wrong message across the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m., on Thursday the 1st December, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past two of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the
1st December, 2016.*