Year	Incidents	Deaths
2013	1136	397
2014	1091	310
2015 (as on 30.11.2015)	1006	213

(c) and (d) Year-wise details of Left Wing Extremists (LWE) cadres who have surrendered during the last two years and the current year (as on 30.11.2015) are as under:

Year	Number of LWE Cadres surrendered
2013	282
2014	676
2015 (as on 30.11.2015)	381

(e) to (g) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. The Central Government provides reimbursement of expenditure incurred on immediate grant for surrendered LWE cadres subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹ 1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres. The additional incentives given for surrender of weapons/ammunition are also reimbursed which range from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, the monthly stipend up to ₹ 4000 per month per surrenderee is paid for a maximum period of 36 months for vocational training for the surrenderee.

Problem of traffic jam in Delhi

†2778. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of traffic jam is increasing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has initiated special campaign against the violators of traffic rules;

(e) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(f) the details of amount collected by traffic police by means of fine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The city of Delhi is growing at a rapid rate. With increasing economic growth and prosperity, the human population in the city has grown, new residential, institutional and commercial areas have come up and the city has seen massive demographic changes. The number of motor vehicles on Delhi Roads has exponentially grown and as a result, problem of traffic congestion/jam on roads is faced in several parts of Delhi.

(c) Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi have taken following steps to resolve the problem of traffic jam in Delhi:

(i) Strengthening of public transport system.

(ii) Extension of Delhi Metro.

(iii) Promotion of E-rickshaw for last mile connectivity.

(iv) Public awareness measures to promote use of public transport including Car-free day campaign and Cycle Rallies etc.

To improve the flow of traffic on Delhi roads, a number of steps have been taken by Delhi Police, which, *inter-alia*, includes the following four vital parameters *i.e.* Regulation, Enforcement, Education and Engineering:

- Under Regulation, the focus has been to improve traffic flow on important travel corridors and reduce journey time.
- Under enforcement, high priority is accorded towards quality enforcement which has direct bearing on road discipline and safety of road users.
- Under road safety education, concerted efforts are made round the year to impart road safety education to all segments of road users.
- Under traffic engineering measures, the focus of the Traffic Unit is laid on adopting traffic management measures to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that increased emphasis is laid on prosecution of violators for indulging in over speeding, reckless driving, drunken driving, red light jumping, riding without helmet etc. Delhi Police also carries out focused enforcement drives against buses and commercial goods vehicles for violating the direction of the

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and impounds and prosecutes all such vehicles. In addition, action is also taken against TSRs for refusal, misbehavior and overcharging and these TSRs are booked for violation of permit conditions. Special drives are also launched against commercial vehicles plying during "No Entry" timings. Recently, on the direction of the Supreme Court Committee on Road Safety, field staff has been directed to seize the driving license of drivers/riders if found violating traffic rules on account of drunken driving, carrying passengers in goods vehicle, red light jumping, talking on mobile phone and over speeding while driving.

(e) and (f) The details of prosecution action taken and amount collected by Delhi Traffic Police by means of fines during 2012 to 2014 and 2015 (upto 30.11.2015) are as under:-

Details	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto 30.11.15)
Total number of prosecution action taken by Delhi Police	3298827	4005633	4367793	3201021
Compounding Amount collected by Delhi Police (in ₹)	49,51,48,700/-	60,15,10,000/-	71,04,97,500/-	60,42,42,800/-

Long working hours affecting emotional balance of police force

2779. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police personnel throughout India are working more than eight hours per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that long working hours have been affecting the emotional balance of the police force; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to do to contain this malady?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir as per study sponsored by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), nearly 90% of police station staff, across the States and across various police station types, presently work for more than 8 hours a day. The study further reveals that the situation of inordinately long and irregular working hours for police station staff is, thus, quite serious. Long and irregular work hours have multiple negative impacts on efficient policing.