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**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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# **RAJYA SABHA**

*Wednesday, the 2nd December, 2015/11th Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

## **REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR**

**The victims of torrential rains in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and other adjoining regions of the southern parts of the country, and the victims of terrorist attacks in several countries and of Russian plane which crashed over Egypt**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, more than 180 persons have reportedly lost their lives and several others were injured and many were displaced due to the torrential rains in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and other adjoining regions of the southern parts of the country for the last more than fifteen days. The natural calamity caused immense damage to the houses, crops and infrastructure.

The loss of so many innocent lives, injury to the people and damage to the houses, crops and infrastructure is indeed sad and unfortunate.

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

Hon. Members, the past few months have witnessed terrorist attacks in several countries including France, Beirut in Lebanon, Turkey, Baghdad in Iraq, Nigeria and Bangkok in Thailand between August to November, 2015 causing loss of innocent lives.

The terror attacks are an act of cowardice and an attack on liberal values, multiculturalism and individual liberties and deserve to be condemned in the strongest possible terms.

The House joins me in unequivocally condemning the terrorist attacks perpetrated by the terrorist outfits.

In another incident, 224 innocent lives were lost when a Russian plane crashed under tragic circumstances over Egypt on the 31st of October, 2015.

The loss of innocent lives in all these incidents is indeed tragic and unfortunate. The House joins me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathies to the

bereaved families and prays for the speedy recovery of the injured. The people of India stand in solidarity with the Government and people of France, Turkey, Thailand, Nigeria, Iraq and Russia in their hour of grief.

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

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

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**Felicitations to the Scientists, Engineers and Technicians of ISRO for the successful launch of Astrosat, GSAT-6 and GSAT-15**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched Astrosat, a Space Observatory on the 28th of September, 2015 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh, taking India into the group of countries that have space telescopes to study celestial objects and processes.

Two indigenously made communications satellites, GSAT-6 and GSAT-15, were also successfully launched on the 27th of August, 2015 and the 11th of November, 2015 respectively from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota and Kourou in French Guyana in South America. These launches have added another significant milestone in the development of Indian space technology.

The credit for all these landmark achievements, undoubtedly, goes to our scientific community, particularly those working with ISRO.

On behalf of the entire House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers and technicians, who were associated with these projects and do hope that they will continue to scale greater heights and make the country proud of their achievements.

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Haji Abdul Salam stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House in the current Session from 30th November to 14th December, 2015, due to the marriage of his daughter. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 30th November to 14th December, 2015, of the current (237th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 30th November to 14th December, 2015, of the current (237th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President:

1. The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2015.
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2015.
3. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4047/16/15]

(Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

### Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

खान मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर) : महोदय, मैं श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (6) of Section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936:—

- (1) G.S.R. 351 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, publishing the Payment of Wages (Mines) (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 352 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, publishing the Payment of Wages (Air Transport Services) (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 353 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, publishing the Payment of Wages (Railways) (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3240/16/15]

II. A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 672 (E), dated the 1st September, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 351 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, under sub-section (6) of Section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3240/16/15]

**Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. S.O. 2097 (E), dated the 31st July, 2015, authorizing Reliance Industries Limited to use its domestically produced Liquefied Petroleum Gas for their own Parallel Marketing System requirement of up to ten thousand metric tonne per month subject to certain conditions. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3207/16/15]

**Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, मैं डा. जितेंद्र सिंह की ओर से भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 320 के खंड (5) के अधीन संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (परामर्श से छूट) संशोधन विनियम, 2015 को प्रकाशित करने वाली कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 655 (अ), दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 2015 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3219/16/15]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry****II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, Maharashtra and related papers**

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

- I. (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with Statement of objects and reasons and Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 564 (E), dated the 20th July, 2015, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 627 (E), dated the 12th August, 2015, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Second Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3249/16/15]

- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 2688 (E), dated the 1st October, 2015, publishing the Tea (Marketing) Control

(Second Amendment) Order, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3208/16/15]

(c) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 20th August, 2015, publishing the Calcium Carbide (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3248/16/15]

(d) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 26th August, 2015, publishing the Indian Boiler (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2015, under sub-section (2) of Section 28 of the Boilers Act, 1923.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3250/16/15]

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

(a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, Maharashtra, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.3209/16/15]

### **Various Ordinances**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

(1) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015 (No.7 of 2015), promulgated by the President on the 22nd of September, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3204/16/15]

(2) The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Ordinance, 2015 (No.8 of 2015), promulgated by the President on the 23rd of October, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3205/16/15]

(3) The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No.9 of 2015), promulgated by the President on the 23rd of October, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3206/16/15]

**Report (2013-14) of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- (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 of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Statement of Objectives and Reasons alongwith Statement of Explanatory Notes pertaining to the above-mentioned Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3212/16/15]

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**STATEMENTS REGARDING ORDINANCES**

**Promulgation of Negotiable Instruments (Amendment)  
Second Ordinance, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3188/16/15]

**Promulgation of Commercial Courts, Commercial Division  
and Commercial Appellate Division of  
High Courts Ordinance, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Ordinance, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3221/16/15]

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**PETITION PRAYING TO DEVELOP REAL TIME FORECASTING OF  
FLOODS SO AS TO ISSUE TIMELY WARNING TO  
THE AFFECTED PEOPLE**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I report to the House, the receipt of a petition signed by Prof. Raj Kachroo, a resident of Gurgaon, praying to develop real time forecasting of floods so as to issue timely warning to the affected people.

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**PETITION PRAYING TO EVOLVE AN EFFICIENT MECHANISM TO  
CHECK EXORBITANT PRICES OF CARDIAC STENTS AND  
OTHER MEDICAL DEVICES IN COUNTRY**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I present to the House, a petition signed by Ms. Sulagna Chattopadhyay, a resident of New Delhi, praying to evolve an efficient mechanism to check the exorbitant prices of cardiac stents and other medical devices in the country.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,  
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) Two Hundred Twenty Fourth Report on the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2015;
- (ii) Two Hundred Twenty Fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- (iii) Two Hundred Twenty Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Culture;
- (iv) Two Hundred Twenty Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Twentieth Report on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;

- (v) Two Hundred Twenty Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Twenty First Report on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Shipping; and
- (vi) Two Hundred Twenty Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Twenty Second Report on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Tourism.

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### **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2015-16):—

- (i) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
  - (ii) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
  - (iii) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and
  - (iv) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
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## REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following \*Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2015-16):—

- (i) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs;
- (ii) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of External Affairs; and
- (iii) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

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### POINT REGARDING JOINT COMMITTEE ON MP's SALARY AND ALLOWANCES AND ISSUE OF CASTE BASED DISCRIMINATION

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा भी प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tiwari, please sit down. He said it first. Let me listen to him.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, एमपीज़ से रिलेटेड सेलेरी, वेतन, भत्ते आदि पर दोनों हाउसेज़ की जो एक ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनी है, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उसी पर है। श्रीमन्, उस कमेटी ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट दी कि एमपीज़ की तनख्वाह, वेतन-भत्ते एवं पेंशन कितनी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मीडिया ने इन तमाम चीज़ों को इस तरीके से रखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : श्रीमन्, यह एमपीज़ की कमेटी की बात है और वह पार्लियामेंट की ही एक ज्वाइंट कमेटी है, इसीलिए मैं इस बात को सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ। चूंकि यह एमपीज़ का मामला है, ज्वाइंट कमेटी का मामला है, लेकिन मीडिया ने इसे इतना उछाल दिया है। इस पर सरकार ने एक स्टेटमेंट दी है कि हम इसके ऊपर एक सुपर कमेटी बनाएंगे। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के ऊपर कोई भी सुपर कमेटी केवल हाउस ही बना सकता है, कोई दूसरा नहीं बना सकता।

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\* The Reports were presented to the Speaker on 18th November, 2015 and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 24th November, 2015. The Speaker had ordered the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports.

श्रीमन्, अभी कुछ दिन पहले पे कमिशन की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, जो केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों की सेलेरीज रिवाइज किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में थी। उसमें चीफ सेक्रेटरी और कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की सेलेरी ढाई लाख रुपये करने की बात कही गई थी और मिनिमम सेलेरी 18,000 रुपये किए जाने की बात कही गई थी।

श्रीमन्, हम चाहते हैं कि कोई मैकेनिज्म होना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं है कि महंगाई से हम सब अफेक्टेड नहीं हैं और अगर आप हमसे पारदर्शिता चाहते हैं, हमारे आचरण को अच्छा देखना चाहते हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं एमपीज के साथ भी पारदर्शिता होनी चाहिए। हमारे क्षेत्र के लोग भी दूर-दूर से आते हैं। सर, मैं चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. There is no point of order in that. That is only a statement.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसा मैकेनिज्म बना दिया जाए कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only a Statement and not a point of order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी का जो भत्ता तय हो, उससे एक रुपया ज्यादा एमपी का भत्ता तय हो, तभी ज्यादा उचित होगा। मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please permit me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं भी उसी कमेटी का एक मेम्बर हूँ, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed the point of order.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय के ज़रिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जो सेवेंथ पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन सर, बाल काटने से लेकर जूता पॉलिश करने तक के एलाउंसेज उसके अन्दर लिखे हुए हैं। उसके अन्दर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉइज के 169 तरह के प्रिविलेजेज हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है, केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों की तनखाह में 23% की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this cannot be a discussion.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। नरेश जी ने जो कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This cannot be a discussion, Tyagiji.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं उस कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ, जो लोक सभा की कमेटी बनी है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। Tyagiji, you can have a discussion on a proper motion.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** उसके ऊपर कोई भी दूसरी कमेटी बनना सदन की अवमानना का मामला है। सर, मैं आपसे चाहता हूँ, आप यह स्पष्ट करें कि राज्य सभा या लोक सभा की जो कमेटीज़ बनी हुई हैं, क्या उनके ऊपर भी कोई और कमेटी बनाई जा सकती है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, Tyagiji.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे हाथ में ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, हम आपसे संरक्षण चाहते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप सुनिए। Tyagiji, let me ask you a question.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, अभी मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि राज्य सभा या लोक सभा के चेयरमैन के द्वारा जो कमेटीज़ गठित की गई हैं, क्या उनको सुपरवाइज़ करने के लिए, मॉनिटर करने के लिए कोई और कमेटी भी बन सकती है? यह रूल्स के खिलाफ है और यह चेयर की मर्यादा के खिलाफ है।

सर, मेरे पास उस अखबार की कटिंग है, I am not pointing to the Finance Minister, जिसमें केंद्र सरकार ने एक ऐसा मैकेनिज्म बिल्डअप किया है, जो सेलेरी, तनखाह इत्यादि को चैक करेगी, देखेगी, मॉनिटर करेगी। क्या यह unconstitutional नहीं है? Is this not a direct insult to the Chair? इस तरह की जो कमेटियां बनती हैं, क्या उनको इस तरह का कोई ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is okay. I got you. ...(Interruptions)... One second; I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... One second; I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, as far as the CPI is concerned, ...(Interruptions)....

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी इस पर अपना जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, sit down. I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions).... Mr. Balagopal, you may sit down. I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions).... Let me....(Interruptions).... Mr. Balagopal, I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, as far as the CPI (M) is concerned, our stand is that MPs' salaries should not be decided by the MPs' Committee. Only the Parliament can decide as to what should be the salary. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. You are speaking without my permission. ...(Interruptions)... I have to .....(Interruptions)... One second, one second. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tyagi and Mr. Naresh, only yesterday we had recommitted to the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... Who is telling you that there is a Committee to supervise the Parliamentary Committee? ...(Interruptions)... There cannot be such a Committee. ...(Interruptions)... It is all your...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, that is the statement of the Government. ...(Interruptions)... गवर्नमेंट इसे क्लेरिफाई कर दे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Parliament is supreme. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... There cannot be any such committee. ...(Interruptions)... It is only your apprehension. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, उन्होंने कहा है कि कमेटी बनाने की घोषणा सरकार ने की है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Minister wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)... There cannot be such a committee. It is all your apprehension. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस कुछ इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यूज को उठाना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: किस बारे में?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, there is a very important issue related to the House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस इश्यू पर आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, what is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मुझे सिर्फ यह कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से बहुत से लोग ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your point of order.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... देश के कोने-कोने से लोग उधर गये हुए हैं और वे चेन्नई एयरपोर्ट पर stranded हैं। वहां उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are discussing it today. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: वे वहां से निकल नहीं पा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... एयरपोर्ट बन्द है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, we are discussing it. *...(Interruptions)...*  
No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Tiwari, we are discussing it today. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं इस कमेटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं इस कमेटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे, त्यागी जी को, दोनों को *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You can give your name. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: हम सबको इन्फॉर्म किया गया है कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Today, we are discussing this subject. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं वही आपको इन्फॉर्म कर रहा हूँ कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, we are discussing this subject. *...(Interruptions)...* You can give your name and participate in the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already called the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* After that, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there are floods in Tamil Nadu. We want immediate assistance. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are all in support of you. *...(Interruptions)...* With regard to Tamil Nadu floods and rains, the whole House is with you. *...(Interruptions)...* We are all in support of you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* We are all supporting you. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, we have a discussion on that. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the hon. Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all have given notices on the issue of floods and rains in Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a discussion today. *...(Interruptions)...* We will start it at 3.30. *...(Interruptions)...* You can raise that also. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, in the opening three days of this Session, we have had an excellent discussion on the 125th

anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar. During this discussion on Monday, one of the hon. lady Members from the Congress party had pointed out that even today the caste-based discrimination is in existence and how she personally, even as a Minister of the Central Government, faced this discrimination when she visited a temple in Gujarat. We wanted to know whether she had objected in writing about this. But she did not want to answer that question. I have now received an intimation through some people that, let alone not complaining, she had, on her visit, said very complimentary words in writing about the temple itself. Therefore, I wish to place it before the House so that this impression that this kind of discrimination goes on does not continue in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, हमें रूलिंग चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*... If such a discrimination was faced by the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*... When she visited the temple on 22nd February, 2013, she wrote this with her own hand and put her own signature. It says, "With Lord Krishna's blessings, I had a very good darshan. The upkeep and the maintenance of the premises is excellent. May the Lord bless all and those who are fortunate enough to come here for his blessings". Now, she compliments the temple in writing, let alone complaint against any kind of discrimination which took place there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, may I know from the hon. Leader of the House through you, Sir, that which Devsathanam is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Dwarka. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Is it Dwarka, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I made it very clear that day itself. It was not the main Dwarka that I was talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: She said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: I said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, why are you making rude gestures? Please don't make rude gestures. Sir, the Leader of the House should not make rude gestures like this. I made it very clear that day that it is not the main Dwarka temple. In fact, I will go beyond this. I will go beyond this. In the main Dwarka temple, the priests were very good. I had very good darshan. They offered me tea also. Because I was the Minister for Culture at that time, they required some help about some sheds also. I came back and I spoke to ASI and I asked them to cooperate in that matter. So, please don't try to mislead the House. That day, I made it very clear that it was the Beyt Dwarka, not the main Dwarka. Please don't do this Mr. Leader of the House. It doesn't behove well if you are carrying it on like

this one day after another. I read, Sir, — I don't know if I am allowed to quote but I read — in the papers today that somebody else has said about caste and all in one of the papers. Again, I would like to say that, maybe, people are not very clear about caste and gotra. I am. Many times, at the time of offering prayers, the priests, the pujaris, ask you about your gotra because they say it when they offer prayers, not the caste. I am talking about the caste. But, Sir, I would say that the Leader of the House and others should show some grace and not carry on like this in such an undignified manner that is totally lacking in grace. It doesn't behove well, Sir. It just does not behove well. Kindly, do not carry on like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not carry on like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No further discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**कुमारी शैलजा :** मेरी आपसे हाथ जोड़कर अपील है कि इस तरह से इस हाउस की गरिमा को न गिराएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): As a responsible citizen of the country she should have taken objection to such a thing so that other people could have also benefited. ....*(Interruptions)*... If at all, anything of that ...*(Interruptions)*...

**कुमारी शैलजा :** अभी एक और मंत्री खड़े हो गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, एक और मंत्री खड़े हो गए हैं। कितने मंत्री जवाब देंगे इस बात का। उनको प्रॉब्लम क्या है, उनकी आपत्ति क्या है? उनको क्या आपत्ति है कि मैंने बोला या वहां पर क्या हुआ, गुजरात में क्या हुआ?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: It is the main Dwarka temple that the ASI and ...*(Interruptions)*... Every small temple in the country cannot be looked after by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the hon. Member who is an elected representative in the Upper House knows her ...*(Interruptions)*...

**कुमारी शैलजा:** आपत्ति क्या है? सर, मुझे मालूम तो पड़े। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मुझे मालूम तो पड़े, इन्हें आपत्ति क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. ....*(Interruptions)*... Let us not discuss that any more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think, she is lowering the level of debate and ...*(Interruptions)*... Rather than having a dignified debate, she is lowering the level of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not discuss it any more. *...(Interruptions)...*  
No need of further discussion on that. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you take your seats.  
*...(Interruptions)...* No need of further discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, just listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No discussion on that. *...(Interruptions)...*  
No need of further discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* No, it is clarified. Both sides have  
said. *...(Interruptions)...* No need of further discussion on that. *...(Interruptions)...* Why  
do you want to discuss it? There is nothing to discuss. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there is discrimination against Dalits. Dalits are not allowed.  
*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it has been three days ... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, you made your point. Now, you sit down.  
*...(Interruptions)...* Seljaji, what you wanted to say, you said. Now you sit. Seljaji,  
please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* शैलजा, बैठिए। *...(Interruptions)...* I allowed  
you to say and you said it. Don't continue to heckle. You said what you want. You  
sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, this is another incident of  
manufactured problems and manufactured discrimination. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Don't add to that. *...(Interruptions)...* No, Sir, this is  
not done. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, अगर उनको सच्चाई स्वीकार नहीं है, *...(व्यवधान)...*  
वे सच्चाई सुनना नहीं चाह रहे हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर उन्होंने इस सदन को भ्रमित किया है,  
*...(व्यवधान)...* मिसलीड किया है, तो उनको जवाब देना पड़ेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* आपने यह लिख  
करके अपना विचार व्यक्त कर दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you to say what you want. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Now, what do you want? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: क्या यह आपकी हैंडराइटिंग नहीं है? *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर यह  
आपकी हैंडराइटिंग है, तो आपको माफी मांगनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.  
*...(Interruptions)...*



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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you; go there. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I am allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek O'Brien ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, after three days of discussion when everything was going well, ...(Interruptions)... Sir, after three days of discussion, when everybody was gracious, unnecessarily, a provocative remark has come from that side...(Interruptions)... This is very serious. ...(Interruptions)... The Member should either withdraw or apologise for the remark. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us try to solve the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir; this is not done. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us try to solve the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is not in the right spirit. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let us try to solve the issue. ...(Interruptions)... Let me make it clear ...(Interruptions)... Let me have my say. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me also. ...(Interruptions)... I would request you to listen to me also. ...(Interruptions)... I am requesting the Opposition Members to please go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... I have to say something. Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... I will do that. You go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I will deal with that. Go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow me to deal with that. ...(Interruptions)... Then, what are you going to gain?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मैं ...(व्यवधान)... अगर उसमें कोई गलती पाई गई है, तो उसके लिए आपको क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए, जबकि आप पूरी की पूरी तरह से वेल में आकर हाउस को डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने अगर गलतबयानी की है, गलत इंफॉर्मेशन दी है, तो उस पर आपको ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

*The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 31. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ..*(Interruptions)*.. Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*..

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear what the Government has to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... उनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, आपके कहने के बावजूद माइक नहीं चलता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... "द्वारका के मंदिर में मुझसे पूछा गया कि आपकी जाति क्या है?" ...*(व्यवधान)*... "मुझसे पूछा गया।" ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा शैलजा जी ने कहा है और यह रिकॉर्ड में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... "कुछ समय पहले जब हमारी सरकार थी, यूपीए की सरकार थी, उसमें मैं मंत्री थी, मैं गुजरात गई। मैं दलित हूँ पर हिन्दू हूँ। हमारा भी मन मंदिर जाने के लिए करता है।" ...*(व्यवधान)*... "मैं द्वारका गई, तो मेरी भी इच्छा हुई कि मैं द्वारका मंदिर जाऊँ। सबको पता था कि मैं मंत्री हूँ, लेकिन मैं देश में बहुत मंदिरों में गई हूँ, साउथ में भी गई हूँ और नॉर्थ में भी गई हूँ।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** "आप \* का एक यह भी हिस्सा देखिए। एक यह भी उसका दृश्य देखिए कि द्वारका मंदिर में — पूरे देश में एक नहीं, सैकड़ों मंदिरों में मैं गई हूँ, लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति नहीं थी। मुझे बतौर मंत्री, बतौर केबिनेट मंत्री..." ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Website to track missing children

\*31. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a website to track missing children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise number of such children who have been reported missing, registered and recovered; and

(d) the number of such children who have been traced out and handed over to their parents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has setup webportal of 'TrackChild' and 'Khoya-paya' under its Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to track the missing and found children.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of children missing/traced during 2012-2015 (upto September) is given in the table below:

	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto Sept.)
Total children missing	80831	80105	70225	35618
Children recovered	72752	69831	59353	19849
Children not recovered	8079	10274	10872	15769
% of Children recovered	90	87.1	84.51	55.72

Data pertaining to restoration of recovered children is not maintained centrally.

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.

### **Rise in crimes in Delhi**

\*32. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of crimes in Delhi have risen and threat of terrorism is looming large over Delhi;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to check rise in crimes in Delhi;

(c) the details of steps taken to modernize Delhi Police in a time-bound and effective manner together with the quantum of funds allocated to Delhi Police for the same; and

(d) the details of Delhi Police personnel arrested during the last three years together with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police as a conscious policy of “Truthful Reporting”, is registering more number of complaints in the recent years with an objective that no crime, specially crime against the vulnerable groups, including women, goes unreported. While terrorism is a real threat globally in these times, and India and its capital city are also impacted by it, there is no significant increase in threat perception in the recent past.

(b) Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to check the incidents of crime in the city. Crime prone areas are dynamically identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans are deployed to enhance visibility and prevent crime. Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in Police Stations in crime prone areas to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation. The initiatives taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety of women in Delhi include women help desk round the clock in the police stations, besides having woman beat constables in the areas prone to crime against women, self- defence training for women, launching of a smart phone App. “Himmat” to know the location of women in distress, etc. While continuing the efforts to ensure safety and security of senior citizens staying alone in Delhi, Delhi Police now keeps record of such senior citizens who are left alone at home whose children go out to work for long hours. With the view to ensure safety of North East people in Delhi, among other efforts, special Helpline No. 1093 has been introduced and a Special Cell for North East is functioning at Nanakpura, Delhi with police personnel from NE States. Special emphasis has been laid on Servant and Tenant verification. Effective surveillance is being maintained over criminals.

Delhi Police has taken a number of anti-terrorist measures in the city to combat terrorism. These measures include:

1. Armed Response Teams
2. Terrorist related intelligence collection
3. Security audit of Vital Installations
4. Eyes and Ears scheme and Tenant verification
5. Installation of CCTV System in Markets and Border Check Posts

(c) Under the Plan Schemes, an amount of ₹ 275.08 crore and ₹ 13.07 crore has been sanctioned under Twelfth Plan for implementation of the Schemes of 'Modernization of Traffic and Communication Network of Delhi Police' and 'Induction of Latest Technology and Capacity Building' respectively. On case to case basis, funds are sanctioned to Delhi Police under Non-Plan Scheme also for carrying forward their modernization efforts.

(d) Details of Delhi Police officials arrested during the last three years 2012-2014 and upto 31st October, 2015 for reasons including corruption, crime, domestic violence, women related crimes etc. are as under:

Year	No. of Delhi Police officials arrested
2012	96
2013	145
2014	102
2015	60
(upto 31/10/2015)	

**Repository of satellite based surveillance photographs  
of protected monuments**

\*33. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to create a repository of satellite based surveillance photographs on more than 3,000 protected monuments that are under threat from frenzied construction activity; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) have joined hands in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that around 1,50,000 old heritage structures across India will be added to the database in a phased manner and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Remote Sensing Centre, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for preparation of satellite based maps indicating prohibited and regulated areas clearly for the information of public and also to facilitate procedure for grant of permissions for construction related activity within prohibited and regulated areas of all centrally protected monuments. So far

3686 centrally protected monuments are covered under the scope of MoU. ISRO has a repository of photographs of various monument sites that have been taken at periodic intervals. Using these photographs that are taken routinely through satellites over a period of time and combining them with the map-plotted boundaries of plots for which permissions under AMASR Act have been given, a surveillance system is within the realm of technological possibility.

(c) Though it is a cherished outcome of efforts, without proven technological solution that could be cost effective, it would not be prudent to make any commitment at this stage.

### **Recognition to tribal leaders of Jharkhand**

\*34. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tribal leaders like Tilka Manjhi, Sidho and Kanho were the harbingers of India's freedom movement and fought valiantly against the British; and

(b) what steps are being taken by the Central Government to accord due recognition to the great tribal leaders of Jharkhand like Tilka Manjhi, Sidho and Kanho?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The role of the freedom fighters in India's achieving independence is of huge significance and the Nation recognizes their invaluable contribution in this regard. This is an inalienable part of independence struggle. The Government of Jharkhand have informed that the tribal leaders like Tilka Manjhi, Sidho and Kanho did play important role in India's freedom movement. Their fight against the British Colonizers is very noteworthy, because these freedom fighters ignited the masses, given their limited resources and technology in forested district of Santhal Pargana. Sidho and Kanho were instrumental in the "Santhal Hul" (Revolt) of 1855-57, a heroic episode in India's prolonged struggle for freedom. The State Government of Jharkhand has made memorial to these great Freedom fighter at important places related to them. Also the State Government has named many public parks etc. after them in the Jharkhand. The Bhagalpur University was renamed after as 'Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University' in Bihar. The University in Santhal Pargana is named after Sidho-Kanho by the State Government as Sidho-Kanho Murmu University" at Dumka. A housing Scheme named Sidho Kanho Awaas Yojna is being run by the State Government to accord due recognition to the tribal leaders.

**Refusal by NCST to meet tribals evicted by Polavaram dam**

\*35. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission on Scheduled Tribes (NCST) refused to meet tribals and their leaders from Polavaram dam who were evicted from their villages;

(b) what are the reasons for not meeting the tribals and their leaders; and

(c) what were the reasons for the NCST refusing to help lakhs of tribals under Polavaram dam?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) As informed by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribe (NCST), a constitutional body, it has never refused to meet tribals and their leaders from Polavaram Dam.

However, a representation dated 01.12.2013 from Dr. P. Pulla Rao of Polavaram, Andhra Pradesh addressed to Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs regarding oppression and brutality against tribals in Devaragodhi, Polavaram Mandalam, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh was sent to the NCST on 03.12.2013 desiring that team of NCST may be deputed immediately for going to the place for on-site assessment for requisite needy and corrective measures. Hon'ble Chairperson deputed Member, NCST, Smt. K. Kamala Kumari on 1.1.2014 to visit.

Smt. K. Kamala Kumari visited the Polavaram project site from 07.01.2014 to 11.01.2014. Her report was discussed in the 64th meeting of Commission held on 21.11.2014. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh was provided the tour report by the Commission with the request to furnish the action taken report (ATR) on it, to the Commission. ATR has not been received in the Commission as yet.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, these questions do not arise.

**Revenue earned on tobacco products**

\*36. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned by Government on tobacco products during each of the last three years;

(b) whether tobacco production has declined in the country during past years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Central Excise revenue earned by the Government on tobacco products during each of the last three years is given below:

Financial Year	Revenue (₹ in crore)
2012-13	19892
2013-14	17855
2014-15	19255

*Source:* Department of Revenue.

(b) and (c) The Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco which is export worthy and constitutes around 37% of overall tobacco cultivation of around 800 million kgs is a highly regulated crop and is subjected to stringent restrictions on extent of area planted, quantity of tobacco produced and cured by the Tobacco Board as per their mandate given by the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. The details of FCV production during the past five years is as under:

Year	Production (in million kg.)
2010-11	301.10
2011-12	266.99
2012-13	270.50
2013-14	315.95
2014-15	293.55

*Source:* Tobacco Board.

The FCV production in India has shown declining trend during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2014-15.

### **Atrocities against dalits and other backward classes**

\*37. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that atrocities against dalits and other backward classes in the country have increased manifold, including in the State of Haryana during recent months; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to control such menace prevailing in the country?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an increase of 2.4% (from 39,346 cases in 2013 to 40,300 cases in 2014) under atrocities against people belonging to Schedules Castes (Dalits) in the country was reported during 2014 over 2013. In the State of Haryana there is a decrease in the cases reported from 493 in 2013 to 444 in 2014. State/UT-wise cases reported under atrocities against Dalits are given in the Statement (*See below*). Data on crime against other backward classes is not maintained separately.

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, detention, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories from time to time in this regard.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons Charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under atrocities against persons belonging to scheduled castes (SCs) during 2012-2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2012</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3048	1487	175	4643	4379	171
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	16	2	4	22	3
4.	Bihar	4821	4211	221	8711	8855	381
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	216	73	467	487	147
6.	Goa	9	5	0	6	6	0
7.	Gujarat	1026	996	65	2788	2788	108
8.	Haryana	252	214	24	423	432	41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	126	92	3	177	237	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	5	5	0
11.	Jharkhand	696	273	58	724	672	104
12.	Karnataka	2594	1954	72	5122	4561	238
13.	Kerala	810	374	7	665	566	6

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2875	2833	911	6200	6262	2181
15.	Maharashtra	1086	927	39	3280	3314	105
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2265	1452	85	2260	2067	159
21.	Punjab	71	43	6	127	114	15
22.	Rajasthan	5559	2173	325	5036	4570	494
23.	Sikkim	5	8	6	6	6	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1638	1174	119	2916	2696	275
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	76	76	6	78	81	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6201	4674	1847	20332	13888	4542
28.	Uttarakhand	33	14	24	23	22	46
29.	West Bengal	85	105	1	147	167	1
	TOTAL STATE(S)	33543	23318	4069	64140	56197	9046
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	4	0	2	4	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	1	0	2	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	44	23	5	35	31	5
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	4	1	69	66	1
	TOTAL UT(S)	50	32	6	108	103	6
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33593	23350	4075	64248	56300	9052
<b>2013</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3264	1650	138	4247	3916	347
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	2	0	5	2	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
4.	Bihar	6721	4608	204	10173	9650	300
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	297	75	587	542	132
6.	Goa	11	15	0	19	12	0
7.	Gujarat	1190	1108	29	3059	2981	57
8.	Haryana	493	353	48	724	747	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144	105	9	201	211	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	438	105	624	649	154
12.	Karnataka	2555	2150	71	5378	4632	177
13.	Kerala	756	387	22	557	597	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	2760	767	5781	5733	1757
15.	Maharashtra	1657	1290	43	4934	4493	109
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	1741	51	2996	3044	70
21.	Punjab	126	66	13	210	122	30
22.	Rajasthan	6475	2434	844	4497	4492	966
23.	Sikkim	6	6	13	7	7	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1844	1264	106	3726	3067	329
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	48	48	0	57	56	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	5336	1765	21836	15188	4096
28.	Uttarakhand	34	22	22	57	59	35
29.	West Bengal	115	88	0	200	141	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	39283	26168	4325	69875	60341	8698
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	2	0	2	2	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	52	55	0	71	70	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	1	0	12	5	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	63	58	0	85	77	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39346	26226	4325	69960	60418	8698

**2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2104	972	41	2166	1805	149
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	7874	6134	101	8912	8285	221
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	346	52	584	594	67
6.	Goa	12	9	1	13	17	1
7.	Gujarat	1075	991	26	2712	2654	33
8.	Haryana	444	312	55	603	576	104
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113	61	9	132	113	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	942	566	62
12.	Karnataka	1865	1609	39	4140	3945	75
13.	Kerala	712	351	25	623	526	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	3345	1492	6471	6433	2608
15.	Maharashtra	1763	1455	59	4271	4313	95
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1657	1924	23	2960	2968	34

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	123	48	6	152	92	19
22.	Rajasthan	6734	2794	750	5122	5312	1680
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	4	4	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1486	1258	81	3485	3524	171
25.	Telangana	1427	886	37	2233	1857	54
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8066	6123	1843	24964	17935	4549
28.	Uttarakhand	60	39	8	78	72	8
29.	West Bengal	130	106	1	173	146	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		40208	29248	4711	70742	61737	9984
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	3	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	86	74	5	103	100	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	4	0	0	4	0
TOTAL UT(S)		92	79	5	107	107	9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		40300	29327	4716	70849	61844	9993

*Note:* Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may also includes cases/persons of previous years also.  
*Source:* Crime in India.

### Crimes against women and children

\*38.SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crimes against women and children in the country have increased manifold during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to curb such crimes related to women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A total number of 3,09,546 and 3,37,922 cases related to crime against women and a total number of 58,224 and 89,423 cases related to crime against children were reported during 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Crime-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases in which chargesheets were not laid but final report submitted cases convicted, case conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crime against women and crime against children during 2012-2014 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively.

(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 States/UT Administrations. However, the Government of India attaches highest priority to check such crimes particularly those related to women and children and has taken various steps in this regard. The most salient steps are listed below;

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, has been enacted which has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc.
- (ii) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, has been enacted which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 as a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.
- (iii) A sum of ₹ 321.69 crore has been sanctioned from the Nirbhaya Fund to implement a national emergency response system to respond to calls from women in distress and provide them immediate police assistance.
- (iv) In order to prevent human trafficking, 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in various districts of the country with financial support from the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (v) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national portal called ‘TrackChild’ to track ‘missing’ and ‘found’ children.

- (vi) The Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories to the States from time to time to take prompt and appropriate actions to curb such crimes. These advisories are available on the Website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

***Statement-I***

*Crime head-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases in which charge-sheets were not laid but final report submitted as true (CFT), cases convicted (CV), cases conviction rate (CVR), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under crime against women during 2012-2014*

Crime Heads	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2012</b>								
Rape	24923	21565	991	3563	24.2	31117	28925	4821
Attempt to commit Rape@								
Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	38262	20754	7722	2317	21.2	49083	34936	4273
Dowry Deaths	8233	7537	485	1684	32.3	24418	20600	4296
Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	45351	39243	1643	6082	24	56827	54402	8183
Insult to the Modesty of Women	9173	7937	325	2566	36.9	11109	10247	3136
Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	106527	87633	5980	6916	15	197762	176030	16402
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	59	27	3	10	16.1	46	45	14
Abetment of Suicides of women@								
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9038	6993	462	677	16	15786	13954	1541

Crime Heads	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	141	122	8	79	60.3	175	174	108
Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005@								
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)@								
Total Crimes against Women*	244270	194021	17619	24640	21.3	394375	346369	44330
<b>2013</b>								
Rape	33707	28755	1375	5101	27.1	42115	37856	6892
Attempt to commit Rape!@								
Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	51881	24240	11199	2646	21.1	56764	40369	4608
Dowry Deaths	8083	7013	451	1708	32.3	23864	19882	+182
Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	70739	58256	2543	7073	25.7	87229	79286	*381
Insult to the Modesty of Women	12589	10946	441	2112	32	14739	14020	2778
Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	118866	93386	7808	7258	16	222091	195283	17542



Crime Heads	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	31	26	44	5	19.2	58	60	10
Abetment of Suicides of women@								
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10709	8352	553	620	14.7	22151	18987	1322
Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	362	351	2	280	81.9	396	392	300
Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005@								
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)@								
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN*</b>	<b>309546</b>	<b>233771</b>	<b>24416</b>	<b>27476</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>477009</b>	<b>413231</b>	<b>48651</b>
<b>2014</b>								
Rape	36735	30840	1423	4944	28.0	48191	41912	6636
Attempt to commit Rape!	4234	2781	177	149	14.7	4465	3144	213
Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	57311	26044	9723	2655	22.5	63334	40814	4824
Dowry Deaths	8455	7653	479	1672	33.0	23587	19470	4058
Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty	82235	66462	3453	8422	28.1	104240	92612	11218

Crime Heads	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Insult to the Modesty of Women	9735	8144	369	1212	21.0	11017	10074	1463
Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	122877	97081	8335	6425	13.7	225648	196892	16360
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	13	20	5	6	20.0	42	31	12
Abetment of Suicides of women@	3734	2403	58	154	15.2	5179	4134	211
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9007	983	472	10.2	21548	18525	997
Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	47	54	7	79	46.7	68	96	84
Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005@	426	312	9	9	19.1	693	639	13
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)@	2070	1881	19	461	48.6	4963	4668	1055
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN*	337922	252682	25040	26660	21.3	512975	433011	47144

*Source:* Crime in India

"@" implies crime heads collecting since 2014.

\* Total figures also include total cases reported under The Immoral Trafficking (P) Act in 2012 and 2013. Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include cases/persons of previous year also.

**Statement-II**

*Crime head-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases in which charge-sheets were not laid but final report submitted as true (CFT), cases convicted (CV), cases conviction rate (CVR), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under crime against children during 2012-2014*

Crime Head	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2012</b>								
Murder	1697	1344	152	365	40.2	2353	2332	580
Infanticide	81	42	23	14	38.9	68	70	21
Rape	8641	7579	187	1158	28.2	10171	9549	1447
Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty@								
Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)@								
Kidnapping and Abduction: Total	18266	9378	3128	1025	25.1	17863	14281	1625
Foeticide	210	48	131	5	25	63	69	8
Abetment of Suicide of child	144	105	24	6	13	277	204	13
Exposure and Abandonment	821	109	625	8	8.6	158	146	9
Procuration of minor girls	809	535	98	25	9.1	676	631	34
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country								
Buying of minors for prostitution	15	12	0	1	8.3	25	16	1
Selling of minors for prostitution	108	76	17	4	15.4	128	101	6

Crime Head	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	169	107	6	9	18.4	397	381	40
Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit Murder@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other crimes committed against children	7411	6787	336	1412	33.3	9918	9757	1926
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN	38172	26122	4727	4032	29	42117	37541	5710
<b>2013</b>								
Murder	1657	1399	170	392	42.7	2370	2380	643
Infanticide	82	38	37	11	44	42	39	14
Rape	12363	10516	187	1611	31.5	14547	13209	2062

Crime Head	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty@								
Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)@								
Kidnapping and Abduction: Total	28167	12008	5075	1232	27.5	24951	18819	1961
Foeticide	221	52	135	12	52.2	95	94	13
Abetment of Suicide of child	215	100	33	14	29	242	179	29
Exposure and Abandonment	930	91	762	6	11.8	122	113	10
Procuration of minor girls	1224	702	150	16	7.6	1066	878	30
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country								
Buying of minors for prostitution	6	12	4	0		9	28	0
Selling of minors for prostitution	100	91	11	6	26.1	134	149	12
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	222	176	9	5	10.2	662	552	18
Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Crime Head	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit Murder@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other crimes committed against children	13037	10769	568	1609	32.7	16271	14493	2178
<b>TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN</b>	<b>58224</b>	<b>35954</b>	<b>7141</b>	<b>4916</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>60511</b>	<b>50933</b>	<b>0970</b>
<b>2013</b>								
Murder	1817	1517	172	351	44.3	2759	2518	624
Infanticide	121	33	58	15	42.9	79	55	29
Rape	13766	12300	158	1717	31.1	6375	15500	2015
Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty@	11335	9176	284	412	29.3	13651	11949	505
Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)@	444	344	8	46	30.7	534	456	57
Kidnapping and Abduction: Total	37854	15082	5571	1436	26.4	29152	22163	2357
Foeticide	107	30	59	6	14.3	48	48	7

Crime Head	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Abetment of Suicide of child	56	55	12	14	24.6	56	80	21
Exposure and Abandonment	983	139	642	11	18.3	277	197	12
Procuration of minor girls	2020	1315	165	31	12.6	1967	1476	33
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	1	1	0		6	4	0
Buying of minors for prostitution	14	11	10	0	0.0	31	15	0
Selling of minors for prostitution	82	77	15	3	18.8	109	115	5
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	220	9	15	14.6	718	612	49
Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994@	1	0	0	0		0	0	0
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986@	147	74	0	3	30.0	156	113	3
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956@	86	76	2	0	0.0	209	164	0
Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000@	1315	1103	19	498	94.0	1489	1385	540
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012@	6904	6573	228	100	24.6	11172	8748	109

Crime Head	CR	CS	CFT	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
Attempt to commit Murder@	840	806	104	211	42.5	2502	2054	58
Unnatural Offences@	765	612	17	49	39.5	868	749	58
Other crimes committed against children	8464	7180	529	1725	37.2	11302	10932	2314
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN	89423	56724	8063	6643	33.1	93460	79333	8796

*Source:* Crime in India

implies crime heads collecting since 2014.

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

### **Corruption in BPR&D**

\*39.SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the rampant corruption in Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) especially in Research and Correctional Administration Division (R&CA) and Training Division since 2008;

(b) whether officers by misusing their official position, forging documents, financial irregularities in various projects under Plan and Non-Plan schemes caused financial losses to Government, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether such officers have been identified, if so, what action has been initiated to bring them to book; and

(d) whether the Ministry is aware of pending Audit paras against BPR&D for financial irregularities and non-settlement of Government funds released as advances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Sir, there is no rampant corruption in Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). However, during an internal investigation carried out by the Bureau, a case of use of forgery and fraudulent method to obtain a Research Project on "Status of Correctional Programmes including Prison Industries on Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners" was detected. The amount released to the concerned person assigned with the project has been recovered.

There is no report of indulgence of any officer, as of now, in misusing his official position for forging documents and gross financial irregularities causing financial loss



to the Government in BPR&D. However, BPR&D, after review, has issued Show Cause Notices to some BPR&D officers allegedly responsible for negligence and dereliction of duties.

(d) This Ministry has already communicated to BPR&D to furnish their compliance/Replies/Action Taken Reports in respect of all the outstanding paras to the Office of the CAG, Internal Audit Wing.

### **Banning extreme right wing organisations**

\*40. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any connection/linkage between the recent murders of rationalists like Shri Govind Pansare, Shri Narendra Dabholkar and Shri M.M. Kalburgi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering banning extreme right wing organizations like Sanathan Sanstha and other such similar organisations on the lines of banning outfits like LeT, SIMI and others, in view of the involvement of their members in serious hate crimes and anti-social activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per available information, there is no report to suggest any linkage/connection between the recent murders of Shri Govind Pansare, Shri Narendra Dabholkar and Shri M.M. Kalburgi.

(b) “Public Order” and “Police” appear at entry no. 1 and 2 of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and the primary responsibility to maintain Public Order and Peace including registration and investigation of crime rests with State Governments. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on the maintenance of peace and communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite action is taken, as necessary. At present, there is no proposal to ban Sanathan Sanstha.

### **Vacancies of doctors in ESIC hospitals**

\*41. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and hospital-wise details of number of vacancies of doctors and paramedical staff in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation hospitals in the country; and

(b) the details of steps being taken to fill up the vacant posts in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There are 582 vacant posts of Doctors, 386 posts of specialists and 4372 posts of Nursing and Para-Medical staff in Employees' State Insurance Corporation Hospitals in the country. Details of vacancy position of General Duty Medical Officer (GDMO), Specialists and Nursing-Paramedical in ESIC Hospitals, as on date, State-wise and hospital-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Filling of vacancies is an ongoing process. Offer of appointment to 84 General Duty Medical Officer (GDMOs) has been issued. Advertisement for recruitment of 450 GDMOs and 286 Specialists have been issued. Release of advertisement for recruitment of Nursing and Para-Medical cadre is at the final stage.

**Statement**  
*State and hospital-wise vacancy position of ESI Corporation*

Sl. No.	Name of the region	Name of hospital Al/unit	General duty medical officers				Specialists			Nursing and para-medical		
			Sancti- oned	In- position	Vaca- ncy	Sancti- oned	In- position	Vaca- ncy	Sancti- oned	In- position	Vaca- ncy	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Assam	Beltola	26	25	1	12	10	2	77	66	11	
2.	Bihar	Phulwari Sharif	31	31	0	12	10	2	100	61	39	
3.	Chhattisgarh	SMC*	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Delhi	DMD	638	465	173	154	106	48	3673	2872	801	
5.	Gujarat	Bapu nagar	28	49	-21	28	18	10	415	266	149	
		Naroda	14	9	5	18	5	13	149	13	136	
		Vapi	31	10	21	18	5	13	188	35	153	
		SMC*	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		MR*	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Haryana	Gurgaon	47	27	20	30	17	13	236	152	84	
		Manesar	40	18	22	18	12	6	207	107	100	
		Faridabad	1	1	0	0	0	0	465	9	456	
		SMC*	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Haryana	MR*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	40	19	21	18	11	7	211	136	75
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	33	20	13	12	7	5	136	58	78
9.	Jharkhand	Namkum	30	25	5	12	10	2	100	74	26
		Adityapur	27	19	8	18	7	11	104	75	29
		SMC*	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		MR*	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	Rajaji Nagar	87	97	-10	51	30	21	778	665	113
		Peenya	40	34	6	18	12	6	207	192	15
		SMC*	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
		MR*	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	Asramam	57	30	27	25	16	9	337	276	61
		Ezhukone	60	28	32	19	5	14	249	179	70
		Parippally	40	20	20	18	6	12	496	171	325
		Udyoga Mandal	40	12	28	18	7	11	156	128	28
		SMC*	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		MR*	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	53	31	22	41	18	23	453	168	285
13.	Maharashtra	Andheri	83	30	53	50	23	27	763	334	429

14. Odisha	Rourkela	28	17	11	12	7	5	97	60	37
15. Punjab	Ludhiana	53	20	33	31	13	18	359	199	160
	Chandigarh-UT	33	22	11	15	13	2	142	109	33
	SMC*	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MR*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Rajasthan	Bhiwadi	27	14	13	12	5	7	112	85	27
	Jaipur	52	42	10	32	17	15	462	262	200
	SMC*	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MR*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	K. K. nagar	52	57	-5	32	16	16	585	455	130
	Tirunelveli	27	14	13	12	3	9	110	86	24
	SMC*	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MR*	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Telangana	Nacharam	56	27	29	32	16	16	285	214	71
	Sanath Nagar	22	13	9	22	11	11	290	187	103
	SMC*	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MR*	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. West Bengal	Joka	82	56	26	40	8	32	488	364	124
TOTAL		1908	1326	582	830	444	386	12430	8058	4372

\*SMC – State Medical Commissioner, MR – Medical Referee.

**Shortage of natural gas**

\*42. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortfall of natural gas in the country is set to widen over the next couple of years and then stabilize by 2017-18;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India's natural gas production would touch 46.3 billion cubic metres in 2017-18, up from the 33.6 BCM achieved in 2014-15;

(c) whether it is a fact that at current annual growth rates of supply and demand, it will take till 2062 for India to become self-sufficient in natural gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The gap between domestic production of natural gas and projected demand is likely to widen in the coming years as per the study carried out by Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) and Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). The estimated shortfall in natural gas supply over the next few years *i.e.* upto 2017-18 as per projection made by DGH study and PNGRB Report are as under:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Projected Production (BCM) as per DGH Study	36	40	47
Estimated Demand (BCM) as per PNGRB Report	119	138	149
Estimated Shortfall (BCM)	83	98	102

(c) and (d) The long term gas demand and supply Projection till the year 2062 have not been made as these are likely to be unrealistic due to changing scenarios of energy demand and supplies. Also the natural gas demand is price sensitive and is likely to vary depending upon market conditions.

**Condition of archaeological and historical sites in West Bengal**

\*43. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many archaeological and historical sites under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in West Bengal are in a poor and deplorable condition;

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

- (c) the details of sites under ASI and managed by it in West Bengal; and
- (d) the details of year-wise funds allocated and used by ASI for maintenance of such sites in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in West Bengal are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(c) The details of protected monuments of ASI in West Bengal are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The details of year-wise funds allocated and used for conservation of protected monuments in West Bengal for last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Funds allocated/Utilized
1.	2012-13	378.75
2.	2013-14	448.18
3.	2014-15	549.63

### ***Statement***

#### *List of Centrally protected monuments in West Bengal*

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
1.	Brindaban Chandra Temple	Birsingha	Bankura
2.	Radha Damodar Temple	Birsingha	Bankura
3.	Ancient Temple	Bahulara	Bankura
4.	Dalmadal Gun and the platform on which it is mounted	Bishnupur	Bankura
5.	Gate of Old Fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
6.	Joremandir	Bishnupur	Bankura
7.	Jore Bangla Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
8.	Kalachand Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
9.	Lalji Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
10.	Madan Gopal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
11.	Madan Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
12.	Malleswar Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
13.	Murali Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
14.	Nanda Lal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
15.	Patpur Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
16.	Radha Vinod Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
17.	Radha Govinda Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
18.	Radha Madhav Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
19.	Radha Shyam Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
20.	Rasmancha	Bishnupur	Bankura
21.	Shyam Rai Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
22.	Small Gateway of Fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
23.	Stone Chariot	Bishnupur	Bankura
24.	Saileswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
25.	Sareswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
26.	Temple of Radha Damodar Jiw	Ghutgeria	Bankura
27.	Gokul Chand Temple	Gokulnagar	Bankura
28.	Temple of Ratneswar	Jagannath Pur	Bankura
29.	Temple of Shyam Sunder	Madanpur	Bankura
30.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound and a Statue of Surya	Pareshnath	Bankura
31.	Temple site of an old Jain Temple now represented only by a Mound with a Jain statue	Pareshnath	Bankura
32.	Image of Durga slaying Mahisasura under a tree	Sarengarh	Bankura
33.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound	Sarengarh	Bankura
34.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound with statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it	Sarengarh	Bankura
35.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound with an Image of Nandi on it	Sarengarh	Bankura
36.	Rock Inscription of Chandra Varman	Susunia	Bankura
37.	Temple of Radha Vinod commonly known as Joydev	Joydeb-Kenduli	Birbhum



Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
38.	Temple of Dharmaraj	Kubilashpur	Birbhum
39.	Two Mounds	Bhadeswar	Birbhum
40.	Temple of Basuli and the mound together fourteen other temples near them containing the Linga images of Shiva	Nanoor	Birbhum
41.	Temple of Rasmancha (Damodar Temple)	Suri	Birbhum
42.	Two Ancient Temple (Joint together)	Baidyapur	Burdwan
43.	Rudreswar Temple	Bamunara	Burdwan
44.	Group of four Ancient Temples	Begunia	Burdwan
45.	Tomb of Baharam Sakka, Sher Afghan and Nawab Qutabuddin	Burdwan	Burdwan
46.	Stone Temple	Garui	Burdwan
47.	Temple of Ichai Ghosh	Gourangpur	Burdwan
48.	Ancient Site	Nadhia	Burdwan
49.	Jain Brick Temple known as Sat-Deul	Deulia	Burdwan
50.	Group of Temples (12 nos. Temples)	Kalna	Burdwan
	(i) Bijoy Vaidyanath Temple		
	(ii) Giri Gobardhan Temple		
	(iii) Gopalji Temple		
	(iv) Jaleswar Temple		
	(v) Krishna Chandraji Temple		
	(vi) Lalji Temple		
	(vii) Naba-Kailasha Temple		
	(viii) Pancharatna Temple		
	(ix) Pratapeswar Siva Temple in Rajbari Complex		
	(x) Rameswar Temple		
	(xi) Ratneswar Temple		
	(xii) Rupeswar Temple		
51.	Ancient Site and Remains of Panduk Rajar Dhipi	Panduk	Burdwan
52.	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur	Burdwan
53.	Metcalfe Hall	Calcutta	Calcutta

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
54.	Cooch Behar Palace	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar
55.	Rajpath Site	Khalsa Gasanimari	Cooch Behar
56.	Tomb of Alexander-Csoma de Kores	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
57.	Tomb of General Llyod	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
58.	Mounds	Bangarh (Gangarampur)	Dinajpur (South)
59.	Dargah of Shah Ata	Gangarampur	Dinajpur (South)
60.	Haneswari and Basudev Temples	Bansberia	Hooghly
61.	Dutch Cemetery together with all tombs and monuments contained therein	Chinsurah	Hooghly
62.	Dutch Memorial monument of Susan Anna Maria	Chinsurah	Hooghly
63.	Group of temples known as Brindaban Chandra's Math	Guptipara	Hooghly
64.	Mounds	Mahanad	Hooghly
65.	Minar	Pandua	Hooghly
66.	Mosque	Pandua	Hooghly
67.	Mosque and Tombs	Satgaon	Hooghly
68.	(i) Danish Cemetery (ii) All ancient structures, all tombs stone monument remains and inscriptions within the area enclosed by the said walls	Serampore	Hooghly
69.	Shrine and Mosque known as Dargah of Zafar Khan Gazi	Tribeni	Hooghly
70.	Sri Mayer Ghat	Howrah	Howrah
71.	Adina Mosque	Pandua (Adina)	Malda
72.	Baisgazi Wall	Gaur	Malda
73.	Baraduary Masjid or the Great Golden Mosque	Gaur	Malda

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
74.	Bhita of Chand Sadagar	Gaur	Malda
75.	Chamkatti Masjid	Gaur	Malda
76.	Chika Masjid	Gaur	Malda
77.	Dakhil Masjid	Gaur	Malda
78.	Firoz Minar	Gaur	Malda
79.	Gumti Gateway	Gaur	Malda
80.	Gunamant Mosque	Gaur	Malda
81.	Kotwali Darwaja	Gaur	Malda
82.	Lottan Masjid	Gaur	Malda
83.	Lukochori Gateway	Gaur	Malda
84.	Qadam Rasul Mosque	Gaur	Malda
85.	Tomb of Fateh Khan	Gaur	Malda
86.	Tantipara Masjid	Gaur	Malda
87.	Two tombs in front of Tantipura Masjid	Gaur	Malda
88.	Two Stone Pillars	Gaur	Malda
89.	Tower	Nimasarai	Malda
90.	Eklakhi Mausoleum	Pandua	Malda
91.	Qutab Sahi Masjid	Pandua	Malda
92.	Kurumbera Fort	Gaganeswar	Midnapore
93.	John Pierce Tomb	Midnapore	Midnapore
94.	Tomb of Azimunnisha Begum daughter of Murshid Quli Khan	Azimnagar	Murshidabad
95.	Residency Cemetery also known as Station Burial ground	Babulbona Beharampore	Murshidabad
96.	Bhabaniswar Mandir	Baranagar	Murshidabad
97.	Char Bangla Group of Four Siva Temples	Baranagar	Murshidabad
98.	Tomb of Mirmardan	Faridpur	Murshidabad
99.	Dutch Cemetery	Kalikapur	Murshidabad
100.	Old English Cemetary or Old Residence Burial Ground	Kashim Bazar	Murshidabad

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
101.	Mosque	Kheraul	Murshidabad
102.	Tomb of Alivardi Khan and the tomb of Siraj-ud-daullah	Khosbag	Murshidabad
103.	Mound known as Barkona Deul Mound	Panchthupi	Murshidabad
104.	Mounds known as the Devil's Mound and Raja Karna's Palace	Rangamati	Murshidabad
105.	Tomb of Sujauddin	Roshnibag	Murshidabad
106.	Tomb and Mosque of Murhsid Kuli Khan	Sabjikatra	Murshidabad
107.	Jahan Kosa Gun	Topkhana	Murshidabad
108.	Hazarduari Palace & Imambara (Murshidabad)	Killa Nizamat	Murshidabad
109.	Motijhil Masjid	Murshidabad	Murshidabad
110.	Mound known as Bahanpukur Mound or Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
111.	Ruins of Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
112.	Temple	Palpara	Nadia
113.	Old Temple at Banda	Banda	Purulia
114.	Chandraketu's Fort	Berachampa	24 Parganas (North)
115.	Ancient Mound known as Barah Mihirer Dhipi also known as Khana Mihirer Dhibi	Deulia & Kaukipara	24 Parganas (North)
116.	Jattar Deul	Jata	24 Parganas (South)
117.	Currency Building	Dalhousie Square	Kolkata
118.	Asiatic Society Building	Park Street	Kolkata
119.	Maghen David Synagogue	Ward No. 45	Kolkata
120.	Beth-el-Synagogue	Pollock Street	Kolkata
121.	St. John's Church	Kolkata	Kolkata
122.	Dupleix Palace (Institute de Chandan Nagar)	Chandan Nagar	Hooghly

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location	District
123.	South Gate, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
124.	Immambara, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
125.	White Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
126.	Yellow Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
127.	Tripolia Gate, Kella Nizammat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
128.	Dharmaraj Temple, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
129.	Temples of Bandyopadhyay Family, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
130.	Sitala Temples, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
131.	Navratna Temple Complex, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
132.	Tamluk Rajbati, West Bengal	Padumbasan, Tamluk	Purba Medinipur
133.	Clive's House Dum Dum known as Barakothi	DUM DUM, P.O. Nagar Bazar,	Distt. 24 North Parganas
134.	26 Siva Temples	Barrakpore- Khardah	Distt. North 24 Parganas
135.	Nil Kuthi Mound	Mouza Chak, Chandpara	Distt. Mursidabad
136.	Warren Hastings House	Barasat	Distt. North 24 Parganas

### Development of CGD networks

\*44. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for development of City Gas Distribution networks in certain more geographical areas and cities in near future;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure time-bound execution of the new City Gas Distribution projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007. PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant licenses for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. PNGRB identifies the Geographical Areas (GA) for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD network in the country. PNGRB grants the authorization to the entities for developing CGD network through competitive bidding process. PNGRB has concluded 05 rounds of CGD bidding for award of development of CGD networks in different parts of the country. At present, there are 25 CGD entities which are operating or developing CGD network in 67 GAs of the country including Madhya Pradesh. The State-wise details of CGD networks are given in Statement (*See below*).

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, Avantika Gas Limited and GAIL Gas Limited are developing CGD networks in cities of Gwalior, Indore including Ujjain and Dewas. Further, based on the availability of natural gas sources/gas pipelines connectivity, 5 districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh, namely Dhar, Shahdol, Jhabua, Datia and Rewa have been identified for development of CGD network in ongoing 6th round of CGD bidding.

In the State of West Bengal, Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Limited (GCGSCL), which is an enterprise of West Bengal State Government, is supplying Coal Gas to domestic consumers as well as to commercial and industrial units in Kolkata and adjoining districts through its underground pipeline. There is no City Gas Distribution network in the state of West Bengal based on Natural Gas supply. Development of CGD network in the state of West Bengal is planned to be synchronized with the development of envisaged National Gas Grid in the country. PNGRB has identified a number of GAs (Districts) which could be connected through Natural Gas Pipelines for future CGD bidding rounds, which includes 6 districts namely Burdwan, East Singhbhum, Hoogly, Murshidabad, PurbaMedinipur and Purulia in the State of West Bengal.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2008, the performance of the CGD entities is monitored on quarterly basis through quarterly progress report furnished by the entities. The CGD entities are given quantitative targets for three to five calendar years from the date of grant of authorization by PNGRB. The non/under-performing entities are called for statutory

hearings and penalized for failing to perform as per extant regulations/terms of award of authorization.

***Statment***

*Details of existing City Gas Distribution networks across the  
country as on 1st October, 2015*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Geographical Area
1.	Telangana	Hyderabad
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.		Kakinada
4.		East Godavari*
5.		West Godavari*
6.		Krishna*
7.	Assam	Upper Assam
8.	Delhi	Delhi
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
		Vadodara
10.		Anand
11.		Vadodara
12.		Hazira
13.		Jamnagar
14.		Nadiad
15.		Navsari
16.		Rajkot
17.		Surendernagar
18.		Valsad
19.		Khambhat
20.		Halol
		Gandhinagar
21.		Palej
22.		Kutch (West)*
		Out of GA
23.		Bhavnagar

Sl.No.	State	Name of Geographical Area
24.	Gujarat	Surat-Bharuch-Ankleshwar
		Ahmedabad
25.		Gandhinagar-Mehsana-Sabarkantha
26.	Haryana	Kutch (East)*
27.		Faridabad
28.		Sonipat
29.		Gurgaon
30.		Panipat*
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
32.		Indore (including Ujjain)
33.		Dewas
34.	Maharashtra	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai, Thane City and
&35.		Adjoining Contiguous area
36.		Pune
37.		Thane District*
38.		Raigarh*
39.	Rajasthan	Pune District excluding existing GA*
40.		Kota
41.		Agartala
42.		Khurja
43.		Kanpur
44.		Bareilly
45.		Jhansi
46.		Firozabad (TTZ)
47.		Meerut
48.		Lucknow
49.		Agra
50.		Gautam Budh Nagar
51.		Ghaziabad
52.		Allahabad*



Sl.No.	State	Name of Geographical Area
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
54.		Moradabad
55.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar*
56.		Udham Singh Nagar*
57.	UT	Chandigarh*
58.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli*
59.		Daman*
60.	Punjab	Jalandhar*
61.		Ludhiana*
62.		Amritsar*
63.	Karnataka	Bengaluru*
64.		Dharwad*
65.		Tumkur*
66.		Belgaum*
67.	Kerala	Ernakulam*

*Note:* \*GAs has been awarded and at under developmental stage.

### **Financial assistance/grants to Goa for new projects**

\*45. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new Tourism related projects or schemes undertaken by the State Government of Goa under the central scheme or financial package from Central Government since last three years;

(b) the year-wise financial assistance/grants or other assistance sought by the State; and

(c) the details of preparedness to meet requirement of domestic as also international tourists in the coming peak season of Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to receipt

of Detailed Project Report (DPR), liquidation of Utilization Certificates (UCs), availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The State Government of Goa have not undertaken any projects during the last three financial years due to pendency of UCs.

(c) The State Government of Goa have reportedly initiated following actions with regard to preparedness to meet requirement of domestic as also international tourists:

1. Deployed India Reserve Battalion (IRB) personnel on the beaches for the safety and security of tourists.
2. Beaches across the state of Goa are being maintained regularly.
3. Introduced Hot Air Balloon services to boost adventures tourism.
4. Permissions are being issued to erect shacks on the beaches to cater needs of both domestic and international tourists.
5. Lifeguards have been deployed on all the beaches to ensure safety and security of the bathers.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### **Agreements made on IP in RCEP meetings in Malaysia**

321. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the agreements made on Intellectual Property (IP) during the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Inter-Sessional Ministerial Meetings in Malaysia from July 12-14, 2015;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the concerns raised by Civil Society about India's engagement with the RCEP trade deal; and

(c) whether the agreements would in any way affect the supply of medicines India makes to Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF), and towards its own recently launched Jan Aushadhi Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No agreement has been made on Intellectual Property (IP) during the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Inter-Sessional Meeting in Malaysia from July 12-14, 2015.

(b) The Ministry has been negotiating the intellectual property provisions of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) on the basis of the national legislations on intellectual property and the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) under the World Trade Organization (WTO).

(c) In view of (a) above, it does not arise.

**Impact of enhancing FDI limits on more sectors**

†322. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that investment limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been further enhanced in fifteen more sectors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study has been made regarding the ill-effects of enhancement of investment limit of FDI on various sectors of indigenous industries; and

(d) whether various sectors and organisations are showing their resentment on enhancement of investment limit of FDI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, with a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy, so as to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalisation in 15 sectors/areas of the economy.

(c) To ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination, the Government reviews the FDI policy on various sectors, after having intensive stakeholders consultations with concerned Ministries/ Departments, Apex Industries Chambers and other organizations.

(d) This move of the Government has largely been welcomed by various stakeholders.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Incentives to industrial sector to remove unemployment**

323. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to provide incentives to industrial sector in various States of the country including Maharashtra and Haryana to remove/reduce unemployment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Incentives are given to North Eastern States under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIP), 2007 and Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971/Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013. Incentives to the State of J&K are given under Central Capital Invest Subsidy Scheme, 2013, Central Interest Subsidy Scheme and Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy Scheme.

No new proposal is under the consideration of the Government to provide incentives to industrial sector in various States of the country including Maharashtra and Haryana to remove/reduce unemployment.

(b) Does not arise.

**Implementation of DIPP recommendations by States**

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

(a) the details of each of the 334 recommendations made by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) to be implemented by States before December, 2015;

(b) how the implementation of above recommendations helps in ranking States; and

(c) the State-wise details of States which have implemented the above recommendations partially and totally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) A list of 340 recommendations has been sent to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The cut-off date

for implementing the recommendations for next year's ranking is 30.06.2016. The recommendations have been uploaded on DIPP's website at [www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in).

- (b) The ranking of the States shall be based on implementation of these reforms.
- (c) No such assessment has been made till date.

#### **Bilateral trade with neighbouring countries**

325. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has received proposals on bilateral trade from the neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the terms and conditions of Government to spread the Indian business in the neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir, the government has not received any specific proposal on bilateral trade from any neighbouring country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are appropriate institutional mechanisms such as Joint Working Group and Committee of Experts established with neighbouring countries to discuss and strengthen bilateral trade relations with a view to spread the Indian business across the border.

#### **Incentives to companies providing employment**

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

- (a) whether Government is considering to offer special incentives to manufacturing companies that provide employment to ascertain number of people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for generating more employment opportunities in manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government

under section 80JAA of the Income Tax Act provides tax incentives on additional employment in manufacturing. In addition, the Government has taken a number of measures to boost employment and production growth of manufacturing sector. These *inter alia* include launch of Make in India programme, rationalization of tax structure, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, steps to improve ease of doing business and implementation of projects to create state-of-art infrastructure. One of the objectives of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) within Make in India programme is to create 100 million additional jobs by 2022 in manufacturing sector. The focus sectors of the policy include employment-intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing industries. The labour intensive sector 'small and medium enterprises' has also been identified as focus sector. The Government is implementing Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme as part of the Indian Leather Development Plan (ILDLP), which has significantly contributed to capacity development in the labour intensive leather sector. Mega Leather Clusters sub-scheme of ILDP is also being implemented to boost infrastructure facility and support services for production and export.

#### **FDI inflow**

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

(a) how much Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been received by India during the last one year and how it compares with the last two years;

(b) in which sectors FDI has been allowed and in which sectors FDI has been allowed more than 49 per cent;

(c) the sector-wise and State-wise details of FDI received and investment made during last one year;

(d) whether Government has sorted out issues relating to ease of doing business; and

(e) if so, the details of stumbling blocks and corrective measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The amount of FDI inflow received during last year (2014-15) is US\$ 44.29 billion. It has increased by 29% and 22% in comparison to financial year 2012-13 (US\$ 34.29 billion) and 2013-14 (US\$ 36.05 billion) respectively

(b) FDI in various sectors is allowed up to the different limits, varying from 20% to 100%, subject to prescribed conditions. The detailed information is available in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015' as amended time to time, at this Department's website ([www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in)).

(c) Sector-wise details of FDI equity inflow for the last F.Y. 2014-15 and current F.Y. 2015-16 (upto September, 2015) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). FDI data is not maintained state wise, but RBI regional office wise. FDI equity inflows recorded for a particular regional office of RBI, may cover more than one state. Accordingly, region wise details of FDI equity inflow are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Government of India has taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective. The details are given in Statement-III

### ***Statement-I***

*Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from april 2014 to september 2015*

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15 Apr.-Mar.	2015-16 Apr.-Sep.	Total
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Metallurgical Industries	359.34	253.07	612.41
2.	Mining	684.39	516.65	1,201.04
3.	Power	707.04	359.88	1,066.92
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	615.95	305.46	921.42
5.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,079.02	47.10	1,126.12
6.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	1.33	26.08	27.41
7.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	230.70	56.49	287.19
8.	Electrical Equipments	574.83	227.23	802.07
9.	Computer Software and Hardware	2,296.04	3,056.83	5,352.87

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Electronics	96.84	100.92	197.76
11.	Telecommunications	2,894.94	659.15	3,554.09
12.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	254.96	309.21	564.17
13.	Automobile Industry	2,725.64	1,464.28	4,189.92
14.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	74.56	34.16	108.72
15.	Sea Transport	333.22	278.16	611.38
16.	Ports	1.90	0.00	1.90
17.	Railway Related Components	129.73	15.21	144.94
18.	Industrial Machinery	716.79	239.34	956.13
19.	Machine Tools	24.06	17.98	42.04
20.	Agricultural Machinery	72.35	5.41	77.76
21.	Earth-Moving Machinery	30.11	69.15	99.26
22.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	186.69	133.45	320.15
23.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	33.39	6.65	40.04
24.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	145.93	105.74	251.67
25.	Industrial Instruments	0.85	7.03	7.88
26.	Scientific Instruments	32.34	1.74	34.09
27.	Fertilizers	225.32	0.10	225.42
28.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	762.76	392.67	1,155.43
29.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.75	0.00	0.75
30.	Dye-Stuffs	54.89	3.32	58.21
31.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,497.74	225.91	1,723.64
32.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	197.42	148.72	346.14



1	2	3	4	5
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	116.21	32.36	148.56
34.	Sugar	27.77	98.16	125.93
35.	Fermentation Industries	225.38	176.46	401.85
36.	Food Processing Industries	515.86	238.68	754.54
37.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	148.34	20.36	168.70
38.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	177.22	179.66	356.88
39.	Rubber Goods	284.51	163.61	448.12
40.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	34.21	8.22	42.43
41.	Glue and Gelatin	21.44	0.01	21.45
42.	Glass	41.82	12.62	54.43
43.	Ceramics	35.29	26.77	62.06
44.	Cement and Gypsum Products	208.99	11.02	220.02
45.	Timber Products	8.97	22.31	31.28
46.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.00	0.08
47.	Consultancy Services	458.13	374.28	832.41
48.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	4,443.26	1,463.74	5,907.00
49.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	567.85	357.09	924.94
50.	Education	78.86	117.40	196.25
51.	Hotel and Tourism	777.01	563.96	1,340.98
52.	Trading	2,727.96	2,307.99	5,035.95
53.	Retail Trading	168.72	69.55	238.27
54.	Agriculture Services	59.95	28.54	88.50
55.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	280.18	37.36	317.55

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	1.43	1.11	2.53
57.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	72.58	54.23	126.81
58.	Coir	1.36	0.00	1.36
59.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	870.25	977.43	1,847.68
60.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	769.14	81.00	850.13
61.	Miscellaneous Industries	765.88	140.41	906.29
GRAND TOTAL		30,930.50	16,631.43	47,561.93

***Statement-II****Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April 2014 to September, 2015*

(FDI in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2014-15 Apr.-Mar.	2015-16 Apr.-Sep.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,368.72	546.28	1,915.00
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	4.66	6.42	11.08
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	11.13	42.68	53.81
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,531.15	1,082.01	2,613.16
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	4.06	0.00	4.06
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	3,443.89	2,199.30	5,643.19
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	229.99	25.81	255.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	100.13	52.43	152.56
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	6,361.09	3,347.80	9,708.89
10.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	9.17	4.07	13.24
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	540.93	18.26	559.19
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	3,817.69	1,070.63	4,888.32
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	110.36	60.88	171.24
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238.60	715.55	954.15
15.	Chandigarh`	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	38.57	23.16	61.73
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	6,874.95	6,042.97	12,917.92
17.	Panaji	Goa	34.50	17.33	51.83
18.	Region not Indicated	Region not Indicated	6,210.91	1,375.85	7,586.76
GRAND TOTAL			30,930.50	16,631.43	47,561.93

### ***Statement—III***

#### *Initiatives on Improving 'Ease of Doing Business' in India*

1. India was ranked 142nd in Doing Business Report, 2015. The World Bank has released Doing Business Report, 2016 on 27th October, 2015. India is ranked at 130 (against a recalculated rank of 134th for 2015). India's rank has improved in 'starting a business', 'dealing with construction permit' and 'getting electricity' indicators.
2. A report titled "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms" was released on 14th September 2015. The report captures the findings of an assessment of reform implementation by States, led by DIPP, Ministry

of Commerce and Industry, Government of India with support from World Bank group and KPMG. This assessment has been conducted to take stock of reforms implemented by States in the period January 1 to June 30 2015 based on a 98-point action plan for business reforms agreed between DIPP and State/UTs and rank them according to the ease of doing business.

The assessment reveals that States are at different levels of implementation on the 98-point action plan. The implementation status of each State has been converted to a percentage, and, on the basis of this the State rankings have been calculated.

Rank	State	Score
1.	Gujarat	71.14%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.12%
3.	Jharkhand	63.09%
4.	Chhattisgarh	62.45%
5.	Madhya Pradesh	62.00%
6.	Rajasthan	61.04%
7.	Odisha	52.12%
8.	Maharashtra	49.43%
9.	Karnataka	48.50%
10.	Uttar Pradesh	47.37%
11.	West Bengal	46.90%
12.	Tamil Nadu	44.58%
13.	Telangana	42.45%
14.	Haryana	40.66%
15.	Delhi	37.35%
16.	Punjab	36.73%
17.	Himachal Pradesh	23.95%
18.	Kerala	22.87%
19.	Goa	21.74%
20.	Puducherry	17.72%
21.	Bihar	16.41%

Rank	State	Score
22.	Assam	14.84%
23.	Uttarakhand	13.36%
24.	Chandigarh	10.04%
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.73%
26.	Tripura	9.29%
27.	Sikkim	7.23%
28.	Mizoram	6.37%
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.93%
30.	Meghalaya	4.38%
31.	Nagaland	3.41%
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.23%

Source: Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms, September, 2015 published by DIPP.

3. Process of applying for Industrial License (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has been made online and this service is now available to entrepreneurs on 24x7 basis at the eBiz website. This had led to ease of filing applications and online payment of service charges.
4. 20 services are integrated with the eBiz portal which will function as a single window portal for obtaining clearances from various Governments and Government agencies. These services are given in Statement-III-A (See below).
5. Notification has been issued on 12-03-2015 by DGFT to limit number of documents required for export and import to three.
6. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced an integrated process of incorporation of a company, wherein applicants can apply for Director's Identification Number (DIN) and company name availability simultaneous to incorporation application [Form INC-29].
7. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has been passed to remove requirements of minimum paid-up capital and common seal for companies. It also simplifies a number of other regulatory requirements.
8. A comparative study of practices followed by the States for grant of clearance and ensuring compliances was conducted through M/s Accenture Services (P) Ltd. and six best practices were identified. These were circulated among all

the States for peer evaluation and adoption. The study has also identified important bottlenecks faced by industries and important steps required to improve the business environment in States.

9. Application forms for Industrial Licence (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) have been simplified.
10. *Vide* Press Note 3 (2014), Defence products' list for industrial licensing has been issued, wherein large number of parts/components, castings/forgings etc. have been excluded from the purview of industrial licensing. Similarly dual use items, having military as well as civilian application (unless classified as defence item) will also not require Industrial License from defence angle. For these items only an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed.
11. *Vide* Press Note 5 (2014), initial validity period of Industrial License has been increased to three years from two years. This will give enough time to licensees to procure land and obtain the necessary clearances/approvals from authorities.
12. MHA has stipulated that it will grant security clearance on Industrial Licence Applications within 12 weeks. In matters other than Explosives and FIPB cases, security clearances are valid for three years unless there is a change in composition of management or shareholding.
13. Partial commencement of production is being treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the license. This has obviated the hardship of licensees to get their Industrial License extended even though they have started production.
14. To facilitate investors and to reply to their queries, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) by applicants for grant of Industrial License have been developed and uploaded on DIPP website.
15. *Vide* Press Note 4 (2014), the NIC Code NIC 2008 has been adopted, which is the advanced version of industrial classification. This code will allow Indian businesses to be part of globally recognized and accepted classification that facilitate smooth approvals/registration.
16. *Vide* Press Note 6 (2014), the 'Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry' has been issued. This has obviated the requirement of affidavit from applicants. Earlier, an affidavit signed before Judicial Magistrate was required from the applicant to confirm that they will comply with the safety and security guidelines/procedures laid down by the Ministry of Defence

and Ministry of Home Affairs in Government of India. The applicants were facing difficulties in obtaining such affidavit and this was severely delaying the issue of License even after approval of Licensing Committee.

17. A checklist with specific time-lines has been developed for processing all applications filed by foreign investors in cases relating to Retail/NRI/EoU foreign investments. This has been placed on the DIPP website.
18. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of the business.
19. SEZ Units allowed removing goods for repair, replacement, testing, calibration, quality testing and research and development on self-attestation.
20. Process of applying for Environment and Forests clearances has been made online through Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change's portals <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/> and <http://forestsclearance.nic.in/>.
21. Requirement for Environment Assessment Report is required for industrial shed, school, college, hostel for education institution above 20,000 square meters of build-up area up to 150,000 square meters of build-up area.
22. The issue of time taken in registration with Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) was taken up with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Director General, ESIC and Central Provident Fund Commissioner. Both the processes have been automated and ESIC registration number is being provided on a real-time basis.
23. An order facilitating revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs through banker's committee has been issued by Ministry of MSME.
24. A unified portal for registration of Units for LIN, reporting of inspection, submission of returns and grievance redressal has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
25. DIPP has requested all Secretaries of Government of India and Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment. In order to improve the regulatory business environment they have been requested to take the following measures on priority: (a) All returns should be filed on-line through a unified form; (b) A check-list of required compliances should be placed on Department's web portal; (c) All registers required to be maintained by the business should be replaced with a single electronic register; (d) No inspection should be undertaken without the approval of the Head of the Department; and (e) For

all non-risk, non-hazardous businesses a system of self-certification should be introduced.

26. Registration process of VAT and Professional tax has been merged into a single process with single ID on 1st January, 2015 by the Government of Maharashtra.
27. Registration for VAT in Delhi has been made online. TIN allotment is done real-time and business can start immediately on receipt of TIN number.
28. The time required for giving a new electric connection in Mumbai has been reduced to 21 days from 67 days. The number of procedures involved has been cut down to 3 from existing 7.
29. Simplified procedure for new electric connection in Delhi with reduced procedures and time.
30. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has launched online application process for grant of construction permits for residential and industrial buildings on 16th March, 2015 and commercial buildings in May, 2015.

### ***Statement-III A***

#### *List of 20 Central Government Services (Integrated)*

Sl.No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
1.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Name Availability
2.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Director Identification Number
3.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Certificate of Incorporation
4.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Commencement of Business
5.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN)
6.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN)
7.	Reserve Bank of India	Advanced Foreign Remittance (AFR)
8.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Collaboration-General Permission Route (FC-GPR)
9.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	Employer Registration
10.	Employee's State Insurance Corporation	Employer Registration



Sl.No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
11.	Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization	Issue of Explosive License
12.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Importer Exporter Code License
13.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial License
14.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum
15.	Department of Heavy Industry (DHI)	Issue of custom duty concession certificate to entrepreneurs under project import scheme
16.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)	Changes or correction in PAN data
17.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Currency- Transfer of Shares
18.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Contract Labour Act, 1970
19.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Building and other construction workers Act, 1996
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979

### **Steps to address fall in export of goods**

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

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to address the fall in India's export of goods, which has fallen for a tenth straight month in October; and

(b) whether Government has noticed any significant adverse impact of the fall in export on employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The steps taken by Government to address the fall in exports are:

- (i) New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) launched on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving

the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The policy has introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.

- (ii) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic fund transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (iii) The Government has also expanded the coverage of Merchandise Exports from India scheme on 29th October, 2015 by adding 110 new items to the original 4914 lines included in the scheme. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced. Consequently the envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme was increased from ₹ 18,000/- crore earlier to ₹ 21,000/- crore per annum.
- (iv) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375/- crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2,100/- crore, and strengthen the capacity to augment Project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1,300 crore, enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- (v) Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for implementing the Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 for 5 years, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3% per annum. This scheme will facilitate access to export credit at competitive rate of interest, given the lower interest rate level prevailing for exporters in other countries.
- (vi) The State Governments have been requested to develop their export strategy, appoint export commissioners, address infrastructure constraints restricting movement of goods, facilitate refund of VAT/Octroi/State level cess, and address other issues relating to various clearances etc. and build capacity of new exporters, in order to promote exports.

(b) According to Ministry of Labour and Employment Quarterly Survey, in comparison to Dec., 2013 the employment in 2014 has increased by 196000 in exporting units.

**Sending maiden tea delegation to Georgia**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to send a maiden tea delegation to Georgia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is aiming to capture a market share in countries where per capita consumption of tea is quite high such as Turkey; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In the current financial year, there is no proposal to send a delegation of tea industry representatives to Georgia.

(b) and (c) The Government of India, through the Tea Board, takes several measures to promote export of tea to various destinations including Turkey. Such measures include *inter alia*, lending promotional support to Indian tea exporters in foreign markets, exchange of tea delegations between India and tea importing countries, buyer seller meets, media publicity, participation in International and specialized fairs and exhibitions etc.

Government extends incentives for export of Indian teas in packaged or value added form at the rate of 5% of Free on Board (FOB) value. Tea in bulk form including tea waste and other black tea is eligible for reward at the rate of 3% of FOB value.

Tea Board also provides financial assistance to exporters of tea to subsidize partially the cost of transport from Inland Container Depot (ICD), Amingaon in Assam as well as air travel and exhibition cost for participation in exhibitions and buyer seller meets.

**Representation of small tea growers by an international agency**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the small tea growers have made a proposal to have an international agency to help represent them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that efforts are on to find ways to directly market small tea growers' produce and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received from the small tea growers. However such proposal was discussed in the Inter sessional meeting of the FAO-IGG (Food and Agricultural organisation Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea held at Milan, Italy on the 15th and 16th October, 2015. The Working Group on small holders decided on formation of an organised International set up *viz.* Confederation of International Tea Small holders (CITS) to strengthen the small grower sector.

(c) Most of the small tea growers sell their green leaves directly to the bought leaf factories. The small growers are encouraged to become members of collective units such as Self Help Groups/Producer societies and set up their own tea factories either individually or collectively. As per the Tea (Marketing) Control Order amended in 2015, every registered tea manufacturer is required to sell not less than fifty percent of the total tea manufactured in a calendar year through public tea auctions through authorised auction centers in India. Further, the small tea growers can market their tea directly for export provided they have valid exporter license issued by Tea Board under the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005.

#### **Promotion of organic tea in NER**

†331. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is contemplating to give priority to development and promotion of organic plantation of tea in North-East Region particularly in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made in this regard till now; and

(c) the steps taken for encouraging organic plantation of tea in North-East Region during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government of India implements, through the Tea Board of India, several programs for development and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

promotion of organic plantation of tea, throughout the country including the North-East Region (NER). Such programs and incentives, *inter-alia*, include the following:-

- (i) Capital subsidy is provided on the investment made for new planting/replanting or conversion from conventional to organic cultivation. The subsidy for organic cultivation is 25% more than the subsidy applicable for conventional extension/replanting/replacement planting.
- (ii) Subsidy for organic tea Certification is provided at the rate of 50% of the certification fee subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 lakh per certificate including renewals per annum.
- (iii) In case of Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Cooperative of SHGs setting up organic tea factory, 75% of the cost of organic certifications is paid subject to ceiling of ₹ 1.5 Lakh per certification including renewal per annum. For organic tea production, the applicant factory gets additional 25% subsidy on differential cost of production (COP), compared with the conventional COP during the year of application.
- (iv) Steps are taken for encouraging, creating awareness and capacity building amongst the small tea growers for organic tea cultivation.
- (v) In Sikkim, several steps have been taken for promoting organic tea such as creation of logo for Sikkim organic and promotion of Sikkim organic tea in both domestic and international market.
- (vi) An Organic Tea Development Project has been implemented with support of Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) in Assam, South India and Darjeeling.

### **Share of manufacturing sector to GDP**

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

(a) what is the share of manufacturing sector to GDP and how does it compare with the figures for the last three years;

(b) whether after launch of 'Make in India' campaign any progress has been made in improving the share of manufacturing sector;

(c) the details of incentives being provided to attract foreign investments in 'Make in India' campaign; and

(d) what measures are taken to make fundamental corrections in infrastructure, energy availability, lowering cost of finance, skilled work force, etc., to make the manufacturing sector healthy and competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) After revision of base year of National Accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, share of different sectors is measured in terms of share in Gross Value Added. The share of Gross Value Added (GVA) from manufacturing in total GVA at current prices during 2014-15 was 17.2%. During previous three years, it was 18.1% in 2011-12, 17.9% in 2012-13 and 17.3% in 2013-14. The share of manufacturing in GVA has moderated over the years between 2011-12 and 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The measures taken to attract foreign investment under 'Make in India' include simplification and liberalization of policy and procedures of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and creation of conducive business environment.

The Make in India programme is launched with 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India. Information on 25 thrust sectors has been put up on Make in India's web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and other National Industrial Corridors.

To create ease of doing business, an Investor Facilitation Cell has been created viz. 'Invest India' to assist, guide, handhold and facilitate investors during the various phases of business life cycle. This Cell provides necessary information on vast range of subjects; such as policies of the Ministries and State Governments, various incentive schemes and opportunities available, to make it easy for the investors to make necessary investment decision. The Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan which has simplified procedures and as on date provides 29 G2B (Government to Business) services - 18 Central and 11 State/Municipal services, online. The investment policy is liberalised including pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, two extensions of two years each permitted in the initial validity of three years of the industrial license to take it up to seven years, removal of stipulation of annual capacity in the industrial license, and deregulating the annual capacity for defence items for Industrial License. For defence projects validity of industrial licenses has been increased to 15 years, which can be further increased to 18 years.

The FDI policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. To provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalisation in a number of

major sectors of the economy. Changes introduced in the policy include increase in sectoral limits, bringing more activities under automatic route and easing of conditionalities for foreign investments.

The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project is under implementation. In addition, the Government has conceptualized Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority (NICDA) for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors.

The Government has taken various initiatives regarding energy availability, lower cost of finance and skilling work force. These, *inter-alia*, include process for institution of Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector. The National Skill Development Mission is launched to consolidate and coordinate skilling efforts, and also expedite decision making across sectors to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. The Government has increased the capacity of generation and transmission of power. The fiscal incentives have been given to new and renewable energy sectors.

### **Fall in export of leather**

333.SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of leather and leather products posted a fall for the sixth consecutive month in the current fiscal;

(b) whether exports of leather and leather products have declined from April to September, 2015 as compared to the corresponding period last year;

(c) whether the Central Government has not done much to revive the leather sector;

(d) whether the Council of Leather Exports has requested to come out with favourable tariff so as to revive this sector; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The month-wise Export of leather and leather products for the current Fiscal is as follows:

2015 (P)	Value in Million USD
April	460.21
May	525.11
June	565.13
July	557.81
August	527.80
Sept.	473.24

*Source* : DGCI&S.

(b) Yes Sir. During April to September, 2015, the export of leather and leather products was US\$ 3109.30 million against US\$ 3437.18 million in the corresponding period of 2014.

(c) to (e) The Government has approved 3% interest equalization scheme for all MSME units in leather sector and for 7 tariff lines at HS 4 digit level for leather goods and footwear for 5 years *w.e.f.* 1.4.2015. Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPP) is being implemented for overall development of leather sector in the country by augmenting raw material base, capacity enhancement, modernization and up-gradation of leather units, establishment of institutional facilities and support to artisans. The Council for Leather Exports had requested for reduction in the rate of Central excise duty on footwear with leather upper from 12% to 6% which has already been accepted by the Government.

### **Tobacco exports**

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

(a) the year-wise, country-wise and variety-wise details of different varieties of tobacco exports from India in the last ten years;

(b) the country-wise foreign exchange earned through tobacco exports during the above period;

(c) what efforts Ministry is making to explore new markets for Indian tobacco, particularly Flue Cured Virginia tobacco;

(d) whether the Ministry requested the Ministry of External Affairs to instruct Embassies abroad to explore opportunities to export tobacco to those countries; and

(e) if so, when that request was made and what is the outcome of the same?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The information is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Government explores new markets on a continuous basis for all Agri-products including tobacco (particularly Flue Cured Virginia (FCV)). In this connection, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry *vide* letter dated 02.07.2015 has taken up with the Ministry of External Affairs requesting them to issue necessary instructions to Indian Embassies abroad to explore opportunities to export tobacco to those countries.

Demand for tobacco is mostly from tobacco consuming nations and Indian Missions/Posts there have been at the forefront of organizing arranging meetings for Indian tobacco delegations with the foreign importers and organizing buyer-seller meets.

### Statement

*Export of tobacco (value in US \$)*

Year	Tobacco Manufactured	Tobacco Unmanufactured	Grand Total
2005-06	399657881	1445224085	1844881966
2006-07	566598377	1815174181	2381772558
2007-08	756991454	2276326917	3033318371
2008-09	945263177	3842904594	4788167771
2009-10	152730704	763333910	916064614
2010-11	183028408	692275819	875304227
2011-12	230611808	602804604	833416412
2012-13	222696125	701443141	924139266
2013-14	222320650	789067312	1011387962
2014-15	278614146	680009498	958623644
2015-16 (Apr.-Sep.)	141247480	302864093	444111573

Source : DGCI&S.

*Country-wise export of tobacco (Value in US\$)*

Sl.No.	Country	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Belgium	241844488	305500520	339242489	848724721	164522318	123508632	134891053	156329961	206928017	153618401
2.	United Arab Emirates	126607181	234435000	331132208	334022789	49788353	57019302	56837917	74257477	82848091	78928761
3.	Egypt ARP	48696127	112634752	61278380	45360578	30215132	25837002	28025043	29975384	40492379	65308527
4.	Saudi Arab	66483087	69052972	83961014	105434878	15506952	19944389	28946612	36734539	45627590	58226382
5.	Philippines	45508856	144639563	218278399	144991732	14547933	24728231	19155644	21727246	39750541	39306351
6.	Russia	254414843	177411769	198182750	250172462	47977060	42353001	36735935	42711117	41945829	37370428
7.	Korea Republic	10476878	32400652	104584118	257379317	40350070	47155548	16598891	37282247	33140472	37301309
8.	Netherland	70164395	67688583	134038701	176739039	50036192	42539474	38318999	30791911	36892120	33822933
9.	Singapore	67232187	96510980	53514763	132638023	13793438	18336255	15566754	20002514	20384014	29114718
10.	USA	83414645	104116103	115864303	224054168	30407763	22929877	27177180	32048456	30642245	25224563
11.	Others	830039279	1037381664	1393241246	2268650064	458919403	450952516	431162384	442278414	432736664	400401271
	TOTAL	1844881966	2381772558	3033318371	4788167771	916064614	875304227	833416412	924139266	1011387962	958623644

Source: DGCI&S.

**Adverse effect of inspection by USFDA on India's agriculture exports**

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

(a) whether at a time when India's agriculture exports to the United States are already on a downslide, the proposed US legislation that would require agri-imports to be mandatorily inspected by the USFDA officials, would raise costs for Indian exporters steeply;

(b) whether India would prevail upon the US to allow certification and inspection by local bodies like Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for consignments of goods from India; and

(c) whether agri-exporters from India are already following globally recognized systems such as GMP and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) that makes USFDA audit/inspection obviate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) US Food Safety Modernization Act has come into force with effect from 4th January, 2011 and is in the process of implementation. Various Rules/Regulations/Guidelines proposed under the Act, the dates for implementation of which vary from 2016-2018, are in public domain and USFDA has also invited suggestion/objections of the various stake holders from all over the world on the above proposed Acts. The Department of Commerce has already advised Export Inspection Council (EIC), Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and Agricultural and Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) etc. to put their concerns in this regard before the USFDA. The Department of Commerce has also raised this issue before the US side on the Trade Policy Forum meeting which was held in Washington D. C in October, 2015 and also plans to cover these as part of the new technical dialogue on food safety proposed in TPF 2015 Joint Statement.

(c) Exporting establishments approved by Export Inspection Council (EIC)/Export Inspection Agencies are following GMP and HACCP.

**New policy for tobacco products for SEZs**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to have a new policy for tobacco products and pan masala for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has held discussions with the Development Commissioners of the zones in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether Government is actively considering to review the SEZ policy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) No Sir, no decision for review of policy for tobacco products and pan masala for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has been taken. However, the Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. In this backdrop discussion were held with Development Commissioners of the Zones in a routine manner. No decision has been taken to review the SEZ policy in this regard.

### **Industrial output**

337. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial output during the months of April to August, 2005 was around 7 per cent;

(b) if so, the overall target fixed for the current year; and

(c) what will be the likely achievements against the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The industrial output during the months of April to August, 2005 was 2.5 per cent.

(b) The Government does not fix any such target of industrial output.

(c) Do not arise.

### **Separate boards for development of turmeric, tamarind, mango and banana/plantain**

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

(a) whether Government has envisaged the need for constituting separate Boards

for development of turmeric, tamarind, mango, and banana/plantain trade in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide all kinds of support for the trade of turmeric, tamarind, mango and banana/plantain; and

(d) the total revenue generated through the trade of turmeric, tamarind, mango and Banana/plantain through both domestic trade and export in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal for establishing separate Boards for development of turmeric, tamarind, mango and banana/plantain trade in the country, as several departments/organizations are already working on various aspects relating to development, research, export and market promotion of these crops. Constitution of separate Boards may result in multiplication of agencies and programmes.

(c) and (d) Government implements various schemes/programmes for promoting trade of these crops and provides financial assistance for development, research, programmes such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM)/Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, creation of water resources, micro irrigation, post harvest management, infrastructure development, value addition, quality improvement and branding and also trade promotion including participation in domestic/international fairs. Information regarding total revenue generated through the trade of turmeric, tamarind, mango and Banana/plantain etc. is not centrally maintained. Export figures of these crops for the last three years are given in Statement.

### ***Statement***

*Figures showing export of turmeric, tamarind, mango and banana/plantain during last three years*

Year	Turmeric	Tamarind	Export (₹ in crores)	
			Mangoes, Fresh/Dried	Banana including Plantain
2012-13	554.88	107.53	264.72	130.64
2013-14	666.76	94.40	285.43	155.97
2014-15	744.35	89.19	302.54	244.57

**100 per cent FDI in medical devices**

339. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to go in for 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in medical devices;
- (b) if so, the details with reasons therefor;
- (c) how far it will help in easy and early procurement of such items;
- (d) which are other items that are on the anvil of 100 per cent FDI; and
- (e) what are the detailed reasons for going in for such an action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) To give impetus to the medical devices sector and for easing the norms the Government *vide* Press Note 2 (2015 series) dated 21.01.2015 allowed 100% FDI under the automatic route for brownfield projects of medical devices industry.

(c) The measure undertaken would help in easing the process of foreign investment in this industry which, in turn, could result in increased manufacturing of medical devices in India.

(d) and (e) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis and significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and Investor-friendly.

**Fall in exports**

340. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian exports have gone down in the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the cumulative exports during the first half of year 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively; and
- (c) the steps proposed to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Data on Indian

Exports during the last complete financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Apr.-Oct.) in comparison to same period of the previous year is given in the table below:

US \$ Billion					
2013-14	2014-15	Growth rate	2014-15 (April- October)	2015-16 (April-October) (Provisional)	Growth rate
314.4	310.3	-1.3	187.3	154.8	-17.4

Source: DGCI&S

(c) The Government has taken following steps to boost exports:

- (i) New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) launched on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The policy has introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme'(MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic fund transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (iii) The Government has also expanded the coverage of Merchandise Exports from India scheme on 29th October, 2015 by adding 110 new items to the original 4914 lines included in the scheme. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced. Consequently the envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme was increased from ₹ 18,000/- crore earlier to ₹ 21,000/- crore per annum.
- (iv) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375/- crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2,100/- crore, and strengthen the capacity to augment Project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1,300 crore, enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.

- (v) Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for implementing the Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 for 5 years, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3% per annum. This scheme will facilitated access export credit at competitive rate of interest, given the lower interest rate level prevailing for exporters in other countries.
- (vi) The State Governments have been requested to develop their export strategy, appoint export commissioners, address infrastructure constraints restricting movement of goods, facilitate refund of VAT/Octroi/State level cess, and address other issues relating to various clearances etc. and build capacity of new exporters, in order to promote exports.

### **Inflow of FDI in railways and insurance sectors**

341. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways and insurance sector have seen any rise in the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) post relaxation of norms in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the impact on the employment generation; and

(d) what are the future plans to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) FDI policy as contained in Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014 on Insurance was revised *vide* Press Notes dated 2.03.2015. FDI received in Insurance sector after the amendment of the policy and corresponding figures of the preceding period is as under:

Sector	Period	Amount (in US\$ million)	Percentage change
Insurance	March, 2015 to September, 2015	341.43	+152%
	March, 2014 to September, 2014	135.30	

Railway Infrastructure was opened to FDI *vide* Press Note dated 27.08.2014 and data on FDI inflows on this sector is not separately maintained.

(c) Data is not maintained centrally for assessing the impact of FDI norms relaxation on the employment generation, for a particular sector. However, FDI directly



supplements the domestic capital and brings technology and skill in the sectors of direct entry. It has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors also thereby stimulating economic growth leading to increased production, exports and employment generation.

(d) Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. Further, FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination.

### **Investments by NRIs/PIOs/OCIs in FDI**

342. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change recorded in the share of investments by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the last one year;

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

(c) what is its impact on the employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of investment made by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), which also includes the investment made by Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs), under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) route for the period July, 2013 to June, 2014 and July, 2014 to June, 2015 are as under:

(₹ crores)

	Auto Route*	Government Route*	Total (NRI)*	Total FDI
July, 2013 to June, 14	728	4	732	1,60,660
July, 2014 to June, 15	757	39	796	2,05,235

Data Source:

\*FC-GPR form filed by companies.

(c) Data is not maintained centrally for impact of investments by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) on the employment generation.

**Rate of industrial growth**

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

- (a) the rate of industrial growth in the country in the current year;
- (b) the details of industrial sectors registering low/negative growth rate alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to increase the growth rate in the aforesaid sectors and the outcome achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The rate of industrial growth, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) increased by 4.0 per cent during April-September, 2015-16 as compared to the growth of 2.9 per cent during the same period of previous year *i.e.* 2014-15. All the three industrial sectors viz. mining, manufacturing and electricity have registered positive growth during April-September in the current year.

The Government has taken a number of measures including administrative and regulatory, to accelerate the growth of industrial sector. For creation of conducive business environment, the Government is constantly simplifying and rationalizing the processes and the procedures for boosting investor sentiment, simplifying the policy and procedures for encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and correcting the inverted duty structure.

Some of the recent initiatives also include pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, two extensions of two years each permitted in the initial validity of three years of the industrial license to take it up to seven years, removal of stipulation of annual capacity in the industrial license, and deregulating the annual capacity for defence items for Industrial License. For defence projects validity of industrial licenses has been increased to 15 years, which can be further increased to 18 years.

With a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy, so as to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalisation in a number of major sectors of the economy. Changes introduced in the policy include increase in sectoral limits, bringing more activities under automatic route and easing of conditionalities for foreign investments.

The Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National

e-Governance Plan which has simplified procedures and as on date provides 29 G2B (Government to Business) services - 18 Central and 11 State/Municipal services, online. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project is under implementation. In addition, the Government has conceptualized Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority (NICDA) for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors.

The Government has also launched “Make in India” programme with 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created *viz* ‘Invest India’ to assist, guide, handhold and facilitate investors during the various phases of business life cycle. This Cell provides necessary information on vast range of subjects; such as policies of the Ministries and State Governments, various incentive schemes and opportunities available, to make it easy for the investors to make necessary investment decision. Information on 25 thrust sectors has been put up on ‘Make in India’s web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and other National Industrial Corridors.

### **Distress due to fall in prices of plantation crops**

344. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN :Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that lakhs of people cultivating commercial crops such as rubber, coconut, sugarcane cotton, etc., are in great distress due to steep fall in price of their crops;

(b) whether Government is aware that most farmers' suicides are by such farmers;

(c) whether Government is aware that their distress is mainly due to Government allowing corporates to import such products at lesser prices from international markets; and

(d) since no corporate is prepared to sell their products at lesser prices and pass on part of their profit to consumers, whether Government would insist that they purchase raw materials only from internal market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government is aware of the recent decline in the prices of commodities and their impact on farmers. Natural Rubber (NR) prices have fallen mainly due to fall in rubber prices in the international markets and the lower demand for the type of NR produced domestically. The price

of Coconut has fallen relatively from a high achieved during August, 2014 on account of fall in demand and price of coconut oil. There is no distress sale reported in raw cotton (Kapas) as kapas prices are ruling above the Minimum Support Price (MSP). As regards sugarcane prices, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for sugarcane has been increased in 2014-15 over 2013-14.

(b) As per report of National Crime Reports Bureau-2014, suicides by farmers due to 'Failure of Crop' is around 16.8%.

(c) and (d) Import of agriculture commodities takes place as per the provisions of approved Foreign Trade Policy of the Government. Quantitative Restrictions on import and export have been dismantled as part of open trade policy followed by India as a member of WTO. However, restrictions on imports are imposed for protecting human, animal and plant life or health; protection of environment; national security and public moral and intellectual property. The Government takes resort to trade defence measures like anti-dumping duty and counter-vailing duty in order to counter unfair trade practices on the basis of petitions from members of trade/industry.

### **Reconstitution of Tea Board**

345. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to reconstitute the Tea Board of India after a considerable gap of 19 months, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed new Board will constitute members drawn from Parliamentarians, tea producers, traders, brokers, consumers and representatives of Government from the principal tea producing States and trade unions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The tenure of the last Tea Board expired on 31.03.2014. The Government has reconstituted the Tea Board *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O 2989(E) dated 02.11.2015 for a period of three years upto 01.11.2018. Notification is given in Statement (*See* below).

The Tea Board members are nominated as per the composition of the Board defined in the under Tea Act, 1953 and the rules made there under. The members are drawn from Parliamentarians, tea producers, traders, consumers and representatives of Government from the principal tea producing States and trade unions.

**Statement****MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY****(Department of Commerce)****NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2015

**S.O. 2989(E).**— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), read with rules 4 and 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons as Chairman and members of the Tea Board, for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the erstwhile Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Tea Control), number S.R.O. 944, dated the 17th day of March, 1954, namely:-

In the said notification, for serial numbers 1 to 31 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

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1.	Chairman, Tea Board, Kolkata	Chairman	appointed under sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
2.	Additional Chief secretary, Industries and Commerce Department, Government of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati, Assam.	Member	representing the Government of the principal tea growing States appointed under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
3.	Principal Secretary, Industries Department, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.	Member	representing the Government of the principal tea growing States appointed under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
4.	Secretary, Department of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura, Agartala, Tripura.	Member	representing the Government of the principal tea growing States appointed under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
5.	Secretary, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	Member	Representing the Government of the principal tea growing States appointed under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

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6.	Additional Chief Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata, West Bengal	Member	representing the Government of the principal tea growing States appointed under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
7.	Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture), Department of Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.	Member	representing the Government of the principal tea growing States appointed under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
8.	Shri Ramen Deka, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.	Member	representing Parliament under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
9.	Shri P. Nagarajan, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.	Member	representing Parliament under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
10.	Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha.	Member	Representing Parliament under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
11.	Shri Kishori Lal Agarwal, IA, 137, Sector 3, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700096, West Bengal.	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
12.	Ms. Bina Srivastava, W/o Shri Mahinder Nath, Village-Dugni, P.O. Mahahoo, The.-Palampur, District-Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
13.	Shri Bidyananda Barkakoty, Subansiri Apartments, Block-B, Flat-3C, Government Press Road, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati-781021, Assam.	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
14.	Shri D. Hegde, Director, The United Nilgiri Tea Estates Company Ltd. Chamraj Estate P.O. The Nilgiris-643204, Tamil Nadu.	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

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15.	Vacant	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
16.	Vacant	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
17.	Vacant	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
18.	Vacant	Member	representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
19.	Shri Dineswar Tasha, Garamur Dulia Gaon, P.O. Jorhat Engineering College District-Jorhat-785007, Assam.	Member	representing persons employed in Tea Estates and Gardens clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
20.	Shri P. Mohanan, Tachupurambil, Londry P.O., Londry Estate, Idukki-685505, Kerala.	Member	representing persons employed in Tea Estates and Gardens and growers of tea under clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
21.	Vacant	Member	representing persons employed in Tea Estates and Gardens and growers of tea under clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
22.	Vacant	Member	representing persons employed in Tea Estates and Gardens and growers of tea under clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
23.	Vacant	Member	representing persons employed in Tea Estates and Gardens and growers of tea under clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
24.	Vacant	Member	representing dealers including both exporters and internal traders of tea under clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

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25.	Vacant	Member	representing dealers including both exporters and internal traders of tea under clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
26.	Shri Prabhat Kamal Bezboruah, Flat 41, 17 Lower Range, Kolkata-700017, West Bengal.	Member	representing manufacturer of tea under clause (f) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
27.	Vacant	Member	representing manufacturer of tea under clause (f) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
28.	Shri Dilip Moran, Shankerdev Nagor, P.O. Doom Dooma, Distt.-Tinsukia, Assam.	Member	representing consumers of tea under clause (g) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
29.	Shri Sunil Kirwai, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh Karyalaya, H.No. 136/B, Water Works Colony, Near Fire Service Station, Pandu, P.O. Rest Camp., Distt. Kamrup-781012 Assam.	Member	representing consumers of tea under clause (g) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
30.	Shri M.P. Bhargavan Nair, Sathgamaya, CMC-23, Cherthala P.O., Alappuzha Distt. Pin-688524 Kerala.	Member	representing other interests under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.
31.	Mrs. Diki Tashi Wangchuk Tashi Utpal, Below Tatong Government School, Tatong, P.O. Dara Gaun, Gangtok-737102 Sikkim.	Member	representing other interests under clause (h) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

[F.No. T-49019/1/2013-Plant (A)]

RAJANI RANJAN RASHMI, Addl. Secy.

*Note:* The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1954 *vide* S.R.O. No. 944, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1954, and was last amended *vide* notification number S.O. 1493(E) dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011.



**Easing of FDI rules for 15 sectors**

346. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether Government has eased the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) rules for 15 sectors including retail, defence, civil aviation and media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study regarding repercussions of easing the FDI rules in these sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government has liberalised/ simplified FDI policy on 15 sectors/ areas of the economy. Amendments to the relevant provisions of the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015 are detailed in Press Note 12(2015) dated 24.11.2015 given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) To ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination, the Government reviews the FDI policy on various sectors, after having intensive stakeholders consultations with concerned Ministries/ Departments, Apex Industries Chambers and other organizations.

***Statement***

Government of India

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

(FC-I Section)

Press Note No. 12 (2015 Series)

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

The Government of India has reviewed the extant FDI policy on various sectors and made following amendments in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2015 (FDI Policy), effective from May 12, 2015, and as amended from time to time.

2. After para 2.1.25 of the FDI Policy, following definition of the term 'Manufacture' is added:

2.1.25 *bis*: "Manufacture", with its grammatical variations, means a change in a non-living physical object or article or thing- (a) resulting in transformation of the object or article or thing into a new and distinct object or article or thing having a different name, character and use; or (b) bringing into existence of a new and distinct object or article or thing with a different chemical composition or integral structure.

Para 6.2.5 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Subject to the provisions of the FDI policy, foreign investment in 'manufacturing' sector is under automatic route. Further, a manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce without Government approval.

3. Para 3.2.5 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

FDI in LLPs is permitted, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) FDI is permitted under the automatic route in LLPs operating in sectors/activities where 100% FDI is allowed, through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions.
- (b) An Indian company or an LLP, having foreign investment, will be permitted to make downstream investment in another company or LLP in sectors in which 100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions.
- (c) FDI in LLP is subject to the compliance of the conditions of LLP Act, 2008.

4. Para 2.1.7 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

'Control' shall include the right to appoint a majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements.

For the purposes of Limited Liability Partnership, 'control' will mean right to appoint majority of the designated partners, where such designated partners, with specific exclusion to others, have control over all the policies of the LLP.

5. Para 2.1.28 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

A company is considered as 'Owned' by resident Indian citizens if more than 50% of the capital in it is beneficially owned by resident Indian citizens and/or Indian companies, which are ultimately owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.

A Limited Liability Partnership will be considered as owned by resident Indian citizens if more than 50% of the investment in such an LLP is contributed by resident Indian citizens and/or entities which are ultimately 'owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens' and such resident Indian citizens and entities have majority of the profit share.

6. Para 3.10.4.2 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Downstream investments by Indian companies/LLPs will be subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Such a company/LLP is to notify SIA, DIPP and FIPB of its downstream investment in the form available at <http://www.fipbindia.com> within 30 days of such investment, even if capital instruments have not been allotted along with the modality of investment in new/existing ventures (with/without expansion programme);
- (ii) Downstream investment by way of induction of foreign equity in an existing Indian Company to be duly supported by a resolution of the Board of Directors as also a shareholders agreement, if any;
- (iii) Issue/transfer/pricing/valuation of shares shall be in accordance with applicable SEBI/RBI guidelines;
- (iv) For the purpose of downstream investment, the Indian companies/LLPs making the downstream investments would have to bring in requisite funds from abroad and not leverage funds from the domestic market. This would, however, not preclude downstream companies/LLPs, with operations, from raising debt in the domestic market. Downstream investments through internal accruals are permissible, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3.10.3 and 3.10.4.1. For the purposes of FDI policy, internal accruals will mean as profits transferred to reserve account after payment of taxes.

7. Para 3.10.3.3 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

For undertaking activities which are under automatic route and without FDI linked performance conditions, Indian company which does not have any operations and also does not have any downstream investments, will be permitted to have infusion of foreign investment under automatic route. However approval of the Government will be required for such companies for infusion of foreign investment for undertaking activities which are under Government route, regardless of the amount or extent of foreign investment. Further, as and when such a company commences business(s) or makes downstream investment, it will have to comply with the relevant sectoral conditions on entry route, conditionalities and caps.

8. Para 3.5.6 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

In cases of investment by way of swap of shares, irrespective of the amount, valuation of the shares will have to be made by a Merchant Banker registered with SEBI or an Investment Banker outside India registered with the appropriate regulatory authority in the host country. Approval of the Government will also be a prerequisite for investment by swap of shares for sector under Government approval route. No approval of the Government is required for investment in automatic route sectors by way of swap of shares.

9. Insertion of a new para after para 3.1.3 of the FDI Policy:

A company, trust and partnership firm incorporated outside India and owned and controlled by non-resident Indians can invest in India with the special dispensation as available to Non-Resident Indians under the FDI policy.

10. Para 3.6.2 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Guidelines for establishment of Indian companies/transfer of ownership or control of Indian companies, from resident Indian citizens to non-resident entities, in sectors under Government approval route.

Foreign investment in sectors/activities under Government approval route will be subject to Government approval where:

- (i) An Indian company is being established with foreign investment and is not owned by a resident entity or
- (ii) An Indian company is being established with foreign investment and is not controlled by a resident entity or
- (iii) The control of an existing Indian company, currently owned or controlled by resident Indian citizens and Indian companies, which are owned or controlled by resident Indian citizens, will be/is being transferred/passed on to a non-resident entity as a consequence of transfer of shares and/or fresh issue of shares to non-resident entities through amalgamation, merger/demerger, acquisition etc. or
- (iv) The ownership of an existing Indian company, currently owned or controlled by resident Indian citizens and Indian companies, which are owned or controlled by resident Indian citizens, will be/is being transferred/passed on to a non-resident entity as a consequence of transfer of shares and/or fresh issue of shares to non-resident entities through amalgamation, merger/demerger, acquisition etc.

- (v) It is clarified that Foreign investment shall include all types of foreign investments *i.e.* FDI, investment by FIIs, FPIs, QFIs, NRIs, ADRs, GDRs, Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB) and fully, mandatorily and compulsorily convertible preference shares/debentures, regardless of whether the said investments have been made under Schedule 1, 2, 2A, 3, 6 and 8 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations.
- (vi) Investment by NRIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations will be deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.
- (vii) A company, trust and partnership firm incorporated outside India and owned and controlled by non-resident Indians will be eligible for investments under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations and such investment will also be deemed domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.
11. Para 5.2 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:
- 5.2.1 The Minister of Finance who is in-charge of FIPB would consider the recommendations of FIPB on proposals with total foreign equity inflow of and below ₹ 5000 crore.
- 5.2.2 The recommendations of FIPB on proposals with total foreign equity inflow of more than ₹ 5000 crore would be placed for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
- 5.2.3 The CCEA would also consider the proposals which may be referred to it by the FIPB/the Minister of Finance (in-charge of FIPB).

12. Para 6.2.1.1 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

The term “under controlled conditions” covers the following:

- (i) ‘Cultivation under controlled conditions’ for the categories of floriculture, horticulture, cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms is the practice of cultivation wherein rainfall, temperature, solar radiation, air humidity and culture medium are controlled artificially. Control in these parameters may be effected through protected cultivation under green houses, net houses, poly houses or any other improved infrastructure facilities where micro-climatic conditions are regulated anthropogenically.
- (ii) In case of Animal Husbandry, scope of the term ‘under controlled conditions’ covers:—

- (a) Rearing of animals under intensive farming systems with stall-feeding. Intensive farming system will require climate systems (ventilation, temperature/humidity management), health care and nutrition, herd registering/pedigree recording, use of machinery, waste management systems as prescribed by the National Livestock Policy, 2013 and in conformity with the existing 'Standard Operating Practices and Minimum Standard Protocol.'
- (b) Poultry breeding farms and hatcheries where micro-climate is controlled through advanced technologies like incubators, ventilation systems etc.
- (iii) In the case of pisciculture and aquaculture, scope of the term 'under controlled conditions' covers :—
  - (a) Aquariums
  - (b) Hatcheries where eggs are artificially fertilized and fry are hatched and incubated in an enclosed environment with artificial climate control.
- (iv) In the case of apiculture, scope of the term 'under controlled conditions' covers:—
  - (a) Production of honey by bee-keeping, except in forest/wild, in designated spaces with control of temperatures and climatic factors like humidity and artificial feeding during lean seasons.

13. Para 6.2.2 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
(i) Tea sector including tea plantations	100%	Automatic
(ii) Coffee plantations		
(iii) Rubber plantations		
(iv) Cardamom plantations		
(v) Palm oil tree plantations		
(vi) Olive oil tree plantations		

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

#### **6.2.2.2 Other Condition**

Prior approval of the State Government concerned is required in case of any future land use change.

14. Para 6.2.3.3.2 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

- (i) FDI for separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores will be subject to the following conditions *viz.*:
  - (a) value addition facilities are set up within India along with transfer of technology;
  - (b) disposal of tailings during the mineral separation shall be carried out in accordance with regulations framed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board such as Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004 and the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987.
- (ii) FDI will not be allowed in mining of “prescribed substances” listed in the Notification No. S.O. 61(E), dated 18.1.2006, issued by the Department of Atomic Energy.

**Clarification:**

- (1) For titanium bearing ores such as Ilmenite, Leucoxene and Rutile, manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment and titanium sponge constitutes value addition. Ilmenite can be processed to produce 'Synthetic Rutile or Titanium Slag as an intermediate value added product.
- (2) The objective is to ensure that the raw material available in the country is utilized for setting up downstream industries and the technology available internationally is also made available for setting up such industries within the country. Thus, if with the technology transfer, the objective of the FDI Policy can be achieved, the conditions prescribed at (i) (A) above shall be deemed to be fulfilled.

15. Para 6.2.6 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
<b>6.2.6.1</b>	49%	Automatic up to 49%
Defence Industry subject to Industrial license under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951		Above 49% under Government route on case to case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country.

**6.2.6.2 Other Conditions**

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

16. Para 6.2.7.1 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
<b>6.2.7.1.1</b>	100%	Automatic up to 49%
(1) Teleports		Government route
(setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports);		beyond 49%
(2) Direct to Home (DTH);		
(3) Cable Networks (Multi System Operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability);		
(4) Mobile TV;		
(5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS)		
<b>6.2.7.1.2</b>	100%	Automatic up to 49%
Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs)		Government route beyond 49%



Para 6.2.7.2 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
<b>6.2.7.2.1</b>		
Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio), subject to such terms and conditions, as specified from time to time, by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for grant of permission for setting up of FM Radio stations	49%	Government
<b>6.2.7.2.2</b>		
Up-linking of 'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	49%	Government
<b>6.2.7.2.3</b>		
Up-linking of 'Non-News and Current Affairs' TV Channels,		
Down-linking of TV Channels	100%	Automatic

Consequent to increase in sectoral cap in certain activities of the sector, para 4.1.3 (v)(d) of FDI Policy will read as under:

In the I and B sector where the sectoral cap is up to 49%, the company would need to be 'owned and controlled' by resident Indian citizens and Indian companies, which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.

(A) For this purpose, the equity held by the largest Indian shareholder would have to be at least 51% of the total equity, excluding the equity held by Public Sector Banks and Public Financial Institutions, as defined in Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 or Section 2 (72) of the Companies Act, 2013, as the case may be. The term 'largest Indian shareholder', used in this clause, will include any or a combination of the following:

- (I) In the case of an individual shareholder,
  - (aa) The individual shareholder,
  - (bb) A relative of the shareholder within the meaning of Section 2 (77) of Companies Act, 2013.
  - (cc) A company/group of companies in which the individual shareholder/HUF to which he belongs has management and controlling interest.

(II) In the case of an Indian company,

(aa) The Indian company

(bb) A group of Indian companies under the same management and ownership control.

(B) For the purpose of this Clause, “Indian company” shall be a company which must have a resident Indian or a relative as defined under Section 2 (77) of Companies Act, 2013/ HUF, either singly or in combination holding at least 51% of the shares.

(C) Provided that, in case of a combination of all or any of the entities mentioned in Sub-Clauses (I) and (II) of clause 4.1.3 (v)(d)(A) above, each of the parties shall have entered into a legally binding agreement to act as a single unit in managing the matters of the applicant company.

17. Para 6.2.9.3 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

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

There is no change in other conditions mentioned at 6.2.9.3.1 of the FDI Policy and Note thereto.

18. Para 6.2.9.4 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
(1) Ground Handling Services subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance	100%	Automatic
(2) Maintenance and Repair organizations; flying training institutes; and technical training institutions.	100%	Automatic

19. Para 6.2.13 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
<b>6.2.13.1</b> Satellites-establishment and operation, subject to the sectoral guidelines of Department of Space/ISRO	100%	Government

20. Para 6.2.18.5 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
<b>6.2.18.5.1</b> Credit Information Companies	100%	Automatic

#### **6.2.18.5.2 Other Conditions**

- (1) Foreign investment in Credit Information Companies is subject to the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005.
- (2) Foreign investment is permitted subject to regulatory clearance from RBI.
- (3) Such FII/FPI investment would be permitted subject to the conditions that:
  - (a) A single entity should directly or indirectly hold below 10% equity.
  - (b) Any acquisition in excess of 1% will have to be reported to RBI as a mandatory requirement; and
  - (c) FIIs/FPIs investing in CICs shall not *Seek* a representation on the Board of Directors based upon their shareholding.

21. Para 6.2.11 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
<b>6.2.11.1</b> Construction-development projects (which would include development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises, roads or bridges, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure, townships)	100%	Automatic

#### **6.2.11.2**

Each phase of the construction development project would be considered as a separate project for the purposes of FDI policy. Investment will be subject to the

following conditions:

- (A) (i) The investor will be permitted to exit on completion of the project or after development of trunk infrastructure *i.e.* roads, water supply, street lighting, drainage and sewerage.
- (ii) Notwithstanding anything contained at (A) (i) above, a foreign investor will be permitted to exit and repatriate foreign investment before the completion of project under automatic route, provided that a lock-in-period of three years, calculated with reference to each tranche of foreign investment has been completed. Further, transfer of stake from one non-resident to another non-resident, without repatriation of investment will neither be subject to any lock-in period nor to any Government approval.
- (B) The project shall conform to the norms and standards, including land use requirements and provision of community amenities and common facilities, as laid down in the applicable building control regulations, bye-laws, rules, and other regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.
- (C) The Indian investee company will be permitted to sell only developed plots. For the purposes of this policy “developed plots” will mean plots where trunk infrastructure *i.e.* roads, water supply, street lighting, drainage and sewerage, have been made available.
- (D) The Indian investee company shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals, including those of the building/layout plans, developing internal and peripheral areas and other infrastructure facilities, payment of development, external development and other charges and complying with all other requirements as prescribed under applicable rules/bye-laws/regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.
- (E) The State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned, which approves the building/development plans, will monitor compliance of the above conditions by the developer.

*Note:*

- (i) It is clarified that FDI is not permitted in an entity which is engaged or proposes to engage in real estate business, construction of farm houses and trading in transferable development rights (TDRs).

“Real estate business” means dealing in land and immovable property with a view to earning profit therefrom and does not include development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises, roads or

bridges, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure, townships. Further, earning of rent/income on lease of the property, not amounting to transfer, will not amount to real estate business.

- (ii) Condition of lock-in period at (A) above will not apply to Hotels and Tourist Resorts, Hospitals, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Educational Institutions, Old Age Homes and investment by NRIs.
- (iii) Completion of the project will be determined as per the local bye-laws/rules and other regulations of State Governments.
- (iv) It is clarified that 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in completed projects for operation and management of townships, malls/shopping complexes and business centres. Consequent to foreign investment, transfer of ownership and/or control of the investee company from residents to non-residents is also permitted. However, there would be a lock-in-period of three years, calculated with reference to each tranche of FDI, and transfer of immovable property or part thereof is not permitted during this period.
- (v) "Transfer", in relation to FDI policy on the sector, includes:
  - (a) the sale, exchange or relinquishment of the asset; or
  - (b) the extinguishment of any rights therein; or
  - (c) the compulsory acquisition thereof under any law; or
  - (d) any transaction involving the allowing of the possession of any immovable property to be taken or retained in part performance of a contract of the nature referred to in section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (4 of 1882); or
  - (e) any transaction, by acquiring shares in a company or by way of any agreement or any arrangement or in any other manner whatsoever, which has the effect of transferring, or enabling the enjoyment of, any immovable property.

22. Para 6.2.16.1.2 (f) of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

A wholesale/cash and carry trader can undertake single brand retail trading, subject to the conditions mentioned in para 6.2.16.3. An entity undertaking wholesale/cash and carry as well as retail business will be mandated to maintain separate books of accounts for these two arms of the business and duly audited by the statutory auditors. Conditions of the FDI policy for wholesale/cash and carry business and for retail business have to be separately complied with by the respective business arms.

23. Para 6.2.16.3 of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
Single Brand Product	100%	Automatic up to 49%
Retail Trading		Government route beyond 49%

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

annually from the commencement of the business *i.e.* opening of the first store. For the purpose of ascertaining the sourcing requirement, the relevant entity would be the company, incorporated in India, which is the recipient of Foreign Investment for the purpose of carrying out single-brand product retail trading.

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

*Note:*

- (i) Conditions mentioned at Para 6.2.16.3 (2) (b) and 6.2.16.3 (2) (d) will not be applicable for undertaking SBRT of Indian brands.
- (ii) An Indian manufacturer is permitted to sell its own branded products in any manner *i.e.* wholesale, retail, including through e-commerce platforms.
- (iii) Indian manufacturer would be the investee company, which is the owner of the Indian brand and which manufactures in India, in terms of value, at least 70% of its products in house, and sources, at most 30% from Indian manufacturers.
- (iv) Indian brands should be owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens and/or companies which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
- (v) Government may relax sourcing norms for entities undertaking single brand retail trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible.

24. After para 6.2.16.4 of the FDI Policy, following new para is added:

Sector/Activity	Foreign Investment Cap	Entry Route
<b>6.2.16.5</b>	100%	Automatic
Duty Free Shops		

- (i) Duty Free Shops would mean shops set up in custom bonded area at International Airports/International Seaports and Land Custom Stations where there is transit of international passengers.
- (ii) Foreign investment in Duty Free Shops is subject to compliance of conditions stipulated under the Customs Act, 1962 and other laws, rules and regulations.
- (iii) Duty Free Shop entity shall not engage into any retail trading activity in the Domestic Tariff Area of the country.

25. Para 6.2.18.2.2.4(i) of the FDI Policy is amended to read as under:

The permissible limits under portfolio investment schemes through stock exchanges for FIIs/FPIs and NRIs will be as follows:

- (i) In the case of FIIs/FPIs, as hitherto, individual FII/FPI holding is restricted to below 10 per cent of the total paid-up capital, aggregate limit for all FIIs/FPIs/QFIs cannot exceed 24 per cent of the total paid-up capital, which can be raised up to sectoral limit of 74 per cent of the total paid-up capital by the bank concerned through a resolution by its Board of Directors followed by a special resolution to that effect by its General Body.

(a) In the case of NRIs, as hitherto, individual holding is restricted to 5 per cent of the total paid-up capital both on repatriation and non-repatriation basis and aggregate limit cannot exceed 10 per cent of the total paid-up capital both on repatriation and non-repatriation basis. However, NRI holding can be allowed up to 24 per cent of the total paid-up capital both on repatriation and non-repatriation basis provided the banking company passes a special resolution to that effect in the General Body.

(b) Applications for foreign direct investment in private banks having joint venture/subsidiary in insurance sector may be addressed to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for consideration in consultation with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) in order to ensure that the 49 per cent limit of foreign shareholding applicable for the insurance sector is not being breached.

(c) Transfer of shares under FDI from residents to non-residents will continue to require approval of RBI and Government as per para 3.6.2 above as applicable.



(d) The policies and procedures prescribed from time to time by RBI and other institutions such as SEBI, D/o Company Affairs and IRDAI on these matters will continue to apply.

(e) RBI guidelines relating to acquisition by purchase or otherwise of shares of a private bank, if such acquisition results in any person owning or controlling 5 per cent or more of the paid up capital of the private bank will apply to non-resident investors as well.

26. The above decision will take immediate effect.

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: 5/8/2015-FC-I dated: 24th November, 2015

Copy forwarded to:

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|--|---|
| 1. Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau                           | — for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.  |
| 2. Joint Secretary (I&C), Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi | — for suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof. |
| 3. Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai                    | — for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.   |
| 4. NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion              | — for providing Hindi version.  |
| 5. Hindi Section, DIPP   |   |
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### **Trade deficit**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is experiencing huge trade deficit year after year;

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

(c) the details of steps taken by the Central Government to boost country's exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The data on the trade deficit since Financial Year 2012-13 is shown in the table below:

	(US \$ Billion)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (April-October) (Prov.)
Trade deficit	190.3	135. 8	137.7	77.3

*Source:* DGCI&S

The merchandise trade deficit relates in large measure to the country's dependence on import of petroleum. In the recent period prices of petroleum have come down and as a result the merchandise trade deficit has also come down. The gap is bridged by a positive net export of services and net capital inflows.

(c) The details of steps taken by the Central Government to boost country's exports are:

- (i) New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) launched on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The policy has introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic fund transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (iii) The Government has also expanded the coverage of Merchandise Exports from India scheme on 29th October, 2015 by adding 110 new items to the original 4914 lines included in the scheme. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced. Consequently the envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme was increased from ₹ 18,000/- crore earlier to ₹ 21,000/- crore per annum.

- (iv) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375/- crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2,100/- crore, and strengthen the capacity to augment Project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1,300 crore, enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- (v) Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for implementing the Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 for 5 years, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3% per annum. This scheme will facilitated access export credit at competitive rate of interest, given the lower interest rate level prevailing for exporters in other countries.
- (vi) The State Governments have been requested to develop their export strategy, appoint export commissioners, address infrastructure constraints restricting movement of goods, facilitate refund of VAT/Octroi/State level cess, and address other issues relating to various clearances etc. and build capacity of new exporters, in order to promote exports.

### Steps to check shrinking of exports

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

- (a) whether exports have fallen considerably in the first and second quarter of the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and
- (c) the measures Government has taken to check shrinking of exports during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Exports in the first and second quarter of the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period in the earlier year are given in the table below:

(US\$ billion)

Period	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)	Growth Rate
April-June	79.93	66.91	-16.3
July-Sept.	81.47	66.45	-18.4

Source: DGCIS

The probable reasons for fall in exports include:

- (i) The global slowdown during 2014 and 2015 which has impacted Global Trade and India's Trade adversely.
- (ii) Moderate but uncertain recovery in the US Economy.
- (iii) The slowdown in the Chinese Economy
- (iv) Sharp fall in Crude and Petroleum product prices, (Brent crude declining from about USD 98 per barrel last year to USD 47.57 at present).
- (v) fall in other commodity prices (Gold prices fell by 7.2 % high grade copper by about 26% in last one year
- (vi) Currency Fluctuations.

(c) The measures Government has taken to check shrinking of exports during the current year

- (i) New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) launched on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The policy has introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/ Debit Cards and electronic fund transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (iii) The Government has also expanded the coverage of Merchandise Exports from India scheme on 29th October, 2015 by adding 110 new items to the original 4914 lines included in the scheme. The reward rates/country coverage of 2228 items were enhanced. Consequently the envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme was increased from ₹ 18,000/- crore earlier to ₹ 21,000/- crore per annum.
- (iv) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375/- crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2,100/- crore, and strengthen the capacity to augment Project

exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1,300 crore, enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.

- (v) Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for implementing the Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 for 5 years, incorporating an interest equalization element of 3% per annum. This scheme will facilitated access export credit at competitive rate of interest, given the lower interest rate level prevailing for exporters in other countries.
- (vi) The State Governments have been requested to develop their export strategy, appoint export commissioners, address infrastructure constraints restricting movement of goods, facilitate refund of VAT/Octroi/State level cess, and address other issues relating to various clearances etc. and build capacity of new exporters, in order to promote exports.

#### **Number of heritage sites and monuments**

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

- (a) the total number of heritage sites and monuments in the country;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any new scheme for preservation, maintenance and beautification of these heritage sites and monuments;
- (c) if so, the details of salient features and modus operandi of the said scheme; and
- (d) the State-wise details of amount allotted for above work during last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3686 numbers of monuments of national importance protected under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. No such new scheme has been formulated. However, conservation work of protected monuments is attended regularly under the existing scheme and as per ASI's own "National policy for Conservation of Monuments and Archaeological Sites". The State-wise details of expenditure incurred for conservation work of protected monuments during last year are given in Statement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of amount allotted/expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments under ASI for last year*

(Amount ₹ In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of protected monuments	Circle/Branch	Amount allotted/ Expenditure incurred 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	743	Agra Circle	1404.99
			Lucknow Circle	1165.00
			Sarnath Circle	534.99
2.	Maharashtra	285	Aurangabad Circle	695.00
			Mumbai Circle	645.00
			Nagpur Circle	444.98
3.	Karnataka	506	Bangalore Circle	1515.99
			Mini Circle Hampi	90.00
			Dharwad Circle	713.94
4.	Madhya Pradesh	292	Bhopal Circle	956.99
5.	Odisha	79	Bhubaneswar Circle	596.99
6.	West Bengal	136	Kolkata Circle	549.63
	Sikkim	03		
7.	Tamil Nadu,	413	Chennai Circle	1070.01
	Puducherry (UT)	07		
8.	Punjab	33	Chandigarh Circle	875.85
	Haryana	91		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	Shimla Circle	315.00
10.	Delhi	174	Delhi Circle	1499.75
11.	Goa	21	Goa Circle	397.36
12.	Assam	55	Guwahati Circle	292.56
	Manipur	01		

1	2	3	4	5
	Meghalaya	08		
	Mizoram	01		
	Nagaland	04		
	Tripura	08		
	Arunchal Pradesh	03		
13.	Rajasthan	162	Jaipur Circle	610.00
			Jodhpur Circle	569.96
14.	Andhra Pradesh	129	Hyderabad Circle	998.32
	Telangana	08		
15.	Bihar	70	Patna Circle	414.99
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	Srinagar Circle	443.00
		13	Mini Circle Leh	141.98
17.	Kerala	28	Thrissur Circle	647.19
18.	Gujarat	203	Vadodara Circle	847.99
	Daman and Diu (UT)	12		
19.	Uttarakhand	42	Dehradun Circle	264.99
20.	Chhattisgarh	47	Raipur Circle	587.89
21.	Jharkhand	13	Ranchi Circle	115.98
			Chemical Preservation (All India)	787.65
			Horticultural Activity (All India)	3357.98
TOTAL				3686

### Return of Awards

†350. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY:

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some artists, writers, etc. have returned their awards or expressed such an intention;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the name-wise details of such individuals;

(c) the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the further strategy of Government thereon?

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

(b) The details of artists, writers etc. who had returned the award to Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The reason of returning the award is stated to be in protest against the recent mis-happenings against the writers, intellectuals etc. and Akademi's silence on these issues.

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

### *Statement*

*The following award winner returned the Awards to the  
Akademi through official communication*

#### SAHITYA AKADEMI NEW DELHI

Sl.No.	Name	Year of Award
<b>Hindi</b>		
1.	Uday Prakash	2010
2.	Ashok Vajpeyi	1994
3.	Krishna Sobti	1980
4.	Mangalesh Dabral	2000
5.	Kashinath Singh	2011
6.	Rajesh Joshi	2002
<b>English</b>		
7.	G.N. Devy	1993
8.	Nayantara Sahgal	1986
9.	Keki Daruwalla	1984
<b>Gujarati</b>		
10.	Anil Joshi	1990



Sl.No.	Name	Year of Award
<b>Punjabi</b>		
11.	Waryam Singh Sandhu	2000
12.	Surjit Patar	1993
13.	Jaswinder	2014
14.	Gurbachan Bhullar	2005
15.	Atamjit	2009
16.	Baldev Singh	2011
17.	Darshan Butter	2012
18.	Ajmer Singh Aulakh	2006
19.	Mohan Bhandari	1998
<b>Rajasthani</b>		
20.	Nand Bhardwaj	2004
21.	Ambikadutt	2013
<b>Kannada</b>		
22.	Kum Veerbhadrapa	2007
23.	Rahamat Tarikere	2010
24.	Devanuru Mahadeva	1990
<b>Kashmiri</b>		
25.	Ghulam Nabi Khayal	1976
26.	Margoob Banihali	1979
<b>Urdu</b>		
27.	Munawwar Rana	2014
28.	Khaleel Mamoon	2011
<b>Malayala</b>		
29.	Sara Joseph	2003
<b>Assamese</b>		
30.	Homen Borgohain	1978
31.	Nirupama Borgohain	1996
<b>Telugu</b>		
32.	Katyayani Vidmahe	2013

Sl.No.	Name	Year of Award
<b>Translation Prize</b>		
Hindi		
33.	Chaman Lal	2001
Kannada		
34.	G.N. Ranqanatha Rao	2014
Marathi		
35.	Ibrahim Afghan	2002
Yuva Puraskar		
English		
36.	Aman Sethi	2012
Punjabi		
37.	Pargat Singh Satauj	2012
Bal Sahitya Puraskar		
Telugu		
38.	M. Bhoopal Reddy	2011
Golden Jubilee Award		
39.	Mandakranta Sen	2004
LALIT KALA AKAPEMI, NEW DELHI		
1.	Vipul Kumar for work titled 'HOROSCOPE'	2008

**Tourism/eco-tourism circuit in guntur in A.P.**

351. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to develop Kotappakonda area in Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh as tourism/eco-tourism circuit centre with the facilities of ropeway, launching stations, aquarium, play ground for children, toy train, amphitheatre, sound and light show, zoo, viewpoint and also with the funding of Corporate Social Responsibility funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/spent for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities. The Ministry has initially identified following twelve thematic circuits for development under the scheme: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit. All the State Governments/UTs including Andhra Pradesh were advised to submit proposals as per scheme guidelines under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted following two proposals under Coastal Circuit theme of the Swadesh Darshan scheme:

Sl.No.	Project	Status
1.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Kona Seema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit, Andhra Pradesh.	Project sanctioned for ₹ 69.83 crore during 2014-15.
2.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.	Project has been recommended for sanction by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee in the meeting held on 6.10.2015.

#### **Financial assistance for digitization of art objects**

352. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of museums which are provided funds under the scheme financial assistance for digitization of museum collections for digitization of art objects in the country and for making their images/catalogues available over the website; and

(b) the details of funds received and utilized by these museums for the said purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As many as seventeen museums across the country have been provided with funds under the Scheme "Financial Assistance for Digitization of Museum Collections", since the inception of the Scheme in 2014.

(b) the details of funds allocated by Ministry of Culture and utilized by the museums/organization is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Museum	Funds released by Ministry of Culture	Utilized so far by the museums/ organization concerned
1.	Department of Archaeology Museums, Government of Rajasthan for the their 16 museums at (i) Udaipur (ii) Jodhpur (iii) Mount Abu (iv) Ajmer (v) Jhalawar (vi) Bikaner (vii) Kota (viii) Bharatpur (ix) Pali (x) Jaisalmer (xi) Alwar (xii) Sikar (xiii) Ahar (xiv) Dungarpur (xv) Chittorgarh (xvi) Albert Hall, Jaipur	₹ 28.00/- lakhs	₹ 14,53,456/-
2.	Symbiosis society's Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Museum and Memorial, Pune.	₹ 4,59,440/-	Nil

### **Carbon pollution around Taj Mahal**

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

(a) whether, after a recent IIT Kanpur study revealing carbon pollution around the Taj Mahal turning its white marble yellow, the Taj Trapezium Zone Authority has ordered vehicles plying near Taj to convert to CNG before July 31, 2015;

(b) if so, whether the vehicles plying near Taj have been converted to CNG by the stipulated date;

(c) the factual position in the matter; and

(d) whether the new order of Government will apply only to vehicles operating within the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) or for other vehicles viz. trucks and other heavy vehicles also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided by the Taj Trapezium Zone Authority, a Government of Uttar Pradesh Authority, that all petrol/diesel operated commercial vehicles should be converted to CNG and are not being allowed to ply within municipal limits of Agra from 31.07.2015.

(b) and (c) So far 34,302 vehicles have been converted to CNG at Agra. The entry of Euro-I-Model, petrol/ diesel operated Auto Loader vehicles have been banned from 31.07.2015.

(d) The new order will apply to petrol/diesel operated Auto Loader Vehicles.

**Conservation of mural paintings of Alnia, Rajasthan**

†354. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many mural paintings almost ten thousand years old at Alnia in Rajasthan are on the verge of extinction due to negligence of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for the conservation of mural paintings of Alnia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Mural paintings at Alnia in Rajasthan are protected by the State Government of Rajasthan, who have informed that most of these paintings are in good condition. However, some are facing deterioration with passage of time due to atmospheric factors such as temperature variations, rain, humidity and human vandalism etc. The Government of Rajasthan is taking steps to preserve these paintings.

**Protection of ASI protected monuments in AP**

355. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally protected monuments by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether all the monuments are protected by police;

(c) if not, how ASI is going to protect the monuments from encroachment;

(d) whether any monuments are under the protection of private security guards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for engaging private security guards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Details of centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In Andhra Pradesh, for protection and watch and ward, Archaeological Survey of India has provided regular staff (120 monument attendants), Home Guards (21 nos.) and private security personnel. (32 nos.).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) In Andhra Pradesh, Home guards/Private Security guards are deployed at a few monuments as under due to shortage of manpower:

1. Stock Yard, Hanamkond (6 nos. Home guards)
2. Sompalem (3 nos. Home guards)
3. Lower fort, Chandragiri (8 nos. Home guards)
4. Sankaram (4 nos. Home guards)
5. Nagarjunakonda, Anupu (11 nos. private security guards)
6. Hill of Nagarjunakonda with ancient remains (21 nos. private security guards)

***Statement***

*List of centrally protected monuments/sites in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
1.	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Gooty	Anantapur
2.	Madhavaraya temple (old Vishnu temple)	Gorantla	-do-
3.	Outer wall of the Mahalakshmi temple	Goripalli	-do-
4.	Group of sculptures	Hemavati	-do-
5.	Group of old temples together with adjacent land	Hemavati	-do-
6.	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock	kalyandurg	-do-
7.	Mallikarjuna (siva) temple	Kambaduru	-do-
8.	Virabhadra temple	Lepakashi	-do-
9.	Basavannah temple	Lepakashi	-do-
10.	Hill fort	Madakasira	-do-
11.	Large bastion and an old gateway	Madakasira	-do-
12.	Extensive hill-fortress with outlying fortification excluding the fort gate	Rayadurg	-do-
13.	Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna	-do-	-do-
14.	Chintalarayaswami temple	Tadpatri	-do-

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
15.	Rameswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
16.	Sitatirtham steeped well with entrance in the from of a bull	Penukonda	-do-
17.	The Hill fort and northern gateway with inscriptions	-do-	-do-
18.	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill	-do-	-do-
19.	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion	-do-	-do-
20.	Small pavillion	-do-	-do-
21.	Old gopuram	-do-	-do-
22.	Old stamba or lamp pillar in the sub collector's office compound	-do-	-do-
23.	Hill fort and a large wall		-do-
24.	Lower Fort and structure	Chandragiri	Chittoor
25.	Upper Fort	-do-	-do-
26.	Venkateswara Vishnu temple	Mangapuram (hamlet of Mittapalam)	
27.	Chennakeswaraswami temple	Sompalle	-do-
28.	Fort	Gurramkonda	-do-
29.	Lower Fort, Center Fort wall, moat, old fort gateway, old hanuman temple, old mandapam	-do-	-do-
30.	Palliswara Mudaiya Madeya temple	Kalakada	-do-
31.	Parasuramesvara temple	Gudimallam	-do-
32.	Mahal	Gurramkonda	-do-
33.	Bhimeshwara swamy temple	Pushpagiri, (hamlet of kotluru)	Cuddapah
34.	Indranadheshwara swamy temple	-do-	-do-

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
35.	Kamalasambnashwara swamy temple	-do-	
36.	Raghaveswara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
37.	Sivakesavaswamy temple	-do-	-do-
38.	Trikoteswara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
39.	Vaidhyanadha swamy temple	-do-	-do-
40.	Ancient Village sites	Paddamudiyam	-do-
41.	Kondarama temple	-do-	-do-
42.	Mukundesvara temple with inscriptions	-do-	-do-
43.	Narasimha temple	-do-	-do-
44.	Vigneswara swamy temple	Chilamakuru	-do-
45.	Remains of the buried jain temple	Danabalapadu	
46.	Fort with enclosed ancient buildings, Madhavaperumal temple	Gandikota	-do-
47.	Visvanatha swamy temple	Sivalpallu	-do-
48.	Saumyanatha temple	Nandalur	
49.	Athirala parasurama temple	Poli	
50.	Sri Kodandarma swamy temple and adjoining buildings	Vontimitta	Cuddapah
51.	Fort , Moat and buildings	Siddhout	Cuddapah
52.	Old Vishnu temples with inscriptions	Peddanudiyam	Cuddapah
53.	Agatheswar Swami Temple	Chilamkur	Cuddapah
54.	Ruined Buuddhist stupa and other remains	Amaravati	Guntur
55.	Inscribed rock to the west of Dharanikota	Amaravati	-do-
56.	Fort in ruins	Dharanikota	-do-
57.	Ancient Siva temple with inscription	Ayyangaripalam	-do-



Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
58.	Bhavanarayana temple	Bapatla	-do-
59.	Ruined Buddhist stupa	Bhattiprolu	-do-
60.	Kapoteswara temple with the inscriptional monuments within the temple site (slabs in the temple site)	Chejerla	-do-
61.	Mounds with ancient remains	Grandhesirl	-do-
62.	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple	Ipuru	-do-
63.	Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi inscriptions on the mound	Manchikallu	-do-
64.	Mounds with ancient remains	Velpur	-do-
65.	Fort-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple	Undavalli	-do-
66.	The Sculptures, carvings, images or other like objects discovered within the revenue limit	Buddam	-do-
67.	Mound	Nagulavaram	-do-
68.	Hill of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains	Pullareddigudem (Agarharam)	-do-
69.	The Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound	Pullareddigudem	-do-
70.	Reconstructed monumets at Anupu and Nagarjunklonda hilltop	Nagarjunakonda	Guntur
71.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains such as stupas	Adurru	East Godavari
72.	Rock-cut caves and cisterns and remains of Buddhist Stupas, Chatyas and Viharas (monasteries) on the hill pandavula or pandavakonda	Kapavaram	-do-
73.	Buddhist remains at Kodavali	Kodavali	-do-

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
74.	Bhimeswara temple	Samalkot, Bhimavaram	-do-
75.	Bhimeswara temple	Draksharama	-do-
76.	Gollingswara group of temples	Biccavolu	East Godavari
77.	Monolithic Ganesh Image	-do-	-do-
78.	Ancient site and remains comprised in survey plot No. 37	Munagacherla	Krishna
79.	Ancient site with the mound marking the Buddhist Stupas in it.	Alluru	-do-
80.	Buddhist remains in a mound	Ghantasala	-do-
81.	Mound containing Budhist remains and ancient village site.	Gudivada	-do-
82.	Hillock containing the mound marking the ancient remains of Budhist stupas situated on it	Gummadiduru	-do-
83.	Bandar Fort 1) Armoury known as Fort and customs office, Bandar Fort customs office, 2) Belfry	Masulipathnam	-do-
84.	Dutch cemetry	-do-	-do-
85.	Buddhist remains of a Stupa on the hill	Jaggayyapeta	-do-
86.	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammidoddi	Vijayawada	-do-
87.	Two rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill known as Akkanna caves Kiratarjuna pillar and slab the Indrakila hil Inscribed pillar and slab in Malleswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
88.	Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill	Mogalrajapuram	-do-
89.	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old Mosque	Gudur	-do-

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
90.	Inscribed Pillar and slab in Mallesvarasvami temple	Vijayawada	-do-
91.	Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indrakilla Hill	Vijayawada	-do-
92.	Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramazan masjid	Adoni	Kurnool
93.	Inscribed stone lying to the east of siva temple	Rayachoti	-do-
94.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D.	Chinnakadaburu	-do-
95.	A prominent granite hillock bearing Asokan inscriptions	Jonnagiri	-do-
96.	The One Asokan inscription, Two early Chalukya inscriptions and One late Chalukya inscriptions.	Rajulamandagiri	-do-
97.	Mausaleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb and adjoining buildings	Kurnool	-do-
98.	Gateways and the bastions of the old fort, viz (1) Bastion No.1 Beach Ghanthki Buruzu, (2) Bastion No. 2 Lal Bangalow Buruzu, (3) Gateway to Gopala Darwaja, (4) Gateway to Panikiddi	Kurnool	-do-
99.	Nandavaram Temple including the sculpture of Subrahmanya	Nandavaram	-do-
100.	Old Cave Temple	Yaganti	-do-
101.	Uma-Mahesvaraswami Temple	Yaganti	-do-
102.	Mound known as 'Bodipati Dibba'	Ramatirtham (Hamlet of Varini)	Nellore
103.	Ancient Mound	Ramatirtham	Nellore
104.	Hill Fort with Ancient buildings therein	Udayagiri	Nellore

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
105.	Krishna Temple in a part of Donka with Gopuram, Kalyanamandapam and Masonry built Tank	Udayagiri	Nellore
106.	Ranganayakula Temple	Udayagiri	Nellore
107.	Ancient Mounds	Kanuparti	Prakasam
108.	A group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda hill	Kottapalli	Prakasam
109.	Chola Temple	Motupalle	Prakasam
110.	Ancient Mound	Pedaganjam	Prakasam
111.	Pitikeswara group of temples including Approach road	Pittikayagulla	Prakasam
112.	Ancient Site	Pusalapadu	Prakasam
113.	Remalingesvara group of temples	Satiavel	Prakasam
114.	Ancient Buddhist site	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam
115.	Sri Somesvara temple	Mukhalingam	Srikakulam
116.	Bhimesvara temple, Mukhalingesvara temple	Mukhalingesvara	Srikakulam
117.	Buddhist remains: (1) Six Images (2) Three images and some more images on the hill (3) One image (4) Three images	Salihundam	Srikakulam
118.	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains (A Chaitya and four stupas)	Salihundam	Srikakulam
119.	Ancient Buddhist Mounds locally known as 'Dhana Dibbalu'	Kotturu (near Gokivada forest)	Vishakhapatnam
120.	Buddhist rock-cut stupas, Dagabas and caves and the ruins of a structural Chaitya with its outbuilding and other Ancient remains on two adjoining hills known as Bojjanna Konda.	Sankaram	Vishakhapatnam

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
121.	Durga Bhairavakonda having an ancient monument called Durga	Nilavati	Vizianagaram
122.	Ruined Buddhist Monastery at Gurubhaktulakonda	Ramatirthalu Ramatirtham	Vizianagaram
123.	The old, Dibbesvarasvamipur temple	Sarapalli (Sarapalle)	Vizianagaram
124.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains	Arugolanu	West Godavari
125.	Mounds locally known as Bhimalingadibba	Denduluru	West Godavari
126.	Buddhist monuments (1) Rock-cut temple (2) Large Monastery (3) Small Monastery (4) Brick Chaitya (5) Ruined Mandapa (6) Stone built Stupa and Large group of stupas.	Guntupalle	West Godavari
127.	The caves and structural stupa of Archaeological interest on Dharmalingesvarasvami hill	Jilakarragudem (Hamlet of Guntupalle)	West Godavari
128.	The mounds of Pedavegi : Dibba No.1 Dibba No. 2, Dibba No. 3, Dibba No. 4, Dibba No. 5.	Pedavegi	West Godavari
129.	Ancient Mounds	Pedavegi	West Godavari

### Places granted heritage status by UNESCO

356. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which places in India have been granted heritage status by the UNESCO;

(b) whether Government has asked for grant of above status to other places, cities in the country, to boost tourism;

(c) what are the basic requirement to be satisfied before asking for the above status;

(d) what is the action plan of Government to attract foreign tourists in the country with added facilities; and

(e) how far the above incentive has helped to attract more tourists in country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) India has 32 Cultural and Natural sites on the World Heritage List. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes Sir, Government has forwarded a total 46 Cultural and Natural sites, including 6 cities, in the country and these are included in Tentative List of UNESCO. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) As per the Operational Guidelines of UNESCO a site must have outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria to be included on the World Heritage List. The details of criteria are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds under the relevant scheme guidelines.

Furthermore the Government of India has introduced the facility of e-Tourist Visa (e-TV) for the citizens of 113 countries and this facility is now available at 16 airports of the country.

(e) Various schemes launched by the Government of India indicate a rise in the number of tourists in the country.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (32)*

#### **Cultural Sites**

1. Agra Fort (1983)
2. Ajanta Caves (1983)
3. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
4. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
5. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)

6. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
7. Elephanta Caves (1987)
8. Ellora Caves (1983)
9. Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
10. Great Living Chol Temples (1987)
11. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
12. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
13. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
14. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)
15. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
16. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
17. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (2002)
18. Mountain Railways of India (1999)
19. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)
20. Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)
21. Red Fort Complex (2007)
22. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
23. Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)
24. Taj Mahal (1983)
25. The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)

**Natural Sites**

26. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014)
27. Kaziranga National Park (1985)
28. Keoladeo National Park (1985)
29. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
30. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988)
31. Sundarbans National Park (1987)
32. Western Ghats (2012)

***Statement-II******Cultural and Natural Properties on the Tentative List (46)***

1. Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (1998)
2. Mattanchery Palace, Ernakulam, Kerala (1998)
3. Group of Monuments at Mandu, Madhya Pradesh (1998)
4. Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (1998)
5. Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab (2004)
6. River Island of Majuli inmidstram of Brahmaputra River in Assam (2004)
7. Namdapha National Park (2006)
8. Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch (2006)
9. Kangchendzonga National Park (2006)
10. Urban and Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Chandigarh (2006)
11. Excavated Remains at Nalanda (2009)
12. Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (2009)
13. Neora Valley National Park (2009)
14. Desert National Park (2009)
15. Silk Road Sites in India (2010)
16. Santiniketan (2010)
17. The Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Charminar (2010)
18. Mughal Gardens in Kashmir (2010)
19. Historic city of Ahmadabad (2011)
20. The Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (2012)
21. Delhi - A Heritage City (2012)
22. Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate (2014)
23. Cellular Jail, Andaman Islands (2014)
24. The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (2014)
25. Iconic Saree Weaving Clusters of India (2014)
26. Dholavira: A Harappan City (2014)
27. Apatani Cultural Landscape (2014)
28. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (2014)



29. Monuments of Srirangapatna Island Town (2014)
30. Chilika Lake (2014)
31. Padmanabhapuram Palace (2014)
32. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala (2014)
33. Sites of Saytagrah, India's non-violent freedom movement (2014)
34. Thembang Fortified Village (2014)
35. Narcondam Island (2014)
36. Moidams - The Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (2014)
37. Ekamra Kshetra - The Temple City, Bhubaneswar (2014)
38. The Neolithic Settlement of Burzahom (2014)
39. Archaeological remains of a Harappa Port-Town, Lothal (2014)
40. Mountain Railways of India (Extension) (2014)
41. Chettinad, Village Clusters of the Tamil Merchants (2014)
42. Baha'i House of Worship at New Delhi (2014)
43. Evolution of Temple Architecture-Aihole-Badami-Pattadakal (2015)
44. Jaipur city, Rajasthan India (2015)
45. Cold Desert Cultural Landscape of India (2015)
46. Sites along the Uttarapath, Badshahi Sadak, Sadak-e-Azam, Grand Trunk Road (2015)

### ***Statement-III***

*Criteria for the assessment of outstanding universal value as per  
UNESCO's Operational Guidelines*

- (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage (s) in human history;
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use,

or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferable be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history. Including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic feature;
- (ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going geological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystem and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in-situ* conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

### **Sexual harassment in Asiatic Society Kolkata**

357. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1784 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5 August, 2015 and state:

(a) whether the charge of sexual harassment have been probed by the internal complaints committee in the Asiatic Society Kolkata;

(b) whether the report has been submitted to the concerned authorities; 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) Asiatic Society, Kolkata has informed that a complaint of sexual harassment has been probed by the Internal Complaints Committee of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata.

(b) and (c) Asiatic Society, Kolkata has informed that the Internal Complaints Committee submitted its report in the case on 30.09.2015 which was placed before the Council of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata in its meeting held on 12.11.2015.

### **Return of awards by eminent writers**

358. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent development in literature and cultural field where several eminent writers have returned their awards or quit the Sahitya Akademi following the Dadri beef-related killing of a human being and protesting against various incidents of rising intolerance in society; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The reason cited by various authors and artists is that it was in protest against the recent mishappenings against writers, intellectuals, etc. and Akademi's silence on these issues.

(b) The details of the writers who have returned the award to Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No.350 [Part (b)]. Sahitya Akademi had convened a special meeting of its Executive Board on 23rd October, 2015 in which a Resolution was passed condemning the attack on and murder of any writer or artist and requesting the writers who had returned the awards, to reconsider their decision.

### **Return of Sahitya Akademi awards**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that dozens of Sahitya Akademi award winners have returned their awards during the last few days;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any details from the Sahitya Akademi in this regard and action taken thereon?

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

***Statement***

*The following award winner returned the Awards to the  
Akademi through official communication*

**SAHITYA AKADEMI NEW DELHI**

Sl.No.	Name	Year of Award
<b>Hindi</b>		
1.	Uday Prakash	2010
2.	Ashok Vajpeyi	1994
3.	Krishna Sobti	1980
4.	Mangalesh Dabral	2000
5.	Kashinath Sinqh	2011
6.	Rajesh Joshi	2002
<b>English</b>		
7.	G.N. Devy	1993
8.	Nayantara Sahgal	1986
9.	Keki Daruwalla	1984
<b>Gujarati</b>		
10.	Anil Joshi	1990
<b>Punjabi</b>		
11.	Waryam Singh Sandhu	2000
12.	Surjit Patar	1993
13.	Jaswinder	2014
14.	Gurbachan Bhullar	2005
15.	Atamjit	2009
16.	Baldev Singh	2011
17.	Darshan Butter	2012
18.	Ajmer Singh Aulakh	2006

Sl.No.	Name	Year of Award
19.	Mohan Bhandari	1998
Rajasthani		
20.	Nand Bhardwaj	2004
21.	Ambikadutt	2013
Kannada		
22.	Kum Veerbhadrappa	2007
23.	Rahamat Tarikere	2010
24.	Devanuru Mahadeva	1990
Kashmiri		
25.	Ghulam Nabi Khayal	1976
26.	Margoob Banihali	1979
Urdu		
27.	Munawwar Rana	2014
28.	Khaleel Mamoon	2011
Malayala		
29.	Sara Joseph	2003
Assamese		
30.	Homen Borgohain	1978
31.	Nirupama Borgohain	1996
Telugu		
32.	Katyayani Vidmahe	2013
<b>Translation Prize</b>		
Hindi		
33.	Chaman Lal	2001
Kannada		
34.	G.N. Ranqanatha Rao	2014
Marathi		
35.	Ibrahim Afghan	2002
Yuva Puraskar		
English		
36.	Aman Sethi	2012

Sl.No.	Name	Year of Award
Punjabi		
37.	Pargat Singh Satauj	2012
Bal Sahitya Puraskar		
Telugu		
38.	M. Bhoopal Reddy	2011
Golden Jubilee Award		
39.	Mandakranta Sen	2004

### **Incidents of terrorist infiltration**

360. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the incidents of terrorist infiltration has come down in recent times; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The incidents of infiltration across the border has come down in recent years. To counter the problem of cross-border infiltration and to enhance security in the border areas, the Government of India, in coordination with the State Governments concerned, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management through multi-tiered deployment along international borders/Line of Control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved use of technology, better intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and proactive action against terrorists within the country.

### **Increase in cases of rape in the country**

361. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of rape have increased recently in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last one year; and
- (c) the steps taken to curb the increasing incidents of rape in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information

provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an increase of 35.2% and 9.0% in cases of rape (section 376 IPC) were reported in the country during 2013 over 2012 and 2014 over 2013 respectively. State/UT-wise cases reported under rape are given in Statement (*See below*).

(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. However, Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories from time to time. Advisory dated 12th May, 2015 on comprehensive approach towards crimes against women is available at [http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload\\_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen\\_130515.pdf](http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf).

### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under Rape during 2012-2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2012</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1341	1276	108	1664	1608	178
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	24	3	47	24	3
3.	Assam	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153
4.	Bihar	927	902	119	1327	1398	161
5.	Chhattisgarh	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259
6.	Goa	55	26	1	61	35	1
7.	Gujarat	473	438	31	647	631	56
8.	Haryana	668	635	133	940	997	180
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	149	29	259	240	41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	257	19	388	387	28
11.	Jharkhand	812	602	161	780	706	196
12.	Karnataka	621	587	65	842	795	97
13.	Kerala	1019	961	57	1259	1186	62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3425	3483	547	4822	4842	758
15.	Maharashtra	1839	1616	164	2591	2479	215
16.	Manipur	63	9	0	46	12	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
17.	Meghalaya	164	93	7	182	100	7
18.	Mizoram	103	95	61	122	96	59
19.	Nagaland	21	15	8	26	21	19
20.	Odisha	1458	1336	154	1666	1631	184
21.	Punjab	680	512	151	895	696	201
22.	Rajasthan	2049	1225	230	1807	1778	408
23.	Sikkim	34	24	1	29	20	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	737	558	60	962	862	104
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	229	206	16	202	215	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1963	1513	619	3593	2508	809
28.	Uttarakhand	148	128	75	184	187	93
29.	West Bengal	2046	2165	112	1963	2165	124
TOTAL STATE(S)		24157	20933	3251	30144	27976	4433
30.	A & N Islands	12	7	3	17	15	3
31.	Chandigarh	27	34	9	34	41	11
32.	D & N Haveli	3	6	1	5	8	2
33.	Daman and Diu	5	4	1	10	9	1
34.	Delhi UT	706	568	297	892	862	368
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	13	13	1	15	14	3
TOTAL UT(S)		766	632	312	973	949	388
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		24923	21565	3563	31117	28925	4821

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1635	1149	105	1960	1679	190
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	62	1	106	61	1
3.	Assam	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123
4.	Bihar	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271
5.	Chhattisgarh	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485
6.	Goa	86	60	2	103	72	2



Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
7.	Gujarat	732	662	43	1027	998	54
8.	Haryana	971	792	287	1398	1386	420
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250	199	56	299	307	81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	241	22	404	401	36
11.	Jharkhand	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308
12.	Karnataka	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101
13.	Kerala	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4335	4085	1079	5879	5800	1456
15.	Maharashtra	3063	2591	181	4243	3814	249
16.	Manipur	72	15	2	37	16	6
17.	Meghalaya	183	198	7	190	215	7
18.	Mizoram	89	69	39	89	83	47
19.	Nagaland	31	22	18	41	26	10
20.	Odisha	1832	1660	108	2080	2047	131
21.	Punjab	888	812	382	1048	978	464
22.	Rajasthan	3285	1947	270	2783	2771	434
23.	Sikkim	43	48	59	43	44	59
24.	Tamil Nadu	923	1076	133	1193	1247	186
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	233	252	21	356	298	21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3050	2302	663	5587	3664	939
28.	Uttarakhand	228	179	111	289	291	189
29.	West Bengal	1685	2577	151	2674	2642	181
	TOTAL STATE(S)	31967	27287	4853	40123	36148	6554
30.	A & N Islands	27	35	3	36	44	3
31.	Chandigarh	45	29	18	49	31	21
32.	D & N Haveli	5	3	0	9	7	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	9	0	10	10	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
34.	Delhi UT	1636	1386	227	1851	1608	314
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	4	0	0
36.	Puducherry	17	6	0	33	8	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	1740	1468	248	1992	1708	338
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33707	28755	5101	42115	37856	6892

**2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	650	59	1237	989	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	74	3	93	86	4
3.	Assam	1980	1368	170	3673	1529	176
4.	Bihar	1127	848	116	1226	987	132
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1429	304	1708	1847	342
6.	Goa	95	73	4	105	91	4
7.	Gujarat	841	762	30	1204	1202	35
8.	Haryana	1174	932	205	1456	1369	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	207	36	329	267	47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	225	18	346	339	19
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1015	245	1583	1620	262
12.	Karnataka	1324	1190	72	1950	1720	108
13.	Kerala	1347	1155	103	1442	1332	116
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4960	1231	6719	6719	1830
15.	Maharashtra	3438	3024	202	4567	4141	254
16.	Manipur	75	41	3	75	41	3
17.	Meghalaya	118	139	12	162	144	12
18.	Mizoram	120	106	41	143	124	44
19.	Nagaland	30	26	14	42	33	22
20.	Odisha	1978	1661	141	2192	2005	151
21.	Punjab	981	797	276	1248	1052	349
22.	Rajasthan	3759	2079	362	2848	2776	524
23.	Sikkim	47	43	22	107	103	22

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	574	157	764	900	233
25.	Telangana	979	841	49	1247	1057	67
26.	Tripura	239	191	30	258	415	46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	2850	594	6329	4860	843
28.	Uttarakhand	270	195	54	306	281	84
29.	West Bengal	1466	1453	108	2602	1715	125
TOTAL STATE(S)		34530	28908	4661	45961	39744	6181
30.	A & N Islands	32	30	3	37	39	3
31.	Chandigarh	59	47	12	66	62	16
32.	D & N Haveli	5	8	0	6	9	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	1	2	2	1
34.	Delhi UT	2096	1836	267	2105	2047	436
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	3	0
36.	Puducherry	10	7	0	15	8	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2205	1932	283	2232	2170	456
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36735	30840	4944	48193	41914	6637

Source: Crime in India.

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

\* implies data started collection since 2014.

### Increasing naxal activities in Odisha

362. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of increasing naxal activities in Odisha due to incursions from outside the State, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government plans to deploy additional battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) at the Odisha-Chhattisgarh border to contain the growing spread of naxal activities, if so, the details thereof and timeline for the same and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to waive the CRPF deployment cost to combat Left Wing Extremism, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per available inputs, inter-state movement of CPI (Maoist) has been noticed in Odisha from the bordering areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh. In order to gain a foothold in Odisha, the CPI (Maoist) are making efforts to extend its area of influence in certain parts of the state. However, in the current year (upto 20th November), while incidents of LWE violence in Odisha have declined, the number of deaths has increased marginally as compared to the corresponding period of 2014. During this period (upto 20th November, 2015), 81 LWE incidents took place with 26 resultant deaths as compared to 99 LWE incidents with 25 resultant deaths in the corresponding period of 2014.

The Central Government has been pursuing a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - security related measures; development related interventions; ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities and public perception management. While on security front, the Central Government assists the State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police force, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc., on development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, strengthening of communications network, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in LWE areas.

(b) At present, 8 battalions of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), 8 battalions of Border Security Force (BSF) and 1 battalion and 1 coy of Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are deployed in Odisha for assisting the State police in anti-LWE operations. Due to over-stretched deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the country, presently, there is no proposal for providing additional battalion of CAPFs to Odisha. Moreover, the deployment of 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.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to waive the cost on account of deployment of CRPF in the LWE affected States.

### **Development of automobile Hub in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) whether the Central Government has been approached by State Government of Andhra Pradesh to develop an automobile hub in the State; and

(b) if so, whether any potential site has been identified and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in crimes against women**

364. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in crimes against women in the past one year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the State-wise data of FIRs registered and conviction secured in crimes against women during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an increase of 9.2% was reported under crime against women during 2014 over 2013 (from 3,09,546 cases in 2013 to 3,37,922 cases in 2014). Crime head-wise total number of cases reported under crime against women and cases reported and cases convicted during 2010-2014 is given in Statement (*See* below).

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

**Statement**

*State/UT wise cases registered (CR) and cases convicted (CV)  
under total crime against women during 2010-2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		CR	CV	CR	CV	CR	CV	CR	CV	CR	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27244	3166	28246	2243	28171	2086	32809	2228	16512	835
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	11	171	15	201	24	288	15	351	9
3.	Assam	11555	522	11503	762	13544	430	17449	394	19139	516
4.	Bihar	8471	861	10231	1031	11229	682	13609	812	15383	525
5.	Chhattisgarh	4176	860	4219	842	4228	1050	7012	1170	6255	1528
6.	Goa	140	13	127	12	200	6	440	11	488	14
7.	Gujarat	8148	228	8815	157	9561	199	12283	217	10837	174
8.	Haryana	5562	903	5491	952	6002	852	9089	1190	8974	690
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1028	51	997	72	912	72	1478	111	1517	69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2611	145	3146	143	3328	219	3509	252	3321	105
11.	Jharkhand	3087	618	3132	719	4536	764	6506	982	5972	785
12.	Karnataka	8807	511	9594	488	10366	378	12027	369	13914	354
13.	Kerala	9463	637	11288	580	10930	610	11216	690	11380	549

14.	Madhya Pradesh	16468	4177	16599	5027	16832	3181	22061	4220	28678	5771
15.	Maharashtra	15737	565	15728	625	16353	598	24895	768	26693	923
16.	Manipur	190	1	247	4	304	0	285	3	337	4
17.	Meghalaya	261	7	269	4	255	9	343	9	388	13
18.	Mizoram	170	159	167	84	199	118	177	102	258	139
19.	Nagaland	41	33	38	34	51	22	67	42	67	22
20.	Odisha	8501	485	9433	564	11988	653	14173	428	14606	429
21.	Punjab	2853	497	2641	448	3238	388	4994	800	5425	637
22.	Rajasthan	18182	2072	19888	2355	21106	2761	27933	3192	31151	3659
23.	Sikkim	42	6	55	18	68	11	93	106	110	46
24.	Tamil Nadu	6708	1749	6940	1316	7192	1060	7475	1512	6325	1185
25.	Telangana					0	0	0	0	14136	504
26.	Tripura	1678	95	1358	89	1559	279	1628	140	1615	107
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20169	10307	22639	10204	23569	5757	32546	5672	38467	5279
28.	Uttarakhand	1074	499	996	305	1067	607	1719	435	1395	283
29.	West Bengal	26125	435	29133	448	30942	607	29826	609	38299	422
TOTAL STATE(S)		208681	29613	223091	29541	237931	23423	295930	26479	321993	25576
30	A & N Islands	85	0	51	1	49	5	106	8	115	12
31	Chandigarh	141	44	156	24	241	23	488	54	432	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	D & N Haveli	30	6	18	1	16	3	21	0	21	0
33.	Daman and Diu	14	0	11	1	11	1	24	0	15	1
34.	Delhi UT	4518	586	5234	687	5959	1176	12888	923	15265	1005
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	4	0
36.	Puducherry	115	21	89	9	61	9	86	12	77	1
TOTAL UT(s)		4904	657	5559	725	6339	1217	13616	997	15929	1084
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		213585	30270	228650	30266	244270	24640	309546	27476	337922	26660

Total crime against women includes 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\*, cases under Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, The Commission of Sati Prevention Act, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act\* and Immoral Traffic (P) Act (for women only)\*

Source : Crime in India

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

Note : "\*" data started collection since 2014.



**Crimes Against SCs/STs**

365. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in crimes against SC/ST in the past one year and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the State-wise data of FIRs registered and conviction secured in crimes against SC/ST during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an increase of 19.0% (from 39,408 cases in 2013 to 47,064 cases in 2014) and 68.6% (from 6,793 cases in 2013 to 11,451 cases in 2014) under crime against SCs and STs were reported during 2014 over 2013 respectively. State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge-sheeted and cases convicted under crime against SCs and STs during 2009-2014 are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

**Statement-I***Cases reported under total crimes against SCs for crimes against SCs during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009			2010			2011		
		Cases reported during the year	Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases reported during the year	Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases reported during the year	Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4504	1869	238	4321	2187	266	4016	1984	256
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	20	1	7	11	2	0	8	1
4.	Bihar	3836	1902	216	3516	2321	158	3623	3857	196
5.	Chhattisgarh	284	288	94	271	259	123	253	219	109
6.	Goa	3	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
7.	Gujarat	1182	1077	43	1008	965	75	1063	979	14
8.	Haryana	303	209	50	380	282	70	408	275	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	88	55	12	101	56	6	94	65	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	631	425	95	577	445	95	636	304	66

12. Karnataka	2174	1607	32	2505	1823	80	2481	1968	105
13. Kerala	467	289	28	583	330	18	761	346	17
14. Madhya Pradesh	3040	2909	1014	3374	3325	1070	3245	3147	891
15. Maharashtra	1096	1028	53	1132	908	37	1143	925	45
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	1709	1125	52	1710	1731	116	1455	1396	105
21. Punjab	108	80	8	115	71	12	90	50	9
22. Rajasthan	4985	2230	638	4979	2083	534	5182	2235	777
23. Sikkim	16	11	10	3	4	0	9	7	7
24. Tamil Nadu	1312	816	102	1631	1020	187	1391	885	293
25. Telangana									
26. Tripura	7	3	4	11	7	1	22	14	1
27. Uttar Pradesh	7522	5629	3217	6272	4191	4871	7702	5818	3870
28. Uttarakhand	58	44	26	35	23	38	32	21	26
29. West Bengal	21	4	0	63	13	0	59	37	0
TOTAL STATE(S)	33347	21623	5934	32596	22057	7759	33670	24541	6824

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	33	17	0	16	3	7	28	12	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	29	15	0	31	34	1	18	16	1
TOTAL UT(s)		65	33	0	47	37	9	49	28	4
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33412	21656	5934	32643	22094	7768	33719	24569	6828

*Cases reported under total crimes against SCs for crimes against SCs during 2012-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012			2013			2014		
		Cases reported during the year	Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases reported during the year	Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases reported during the year	Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3057	1491	179	3270	1652	138	4114	2225	147
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	16	2	8	2	0	2	0	0

4. Bihar	4821	4211	221	6721	4608	204	7893	6152	101
5. Chhattisgarh	262	216	73	242	297	75	1066	893	143
6. Goa	10	6	0	12	15	0	17	13	2
7. Gujarat	1028	996	70	1190	1110	29	1130	1046	26
8. Haryana	252	214	24	493	353	48	830	615	64
9. Himachal Pradesh	129	93	4	148	108	9	122	69	9
10. Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand	696	273	58	978	438	105	903	482	60
12. Karnataka	2605	1962	72	2566	2162	71	2138	1807	46
13. Kerala	810	374	7	756	387	22	816	442	34
14. Madhya Pradesh	2875	2833	911	2945	2760	767	4151	4187	1586
15. Maharashtra	1091	932	39	1678	1303	44	1768	1464	59
16. Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	2265	1452	85	2592	1741	51	2266	2342	23
21. Punjab	71	43	6	126	66	13	123	49	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Rajasthan	5559	2173	325	6475	2434	844	8028	3600	806
23.	Sikkim	5	8	6	6	6	13	10	7	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1647	1179	119	1845	1265	106	1546	1307	88
25.	Telangana							1694	1046	40
26.	Tripura	76	76	6	48	48	0	49	32	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6202	4675	1855	7078	5336	1772	8075	6132	1846
28.	Uttarakhand	33	14	24	34	22	22	61	40	8
29.	West Bengal	85	105	1	115	88	0	159	127	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		33585	23344	4087	39327	26201	4333	46962	34077	5097
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	4	0	4	2	0	1	1	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	44	23	5	55	55	0	87	75	5
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	24	24	1	21	12	1	14	9	0
TOTAL UT(S)		70	52	6	81	69	1	102	86	5
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33655	23396	4093	39408	26270	4334	47064	34163	5102

*Source:* Crime in India.

**Statement-II***Cases reported under total crimes against STs for crimes against STs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009			2010		
		Cases reported during the year	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases reported during the year	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	830	463	59	807	410	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	13	0	54	38	
3.	Assam	9	25	3	3	14	
4.	Bihar	67	43	9	71	42	
5.	Chhattisgarh	376	335	104	386	398	1
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	195	181	11	155	147	
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	1	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	182	202	70	234	131	51	309	142	38
12.	Karnataka	272	215	5	294	197	10	285	234	7
13.	Kerala	102	79	4	88	85	5	231	78	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1135	1112	409	1384	1302	384	1284	1245	301
15.	Maharashtra	224	230	10	292	238	8	321	286	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	552	402	23	556	592	64	484	427	43
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1183	506	217	1319	569	168	1263	511	126
23.	Sikkim	14	10	8	1	2	0	8	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	22	21	10	33	27	2	23	4	0
25.	Telangana									
26.	Tripura	27	21	9	35	33	7	30	21	1



27. Uttar Pradesh	4	2	7	0	0	25	35	30	6
28. Uttarakhnad	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	16	6	0	47	14	0	41	25	0
TOTAL STATE(s)	5232	3868	962	5761	4240	912	5747	4124	754
30. A & N Islands	2	1	0	1	1	0	7	7	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. D & N Haveli	16	8	1	2	4	0	2	1	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)	18	9	1	3	5	0	9	8	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5250	3877	963	5764	4245	912	5756	4132	755

*Cases reported under total crimes against STs for crimes against STs during 2012-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012				2013				2014	
		Cases reported during the year	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases reported during the year	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases reported during the year	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases convicted	Cases Charge-sheeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	666	347	19	672	421	18	627	336	12	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	15	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	
3.	Assam	0	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
4.	Bihar	119	140	13	91	62	0	77	48	4	
5.	Chhattisgarh	344	333	184	331	340	69	721	700	82	
6.	Goa	1	1	0	10	1	0	6	7	0	
7.	Gujarat	221	208	6	224	220	8	229	210	3	
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	287	157	40	396	186	52	432	282	36	
12.	Karnataka	374	287	7	535	407	4	487	456	11	

13. Kerala	124	96	6	135	94	7	135	96	6
14. Madhya Pradesh	1218	1217	409	1296	1231	310	2279	2222	774
15. Maharashtra	308	269	18	415	311	11	443	400	12
16. Manipur	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	18	4	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	688	495	41	791	680	28	1259	1035	18
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	1351	526	37	1651	613	10	3952	2219	716
23. Sikkim	4	4	2	17	17	7	10	9	1
24. Tamil Nadu	27	34	0	23	12	1	18	20	0
25. Telangana							569	369	13
26. Tripura	29	26	0	24	33	0	18	19	2
27. Uttar Pradesh	44	42	2	25	22	4	24	18	6
28. Uttarakhand	3	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
29. West Bengal	91	83	0	122	70	1	141	133	3
TOTAL STATE(S)	5914	4296	789	6783	4730	531	11437	8583	1699

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	A & N Islands	4	0	0	2	5	3	7	3	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	4	1	0	7	1	0	3	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
TOTAL UT(s)		8	1	0	10	6	3	14	6	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5922	4297	789	6793	4736	534	11451	8589	1699

*Source:* Crime in India.

### Scheme to help convicted prisoners

†366. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's several States have no scheme to help the convicted prisoners in criminal cases and their family members;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to issue guidelines to those States to make schemes to help them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) “Prisons” is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Data is not maintained centrally in this regard. However, the Government of India has issued a comprehensive advisory on 17th July, 2009 to the States/UTs on “Prison Administration”, which provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing educational, vocational training and work programmes. The same may be downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the following link: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/PrisonAdmin17072009.pdf>

### Violation of ceasefire by Pakistan

†367. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is firing incessantly by violating ceasefire;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step to prevent it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The details of ceasefire violations by Pakistan during the year 2014 and the current year is as under:

Year	Number of ceasefire violations	
	International Border (IB) under operational control of Border Security Force (BSF)	Along the Line of Control (LoC) and IB under operational control of Army
2014	430	153
2015	249 (upto 31.10.2015)	152 (upto 15.11.2015)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The following measures have been taken by the Government to check ceasefire violations at the borders:

- (i) Proper defense preparedness (including strengthening of Nakas, field fortifications, high mast lights etc.) is ensured on the International Border.
- (ii) Immediate and effective retaliation by BSF Personnel is carried out instances of unprovoked fire and ceasefire violations.
- (iii) Mechanism has been instituted at Border Out Posts (BOPs) and border areas to expeditiously inform the villagers on occurrence of cross-border firing.
- (iv) BSF regularly interacts with border population situated close to border and educates them not to move in vicinity of areas prone to unprovoked fire without prior information/permission of BSF.
- (v) Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the LoC and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the International Border and LoC.
- (vi) Appropriate retaliation of the ceasefire violations, where necessary, has been carried out by the Security Forces. At the Military level, violation of ceasefire is taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations.

#### **Proposal to increase validity of arms licences**

368. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to increase the validity of arms licences to life time of the licensee, subject to periodic police verification is under active consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether this decision of Government is expected to limit the scope for corruption; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to increase the validity of arms licences to life time of the licensee.

**ISIS spreading its network in India**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign terrorist organisation, ISIS has succeeded in spreading its network in India;

(b) if so, the strategy Government has made to tackle it; and

(c) the details of activities of foreign terrorist organisation, ISIS which have come to light so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Islamic State (IS)/ Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/ Daish has been notified as a Terrorist Organization and included in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government. The outfit uses both positive and negative imagery to attract recruits from across the world. However, it has been able to influence/attract very few youth from India. The Government is closely monitoring the situation and has directed the intelligence and security agencies to identify potential recruits and keep them under surveillance. The Cyber space is being closely monitored in this regard.

The Ministry of Home Affairs held a meeting with all the Central agencies concerned and twelve State Governments on 1.08.2015 to assess the threat posed by ISIS/ISIL and to devise a national strategy to deal with it. However, further details in this matter cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

**Unhygienic conditions in the jails**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that unhygienic conditions prevail in the jails across the country which put lives of jail inmates into danger;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to step up hygiene inside the jails; and

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Prisons is a State subject and Prison administrations are expected to follow the guidelines of the Model Prison Manual 2003 brought out by the Government of India which provides for detailed guidelines and norms for safe and hygienic custodial management of inmates. To this end Government of India had provided for building of 128 additional jails, 1579 barracks and sanitation and water augmentation during the first phase of modernization of prisons scheme from 2002 to 2009 and it resulted in capacity enhancement to ease pressure on the jail infrastructure to a significant extent. Further, as per the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission, State Governments are expected to take up these activities from their enhanced Financial resources.

### **Desecration of religious book in Punjab**

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

(a) whether Government has received any report from the Punjab Government about the suspected foreign hand behind recent incidents of alleged desecration of the Guru Granth Sahib that sparked protests across the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken against such type of activities by foreign elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Funds for modernisation of Prisons**

372. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of total funds granted/utilized during last three years and current year for modernisation of prisons and completion of various projects relating to jail and the States which have not fully utilized funds along with action taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding enhancement of capacity of jails improvement in housing facility,



reformatory services, extension of modernisation of prisons scheme, additional funds for modernisation of jails, etc.; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of such proposals received along with action taken by Government during last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Funds amounting to ₹ 609 crore over a period of 2011-2015 had been granted by Government of India under the Thirteenth Finance Commission for upgradation of prisons to eight States – Andhra Pradesh ₹ 90 crore (after bifurcation of the State, ₹ 52 crore to Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 38 crore to Telangana), Arunachal Pradesh ₹ 10 crore, Chhattisgarh ₹ 150 crore, Kerala ₹ 154 crore, Maharashtra ₹ 60 crore, Mizoram ₹ 30 crore, Odisha ₹ 100 crore and Tripura ₹ 15 crore. Fund installments released out of these grants on fulfillment of guidelines was done fully by Tripura while Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mizoram, Odisha, Telangana could partially utilize the funds released and at the end of 31-3-2015 outstanding funds amounting to ₹ 151.21 crore could not be released to these States as Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations are being implemented from 2015-2020.

(b) and (c) Based on proposals received from various State Governments/UT administrations for prison modernization amounting to ₹ 13,962.60 crore [details given in Statement (*See below*)], a consolidated Memorandum was submitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Fourteenth Finance Commission for consideration for prison reforms in the second phase of modernization of prisons. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has observed that in view of the improved outlay for States now, there is appropriate fiscal space to provide for additional expenditure needed for their requirements. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has not made any specific fund allocation in favour of Central Government for this purpose.

### ***Statement***

#### *Proposals received from various State Governments/UT administrations for prison modernization*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Demand projected by State/UT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	421.29 crore
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	174.00 crore
3.	Assam	4.08 crore
4.	Bihar	583.00 crore

Sl.No.	State/UT	Demand projected by State/UT
5.	Chhattisgarh	124.80 crore
6.	Goa	56.40 crore
7.	Gujarat	825.37 crore
8.	Haryana	687.50 crore
9.	Himachal Pradesh	444.30 crore
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	276.37 crore
11.	Jharkhand	314.40 crore
12.	Karnataka	1057.65 crore
13.	Kerala	459.00 crore
14.	Madhya Pradesh	547.83 crore
15.	Maharashtra	642.38 crore
16.	Manipur	72.60 crore
17.	Meghalaya	1372.20 crore
18.	Mizoram	86.22 crore
19.	Nagaland	534.70 crore
20.	Odisha	892.14 crore
21.	Punjab	832.19 crore
22.	Rajasthan	588.27 crore
23.	Sikkim	Not projected
24.	Tamil Nadu	616.33 crore
25.	Telangana	Not projected
26.	Tripura	95.30 crore
27.	Uttarakhand	165.53 crore
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1726.61 crore
29.	West Bengal	234.39 crore
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not received
31.	Chandigarh	Not received

Sl.No.	State/UT	Demand projected by State/UT
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not received
33.	Daman and Diu	Not received
34.	Delhi	80.90 crore
35.	Lakshadweep	Not received
36.	Puducherry	46.84 crore

### **Crimes against women and children**

373. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has recently released data indicating increase in crime against women and children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi Government has recently submitted any report to the Supreme Court regarding crime against women and children in the NCT of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the directives issued to the State Governments/police departments to curb such crimes and registration of all cases related to women and children in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an increase of 9.2% (from 3,09,546 in 2013 to 3,37,922 cases in 2014) and an increase of 53.6% (from 58,224 cases in 2013 to 89,423 cases in 2014) was reported under crime against women and crime against children during 2014 over 2013 respectively. State/UT wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crime against women and crime against children during 2012-2014 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (See below) respectively.

(e) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories dated 12th May, 2015 on comprehensive approach towards crimes against women and dated 14th July, 2010 on Crime against children are available at [http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload\\_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen\\_130515.pdf](http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf) [http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload\\_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf](http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf)

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.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons Charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under total crime committed against women during 2012-2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2012</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28171	22524	2086	39288	39191	3527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	127	24	202	130	24
3.	Assam	13544	7524	430	12346	7694	637
4.	Bihar	11229	8970	682	20147	19282	1317
5.	Chhattisgarh	4228	4108	1050	6594	6566	1605
6.	Goa	200	82	6	286	127	7
7.	Gujarat	9561	9017	199	23965	23525	434
8.	Haryana	6002	4314	852	7264	7429	1266
9.	Himachal Pradesh	912	745	72	1325	1317	107
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3328	2639	219	5204	5203	338
11.	Jharkhand	4536	3234	764	6549	5720	1152
12.	Karnataka	10366	8174	378	16680	15849	859
13.	Kerala	10930	10377	610	13517	13187	862
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16832	16687	3181	29247	29234	5529
15.	Maharashtra	16353	14746	598	41048	39535	1047
16.	Manipur	304	25	0	202	28	0
17.	Meghalaya	255	147	9	271	160	9
18.	Mizoram	199	187	118	215	185	118
19.	Nagaland	51	41	22	75	69	58
20.	Odisha	11988	10628	653	17183	17142	974
21.	Punjab	3238	1842	388	5048	3439	904

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
22.	Rajasthan	21106	11388	2761	17095	17087	4582
23.	Sikkim	68	51	11	69	47	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	7192	4967	1060	10913	9393	2046
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Tripura	1559	1415	279	1946	2088	349
27.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	15262	5757	77745	43775	12971
28.	Uttarakhand	1067	794	607	1420	1343	813
29.	West Bengal	30942	30627	607	34023	33694	915
	TOTAL STATE(S)	237931	190642	23423	389867	342439	42485
30.	A & N Islands	49	42	5	73	73	5
31.	Chandigarh	241	190	23	268	265	38
32.	D & N Haveli	16	20	3	30	38	4
33.	Daman and Diu	11	14	1	45	54	1
34.	Delhi UT	5959	3061	1176	3981	3397	1771
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	61	52	9	110	103	26
	TOTAL UT(S)	6339	3379	1217	4508	3930	1845
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	244270	194021	24640	394375	346369	44330

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	32809	26002	2228	43232	40499	3791
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	288	186	15	333	210	14
3.	Assam	17449	9317	394	16035	10542	451
4.	Bihar	13609	9448	812	21404	21743	1515
5.	Chhattisgarh	7012	5453	1170	8205	8023	2066
6.	Goa	440	243	11	496	365	14
7.	Gujarat	12283	11263	217	30684	30256	474
8.	Haryana	9089	6374	1190	10652	11078	1896
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1478	1049	111	1908	1868	178
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3509	2522	252	5262	5239	360

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11.	Jharkhand	6506	4543	982	8513	7395	1424
12.	Karnataka	12027	9733	369	19628	18440	722
13.	Kerala	11216	9927	690	13153	12825	897
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22061	19729	4220	34005	33897	6950
15.	Maharashtra	24895	20301	768	53640	49142	1401
16.	Manipur	285	28	3	221	29	8
17.	Meghalaya	343	296	9	382	328	11
18.	Mizoram	177	159	102	195	167	114
19.	Nagaland	67	48	42	86	40	33
20.	Odisha	14173	12094	428	19126	19043	780
21.	Punjab	4994	2953	800	6875	4785	1388
22.	Rajasthan	27933	14473	3192	21261	21243	4712
23.	Sikkim	93	100	106	102	106	116
24.	Tamil Nadu	7475	6091	1512	11161	10505	2248
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Tripura	1628	1546	140	2593	2127	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32546	21868	5672	100021	59248	13653
28.	Uttarakhand	1719	1022	435	1688	1652	912
29.	West Bengal	29826	30112	609	36248	33842	718
	TOTAL STATE(S)	295930	226880	26479	467109	404637	47015
30.	A & N Islands	106	111	8	134	167	16
31.	Chandigarh	488	256	54	481	397	70
32.	D & N Haveli	21	12	0	29	28	0
33.	Daman and Diu	24	18	0	49	43	0
34.	Delhi UT	12888	6429	923	9106	7841	1528
35.	Lakshadweep	3	1	0	5	1	0
36.	Puducherry	86	64	12	96	117	22
	TOTAL UT(S)	13616	6891	997	9900	8594	1636
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	309546	233771	27476	477009	413231	48651

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2014</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16512	13389	835	21676	20100	1459
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	9	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19139	10035	516	27637	11939	554
4.	Bihar	15383	10131	525	19791	15718	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6255	5596	1528	8823	9148	2044
6.	Goa	488	321	14	436	433	16
7.	Gujarat	10837	10148	174	25769	26061	355
8.	Haryana	8974	5721	690	9850	9249	1006
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1517	1117	69	1996	1889	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3321	2355	105	4956	4819	138
11.	Jharkhand	5972	4544	785	6965	6761	1009
12.	Karnataka	13914	11264	354	22974	20640	891
13.	Kerala	11380	10118	549	13893	13277	656
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28678	25455	5771	42201	42061	9292
15.	Maharashtra	26693	22775	923	48878	47797	1425
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	388	312	13	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	67	46	22	81	58	30
20.	Odisha	14606	12172	429	20262	19442	763
21.	Punjab	5425	3158	637	6988	5349	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31151	16422	3659	23742	23377	5841
23.	Sikkim	110	103	46	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6325	4750	1185	9268	8614	1956
25.	Telangana	14136	11363	504	19963	17758	644
26.	Tripura	1615	1341	107	2068	2722	133
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38467	26384	5279	112462	69546	13942
28.	Uttarakhand	1395	979	283	1667	1559	633

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
29.	West Bengal	38299	35287	422	50231	45715	517
	TOTAL STATE(S)	321993	245838	25576	504015	425191	45565
30.	A & N Islands	115	97	12	126	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	432	262	65	390	371	88
32.	D & N Haveli	21	16	0	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	15	14	1	5	6	1
34.	Delhi UT	15265	6395	1005	8336	7218	1477
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	1	88	78	1
	TOTAL UT(S)	15929	6844	1084	8965	7826	1580
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	337922	252682	26660	512980	433017	47145

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

*Source:* Crime in India.

### ***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under total crime committed against children during 2012-2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2012</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2274	1937	142	2387	2470	214
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	25	2	39	24	2
3.	Assam	392	237	2	391	236	2
4.	Bihar	2894	1386	94	2319	2466	133
5.	Chhattisgarh	1881	1820	531	2059	2057	593
6.	Goa	122	66	1	125	87	1
7.	Gujarat	1327	1058	63	1563	1559	94
8.	Haryana	1015	653	35	1101	1091	37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	266	202	26	285	261	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	29	1	44	44	1



Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11.	Jharkhand	113	91	2	113	101	2
12.	Karnataka	875	372	28	607	541	27
13.	Kerala	1324	1158	76	1582	1438	101
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5168	5017	940	7136	7200	1299
15.	Maharashtra	3456	2764	113	4185	4067	143
16.	Manipur	104	2	0	33	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	91	26	2	90	31	2
18.	Mizoram	95	88	40	93	89	39
19.	Nagaland	13	23	16	12	33	33
20.	Odisha	418	371	13	489	472	21
21.	Punjab	877	420	102	717	596	132
22.	Rajasthan	1807	949	254	1248	1213	354
23.	Sikkim	30	52	18	30	23	46
24.	Tamil Nadu	1036	570	74	1105	840	104
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	20	46	7	22	62	20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6033	4518	1046	11470	8120	1772
28.	Uttarakhand	122	89	40	118	112	49
29.	West Bengal	1706	1121	18	1259	965	22
	TOTAL STATE(S)	33538	25090	3686	40622	36200	5285
30.	A & N Islands	28	26	1	33	32	1
31.	Chandigarh	96	55	17	56	56	23
32.	D & N Haveli	8	9	3	14	15	4
33.	Daman and Diu	8	8	1	9	14	1
34.	Delhi UT	4462	912	318	1351	1198	390
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	32	22	6	32	26	6
	TOTAL UT(S)	4634	1032	346	1495	1341	425
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	38172	26122	4032	42117	37541	5710

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2013</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2576	1947	115	2838	2353	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	51	0	72	53	0
3.	Assam	518	336	14	514	345	14
4.	Bihar	1580	1330	117	2025	2460	177
5.	Chhattisgarh	3737	2497	464	2637	2603	595
6.	Goa	270	101	3	222	123	5
7.	Gujarat	2076	1512	55	2185	2048	73
8.	Haryana	1640	955	123	1357	1331	147
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428	270	47	397	392	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	55	2	88	88	2
11.	Jharkhand	129	64	8	89	99	13
12.	Karnataka	1353	663	28	1087	962	29
13.	Kerala	1877	1421	96	2008	1660	96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8247	6400	1366	8661	8603	1867
15.	Maharashtra	6410	4255	119	6805	6015	159
16.	Manipur	123	4	0	10	2	1
17.	Meghalaya	183	117	7	133	119	8
18.	Mizoram	78	57	29	74	56	34
19.	Nagaland	8	5	12	12	5	8
20.	Odisha	1123	759	31	1005	980	34
21.	Punjab	1336	726	272	1149	842	314
22.	Rajasthan	2888	1483	240	1961	1952	476
23.	Sikkim	39	39	66	68	76	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1188	821	164	1475	1207	189
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	100	103	8	150	133	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9857	6952	1177	19286	12407	1943

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
28.	Uttarakhand	232	116	42	173	155	73
29.	West Bengal	2530	1306	17	1800	1742	25
	TOTAL STATE(S)	50683	34345	4622	58281	48811	6572
30.	A & N Islands	54	71	6	51	83	6
31.	Chandigarh	213	75	28	109	79	29
32.	D & N Haveli	14	6	1	6	6	3
33.	Daman and Diu	14	5	0	5	5	0
34.	Delhi UT	7199	1436	259	2037	1926	360
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	47	16	0	22	23	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	7541	1609	294	2230	2122	398
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	58224	35954	4916	60511	50933	6970

**2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	1284	54	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	82	1	124	105	1
3.	Assam	1385	571	23	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2255	1372	60	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3217	613	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	330	155	5	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	3219	2192	38	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	2540	1434	220	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	255	31	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	97	2	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	529	144	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	1983	66	3449	2697	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2028	115	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	10278	1897	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	5487	210	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	137	15	0	56	8	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
17.	Meghalaya	213	160	7	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	178	139	49	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	25	12	5	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	2196	1363	29	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1762	862	186	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2067	290	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	93	66	20	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	1710	614	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana	1930	1229	79	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	369	243	17	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	11769	1427	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	489	292	39	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	4909	3238	36	5266	3787	36
TOTAL STATE(S)		79758	54129	6277	90309	76454	8650
30.	A & N Islands	50	31	10	57	37	13
31.	Chandigarh	208	114	45	134	148	51
32.	D & N Haveli	11	5	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	1	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2411	310	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	38	29	0	35	38	0
TOTAL UT(S)		9665	2595	366	3151	2879	433
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		89423	56724	6643	93460	79333	9083

*Note:* Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may also includes cases/persons of previous years also.  
*Source:* Crime in India.

### **National database on arms licences**

374. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is examining a proposal to increase the validity of licences to life time of the licensee with periodic police verifications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the automated National Data Base on Arms Licences (NDAL) is now available for 74% of licensed arms across the country and the licensees could be tracked away?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir There is no proposal to increase the validity of the licences to life time of the licensee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### **Poor infrastructure along China border**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that poor infrastructure and accessibility hinder proper policing along Indian border with China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that lack of basic amenities and livelihood are forcing border residents to migrate to urban areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve infrastructure along the border and provide basic amenities to the residents of border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Indo-China border is characterised by difficult high altitude terrain. In order to ensure effective border policing along indo-China border, the border guarding force *i.e.* Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) conducts short range and long range patrols in consultation with Indian Army. To provide accessibility Government is taking up infrastructure works in border areas. Development of infrastructure is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has not undertaken any study to find out whether there is large scale migration of border population to urban areas due to lack of basic amenities and livelihood.

(e) Development of basic amenities is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments. BADP is a part of comprehensive

approach to the Border Management to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible border areas and to saturate the border areas with essential infrastructure through convergence with other Central/State Government's schemes involving local administration. The developmental activities taken up by State Governments under BADP relate to infrastructure development such as link roads, employment generation, education, health, drinking water, electricity, agriculture, skill and tourism development etc.

The roads and allied works of strategic importance as identified by Army are being taken up by MoD, MHA and MoRTH for its execution.

**Criteria for award of research project by BPR&D**

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

(a) whether Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) sponsors Research projects under Non-plan and Plan schemes, training programmes for prisons including the Institutes of Correctional Administration and Government of India fellowships for Doctoral work;

(b) if so, what is the criteria adopted to award projects to individuals, Agencies, Marketing Companies, Institutes, Universities and NGOs;

(c) whether these criteria have been violated to favour some of them by accepting their proposals before issue of advertisement and after the expiry of the valid dates for submission of proposals; and

(d) if so, the details of all such proposals with the financial implications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. BPR&D sponsors Research projects, training programmes for prisons and fellowships for doctoral work under both Plan and Non-plan schemes. There are prescribed guidelines to be taken into consideration to award projects to individuals/institutions/NGOs. As per the prescribed guidelines, as far as possible, the research projects should be entrusted only to authorized and established institutions. In exceptional cases the projects may be fanned out to individuals only after obtaining the approval of the Standing Committee on Police Research. As it is difficult to convene the meetings of the Standing Committee on Police Research for every projects, as per the guidelines the concurrence of at least three Members who are experts in the field is obtained through circulation, among other conditions.

(c) and (d) A CAG Audit has been conducted recently and its report is awaited.

**Corruption in research projects sponsored by BPR&D**

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

(a) whether research projects under Plan and Non-plan, training in prisons, Government of India fellowship for Doctoral work sponsored by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) since 2008 have elements of corruption, financial irregularities and financial loss to Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Ministry has received any written communications from BPR&D to initiate action against the defaulters;

(c) whether Ministry is already in the knowledge of pending Audit paragraphs against BPR&D for financial irregularities, non settlement of Government funds released as advances; and

(d) whether any further Audit of BPR&D has been conducted recently and if so, the issues pointed out by Audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During an internal review of research projects, case of use of forgery and fraudulent method to obtain research projects on “Status of Correctional Programmes including Prison Industries on Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners” was detected. An amount of ₹ 13,71,154/- released to the concerned person has since been recovered.

However, BPR&D after review has issued Show Cause Notices to some BPR&D officers found responsible for negligence and dereliction of duties.

(c) This Ministry has already communicated to BPR&D to furnish their compliance/Replies/Action Taken Reports in respect of all the outstanding paras to the Office of the CAG, Internal Audit Wing.

(d) A CAG audit of BPR&D has been conducted recently from 17.09.2015 to 09.10.2015, report is awaited.

**Declassifying secret files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to declassify secret files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauz and to keep in National Archives of India;

(b) if so, how soon and in what manner, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of files relating to Netaji Bose and Azad Hind Fauz which are classified and kept so far in Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is examining all the files in its custody for the purpose of declassifying the same.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs: As per available records on date, Ministry of Home Affairs is in possession of 12 files. Among these 12 files, three (03) files are classified and 09 files are unclassified.

Prime Minister's Office: as per available record, as on date Prime Minister's Office is in possession of 58 files. Among these 58 files, 41 files are classified and 17 files are unclassified.

Ministry of External Affairs: There are approximately 90 classified files in the Ministry of External Affairs relating to Netaji.

Ministry of Defence: All classified records (total 990 files) pertaining to Indian National Army were declassified and transferred to National Archives of India (NAI), Janpath, New Delhi in 1997.

### **Scrutinizing requests for citizenship by States**

379. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the surge in the number of Hindus from neighbouring countries applying for Indian citizenship, the Centre is mulling to empower select States to scrutinize the requests for grant of citizenship;

(b) whether many States have large number of such requests pending after the citizenship rules were relaxed recently; and

(c) whether such a step is intended to provide a natural home for persecuted Hindus, who have been proven vulnerable and the Centre had to revoke a notification empowering States of Gujarat and Rajasthan to grant citizenship because of misuse by some State officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) For easing the process of grant of India citizenship, the Government of India is examining the proposal for delegating the powers.



(b) As per records, about 2390 citizenship requests are in process at various levels including State Governments.

(c) The Indian Citizenship is granted under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made there under. The power to grant Indian citizenship was delegated to the State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat by Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2004 for a period of one year *w.e.f.* 28.02.2007 in two spells, as a special case. Therefore, there was no revoking of notification in this case.

#### **Unmanned aerial vehicle over IGI Airport**

†380. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) was seen flying over Indira Gandhi International Airport recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of mechanism available with Government to check such UAVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A drone like object was spotted visually by the Air traffic Controllers (ATC) near technical area and Runway of IGI Airport on 27.10.2015.

(c) and (d) The matter is being investigated by the Central Security Agencies.

(e) Information is being sought from the Ministry of Civil Aviation. MHA is in the process of preparing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for detection, identification and neutralization of threats arising out of such unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV).

#### **Rehabilitation of Kashmiri pandits**

†381. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for rehabilitation of Kashmiri pandits had been launched in the year 2008;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of Kashmiri pandits rehabilitated under this scheme; and
- (d) the details of efforts being made by Government for complete rehabilitation of Kashmiri pandits and progress therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Government from time to time has announced packages for the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants such as in 2004 and in 2008.

Under the Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations (Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and have been allotted to the migrants. Further, 200 flats have been constructed at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants on sharing basis, who have joined the State Government service under the employment component of Prime Minister's Package 2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley.

A comprehensive package amounting to ₹ 1618.40 crore was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provided for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants e.g. provision of 3000 State Government jobs, financial assistance for purchase/construction of houses, construction of transit accommodations, continuation of cash relief to migrants, scholarship to students, assistance for self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturists, waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The package is being implemented by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. So far State Government jobs have been offered to 1963 migrant youths, out of which 1597 have joined. 469 transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and allotted to the newly appointed migrant employees under the package and one family has availed the benefit of ₹ 7.5 Lakh for construction of house in the Kashmir Valley.

Besides, the Government of India has recently approved another package involving an estimated expenditure of ₹ 2000 crore for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley for the Kashmiri migrants to whom State Government jobs have been provided/will be provided.

**Flags of IS and Pakistan waived in the country**

†382. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that flags of IS and Pakistan have been repeatedly waved by mischievous elements in the country;
- (b) the details of such incidents occurred during the last two years; and
- (c) the steps taken to stop recurrence of such incidents and the extent to which they have been effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A few incidents of unfurling of flags of ISIS by some misguided youth were noticed on different occasions in Jammu & Kashmir and some other States in the recent past. 'Police' and 'Public Order', being State subjects, the State Governments concerned, have been directed to take appropriate action against such elements as per relevant provisions of Law.

**Strike by sanitation staff of MCD**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the sanitation staff of the Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD) in National Capital have gone on strike recently which turned the Capital into garbage dump;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the reasons behind these strikes of the sanitation staff; and
- (d) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) None of the unions of South and North Delhi Municipal Corporations went on strike recently. The strike was called by various unions of sanitation staff of East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC). However, during the strike of sanitation staff of EDMC from 23.10.2015 to 29.10.2015, 5448.195 Metric Ton of garbage was lifted and dumped at Sanitation and Land Filling (SLF) Station, Gazipur to maintain the East DMC area clean.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The sanitation staff of East Delhi Municipal Corporation went on strike to fulfill their demands like payment of wages, arrears and implementation of assorted welfare measures.

(d) The matter has been taken up by East DMC with the Government of NCT of Delhi to improve their financial condition.

### **Madras High Court observation on child rapists**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent judgement Madras High Court has observed that child rapists must be castrated which will fetch magical results in the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the existing law to accommodate the observations of Madras High Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the High Court observation on child rapists. However, no official data on the matter is available.

(c) and (d) As per the information available, there is no proposal to amend the provisions of the IPC/CrPC to accommodate the stated observations of the Madras High Court.

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.

### **Social audit of policing in the country**

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

(a) the details of complaints received against Delhi Police officials concerning non-registering of FIRs during the last three years along with action taken on each complaint;

(b) whether Police themselves enquires complaints received against them;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to get inquired complaints of non-registration of FIRs by an independent body and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Police discourage people who come for registering FIRs; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to conduct social audit of policing in the country to improve its functioning in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Number of complaints received against Delhi Police officials regarding non-registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) during the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013, 2014 and current year 2015 (upto 31.10.2015) are as under:

	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto 31.10.15)
Total complaints received	500	449	363	262
Total complaints found genuine	39	41	50	31

The details of action taken against erring police personnel for non-registration of FIRs are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Complaints regarding non-registration of FIRs received against Delhi Police personnel are being enquired through the Public Grievances Cell functioning in each District/Unit of Delhi Police under the close supervision DCPs concerned as well as through the Vigilance Branch/PHQ.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that FIR in each and every complaint which discloses commission of cognizable offence is registered and people have been provided a facility to call on telephone number 23213355 of Flying Squad of the Vigilance Branch, Delhi Police for any emergent help in case of harassment by police officials.

(e) Government has no proposal to conduct social audit of policing in Delhi. In so far as policing in the States are concerned, 'Public order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India and the responsibilities of State Police forces rest primarily with the respective State Governments.

***Statement***

*Year-wise details of action against erring police officials in cases of non-registration of FIRs*

2012	Inspr.	SI	ASI	HC	Total	
Warning/displeasure/Explanation/Advisory memo	15	10	9	4	38	
Censure	4	3	3	-	10	
Departmental Enquiry	-	1	-	2	3	
TOTAL	19	14	12	6	51	
2013	Inspr.	SI	ASI	HC/Ct.	Total	
Warning/displeasure/Explanation/Advisory memo	12	05	01	01	19	
Censure	07	05	04	06	22	
Departmental Enquiry	06	04	00	01	11	
Major Punishment (forfeiture service)	00	02	00	00	02	
TOTAL	25	16	05	08	54	
2014	ACP	Inspr.	SI	ASI	HC/Ct.	Total
Warning/displeasure/Explanation/Advisory memo	02	09	11	05	04	31
Censure	00	01	11	06	01	19
Departmental Enquiry	00	01	00	00	01	02
TOTAL	02	11	22	11	06	52
2015 (upto 31.10.15)	Inspr.	SI	ASI	HC/Ct.	Total	
Warning/displeasure/Explanation/Advisory memo	08	14	00	04	26	
Censure	01	02	00	03	06	
Departmental Enquiry	01	04	01	02	08	
TOTAL	10	20	01	09	40	

### **Rise in crimes against women in the capital city**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that crime against women has been risen in the capital city in the recent period and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to post more and more women as head of police stations as women victims will find police stations headed by women officers as friendly to visit any-time and report crimes against them; and

(c) the total number of gang rape incidents reported in Delhi during the last two years and how many such cases are still lying unsolved along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the crime against women in Delhi during the year 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.10.15) are as under:

Crime Head	2014	2015 upto 31.10.15
Rape	2166	1856
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)	4322	4626
Dowry death	153	100
Dowry Prohibition Act	13	15
406/498 A IPC (cruelty by husband and in-laws)	3194	2956
Kidnapping/abduction of women	4027	3690
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	1361	1320

(b) Delhi Police has reported that at present 03 police stations in Delhi, namely Crime Against Women (CAW) Nanak Pura, Metro Station Rithala and Metro Station Maurice Nagar are headed by women Station House Officer. In addition to this, an exclusive help desk for women is functioning round the clock in all the police stations to attend to women complainants. A separate dedicated telephone line with incoming call facility is available at every help desk. Delhi Police has further reported that women complainants are handled with respect and sympathy and complaints made by women are recorded verbatim as stated by them, preferably by a lady police officer and investigated without unnecessary remarks or observations by the police officers concerned.

(c) The details of gang rape cases registered by Delhi Police, during the last two years 2013, 2014 and current year, 2015 (Upto 31.10.2015) are as under:

Year	Cases Reported	Cancelled	Admitted	Worked out	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Untraced	Persons Arrested
2013	116	3	113	104	102	0	14	87	10	1	286
2014	117	3	114	99	92	0	9	85	18	2	262
2015 (upto 30.10.15)	98	1	97	72	53	0	0	54	43	0	180

Some of the reasons for the cases remaining unsolved are reportedly as under:

- Accused persons could not be identified
- Accused persons are absconding
- Complainant/victim retracts from her earlier complaint in the statement recorded before magistrate
- Victim not cooperating with investigating agency etc.

Maximum attention is paid by Delhi Police to solve the incidents of rape cases. All out efforts are reportedly made to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to book. Delhi Police has also reported that during the year 2014, the worked-out percentage of rape cases in Delhi was as high as 80.79% and the percentage of worked out cases increases with the passage of time as absconding accused are arrested. Investigation in these cases is reportedly carried out in a professional manner so that the accused persons are properly linked to the crime.

### **Updation of NPR**

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

(a) the status of the updation of National Population Register (NPR), for which Government has fixed March, 2016 as deadline, across the country; and

(b) the details of amount earmarked for this updation and amount spent for this so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government of India has approved the scheme of updation of National Population Register (NPR) in the



country through house to house enumeration by designated government officials. The same was notified in the Gazette of India and the present status of the updation of NPR in the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government has approved an amount of ₹ 951.35 crore for the updation of NPR in the country. As the work is continuing in all the States/UTs, amount spent on updation of NPR would be known after completion of the scheme.

***Statement***

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Status of field work
1.	A & N Islands	In progress
2.	Andhra Pradesh	In progress
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	In progress
4.	Assam	Yet to start
5.	Bihar	Yet to start
6.	Chandigarh	In progress
7.	Chhattisgarh	In progress
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Completed
9.	Daman and Diu	Completed
10.	Delhi	In progress
11.	Goa	In progress
12.	Gujarat	Yet to start
13.	Haryana	Yet to start
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Completed
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	In progress
16.	Jharkhand	Completed
17.	Karnataka	In progress
18.	Kerala	In progress
19.	Lakshadweep	In progress
20.	Madhya Pradesh	In progress
21.	Maharashtra	In progress
22.	Manipur	In progress
23.	Meghalaya	Yet to start
24.	Mizoram	In progress

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Status of field work
25.	Nagaland	In progress
26.	Odisha	In progress
27.	Puducherry	Completed
28.	Punjab	In progress
29.	Rajasthan	In progress
30.	Sikkim	In progress
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yet to start
32.	Telangana	In progress
33.	Tripura	In progress
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Yet to start
35.	Uttarakhand	In progress
36.	West Bengal	In progress

### **IPS officers facing prosecution**

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

(a) how many police officers of IPS cadre face prosecution in various cases in the country during the last three years;

(b) how many of them face criminal charges;

(c) how many of them face corruption charges; and

(d) how many officers were let off these charges by (i) Government (ii) courts during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) IPS officers are allotted to various State/UT Cadres and are serving in connection with the affairs of the State Government/UT concerned. In all prosecution cases against IPS officers approval of Central Government is not required. As such, consolidated data with regard to IPS officers facing prosecution in various cases in the country is not centrally maintained. However, as per the information received from Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), chargesheets against 16 IPS officers have been filed by the CBI during 2012, 2013, 2014 and upto 31.10.2015.

- (b) Out of the above 16 IPS officers, 10 IPS officers are facing criminal charges.
- (c) Out of the above 16 IPS officers, 2 IPS officers are facing corruption charges.
- (d) Out of the above 16 IPS officers, 4 IPS officers have been discharged by the competent courts.

### **Attacks made on religious places**

389. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of attacks made on different religious places during last three years; and
- (b) the State-wise details of FIRs filed against accused persons and present status of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain details of attacks made on different religious places separately.

### **NGOs getting foreign AID**

390. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) how many NGOs were getting foreign aid between 1st January, 2011 to 31st December, 2014; and
- (b) the details of these NGOs and amount of aid they are availing with details of the funding organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) NGOs are required to seek registration/prior permission under FCRA, 2010 to receive foreign contribution (FC). The FCRA registered NGOs or the NGOs granted prior permission to receive foreign contribution are required to file annual returns with Government of India on Financial Year basis. Based on the annual return filed by the NGOs and information available, the amount of foreign contribution received by them are given below:

Financial Year	Nos. of NGOs who filed Annual Returns	Amount of FC received
2010-2011	23116	103674051689.78
2011-2012	22747	115582320825.78
2012-2013	20497	115279257815.25
2013-2014 (prov.)	17616	130518812485.07

2. The details of the NGOs and funding organizations are available on MHA website <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>.

### **Problems of some residents of Goa regarding their citizenship**

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

(a) whether the Inter-ministerial Committee has given its report;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision in the matter;

(c) the number of Indian citizens who have applied for registration of birth under Portuguese law and the number who have applied for Portuguese citizenship; and

(d) the number of persons whose Indian citizenship has been cancelled or the number of Indian citizen who have ceased to be Indian citizen in the last five years?

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

(c) Conferment of citizenship to a person is a sovereign right of the country concerned. Hence, records pertaining to Portuguese citizenship are not maintained.

(d) As per section 9 (1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 any citizen of India who by naturalization, registration otherwise voluntarily acquires, or has at any time between the 26th January, 1950 and the commencement of this Act, voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country shall, upon such acquisition or, as the case may be, such commencement, cease to be a citizen of India. There is one person against whom orders under section 9(2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, have been passed for cancellation of citizenship in the last five years.

**Policy for security clearance to private TV channels**

392. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made certain changes in the policy to give security clearance and granting licences to private TV channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that TV channel promoters, bidders of the company are not involved in any cases that had implications on national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated a policy for national security clearance for certain sensitive sectors of the economy including private TV channels by codifying all existing practices. In addition, the policy has also liberalized certain investment restrictions existing earlier. The new policy is aimed at bringing about a healthy balance between meeting the imperatives of national security and facilitating ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country. The policy has been formulated in discharge of the mandate of the Ministry of Home affairs to exercise oversight over India's internal security.

(c) The permission for Uplinking/downlinking of TV channels are granted by the Government after security clearance to the company, its promoters, directors and key Executives. The Security Clearance procedure takes into account their involvement, if any, in any case(s) that might have adverse implications on national security.

**Foreign links in Khagragarh, West Bengal blasts**

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

(a) whether any foreign links have been traced in the Khagragarh, West Bengal blasts;

(b) if so, which foreign organisations are associated with the blast;

(c) whether any foreign national has been arrested in connection with the blast; and

(d) whether the foreign terrorist organisation had any political links in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has unravelled the foreign links in the Khagragarh, West Bengal blasts. The Bangladesh based terrorist organisation, viz., Jamat-Ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) was found involved in the said blast. During the investigation, NIA arrested two Bangladesh nationals in connection with the blasts.

(d) No such information is available with the Governments.

### **Maritime and coastal security**

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

(a) whether Government has made any efforts for better and effective coordination between the various State Governments and Central Ministries and agencies on the issue of maritime and coastal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for early implementation of various proposals pertaining to coastal security that are pending before it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated following measures for effective coordination among various State Governments, Central Ministries and agencies :

- (i) A three-tier arrangement for maritime security of the country by the Indian Navy, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Marine Police of all coastal States and Union Territories is in place. Director General, Coast guard has been designated as the Commander of Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between the State and the Central Agencies in all the matters relating to coastal security.
- (ii) Periodic review of maritime and coastal security including coordination measures are being undertaken by Hon'ble Raksha Mantri. A National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to closely monitor the implementation of the decisions taken to strengthen the coastal security in the country. A Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management), MHA has been constituted to review the effective implementation of the coastal security schemes.

- (iii) Multi Agency Centre (MAC)/Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) meetings are organised by the intelligence Bureau at Centre and State levels to share the information.
- (iv) The Indian Coast Guard conducts Coastal Security Exercises involving all the stake-holders in all coastal States/UTs on a bi-annual basis to assess the preparedness against security threats from the sea and Coastal Security operations involving all stake-holders on the basis of intelligence inputs.
- (c) Implementation of the proposals pertaining to coastal security is an ongoing process. The proposals are scrutinized in consultation with other stockholders and if required, it is placed before the NCSMCS and submitted to the competent authority for final decision.

### **Strengthening FSLs in the country**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian criminal justice system's use of forensics suffers from both on inadequacy of facilities and a lack of capability in the police forces in gathering forensic evidence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and measures proposed to be taken to tackle these problems;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of the forensic labs in the country are over burdened and understaffed affecting their efficiency; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to make the existing forensic science labs efficient and to open more FSLs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. Facilities and capabilities in the police forces in gathering forensic evidence are reviewed on a constant basis and supplemented and augmented from time to time.

(b) The capacity of State police forces is improved through provisions of modernization of equipments and training with regard to gathering forensic evidence. Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJNNICFS), New Delhi under the Ministry of Home Affairs is constantly organising training for Police and Scientists to educate them for collection and examination of forensic evidence. Besides Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under Ministry of Home Affairs also conducts regular training for police personnel

with regard to collection of forensic evidence. Need based specialized training to scientific personnel of State Forensic Science Laboratories is imparted by the Scientists of Central Forensic Science Laboratories.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Upgradation of equipment and provisioning of additional manpower in Central Forensic Science Laboratories is reviewed on a constant basis. Ministry of Home Affairs is making all efforts to fill up all the vacant posts in Central Forensic Science Laboratories by way of recruitment and promotion. Recently contractual manpower has been provided to all Central Forensic Science Laboratories to mitigate the large number of pendency of cases.

There are 6 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) in the country located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune. Out of six CFSLs, three new CFSLs that have been established at Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune in 2012. The 7th CFSL(CBI) is under control of Central Bureau of Investigation(CBI) located at New Delhi. All the 7 Forensic Laboratories extend forensic examination and training support to State Forensic Laboratories as and when requested by State Governments. Forensic examination of crime cases is a State subject. Besides these, there are 30 State Forensic Laboratories, 50 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 144 District Mobile Forensic Units functioning in the country.

Out of ₹ 595 crore under MPF Scheme (Non-Plan), an amount of ₹ 29.91 crore has been approved for equipments for Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs) by High Powered Committee for the year 2015-16. However, actual amount released is ₹ 14.95 crore as on date.

### **Cases of online cheating**

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

(a) the State-wise details of internet users fallen victims of online cheating during each of last three years, till date;

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect people from online cheating;

(c) the State-wise number of cases of online cheating registered during the said period and the amount of money involved therein;

(d) the State-wise details of number of cases resolved/not resolved by the police during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to solve the unresolved cases?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs has started collecting data on number of victims reported under cyber crimes since 2014. State/UT-wise number of victims reported under cheating (section 420 IPC) involving computer as medium/target (online cheating) is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The latest data pertains to the year 2014.

(b) The major remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard are as under:

- (i) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is working in coordination with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and banks to track and disable phishing websites.
- (ii) Banks have implemented Two-factor authentication to mitigate risks due to theft of online credentials. Besides, SMS alerts are sent to users intimating details of transactions involving amounts above specified threshold.
- (iii) To create awareness about possible frauds by using email and SMS, advisories are being issued by Banks, Telecom Service Providers and Police Authorities from time to time to the users.
- (iv) Banks are creating user awareness for general public against phishing, lottery scams, internet banking, Credit/Debit cards and other frauds. Steps have been taken to monitor and prevent financial frauds through phishing attacks, Credit/Debit card frauds, money laundering schemes etc.
- (v) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has published whitepaper on countering phishing attacks and regularly conducts training programme for system administrators and general users in the Government, public and private sector on countering cyber frauds and phishing attacks.
- (vi) The Information Technology Act, 2000, provides legal framework to address various types of prevalent cyber crimes and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (vii) Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.

- (viii) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.
- (ix) Academia like National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.
- (x) Number of Cyber forensics tools for collection, analysis, presentation of the digital evidence have been developed and are being used by Law Enforcement Agencies.
- (xi) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.
- (xii) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.
- (xiii) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeiTY) is conducting programs to generate information security awareness. Specific book, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security.

(c) State/UT-wise number of cases reported under cheating involving computer as medium (online cheating) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Data on amount involved in online cheating is not maintained separately.

(d) and (e) State/UT-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted and cases pending for investigation by police under cheating involving computer as medium (online cheating) is given in Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise and Gender-wise victims reported under cheating (section 420 IPC) involving computer as medium (online cheating) under cyber crimes during 2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	1	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	4

Sl.No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	0	5
6.	Goa	16	2	18
7.	Gujarat	62	4	66
8.	Haryana	3	0	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1
13.	Kerala	16	2	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	5	21
15.	Maharashtra	601	80	681
16.	Manipur	3	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	6	0	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	0	27
21.	Punjab	5	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	71	19	90
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	22	1	23
25.	Telangana	7	0	7
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61	0	61
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	13	5	18
TOTAL STATE(S)		967	120	1087
30.	A & N Islands	7	0	7
31.	Chandigarh	19	0	19

Sl.No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total
32.	D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	22	4	26
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		48	4	52
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1015	124	1139

*Source:* Crime in India.

### ***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases convicted (CV) and Cases Pending Investigation at the end of the year (PI) Under Cheating involving computer as medium (online cheating) under Cyber Crimes during 2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PI
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	4	0	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	0	2
6.	Goa	18	0	1	25
7.	Gujarat	66	7	0	15
8.	Haryana	3	0	0	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	2
13.	Kerala	18	0	0	17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	11	0	8
15.	Maharashtra	671	89	1	560
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	3

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PI
17.	Meghalaya	6	2	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	4	0	21
21.	Punjab	5	0	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	90	12	0	30
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	0	31
25.	Telangana	7	2	0	5
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61	25	0	30
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	14	1	0	15
TOTAL STATE(S)		1064	160	2	818
30.	A and N Islands	7	2	0	9
31.	Chandigarh	19	5	0	18
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	25	1	0	30
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		51	8	0	57
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1115	168	2	875

Source: Crime in India.

### Recommendations of Jeevan Reddy Committee

397. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has officially taken a decision on the implementation of the recommendations of the Jeevan Reddy Committee Report of AFSPA, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Ministry has figures regarding the number of applications received for the repeal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No, Sir. On security matters, Government of India carefully evaluates the situation on the ground before taking any decision.

(b) Representations have been received from time to time from different organizations/NGOs from Manipur for withdrawal and from the State Government of J&K for phased withdrawal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act.

### **Expenses incurred on death row convicts**

398. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has data regarding the average expenses incurred on death row convicts who have been hanged in the past ten years (2006-2015);

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

(c) whether Government intends to implement the recommendations given by the Law Commission on the abolition of death penalty in all cases except terrorism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Prisons and its related matter is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The data regarding the average expenses incurred on death row convicts is not maintained centrally.

The recommendation of the Law Commission (262nd Report: The Death Penalty) has since been referred to the State Governments/UTs for their views.

### **CISF Jawans involved in vandalising of Karipur Airport**

399. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken against CISF Jawans involved in vandalising of Karipur Airport, Kerala in the month of June, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): On 10.06.2015, in an unfortunate incident at Kozhikode

Airport; one CISF HC/GD S. S. Yadav lost his life and one SI/Exe Sita Ram Choudhary sustained injury.

On the basis of a complaint made by the Airport Director, Kozhikode Airport, a case was registered against 13 CISF personnel under section-143, 147, 148, 341, 332, 353, 452, 506(ii), 427, 149 of IPC and 3(2)(c) of PDPP Act, 1984. They were arrested by police and placed under suspension. They were released on bail on various dates (i.e. on 10.07.2015, 13.07.2015, 15.07.2015 and 16.07.2015).

The case is under investigation and they continue to be still under suspension.

A Departmental Enquiry is under process against them.

### **Security arrangement in wake of terrorist attacks in Paris**

400. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased security arrangements in the country in the wake of terrorist attack in Paris; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has issued advisory to all State Governments/UTs to take suitable preventive measures in and around foreign missions, tourist spots and community facilities frequented by foreigners falling in their jurisdictions to avoid any untoward incident. It was also advised to review intelligence about ISIS activities to identify plans, targets, areas vulnerable to attack by terrorist organizations and appropriate action be taken to neutralize potential threats, if any.

### **Enrollment of women officers in police force**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of women police officers are far outnumbered than male police officers;

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

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to increase the enrollment of women officers in the police force; and

(d) the State-wise details of women police officers recruited in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) “Public Order” and “Police” are “State subjects” as per entry 2 of the list II of the VII schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs administration to give adequate representation to women in the State Police Forces.

As per data compiled by BPR&D, the actual strength of women police personnel in all States/UTs is 6.11% as on 1.1.2014.

(c) The Centre advises the States from time to time to introduce requisite reforms in the police administration. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 04.09.2009 and 22.4.2013 to all State/UT Governments to increase women police to 33% of the total strength.

All the State Governments have been requested to create additional posts of women constables/SIs by converting the vacant posts of male constables into the posts of women constables as necessary to achieve this. It has also been advised that each police stations should have at least 3 women sub-inspectors and 10 women police constables, so that a women help desk is manned round the clock. The combined efforts of the Central and various State Governments/UTs are encouraging and the percentage of women police personnel is increasing gradually.

The Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women has stressed that presence of women police personnel should be made more visible *vis-à-vis* their male counterparts so that gender issues are addressed more effectively at the local level. Efforts are also being made to improve the working conditions in order to attract more women to join the police forces. An advisory had also been issued on 21.5.2014 to evolve a uniform policy for establishing facilities at the work place so as to mitigate the problems faced by Women during long working hours.

(d) As ‘Police’ is a State subject, the data regarding State-wise recruitment of women police is not maintained by the Central Government. However, actual strength of women police (rank-wise) as on 1.1.2014 in all States/UTs is given in Statement.



**Statement**

*State/UT-wise actual strength of women police (rank-wise)—as on 1.1.2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	DGP/ Spl./DG/ ADGP	IGP	DIG	AIGP/ SSP/SP/ Com.	Addl. SP/Dy. Com.	ASP/Dy. SP/Asst. Com.	Insp.	S.I.	ASI	H. Const.	Const.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	1	3	5	23	68	275	290	612	3339	4622
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	16	5	13	540	582
3.	Assam	0	0	0	7	6	17	4	83	17	42	334	510
4.	Bihar	0	4	1	9	0	1	13	137	50	135	1991	2341
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	11	18	57	41	48	152	2018	2348
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	15	10	137	193	366
7.	Gujarat	1	2	0	0	10	24	6	99	289	595	1665	2691
8.	Haryana	0	2	1	7	0	18	26	93	193	385	2009	2734
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	5	0	4	6	8	16	96	1416	1552
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	8	0	24	35	85	27	219	1853	2252
11.	Jharkhand	1	2	2	3	1	6	9	79	65	236	2502	2906
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0	3	9	15	29	112	257	399	2857	3682
13.	Kerala	2	0	0	3	0	1	23	59	0	167	2812	3067
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6	1	6	28	58	141	628	536	370	2415	4190
15.	Maharashtra	2	3	1	16	14	47	114	796	213	771	15980	17957
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	6	1	13	1	84	80	157	1698	2040

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	2	3	13	87	11	21	190	329
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	1	10	20	119	98	147	172	568
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	5	8	13	9	24	35	11	148	253
20.	Odisha	0	4	3	5	4	13	156	321	81	34	3760	4381
21.	Punjab	0	2	1	8	0	28	24	106	74	269	4249	4761
22.	Rajasthan	1	4	2	12	17	28	8	131	42	87	6236	6568
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	3	0	13	13	20	4	8	272	333
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	39	22	13	246	1243	272	2128	9873	13842
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	4	5	43	51	58	612	777
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4	3	11	12	62	48	334	0	171	6592	7238
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	7	5	5	1	80	0	60	1370	1528
28.	West Bengal	1	2	1	8	3	13	29	91	136	0	3507	3791
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	9	3	40	382	445
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	18	6	46	929	1017
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	13	26
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	27	34
33.	Delhi	0	2	0	2	2	16	90	417	638	654	3592	5413
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	7	16
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	12	3	3	143	165
All India Total		16	44	20	190	162	496	1234	5668	3553	8246	85696	105325

Sources: BPR&amp;D

**Security clearance and licences to private TV channels**

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

(a) whether Government has made any amendments for issuing security clearance and licences to private TV channels in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the TV channels/FM channels given clearance so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated a policy for national security clearance for certain sensitive sectors of the economy including private TV channels by codifying all existing practices. In addition, the policy has also liberalized certain investment restrictions existing earlier. The new policy is aimed at bringing about a healthy balance between meeting the imperatives of national security and facilitating ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country. The policy has been formulated in discharge of the mandate of the Ministry of Home affairs to exercise oversight over India's internal security.

(b) So far, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued permission to 825 private satellite TV Channels and 192 FM channels.

**Collection of construction workers' welfare cess**

403. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds collected under the collection of construction workers' welfare cess in the country so far in the last five years;

(b) the State-wise details of funds spent so far in the last five years; and

(c) the district-wise number of houses that have been constructed and handed over to the workers in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise cumulative collection and expenditure details of the cess fund as furnished by the States/UTs so far are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the Section 22(d) of the Building and other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the State Welfare

Board may sanction loan and advances to a beneficiary for construction of a house, and based on which some States/UTs, on the basis of their capacity and priorities, have formulated their own schemes. As such there is no express provision for construction of houses by the respective State Welfare Boards for the building and other construction workers under the 1996 Act.

*State-wise position of number of workers registered, cess collected and amount spent under the Building and other Construction Workers Acts, 1996*

As on 30.09.2015 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Amount of cess collected (₹ in crore)	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1070.45	102.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.96	4.56
3.	Assam	205.09	1.82
4.	Bihar	657.08	71.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	523.11	310.66
6.	Goa	50.68	0
7.	Gujarat	1090.62	11.95
8.	Haryana	1859.8	83.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	276.48	24.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	370.66	149.6
11.	Jharkhand	234.41	72.7
12.	Karnataka	3131	157.77
13.	Kerala	1168.44	1105.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62	536.21
15.	Maharashtra	3558	212.09
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	72.75	0.83
18.	Mizoram	22.35	16.85
19.	Nagaland	14.6	1.47
20.	Odisha	312.32	0.34
21.	Punjab	714.42	186.98

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	1084.06	118.12
23.	Sikkim	54.65	10.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	1265.12	412.78
25.	Telangana	231.02	39.31
26.	Tripura	101.92	6.13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2109	274.97
28.	Uttarakhand	96.87	15.27
29.	West Bengal	149.91	136.78
30.	Delhi	1796.63	154.12
31.	A & N Island	32.79	1
32.	Chandigarh	64.49	3.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
34.	Daman and Diu	18.28	0.05
35.	Lakshadweep	3.33	0
36.	Puducherry	71.72	31.2
TOTAL		24014.51	4255.57

### Workers covered by ESIC

404. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present coverage of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);

(b) whether it is a fact that unorganized workers, on-site workers and workers hired through agencies are not covered by this insurance scheme;

(c) if so, the number of such workers who are not covered by ESIC; and

(d) whether Government plans to extend the coverage of ESIC to these workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of the present coverage of the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) are as under:

* No. of Centers	830
* No. of Units	723756
* No. of IPs/family units	20343800
* No. of Employees	17954970

(b) At present unorganized workers are not covered under the ESI Act, 1948. However, on-site workers deployed in implemented areas are covered under the ESI Act, 1948, and workers hired through Agency drawing wage upto 15,000/- are enrolled as per section 2(9) of the ESI Act, 1948.

(c) Statistics regarding number of such workers is not maintained by ESIC.

(d) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Amendments in ESI Act, 1948**

405. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in amendments in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will engage all stakeholders and gain their confidence before bringing in amendments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government has decided to amend ESI Act, 1948 to provide option to the employees for choosing a Health Insurance Product recognised by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA), exemption from consultation with UPSC in respect of Group 'B' posts carrying Grade Pay of ₹ 4800/-.

(c) and (d) The proposed amendments have been discussed with stakeholders in Tripartite consultation held on 13.8.2015. These were again discussed with Trade Union on 6.10.2015. Based on the discussion, a draft Cabinet Note is under preparation.

#### **Enhancement of insurance benefit to dependents of EPF members**

406. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund Organization

has decided to enhance the insurance benefit payable to dependents of the members of the Employees' Provident Fund from the present ₹ 3.60 lakh to ₹ 6.0 lakh;

(b) whether the said move under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, will benefit four crore EPF contributing members;

(c) whether Government has also decided to remove the condition of continuous employment of one year under the current employer for eligibility to the insurance scheme; and

(d) whether even a day's employment was enough to be eligible for the insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The condition of continuous employment of one year under current employer was in place for eligibility for enhanced benefits of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) under para 22(3) of the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme, 1976. The Central Board of Trustees has recommended removal of this norm so that all members are eligible for the enhanced benefits. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The membership of EDLI Scheme, 1976 is available to members of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 from the date they become such members.

#### **Enhancement of Bonus**

407. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to raise the eligibility limit of wage to ₹ 21000 a month as against ₹ 10000 or below at present under the Payment of Bonus Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also decided to enhance the amount of bonus to be paid from the existing ₹ 3500 to ₹ 7000;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above proposals are already prepared and likely to be introduced soon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There is

a proposal to increase the eligibility limit and calculation ceiling under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

### **Disparity in wages of plantation workers**

408. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a huge wage disparity among the plantation workers;
- (b) if so, whether plantation workers in different parts of the country went on strike on the issue of disparity in wages;
- (c) whether the Centre and the concerned State Governments do not address the problems of the sector;
- (d) whether the State Governments have referred the case to the Ministry for settlement; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken to remove the disparity in wages of plantation workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Governments fix/revise and enforce minimum wage. As regard the Plantation Sector, the minimum wages are fixed by the State Governments concerned. As per available information the wages for plantation workers in various States are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The tea plantation workers in Kerala recently went on strike to enhance the wages from ₹ 238/- per day.

(c) The minimum wages in plantations are primarily fixed by the State Government. In Kerala, the minimum wages have already been enhanced to ₹ 301/- per day.

(d) and (e) No such cases have been received by this Ministry from State Governments for settlement.

### ***Statement***

#### *The wages for plantation workers in various States*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Wages per day (in ₹)
<b>A. Cardamom</b>		
1.	Kerala	267.00
2.	Karnataka	244.15



Sl.No.	Name of State	Wages per day (in ₹)
3.	Tamil Nadu	215.00
<b>B. Coffee</b>		
1.	Assam*	147.56
2.	Karnataka*	253.35
3.	Nagaland*	115.00
4.	Tamil Nadu*	203.52
5.	Kerala	301.00
<b>C. Rubber</b>		
1.	Assam*	147.56
2.	Kerala	381.00
3.	Tamil Nadu*	209.02
4.	Tripura*	144.85
<b>D. Tea</b>		
1.	Assam	
	Assam Valley	115.00
	Cachar	100.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	180.00
3.	Karnataka	247.95
4.	Kerala	301.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	230.03
6.	Tripura	71.00
7.	West Bengal	122.50

\*Source: Report on the Working of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the year 2013 published by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

### **Bharat bandh by central trade unions**

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

(a) whether almost all the central trade unions recently called for the Bharat Bandh in support of a 12 point charter demanding higher wages, social security, an end to privatization of public sector companies among other things;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of loss occurred to the market and Government exchequer as a result thereof;

(d) whether Government has considered the charter of demands of trade unions; and

(e) if so, the details of decisions taken thereon and further steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Central Trade Unions have gone on Bharat Bandh recently on the following 12 point Charter of Demands:

1. Measures to contain price rise.
2. Contained unemployment.
3. Strict enforcement of all labour laws
4. Universal social security cover for all workers.
5. Minimum Wages of not less than ₹ 15,000/- per month with provisions of indexation.
6. Assured enhanced pension of not less than ₹ 3000 per month for the entire working population.
7. Stoppage of contractorisation in permanent perennial work and payment of same wage and benefits for contract workers as regular workers for same and similar work.
8. Removal of all ceiling on payment and eligibility of bonus, provident fund, increase the quantum of gratuity.
9. Compulsory Registration of Trade Unions within a period of 45 days from the date of submitting application and immediate Ratification of ILO Conventions No. C87 and C98.
10. Unilateral steps to amend vital Labour Laws hurriedly by some State Governments and by the Union Labour Ministry.
11. Stoppage of disinvestment in Central/PSUs.
12. Stopping FDI in Railways, Defence etc.

(c) As per information collected from Labour Bureau, Shimla, the details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government is closely monitoring the proper

implementation of labour laws and Central Enforcement Agencies are committed to enforce all labour laws strictly. The Government has launched the Social Security Cards for unorganized workers. Organised sector workers who are covered under EPF benefits have been allotted Universal Account Number (UAN). The Government has taken a decision to provide minimum pension of ₹ 1000 per month to the workers covered under EPFO. The labour amendments/reforms were discussed with the States also in the Regional Labour Conferences on the issue of registration of Trade Unions. The Ministry has not made any proposals to dilute the formation of trade unions. There is no ban on recruitment by DoPT to fill up the vacancies.

The Government has also launched various labourer related schemes and Acts like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) which have contributed to increase the production and productivity of food grains.

The Government has also taken initiative to set up a National Agriculture Market (NAM). The Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). A Scheme to issue Soil Health Card to every farmer has also been introduced. Kisan Channel has been started by the Doordarshan to disseminate information on Agricultural matter. Implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 has so far started in 12 States/UTs.

The Government is mandated to maintain a free Employment Service. Hon'ble Prime Minister Launched National Career Service (NCS) Portal on 20.07.2015 during 46th Indian labour Conference. The NCS Project envisages a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner, the services under NCS are available online and can be accessed directly, through Career Centres, Common Service Centres, mobile devices, cyber cafés etc.

The Government has since approved the establishment of 36 Model Career Centres and these are likely to become functional this year. Development of one hundred "Smart Cities", "Digital India" programme and Setting up of "National industrial Corridor Authority".

The Government has launched "Shram Suvidha Portal". The feature of the Portal are as under: Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) to the Units/ establishments, the Unique LIN has been issued to 9,61,333 Units as on 14.08.2015, Transparent Labour Inspection Scheme, Unified Annual Return under 8 Central Acts enforced by CLC(C) and Timely redressal of grievances hyperlinked with Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) Portal.

The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. Mahatma Phule National Social Security (MPNSS) Card for Unorganised Workers provides for card to workers carrying a unique identification number and shall be portable. Government has recently introduced system for registration of unorganized workers and issue of card to them.

Recently, Government of India has launched the three schemes as a social security coverage to workers including unorganized workers: (1) Atal Pension Yojana (APY), (2) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and (3) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

As Part of the Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram, the Government has launched Portability through Universal Account Number Employees Provident Fund.

The Ministry reviews labour laws from time to time and carries out amendments in order to bring them in tune with emerging need. All the Changes are made after tripartite consultations amongst Government, Employers' and Employees' Organizations.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Details of Strike on 2.09.2015***

Sl. No.	Date of dispute	No. of workers involved	Man days lost	Wages lost (₹)	Production loss (₹)
1.	9.2.2015	156289	156289	114444953	3917750

*Note:* 1. Above information related to Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. Information in respect of remaining States/UTs may be treated as Nil or Not Reported.

2. Figures shown above relates to Central Sphere Only.

P=Provisional and based on the returns/clarification received in the Bureau till 23.11.2015

*Source:* Industrial Disputes is based on returns received every month from the Labour Departments of the States and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).

### **Increase in number of working boys *vis-à-vis* girls**

410. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in urban areas the number of working girls rose by 240 per cent during 2001-2011 census;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the same period the number of working boys in urban areas rose by 154 per cent; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per Census Reports of 2001 and 2011, number of working women in urban areas of the country has increased from 1.61 crore in 2001 to 2.80 crore in 2011, registering decadal change of about 74% and number of working men increased from 7.62 crore to 10.51 crore, showing decadal change of about 38% during the same period. Broad age group-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government has taken several measures for safeguarding, protecting and promoting the interest of workers through legal provisions under various labour laws such as The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Factories Act, 1948, The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, The Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979, The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 etc.

### ***Statement***

*Number of working women and men (main + marginal workers) in urban areas and their decadal change according to broad age group as per census 2001 and 2011 in the country*

Age group	Working women in urban areas (in crore)			Working men in urban areas (in crore)		
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal change (%)	Census 2001	Census 2011	Decadal change (%)
5-14	0.04	0.08	7.95	0.09	0.12	4.09
15-24	0.28	0.45	6.33	1.30	1.56	2.00
15-29	0.49	0.84	7.00	2.40	3.06	2.77
15-59	1.47	2.54	7.23	7.10	9.65	3.60
All ages	1.61	2.80	7.42	7.62	10.51	3.80

### **Labour reforms**

411. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on bringing labour reforms in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the trade unions have made any suggestion in regard to proposed labour reforms, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. Government has taken a number of initiatives for governance reforms as well as legislative reforms. The process of Legislative reforms includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During recent months, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of Central Trade Unions participated and gave their suggestions on the legislative proposals.

**Improving facilities for ESIC beneficiaries**

412. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has decided to adopt suggestions on improving facilities;

(b) whether ESIC is also considering to increase the coverage aspects of ESI scheme, so that more and more workers of the country get the social security benefits including medical care;

(c) whether ESIC will bear the expenses on super speciality treatment of ESIC beneficiaries over and above the expenditure by State Governments; and

(d) whether the decision related to pre-existing diseases not to be considered for super speciality treatment will only be with prospective effect and not with retrospective effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has launched 2nd Generation Reforms ESIC-2.0 to provide the following facilities and increase coverage of the Scheme:

- (i) To start ESIC scheme in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by 31st December, 2015.
- (ii) To cover whole of 393 districts by 31st March, 2016.
- (iii) To cover all the construction workers *w.e.f.* 1st August, 2015.

(c) Yes Sir, expenditure on Super Speciality Treatment would be borne by ESI Corporation directly.

(d) The decision related to pre-existing diseases not to be considered for super specialty treatment will only be with prospective effect.

**EPFO's plan to invest in SBI mutual fund**

413. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) plans to invest a corpus of ₹ 5,000 crore initially through SBI Mutual Fund;

(b) whether it is also a fact that EPFO manages a corpus of ₹ 6.5 lakh crore of pension fund of five crore subscribers; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is also considering to enter into stock exchange equities with the corpus available with it; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) has started investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) through SBI Mutual Fund, the total Asset Under Management (AUM) of which is expected to be around ₹ 5,000 crore at the end of this financial year.

(b) As per the draft Annual Report for the financial year 2014-15, EPFO manages ₹ 3.79 lakh crore in Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, ₹ 2.38 lakh crore in Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 and ₹ 0.15 lakh crore in Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme, 1976. The total number of subscribers as per the said Draft Annual Report is 3.49 crore.

(c) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

**Implementation of labour laws in SEZs**

414. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce Special Economic Zones (SEZs) throughout the country for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by suspending the existing labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of labour laws not being implemented in SEZs particularly in IT sector;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government for the implementation of labour laws in various SEZs in the country including the IT sector; and

(e) the details of IT Parks and other industries declared as SEZs in the country where labour laws are not applicable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce Special Economic Zones (SEZs). by suspending the existing labour laws.

(c) to (e) Labour laws are applicable and being implemented in IT parks and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Inspections are conducted from time to time and in case of violation of the provisions of the labour laws, action is taken against the employer.

#### **Welfare of women domestic workers**

415. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data on the domestic and unorganized labour population in the country particularly the women domestic servants;

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

(c) the various welfare measures initiated by Government to benefit domestic labour population in the country particularly the women domestic servants;

(d) the State-wise total amount allocated, disbursed and spent in the last five years for the benefit of women domestic servants; and

(e) the State-wise total number of domestic servants from the unorganized sector who got benefited in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details of number of domestic workers employed in the country are not maintained at central level. However, as per 68th round survey (July, 2011-June, 2012) of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the estimates of domestic workers are given below.

Category of domestic workers	No.
Male	11.56 lakhs
Female	23.23 lakhs
TOTAL	34.79 lakhs



As per NSSO report 2011-12 there are about 39 crore workers in the unorganized sector which includes domestic workers also.

(c) to (e) For the welfare and benefit of domestic workers, various Acts have been enacted by the Central Government as well as State Governments. The 1st Act in this regard was passed in 1982 as Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (RECS) Act, 1982. Government of Maharashtra passed Bill for domestic workers in 2008. Government of Kerala passed Kerala Domestic Workers Welfare Fund Scheme. The Central Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 (UWSSA) for social security and welfare of the unorganized workers which includes domestic workers also under Section 2(n) of the Act. The Central Government and the State Governments are empowered to fix minimum wages for domestic workers also. Various labour laws like the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment; Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and Sexual Harassment at the workplace Act and Rules, 2013 are directly or indirectly applicable to domestic workers.

#### **Job cut by companies**

416. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the companies have cut jobs and retrenched in-service employees;

(b) if so, the total loss of jobs thereby; and

(c) the steps proposed to generate more jobs for the unemployed youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details showing the no. of companies have cut jobs and retrenched in-service employees also, the information of the total loss of jobs, as per statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme, run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. New schemes have also been launched which includes Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Swatchh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Seekho aur Kamao scheme for the skill development of minority communities.

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***

*The details showing the number of Units affecting retrenchment and workers retrenched (both in Central and State Spheres) during 2012-2015*

Year	Retrenchment (No. of Units affected)	Workers retrenched
2012	19	1237
2013 (P)*	22	1297
2014 (P)*	14	1798
2015 (P)* (Jan. to Sept.)	10	274

\* (P) = Provisional and based on the returns/clarifications received in the Bureau till 23rd November, 2015.  
*Source:* Industrial Disputes is based on returns received every month from the Labour Departments of the States/Union Territories and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).

### **PF settlements**

417. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if employee's account is attached with Aadhaar details, PF settlements will be done in four hours or maximum within a day;

(b) whether from March, 2016, PF settlements will be done in a day;

(c) whether Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has brought out a lot of changes like filling of monthly returns, getting PF code and making remittance easier and faster through online service; and

(d) whether as of now the PF settlements are done in paper form, but in a few months time this will be a thing of past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Various Know Your Customer (KYCs) such as Permanent Account Number (PAN), Bank Account, Passport, Driving License, Voters' Identity Card, Aadhaar can be Seeded in Universal Account Number (UAN) data base and Aadhaar number is one of the KYCs.

No decision for timelines to settle Provident Fund (PF) in four hours or maximum within a day has been taken at present.

(b) At present no such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has introduced Electronic Challan-cum-Return (ECR) through which employers can submit their contribution online.

EPFO has introduced Online Registration of Establishments (OLRE) through which employers can get PF Code number for the establishment online. They can also remit their contribution payments online through internet banking.

EPFO has also introduced National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) through which the payment of claim settlement will be paid in the bank account of the member.

(d) Presently PF settlements are done in paper form. However, settlement of PF claims online may take considerable time.

#### **EPFO proposal to invest in equities**

418. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has backed the idea of the Employees' Provident Fund investing up to 15 per cent of its assets in equities to stabilize the stock market and lower volatility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), to begin with, would put in only 5 per cent of its incremental flows or about ₹ 400 crore per month; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has notified the pattern of investment for investment by Employees' Provident Fund

Organisation (EPFO) wherein it has permitted investment in equity from 5 per cent to 15 per cent. However, the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) has decided to invest only in Exchange Traded Fund (ETF). The purpose of this investment by EPFO is to maximize its earnings on investment.

(c) and (d) As per the approval of the CBT, EPFO would invest only upto 5 per cent of its total investment in ETF during this financial year. Investment in ETF started in the month of August, 2015 and a total of ₹ 2909 crores have been invested till 26th November, 2015.

#### **Survey to ascertain number of beedi workers**

419. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any survey recently to ascertain the number of workers engaged in Beedi Industry, which was 44.11 lakhs in 2000-01, across the country; and

(b) 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) No, Sir. However, the number of registered beedi workers as on 30.06.2015 is 48,12,358.

#### **Child labourers in the country**

420. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of child labourers in the country;

(b) the details of the effective steps taken by Government for eradication of child labour in the country;

(c) whether Government has formulated child labour project in this regard; and

(d) if so, the State-wise number of child labourers benefited by these projects along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per 2011 Census, State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Considering the nature of the problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work through specific scheme and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio-economic development.

(c) Government has formulated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme under which children rescued/ withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(d) As per the data received from District National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Societies, number of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years  
as per Census 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh UT	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu UT	774
10.	Delhi UT	26473

1	2	3
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep UT	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry UT	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

\*\* Including Telangana.

**Statement-II**

*No. of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise (based on the information received from District Project Societies)*

Sl.No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	7840	5715	346
2.	Assam	10848	0	60
3.	Bihar	1162	3736	14028
4.	Chhattisgarh	2004	8034	10173
5.	Gujarat	569	453	892
6.	Haryana	1722	631	2583
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	469	0
8.	Jharkhand	4003	1028	2989
9.	Karnataka	758	2391	2519
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7116	8323	7879
11.	Maharashtra	4954	5614	3804
12.	Odisha	10309	6114	21315
13.	Punjab	0	957	290
14.	Rajasthan	4155	3585	3349
15.	Tamil Nadu	3671	3436	4492
16.	Telangana	-	-	2691
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10616	7310	16277
18.	West Bengal	3117	6254	22689
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	145
20.	Nagaland	-	-	436
TOTAL		72976	64050	116957

# Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana upto 2013-14.

**Small Factories bill**

†421. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to reintroduce Small Factories Bill very soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of districts in Bihar for which a scheme to set up small factories has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated steps for drafting a Small Factory Bill covering small manufacturing units employing less than 40 workers. The Bill amalgamates, simplifies and rationalizes the relevant provisions of six Labour Laws at one place for these small factories. The Bill will ease the operation of small factories and thus catalyze the generation of employment through small factories while ensuring, *inter alia*, social security, safety and health of the workers. The provisions of the draft bill are under consideration.

**Contributions to District Mineral Foundation (DMF)**

422. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of contribution that a miner is required to make to the District Mineral Foundation currently in the country;

(b) whether the percentage of contribution is different for different States, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the State-wise and year-wise amount of money collected by District Mineral Foundation since January, 2010 till present across the country;

(d) who can be members of DMF Board of Trustees and Executive Committee; and

(e) the mandatory provision of having representatives from local communities affected by the mines to be part of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Every holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



lease shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount at the rate of:

- (i) ten per cent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of mining leases or, as the case may be, prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted on or after 12th January, 2015; and
- (ii) thirty per cent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule to the said Act in respect of mining leases granted before 12th January, 2015.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The contribution to DMFs has been made effective from 12th January, 2015. The contributions made to DMFs are collected by the State Governments and the details in this regard are not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) As per sub-section (3) of section 9B of MMDR Act, 1957, the composition and functions of the DMF shall be prescribed by the State Government. Therefore, the composition of DMF, including as to whether it would have representatives of the local communities, is a matter which is under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Government. The details in this regard are not maintained centrally.

#### **Slurry pipeline to carry iron ore from Bailadila to Vizag**

423. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first phase of the 400 km slurry pipeline to carry iron ore from its Bailadila mines to Vizag will be completed by 2018;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the slurry pipeline, which will be built at a cost of about ₹ 9,000 crore will be used to transport iron ore fines from NMDCs Bailadila mine in Chhattisgarh to Vizag in Andhra Pradesh where RINL has its steel making facility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The slurry pipeline to carry iron ore from Bailadila to Vizag has been planned in two phases. The first phase is of 138 Km. This has been planned to be completed in 24 months after the obtaining all statutory clearances.

(b) and (c) The slurry pipeline system is an alternate mode of transportation of iron ore fines in slurry form, after fine grinding and its concentration.

The capital expenditure of the first phase of the slurry pipeline system from Bailadila to Nagarnar is around ₹ 4,000 crores and the second phase from Nagarnar to Vizag is around ₹ 6,000 crores.

The portion of the iron ore fines transported in slurry form will be drawn at Nagarnar for making pellets in the Pellet Plant at Nagarnar and the remaining portion will be transported to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Vizag for making pellets.

**Handing over explored block of auctioned mines to States**

424. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has completed the process of auction for mines and handed over to the States a list of 58 explored blocks to 12 producing States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has spent ₹ 350 crore on detailed exploration of 155 blocks;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. has identified 560 million tonnes of mineral resources in these mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government of India has not completed the process of auction for mines. All auctions for mines are to be conducted only by the respective State Governments. The necessary rules for enabling the auction of minerals, viz. Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Content) Rules and Mineral (Auction) Rules, have been framed by the Ministry and have been already notified in the official gazette. The Ministry has also formulated a 'Model' tender document (including the models of notice inviting tender and information memorandum) and MDPA (Mine Development and Production Agreement), to facilitate the State Governments to expedite the auction process. The process of auction of mineral blocks has been initiated by some State Governments. Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines have been engaged in exploration of minerals in the country. The Central Government has handed over geological reports of 75 blocks explored by GSI and 62 blocks explored by MECL to the respective State Governments. The details of these blocks are as under:

Name of the exploration agency	No. of geological reports of the blocks	State	Expenses incurred in exploration of these blocks
GSI	75	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Telangana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh,	₹ 103.45 crore (up to October, 2015)
MECL	62	Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam	₹ 350 crore
TOTAL	137		₹ 453.45 crore

(d) and (e) Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has informed that they have estimated more than 2341 Million Tonnes of mineral resources in handed over 62 geological reports of the blocks to the respective State Governments of which the details are given in Statement.

**Statement***Geological reports of blocks handed over to state Governments by MECL*

Sl.No.	Block	District	Mineral	Resources (m.t)	Grade	Area (Sq.km).
<b>Rajasthan</b>						
1.	Bajta Central	Ajmer	Lead-Zinc	0.62	1.45%Pb, 3.37%Zn	0.50
2.	Banera	Bhilwara	Copper	2.09	0.87%Cu	0.50
3.	Banwas South	Jhunjhunu	Copper	6.80	1.33%Cu	0.10
4.	Bhagal (Ph I&II)	Chittaurgarh	Copper	9.23	0.74%Cu	1.00
5.	Bhukia East	Banswara	Gold	11.74	2.57g/tAu	0.50
6.	Chandmari Main (Quarry, Southern and Eastern Sec)	Jhunjhunu	Copper	5.61	1.00-1.10%Cu	0.80
7.	Dariba (Akola)	Rajasamand	Copper	2.63	0.8%Cu	1.00
8.	Devpura	Bhilwara	Lead-Zinc	11.50	0.48%Pb, 2.57%Zn	1.00
9.	Devtalai (Ph I and II)	Bhilwara	Copper	2.47	0.97%Cu + 578KgAu	1.00
10.	Dhol-ki-Patti	Udaipur	Phosphorite	1.26	8.76% P2O5	1.00
11.	Gurla North	Bhilwara	Copper, Lead-Zinc	7.10	0.86%Pb, 1.40%Zn, 0.36%Cu	1.00
12.	Gurla South	Bhilwara	Lead-Zinc	0.53	0.64%Pb	0.50
13.	Hanotia	Ajmer	Copper	1.46	1.48%Cu	1.50

14.	Kalabar	Ajmer-Pali	Zinc	1.37	4.24%Zn, 0.37%Cu	0.80
15.	Kalapahar	Jhunjhunu	Copper	2.94	1.10%Cu	0.54
16.	Latio-Ka-Khera	Rajasamand	Lead-Zinc	7.32	1.20%Pb 4.42%Zn	0.92
17.	Muradpur	Jhunjhunu	Copper	1.83	0.69%Cu	1.20
18.	Nehru-Centenary	Bhilwara	Lead-Zinc	2.62	0.40%Pb, 2.10%Zn	3.00
19.	Rewara	Chittaurgarh	Base Metal	2.65	3.42%Pb 0.66%Zn 0.38%Cu	1.00
20.	Sanganer	Bhilwara	Copper	17.21	0.32%Cu	1.00
21.	Satkui	Jhunjhunu	Copper	3.32	1.22%Cu	1.50
22.	Central Sub-Block (NSR)	Rajasamand	Lead-Zinc	3.84	1.6%Pb, 3.26%Zn	0.80
23.	Sindesar Kalan	Udaipur	Lead-Zinc	93.75	0.59%Pb, 2.09%Zn	5.00
24.	Singhana (Ph-I and II)	Jhunjhunu	Copper	13.97	1.80%Cu + 0.58g/t Au	1.00
25.	Singhana Extn. Block-I	Jhunjhunu	Copper	3.48	0.89%Cu	1.00
26.	Singhana Extn Block-II	Jhunjhunu	Copper	2.83	0.82%Cu, 0.3-0.5g/tAu 0.92%Cu	1.00
27.	Surhari	Jhunjhunu	Copper	4.96	Au 5.98%Pb	1.00
28.	Tikhi Extension	Ajmer	Copper Lead-Zinc	2.32	0.86%Zn, 0.2%Cu	1.20
29.	Dhani Basri	Dausa	Copper + Gold	5.13	1.18%Cu + 1.27g/tAu	1.00

30.	Wari	Chittaurgarh	Copper	Resources (m.t)	Grade	Area (Sq.km).
Sl.No.	Block	District	Mineral	Resources (m.t)	Grade	Area (Sq.km).
<b>Jharkhand</b>						
31.	Nandup (East)	East Singhbhum	Copper	2.47	1.04%Cu	1.25
32.	Bayanbil	East Singhbhum	Copper	8.09	1.00%Cu	0.70
33.	Sidheshwar Block I	East Singhbhum	Copper	3.97	1.83%Cu	1.00
34.	Sidheshwar Block II	East Singhbhum	Copper	3.28	1.65%Cu	1.00
35.	Dhadkidih Phase I and II	East Singhbhum	Copper	9.25	1.12%Cu	0.80
36.	Pahardia	West Singhbhum	Gold	0.582	3.6g/tAu	1.00
37.	North of Dhobani Mine	East Singhbhum	Copper	5.22	1.31%Cu	1.25
38.	Ramachandrapahar	East Singhbhum	Copper	2.03	0.88%Cu	1.00
39.	Parasi (Central) Phase I and II	Ranchi	Gold	7.47	0.98g/tAu	1.25
40.	Parasi (East)	Ranchi	Gold	2.069	1.36g/tAu	0.50
41.	Parasi (West)	Ranchi	Gold	0.365	1.66g/tAu	1.05
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
42.	Dona East	Kurnool	Gold	7.77	2.04g/tAu	0.50
43.	Dona Temple	Kurnoor	Gold	1.242	2.60g/tAu	1.00
44.	Dhukonda	Cuddappah	Lead-Zinc	0.175	5.48%Pb, 0.26%Zn	1.00
45.	Zangamrajuipalli	Cuddappah	Lead-Zinc	3.47	3.42 (Pb + Zn)	0.50

46. Chinnabhaavi Mine Block

### Madhya Pradesh

47. Hatupur (Ph I and II)

48. Banskhapa-Piparia

### Meghalaya

49. Tongnub SE Sub

50. Lumthalary

### Odisha

51. Kodingamalli

52. Gandhamardan

Ananapur	Gold	0.138	1.45g/tAu	1.00
Panna	Diamond	1.59	7.77 carats/100 t	4.75
Betul	Zinc-Copper	1.198	2.75%Zn 0.41%Cu	0.50
Jaintia Hills	Limestone	274.04	2.27% SiO <sub>2</sub> 50.79% CaO 1.57% MgO 0.95% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 1.17% Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 41.57 LOI 3.92% SiO <sub>2</sub> 47.85% CaO	1.00
Jaintia Hills	Limestone	477.45	1.85% MgO 2.41% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 2.73% Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 39.36% LOI	2.10
Koraput	Bauxite	84.93	46.72% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 2.37% SiO <sub>2</sub>	7.28
Sambalpur and Bolangir	Bauxite	104.79	46.74 Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.77

53.	Rajabasa	Sundergarh	High MgO	41.12	28.59% MgO	1.00
Sl.No.	Block	District	Mineral	Resources (m.t)	Grade	Area (Sq.km).
<b>Kerala</b>						
54.	Maruda-Nilambur	Mallapuram	Gold	1.07	2.86g/tAu	0.48
<b>Karnataka</b>						
55.	Chinmulgund (Phase I and II)	Haveri	Gold	1.360	4.50g/tAu	2.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
56.	Khobna	Nagpur	Tungsten	3.36	0.30 WO3	0.50
57.	Agargaon	Nagpur	Tungsten	0.58	0.32 WO3	0.30
<b>West Bengal</b>						
58.	Gorubathan	Darjeeling	Lead-Zinc	1.79	3.86 Pb, 3.64 Zn	0.96
<b>Nagaland</b>						
59.	Mimi-Pyaktsu	Kiphire	Limestone	167.67	1.11% SiO2 55.93% CaO 0.39% MgO 0.39% Al2O3 0.28% Fe2O3 42.4 LOI	4.50
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>						
60.	Kalaktang	West Kameng	Ferro-silicon Quartzite	5.27	95-96% SiO2	0.40
61.	Rupa	West Kameng	Dolomite	561.26	1.85% SiO2 30.22% CaO 20.65% MgO	3.20
<b>Assam</b>						
62.	Jiajuri (Phase I and II)	Nagaon	Glass Sand	320.53	88.42% SiO2	2.50
TOTAL RESOURCES				2341 m.t.		



**Taxes levied on petroleum products**

†425. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various taxes levied by Central and State Governments for petrol are higher than their actual cost;

(b) the basic price of petroleum products and the amount spent for making them usable and the State-wise price of petrol after levying different State and Central Taxes on it;

(c) the amount of Dealer Commission per litre on petrol and diesel respectively; and

(d) whether Government is considering upon any draft for reducing taxes on petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of price of Petrol including taxes levied by the Central and the State Government effective 16.11.2015 at Delhi, as per IOCL, is given below:

*Effective 16th Nov. 2015*

Sl.No.	Elements	Unit	Value
1.	Price Charged to Dealers by OMCs	₹/Ltr	27.53
2.	Specific Excise Duty	₹/Ltr	19.06
3.	VAT	₹/Ltr	12.21
4.	Dealer Commission	₹/Ltr	2.26
5.	Retail Selling Price at Delhi-Rounded off	₹/Ltr	61.06

The type and rate of State taxes varies from State to State/Union Territory. The RSP of Petrol at major cities of the country effective 16th November, 2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The current amount of Dealer Commission per litre on Petrol and Diesel at Delhi is given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	Petrol (₹/litre)	Diesel (₹/litre)
Dealer Commission	2.26	1.43

(d) As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, no such proposal is under consideration at present.

***Statement***

*RSP of Petrol at major cities of the country effective 16th November, 2015*

Agartala	57.55
Aizwal	57.96
Ambala	62.21
Bengaluru	64.52
Bhopal	65.71
Bhubaneswar	60.25
Chandigarh	60.09
Dehradun	67.14
Gangtok	64.31
Gandhinagar	61.87
Guwahati	61.08
Hyderabad	66.07
Imphal	57.76
Itanagar	58.21
Jaipur	64.13
Jammu	64.38
Jalandhar	67.04
Kohima	60.44
Lucknow	68.96
Panjim	56.00
Patna	65.63
Puducherry	58.18
Port Blair	52.62
Raipur	60.50
Ranchi	64.73

Shillong	59.23
Shimla	63.08
Srinagar	66.95
Thiruvananthapuram	65.86

### Investment by PSUs under NELP

426.SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of investment received under NELP has been by PSUs or private companies;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to attract greater investments from PSUs if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) reasons for decrease in participation in round VIII and IX of the NELP, the number of foreign companies that have participated in the last 3 rounds, and the reasons for the drop in participation in the last round; and

(d) corrective action taken by Government to boost participation in round X, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Private companies which include both Indian and foreign private companies have invested more than public sector undertakings under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime (Private : 58.9%, PSUs : 41.1%).

(b) Government has provided level playing field giving equal opportunity for investment in E&P sector to both Private and Public sector companies under the NELP introduced in 1999. Under NELP, acreages for hydrocarbon exploration are offered to public sector undertakings and Private/Joint Venture companies through international competitive bidding process in a very transparent way.

(c) Details of participation in last three rounds under NELP are as under:

Parameter	NELP VII	NELP VIII	NELP IX
Year of launch	2007	2009	2010
No. of Blocks Offered	57	70	34
No. of Blocks Bid for by Bidders	45	36	33

Parameter	NELP VII	NELP VIII	NELP IX
No. of Bids Received	181	76	74
No. of blocks awarded	44	34	19
Nos of Foreign Companies Participated in Bidding	21	9	8

Extent of participation by foreign companies depends upon several factors like opportunities available in other countries, strategy of investment by companies overseas etc.

(d) In order to make next bidding round more attractive, new Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP), is under consideration of Government.

### **Pricing of petroleum products**

†427. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of price of crude oil in international market which is being imported by various oil companies during the last year and current year;

(b) the product-wise details of price of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the details of the amount of subsidy given by Government and the tax levied on these items during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The average international price of Indian basket of crude oil, Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and LPG during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 27.11.2015) is given below:

Year	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	LPG	Indian Basket of crude oil/bbl*
		\$/bbl		(\$/MT)	(\$/bbl)
2014-15	95.45	96.64	96.98	683.87	84.16
2015-16	68.70	62.70	62.82	409.63	52.97

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

\* The Indian basket of crude oil (for 2015-16) represents a derived basket comprising of sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and sweet grade (Brent Dated) of crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 72.28:27.72 during 2014-15.

(c) The total amount of subsidy/under recovery on petroleum products in 2014-15 and 2015-16 (April to September) is given in Statement-I (See below). The details of taxes being levied by Central Government during last year and current year are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Amount of subsidy/under recovery on petroleum products in  
2014-15 and 2015-16 (April to September)*

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16
	Diesel*	10,935	0
	PDS Kerosene	24,799	7,122
	Domestic LPG	36,580	7
A	Total Under-recoveries (A)	72314	7129
	<b>Sharing of under-recoveries</b>		
	Share of Government	27,308	5142
	Share of Upstream Companies	42,822	1980
	Share of OMCs	2184	7
	TOTAL	72314	7129
B	Total Subsidy given by the Government under modified DBTL Scheme	3,971	13,004**

\* The price of Diesel has been deregulated with effect from 19th October, 2014.

\*\* The subsidy given by the Government @ ₹ 18/kg. to the OMCs.

**Statement-II**

A. Customs Duty rates since 1st April, 2014

(in%)

Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
2.5	2.5	Nil	Nil

B. Revision in Excise Duty Rates since 1st April, 2014

Date (w.e.f.)	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Dom. LPG
	Total (₹/Ltr) at Delhi	Total (₹/Ltr) at Delhi		
1	2	3	4	5
As on 1.04.14	9.48	3.56	Nil	Nil
12.11.14	11.02	5.11	Nil	Nil
03.12.14	13.34	6.14	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
02.01.15	15.40	8.20	Nil	Nil
17.01.15	17.46	10.26	Nil	Nil
07.11.15	19.06	10.66	Nil	Nil

### **Savings under PAHAL**

428. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the study of the International Institute for Sustainable Development, Government has saved only ₹ 143 crores against its claim of ₹ 12,700 crores under PAHAL, scheme for 2014-15; and

(b) if so, why is there such a glaring difference between the two figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Subsidy outgo and consequent subsidy savings, is a result of multiplicity of factors such as (a) Prevailing Crude Price, (b) Prevailing Exchange Rate, and (c) Tax Structure in various States.

As on 1st April, 2015, there were 18.19 crore registered LPG Consumers and 14.85 crore active consumers implying a gap of 3.34 crore consumers which are duplicate/fake/inactive accounts blocked under PAHAL Scheme and related initiatives. Taking into account the quota of 12 cylinders per consumer and the average LPG subsidy of ₹ 366 per cylinder for the year 2014-15, estimated savings in LPG subsidy due to the blocking of 3.34 crore consumers, work out to ₹ 14,672 crore, during that year.

### **Investment in research for unconventional fuel resources**

429. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to invest in research for alternative to conventional fuel resources;

(b) if so, the details of quantum of amount invested for the last three years and result thereof; and

(c) why does diesel fuel cost the same as gasoline, if it is refined less?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per the

information furnished by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), in the area of Biofuels development, Research and Development (R&D) work is being conducted by them and other Ministries/Agencies, such as, Department of Biotechnology; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Public Sector OMCs for developing biofuel technologies, particularly second generation biofuel technologies for production of ethanol from ligno-cellulosic materials. A National Policy on Biofuels has also been announced in the year 2009 for development, production and use of Biofuels. The expenditure under Research and Development on Biofuels Programme during the last three years by MNRE is as follows :

Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)
2012-13	0.398
2013-14	6.38
2014-15	1.104

(c) Crude oil is processed through several processing units for production of petroleum products. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. As it is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, product-wise costs are not identified separately.

#### **On-going projects for exploration of shale oil and gas**

430. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of on-going projects for the gas exploration of shale oil and gas, and the number of such projects completed since 2005;

(b) the funds allocated and disbursed for these projects;

(c) the results of these exploration projects; and

(d) the details of guidelines set in place to evaluate the environment impact of such explorations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In India, Shale gas is still in exploration stage. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), a national oil company, carried out drilling of 4 R & D wells during 2010 in Damodar Valley Coal Basins of West Bengal and Jharkhand.

In order to exploit shale gas and oil in the country, Government of India on 14th October, 2013 announced the Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of

Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies (ONGC and Oil India Limited (OIL)) in their onland Petroleum Exploration License (PEL)/Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) areas awarded under the nomination regimes.

In pursuance of this Policy, under the first phase of assessment ONGC has identified and initiated shale gas and oil exploration activities in 50 PEL/PML areas and OIL has identified and initiated shale gas exploration activities in 6 PEL/PML areas. So far ONGC has drilled 17 assessment wells for Shale gas and oil and one well is under testing and has shown some positive indication of shale oil.

(b) Government of India has not allocated any fund for these projects. However, after announcement of policy guidelines for shale gas and oil exploration in nomination blocks ONGC has allocated a sum of ₹ 220.89 crore for the year 2015-16. Out of this total investment made by ONGC is ₹ 159.46 crore upto 30.09.2015.

OIL has allocated a sum of ₹ 13.55 crore for year 2015-16. Out of this ₹ 1.15 crore has been spent by OIL so far on G&G studies.

(c) As far as ONGC's effort is concerned, one well drilled under R&D Pilot Project in Damodar valley has flowed water and gas in surges on 25th January, 2011. It was recorded as first ever event in India from the Barren Measures Shale.

As far as OIL is concerned, G&G evaluation of three blocks viz. Dibrugarh PML, Chabua PML and Dumduma PML has been completed.

(d) As per Policy Guidelines, 2013 the Company shall be responsible for all activities related to Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and site restoration in respect of Shale Gas and Oil operations in line with guidelines/rules stipulated by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Environment and Forest or by any statutory authority from time to time.

#### **Extension of CNG/PNG to southern States**

431. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is extending the CNG/PNG to other southern States of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by when all the States of the country could be covered by CNG/PNG?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States. GAs are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks. PNGRB has been considering requests made by various State Governments for development of CGD networks which includes small towns/less populated villages also. Details of State-wise CGD entities authorized by PNGRB as on 1st October, 2015 are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of existing City Gas Distribution networks across the country as on 1st October, 2015*

State	Name of Geographical Area
Telangana	Hyderabad
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
	Kakinada
	East Godavari*
	West Godavari*
	Krishna*
Assam	Upper Assam
Delhi	Delhi
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
	Vadodara
	Anand
	Vadodara
	Hazira
	Jamnagar
	Nadiad
	Navsari
	Rajkot
	Surendernagar
	Valsad

State	Name of Geographical Area
Gujarat	Khambhat
	Halol
	Gandhinagar
	Palej
	Kutch (West)*
	Out of GA
	Bhavnagar
	Surat-Bharuch-Anklashwer
	Ahmedabad
	Gandhinagar- Mehsana-Sabarkantha
	Kutch (East)*
Haryana	Faridabad
	Sonipat
	Gurgaon
	Panipat*
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
	Indore (including Ujjain)
	Dewas
Maharashtra	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai, Thane City and Adjoining Contiguous area
	Pune
	Thane District*
	Raigarh*
	Pune District excluding existing GA*
Rajasthan	Kota
Tripura	AGARTALA
Uttar Pradesh	Khurja
	Kanpur
	Bareilly
	Jhansi
	Firozabad (TTZ)

State	Name of Geographical Area
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
	Lucknow
	Agra
	Gautam Budh Nagar
	Ghaziabad
	Allahabad*
	Mathura
	Moradabad
Uttarakhand	Haridwar*
	Udham Singh Nagar*
UT	Chandigarh*
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*
	Daman*
Punjab	Jalandhar*
	Ludhiana*
	Amritsar*
Karnataka	Bengaluru*
	Dharwad*
	Tumkur*
	Belgaum*
Kerala	Ernakulam*

*Note:* \*GAs has been awarded and at under developmental stage.

### **Price fluctuation in international crude oil**

432. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is price fluctuation in the international market of crude and other petroleum products if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government/oil companies save huge money when the prices drop in the international market, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the company-wise and year-wise savings of oil PSUs due to this drop during the last two years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The price of crude oil and petroleum products in the international markets fluctuate depending on market conditions. The details of monthly average price of Indian basket of crude oil and sensitive petroleum products since December, 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Reduction in international oil prices results in reduction of under-recovery/ subsidy burden of the Government on sale of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, which are subsidized for the benefit of consumer.

Similarly, the reduction in price of crude oil in the international oil markets reduces the realization on sales of crude by the upstream oil companies.

The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) purchase crude oil based on prices in international markets. Price of finished products in India is also linked to their price in the international markets. Some OMCs have also reported inventory losses as a result of the fall in the international prices.

The overall profitability position of oil PSUs depends upon various other general and specific factors. The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil and the profit reported by the OMCs and upstream companies during 2013-14, 2014-15 and H1, 2015-16 is given below:

	(₹ in crore)		
Companies	2013-14	2014-15	H1 2015-16
Indian Basket of Crude oil (US\$/barrel)	105.52	84.16	55.79
Downstream oil companies/OMCs			
IOC	7019	5273	6107
HPC	1734	2733	1268
BPC	4061	5085	3394
Upstream Companies			
ONGC	22095	17733	10302
OIL	2981	2510	1450

**Statement***Product-wise price in international market*

Months	Petrol*	Diesel**	Kerosene**	LPG #	Indian Basket of crude oil/ bbl @@
	(\$/BBL)			(\$/MT)	(\$/BBL)
December, 2014	69.58	74.32	75.73	562.00	61.21
January, 2015	54.66	59.82	60.98	452.00	46.59
February, 2015	67.06	68.55	70.81	468.00	56.43
March, 2015	70.34	67.74	67.18	476.00	55.18
April, 2015	73.07	69.66	69.51	466.00	59.07
May, 2015	81.10	75.15	74.98	471.00	63.82
June, 2015	81.02	71.44	71.45	426.00	61.75
July, 2015	72.52	61.29	62.23	413.00	56.30
August, 2015	61.95	53.64	53.79	386.00	47.33
September, 2015	61.59	56.93	56.60	333.00	46.10
October, 2015	60.55	57.13	57.40	363.00	46.68
November, 2015 @	56.36	55.70	55.82	419.00	42.79

\* Platts assessment at Singapore market.

\*\* Platts assessment at Arab Gulf market.

# Monthly Saudi Aramco contract price.

@ up to 25.11.2015.

@@ The Indian basket of crude oil (for 2015-16) represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 72.28:27.72 during 2014-15.

**Production of 5 kg. cylinders**

†433. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of number of 5 kg. cylinders produced so far;

(b) whether its distribution has started in Delhi; and

(c) the names of areas in Delhi where PNG gasline has not reached and by when it will reach there?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have sold total 5.17 lakh domestic and 4.99 lakh non-domestic (NDNE + FTL) 5 kg cylinders during the last three years and current year (*i.e.* during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and April-October 2015).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) PNG gas pipeline has not yet been commissioned in 4 areas, namely Ballimaran, Chhatarpur, Mustafabad and Karawal Nagar, in Delhi. The extension work is targeted to be completed by FY 2016-17, in these areas.

**Use of oil pipeline by private companies on rental basis**

434. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether private companies have requested Ministry to allow them to use the existing oil pipeline network in the country to transport their oil on rental basis;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal;

(c) whether it is a fact that such a sharing of pipelines will enhance revenues of all Oil PSUs; and

(d) what steps will be taken to ensure that the entire PSU pipeline infrastructure is fully utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per available information M/s ESSAR Oil Ltd. has requested Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) for assistance for movement of product through HPCL's Mundra-Delhi pipeline.

(c) and (d) Oil PSUs have informed that existing pipeline networks are, by and large, presently operating optimally and there is practically no scope for sharing capacity of any pipeline to any other company. HPCL had declared 3.064 MMTPA as common carrier capacity on different pipelines out of which Indian Oil Corporation Limited has utilized the capacity of Mundra-Delhi Pipeline and Awa Salawas Pipeline to an extent of 0.24 MMT.

**Steering committee to indigenise oil and gas exploration**

435. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has constituted a Steering Committee as part of Government's 'Make in India' initiative to recommend ways to indigenize the complex oil and gas exploration work undertaken by upstream companies;

(b) whether the Committee will suggest changes in the public procurement norms to mandate aggregation of requirement and local context as procurement criteria, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has also prepared a blue print for setting up dedicated manufacturing zone/clusters catering to oilfield service; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has constituted a Steering Committee comprising of the members drawn from the Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, various Oil PSUs and representatives from FICCI, CII and AOGO. The actionable areas identified by the Steering Committee in short term (one year) and medium term (three years) include:

(i) Suitable amendments in the public procurement norms to mandate aggregation of requirement and local content as procurement criteria as a short term initiative.

(ii) A target of indigenisation of 50% in the upstream sector in the medium term

(iii) Setting up of dedicated manufacturing zones/clusters catering to oil field services such as ship building, offshore platforms and rigs in the medium term.

**Theft/pilfering of petroleum products from oil tankers in Delhi**

436. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that theft/pilfering of petroleum products has been reported from tankers leaving Shakur Basti Oil Depot, Delhi as reported in the media reports;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) whether any arrests have been carried out in such cases, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to stop theft/pilfering of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they do not have any Petroleum Products Depot/Terminal at Shakurbasti, Delhi. Therefore, question of theft/pilferage from oil tankers leaving Shakurbasti oil depot does not arise. However, based on the report dated 22nd June, 2015 that some miscreants have been indulging in pilferage of petroleum products from the tank trucks opposite to Shivaji Park Metro Station, New Delhi, HPCL had informed the matter to the local police station (SHO, Punjabi Bagh Police Station, New Delhi).

(c) OMCs have reported that transportation of petroleum products is carried out as per transport contract agreements entered into between Company and Transporters and for any irregularity, action is taken as per Industry Transport Discipline Guidelines (ITDG). In case of en-route theft/pilferage of petroleum products, if any oil tanker is caught by the police, they take action in accordance with the law including arrests. In such cases, IOCL has reported the following instances of arrests :

- (i) Rajasthan – Driver of TT No. RJ-23G-1515 was arrested by police on the basis of FIR on pilferage lodged by IOCL. One IOCL officer was also arrested and has been dismissed from service.
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh – Based on FIR lodged by IOCL, their two officers and haulage cum transport contractor, and tank truck driver were arrested.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu – Four persons (not related to IOCL) were arrested on reported case of pilferage by Criminal Investigation Department.
- (iv) Delhi – At Bijwasan, driver and conductor of the tank truck were arrested against an FIR lodged by the transporter for having mixed water in product.

(d) OMCs have installed the Global Positioning System (GPS) based Vehicle Tracking system (VTS) on the Tank Trucks taking supplies from their Oil Depots/Terminals and, in case of deviations if any, they take action in line with the Industry Transport Discipline Guidelines (ITDG).



**Expansion of CNG network**

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

(a) whether the Ministry is working on the scheme of expanding CNG distribution centres to control the increasing air pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the States where setting up of CNG distribution centre has been proposed on priority basis;

(c) whether Ministry proposes to lay CNG pipelines in Haldwani and Ramnagar at Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun of Uttarakhand on priority basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States. GAs are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks. PNGRB has been considering requests made by various State Governments for development of CGD networks which includes small towns/less populated villages also. Details of State-wise CGD entities authorized by PNGRB as on 1st October, 2015 are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to UNQ No. 431 (Part a to d)]. PNGRB has already granted authorization to Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar Districts of Uttranchal under the 5th round of CGD bidding. Nainital district including Ramnagar area is included in the 6th round of CGD bidding and Dehradun and Haldwani districts are slotted for subsequent bidding rounds.

**Marketing margin by private sector natural gas marketers**

438. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of marketing margin charged by private sector natural gas marketers as this matter is directly linked with Government subsidy outgo for LPG and urea sectors;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the specific time-limit by when Government is going to decide marketing margin of private sector natural gas marketers; and

(c) by when the Ministry is going to communicate with the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India with the approval of the Cabinet has notified the determination of Marketing Margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and LPG producers on 18.11.2015 and the same has been communicated to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. It has been decided that Marketing Margin upto a maximum of ₹ 200 per 1000 Standard Cubic Meter (SCM) may be levied on any domestic gas being produced within the country and supplied to Fertilizer (Urea) and LPG producers in the country. This is applicable to all marketers including private sector.

### **Import of crude oil from Saudi Arabia**

†439. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the import of crude oil from Saudi Arabia during the last three years as on date;

(b) the details of the foreign exchange spent on the import of crude oil during the above period; and

(c) whether Government has any scheme to save this foreign currency which is being spent on the import of crude oil from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of crude oil imported from Saudi Arabia from 2012-13 to 2015-16 (April-October) by Oil Companies are as follows:

Year	Quantity in TMT
2012-13	36688
2013-14	38181
2014-15	34986
(April-October, 2015) (Provisional)	22979

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of the foreign exchange spent on the import of crude oil during the above period are as follows:

Year	Value	
	US\$ (Billion)	₹ (crore)
2012-2013	144.3	784652
2013-2014	143.0	864875
2014-2015	112.7	687416
2015-2016	43.6	279735
(April-October, 2015) (Provisional)		

(c) Various measures are being taken to accelerate the pace of exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which includes the following:

- (i) Government has approved Marginal Field Policy for monetisation of 69 discoveries.
- (ii) Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq.km. un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.
- (iii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- (iv) Setting up of National Data Repository.
- (v) Policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the Nomination Regime.
- (vi) Policy for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.
- (vii) Offering of exploration blocks through bidding round.
- (viii) Policy on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins.
- (ix) Policy frame work for relaxations, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under the PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.

Also, Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has been given the mandate to promote conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of economy like transport, industry, households and agriculture through direct technical assistance, R & D educational and training programmes and mass awareness campaigns. PCRA's activities cover conservation of all energy sources, development, evaluation and commercialization of efficient equipment and additives, popularizing production of bio-fuels, environment protection etc.

**Allotment of petrol pumps in Rajasthan**

†440. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the petrol pumps allotted by various companies under various schemes in the country particularly in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) the names of the districts where petrol pumps are being run by oil companies themselves particularly in Rajasthan and the locations thereof; and

(c) the names of the districts in backward and tribal areas of the country particularly in Rajasthan where petrol pumps have not been allotted at all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The State/UT-wise number of Retail Outlet Dealerships of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) which have been allotted under various schemes and are operating throughout the country including in the State of Rajasthan is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The location/district-wise details of COCOs (Company owned Company operated) Retail Outlets in the State of Rajasthan are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that they have set up Retail Outlets in all districts of Rajasthan. The names of States/Districts in the country where no allotment has been made by OMCs are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of State-wise number of retail outlet dealerships allotted under various schemes and are operating throughout the country including in the State of Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	State	IOCL		BPCL		HPCL	
		Allotted and operating	Allotted and pending for commissioning	Allotted and operating	Allotted and pending for commissioning	Allotted and operating	Allotted and pending for commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1155	202	690	108	899	77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	1	7	1	0	0
3.	Assam	494	39	125	48	88	16
4.	Bihar	1311	193	584	74	460	99
5.	Chhattisgarh	461	62	259	80	313	58
6.	Delhi	190	12	108	9	97	5
7.	Goa	29	6	46	22	36	10
8.	Gujarat	1236	162	736	245	698	122
9.	Haryana	1307	253	378	124	651	151
10.	Himachal Pradesh	213	34	60	10	106	17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	220	25	131	25	132	19
12.	Jharkhand	485	49	311	53	250	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	1782	153	943	208	863	110
14.	Kerala	852	127	451	87	572	63
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1215	248	864	250	763	204
16.	Maharashtra	1799	384	1629	365	1498	255
17.	Manipur	68	0	10	1	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	110	12	37	9	23	2
19.	Mizoram	28	4	1	2	3	0
20.	Nagaland	45	5	8	3	3	0
21.	Odisha	711	108	398	71	297	39
22.	Punjab	1656	122	602	72	876	87
23.	Rajasthan	1549	370	792	250	954	119
24.	Sikkim	16	4	22	4	7	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1987	56	1297	131	1157	28
26.	Telangana	878	75	553	120	617	100
27.	Tripura	60	5	1	2	0	0

28.	Uttar Pradesh	3315	422	1278	172	1339	159
29.	Uttarakhand	233	54	105	26	159	26
30.	West Bengal	1097	74	541	100	477	37
Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	20	1	10	0	11	0
3.	Dadra and N. Haveli	11	2	4	3	11	1
4.	Daman and Diu	11	1	7	0	10	1
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	78	10	31	6	39	2
TOTAL		24680	3275	13019	2681	13409	1849

**Statement-II**

*Location/district-wise details of COCOs (company owned company operated)  
retail outlets in the State of Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	District	Locations		
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	Bandra Sindri-I (Jaipur-Ajmer-RHS)		
2.	Ajmer	Lavera		
3.	Ajmer	Adarsh Nagar		
4.	Alwar	Rampura		
5.	Alwar	Govindgarh		
6.	Alwar	Tatarpur		
7.	Alwar	Harsora		
8.	Banswara	Kushalgarh		
9.	Baran	Baran-Mangrol		
10.	Baran	Siswali		
11.	Bharatpur			Malha
12.	Bhilwara		Raila	Lambiyakalan
13.	Bhilwara			Mandapiya
14.	Bikaner		Jamser	
15.	Bundi	Lakheri		
16.	Bundi	Dhabhi		
17.	Bundi	Shola Ki Jhopri		
18.	Chittorgarh	Begun	Soniyana	Pipliakalan
19.	Chittorgarh	Sathkhanda		
20.	Chittorgarh	Jalampura		
21.	Dausa	Mandawari		
22.	Dausa	Lavan		
23.	Dholpur	Pachgaon		
24.	Dungarpur		Bichiwara	
25.			Bichiwara II	



1	2	3	4	5
26.	Hanumangarh	Dabli Rathan		
27.	Hanumangarh	Pilibanga		
28.	Jaipur	Jaipur	Gadota I	Sri Govindpura
29.	Jaipur	Dudu	Gadota II	Ajmer Road
30.	Jaipur	Rampura	Jaipur	Bindiyka
31.	Jaipur	Mahla	Sanganer	Jairajpura
32.	Jaipur	Malviya Nagar		Bilouchi
33.	Jaipur	Gidani		Jaipur
34.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer		Pokran
35.	Jalore	Surana	Sanchoe I	
36.	Jalore	Sanchoe	Sanchoe II	
37.	Jhalawar		Aklara	
38.	Jhunjhunu	Kua Stand, Dighal		
39.	Jodhpur	Basni		Kakani
40.	Jodhpur	Borunda		Bhagat Ki Kothi
41.	Jodhpur	Keroo		
42.	Jodhpur	Bhagat Ki Kothi		
43.	Kota	Nanta Yojana	Kota	
44.	Nagaur	Parbatsar	Nagri	
45.	Nagaur	Rajas		
46.	Pali	Sanderao	Palari	
47.	Pali	Khetawas		
48.	Pali	Chandawal		
49.	Pali	Jhala Ki Chowki		
50.	Pratapgarh	Kanthar		
51.	Rajasmad		Piparda	
52.	Sikar	Chala	Sikar	
53.	Sikar	Mehroli		
54.	Sikar	Dantaramgarh		

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Sirohi	Swaroopganj	Mawal	Revdar
56.	Sirohi	Berarampura	Mawal II	
57.	Sirohi	Sirohi		
58.	Sriganganagar	Raisinghnagar		
59.	Sriganganagar	Gharsana		

***Statement-III***

*State-wise details of districts where OMCS have not allotted any retail outlet as on 01.10.2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts with no retail outlet		
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar		Nicobar	Nicobar
			North Middle Andaman	North Middle Andaman
			South Andaman	South Andaman
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	Tirap	Longding
		Dibang Valley	Lohit	West Kameng
			Anjaw	East Kameng
			Lower Dibang	Kurung Kumey
			Upper Dibang	Lohit
			Lower Subansiri	Papum Pare
			Upper Subansiri	West Siang
			Kurung	East Siang
			East Kameng	Lower Subansiri
			Tawang	Upper Subansiri
			Longding	Tirap
				Dibang Valley
				Tawang
				Changlang
				Lower Dibang Valley

1	2	3	4	5
				Anjaw
				Upper Siang
3.	Assam		Hailakandi	Lakhimpur
				Dima Hasao
				Dhemaji
				Hailakandi
4.	Chhattisgarh			Bijapur
5.	Gujarat		The Dangs	
6.	Himachal Pradesh		Kannur	Lahaul-Spiti
			Lahaul-Spiti	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		Leh	
			Kargil	
8.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
9.	Manipur		Churachandrapur	Churachandrapur
			Chandel	Chandel
			Senapati	Senapati
			Tamenglong	Tamenglong
			Ukhrul	Ukhrul
				Bishnupur
				Imphal East
				Imphal West
				Thoubal
10.	Meghalaya		South West Khasi Hills	South West Khasi Hills
				Garohills East
				North Garo Hills
				East Jainta Hills
				South West Garo Hills
11.	Mizoram		Champai	Champai
			Lawngth	Lawngtlai
			Lunglei	Lunglei

1	2	3	4	5
			Mamit	Kolasib
			Saiha	Saiha
			Serchhip	Serchhip
12.	Nagaland		Kiphire	Kiphire
			Longleng	Longleng
			Peren	Peren
			Phek	Phek
			Tuensang	Tuensang
			Zunheboto	Zunheboto
				Mokakchung
				Mon
				Wokha
13.	Sikkim			Sikkim North
14.	Tripura		West Tripura	West Tripura
			Khowai	Khowai
			South Tripura	South Tripura
			Gomati	Gomati
			Sepajijhala	Sepajijhala
			Unakothi	Unakothi
			Dhalai	Dhalai
				Tripura North

### **Identification of rich households for taking out of LPG subsidy**

441. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is looking at taking rich households out of LPG subsidy to provide clean kitchen fuel to more poor families;

(b) whether Government has fixed any income limit to identify these rich households with LPG subsidy; and

(c) if so, what will be the approximate number of rich households having LPG subsidy in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has launched an initiative to encourage domestic LPG consumers, who can afford to pay the market price for LPG, to voluntarily surrender their LPG subsidy. As on 26.11.2015, more than 50 lakh consumers have voluntarily given up/surrendered subsidy on LPG.

**Allotment of dealership to physically challenged persons**

442. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have a scheme for allotment of dealership to the physically challenged persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of Retail Outlets allotted to physically challenged persons in last three years by OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per current dealer selection guidelines of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) which have come into effect from 21-5-2014, the reservation for various categories including physically challenged persons in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, is as under :

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined category 1 (CC1)				
Comprising of:				
(i) Defence Personnel and	2%	2%	4%	8%
(ii) Para military personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State psu employees				
Combined Category 2 (CC2)				
Comprising of :				
(i) Physically Handicapped persons (PH)	1%	1%	2%	4%
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
TOTAL	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

(c) State-wise details of Retail Outlets allotted to physically challenged persons in last three years by OMCs are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of State-wise number of retail outlet dealerships allotted to physically challenged persons in last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Number of ROs		
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	9	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	1	1
4.	Bihar	17	3	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	0	4
6.	Delhi	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	2
8.	Gujarat	5	0	2
9.	Haryana	9	2	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	1	1
13.	Karnataka	7	1	2
14.	Kerala	0	0	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1	4
16.	Maharashtra	11	6	11
17.	Manipur	2	1	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	2	0	0
22.	Punjab	3	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	6	4	2

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	9	2	0
26.	Telangana	1	1	8
27.	Tripura	2	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	46	1	8
29.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0
30.	West Bengal	0	0	1
<b>Union Territories</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and N. Haveli	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		164	34	57

### **Increase in prices of Petrol/Diesel and LPG**

443. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have increased the price of petrol, diesel and LPG since 1st September to 15th November, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined with effect from 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on price of these products in line with changes in the prices in international market and other market conditions. However, in order to protect the consumers from the fluctuations in the prices in the international market, the Government continued to modulate the retail selling price of Domestic LPG and its basic price was last revised on 25th June, 2011. After

launch of DBTL, its consumers get the LPG cylinders at market price and receive LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts, hence the basic price of Domestic LPG has remained same, as was on 25th June, 2011.

The details of revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG since 1st September, 2015 are given in Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Revision in Retail Selling Prices of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG since 1st September, 2015 at Delhi*

Date	Petrol	Diesel	Domestic LPG	Reason
	(₹/litre)		(₹/14.2 Kg. Cyl.)	
31.08.2015	63.20	44.95	585.00	
01.09.2015	61.20	44.45	559.50	Reduction in prices of petrol diesel and Domestic LPG
01.10.2015		44.95	517.50	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (Domestic LPG) in price
16.10.2015		45.90		Increase in price of diesel
01.11.2015	60.70	45.93	545.00	Decrease (Petrol)/Increase (Dom. LPG) in price/Increase in delivery charges of Petrol and Diesel
16.11.2015	61.06	46.80		Increase in prices of petrol and diesel
	61.06	46.80	545.00#	Current RSP

*Note :* Prices of Petrol, Domestic LPG and Diesel are as per IOCL.

# Effective 1st January, 2015, Modified DBTL scheme has been implemented in the country. The effective price to consumers after payment of DBTL subsidy is ₹ 417.82.

### **Imposition of safeguard duty on import of steel**

444. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to stop the import of steel from foreign countries by imposing safeguard duty on all imports of steel into the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the other incentives and concessions being given to steel traders to protect the domestic steel industry?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There is no proposal to stop import of steel from foreign countries. Safeguard duty is a temporary relief allowed to domestic industry within the framework of the World Trade Organization, if it suffers injury from cheap/sudden surge in imports. It is not a mechanism against import from any specific country or in usual course of business. It is imposed on the merit of the petition by the domestic players, who are purportedly suffering from injury.

(b) Government is not giving any incentives or concessions to steel traders. However, in order to protect the domestic steel industry, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) To ensure that only quality steel is imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Order dated 12.03.12 as last amended on 04.12.14.
- (ii) Peak Customs Duty rate has been enhanced to 15% from 10%.
- (iii) Hiked import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products from 5 % to 7.5% and non-alloy and other alloy flat products from 7.5% to 10%. This was further revised in August, 2015 on flat steel from 10% to 12.5%, long steel from 7.5% to 10% and semi-finished steel from 7.5% to 10%.
- (iv) Directed in November 2014 that import of rebars may be strictly as per Steel Product Quality Control Order 2012 to block influx of cheap imports of boron added rebars.
- (v) Imposed in June, 2015, an Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (vi) Imposed in September 2015, a provisional Safeguard Duty of 20% on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of a width of 600 mm or more, for a period of 200 days.

### **Shutting up of sponge iron plants**

445. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain sponge iron plants have been shut down in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme for revival of the said plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The details of sponge iron plants which have shut down/closed in various parts of the country, as reported to JPC during a survey in 2012-13, are as below. No reasons for such closure were specified by the concerned plants.

**Closed/Shut Down Sponge Iron units in India**

Unit Name	State	Annual Capacity (in tonnes)
N. R. Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	NA
Biswanath Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Jharkhand	45,000
Baba Akhila Sai Jyoyhi Industries (P) Ltd.	Karnataka	60,000
Trimurti Ispat Ltd.	Maharashtra	12,000
Gupta Metallics and Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	1,20,000
The Odisha Minerals Development Company Ltd.	Odisha	30,000
M/s Pawansut Sponge (P) Ltd.	Odisha	60,000
Aditya Sponge and Power Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha	60,000

(c) and (d) Steel is a deregulated sector since 1992 and the role of the Government is that of a facilitator only. Investments and production in the Steel projects are therefore results of conscious decision of the concerned investors based on commercial prudence and market dynamics.

**Crime against tourists at tourist centres**

446. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increasing cases of crime against tourists at tourist centres;

(b) whether Government has under its consideration a mechanism to prevent crimes against tourists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data regarding crime against foreign or domestic tourists. However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs has started collecting data on crime against foreign tourists since 2014. The total numbers of cases registered against crime against foreign tourists were 384 during 2014.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists are as below:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism, on a pilot basis, has set up the 'Incredible India Help Line' to guide the tourists.
- (ii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (iii) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.
- (iv) The National Tourism Ministers' Conference was convened on 18th July, 2013 and 21st August, 2014 in New Delhi which resolved; that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women. The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (v) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (vi) Ministry of Tourism is running the Social Awareness Campaign on television to sensitize the masses and the stakeholders on the traditional

Indian values and concept 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. The campaign consists of two commercials; one on sensitizing against misbehavior with tourists and the other against cleanliness of tourist sites and streets.

- (vii) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has also posted an advisory on its website [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org).
- (viii) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September 2014. These guidelines are offered to the State Governments/Union Territories and other relevant authorities to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists. The Guidelines are indicative references that may be useful to the States in sharing or adopting the best practices and design their domestic measures to better protect tourists. In addition to these guidelines "Tips to Travellers" are also offered to make the visit of tourists to Incredible India, a memorable experience.

#### **Funds for tourism projects in Andhra Pradesh**

447. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to fund the tourism projects of Papikondalu, Araku, Kolleru, Pulicat lake, Gandikota in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for the State of Andhra Pradesh for Papikondalu, Araku, Kolleru, Pulicat lake, Gandikota during 11th and 12th Five Year Plan are given in Statement.

**Statement***Projects sanctioned to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	List of Projects	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount
2007-08			
1.	Development of Kolleru Lake in West Godavari Dist.	447.61	358.09
2.	Development of Eco Tourism Centre at Pulicat Lake in B.V., Palem at Nellore District	167.37	167.37
2008-09			
3.	Development of Heritage Circuit in Kadapa District as Mega Circuit including Gandikota	3692.89	2954.31
2013-14			
Combined Project for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana			
4.	Development of Bhadrachalam-Papikondalu-Konaseema Mega Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	4588.80	917.76
2014-15			
5.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Valley Resort, Araku, Andhra Pradesh as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District : Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	198.39	39.67
6.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Hill Resort Mayuri, Araku, Visakhapatnam District Andhra Pradesh : Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	184.18	36.83
Project sanctioned to the Ministry of Railways (central agency)			
7.	Manufacturing of Transparent Coaches for Araku Valley Train in association with Ministry of Railways. (M/o Railways) (Central Agency)	800.00	400.00

**Volume of tourists**

448. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of tourists from India going to Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka every year since 2000; and

(b) the volume of tourists coming from the above countries into India every year since 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The number of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India to and Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India from Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka during 2000 to 2014 is given in Statement.

Statement

The number of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India to and Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India from Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka during 2000 to 2014

Year	Pakistan		Nepal		Bhutan		Bangladesh		Sri Lanka	
	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs	INDs	FTAs
2000	66061	54902	96995	38801	N.A.	2893	74268	414437	31860	129193
2001	58378	52762	63722	41135	N.A.	3571	78090	431312	33924	112813
2002	2618	2946	65743	43056	N.A.	4123	80415	435867	69960	108008
2003	7096	10364	86578	42771	N.A.	4082	84704	454611	90603	109098
2004	19658	67416	89861	51534	N.A.	7054	80469	477446	105151	128711
2005	59560	88609	95685	77024	N.A.	6934	86231	456371	113323	136400
2006	70174	83426	88857	91552	N.A.	8502	60516	484401	128370	154813
2007	48242	106283	88284	83037	N.A.	6729	78568	480240	106067	204084
2008	54101	85529	84073	78133	N.A.	9952	N.A.	541884	85238	218805
2009	42694	53137	91994	88785	N.A.	10328	N.A.	468899	83634	239995
2010	43751	51739	108077	104374	N.A.	12048	N.A.	431962	126882	266515
2011	84074	48640	147037	119131	N.A.	15489	105522	463543	171374	305853
2012	77232	59846	165139	125375	N.A.	15266	78119	487397	176340	296983
2013	N.A.	111794	180974	113790	N.A.	15016	78975	524923	229674	262345
2014	N.A.	96434	N.A.	126416	N.A.	16001	N.A.	942562	N.A.	301601

N.A.: Not Available

**Promotion of tourism in North-Eastern States**

449. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism has been universally recognized as an engine for growth having economic, social and cultural and value;

(b) whether Government is aware that tourism plays a huge role in sustaining the economy;

(c) whether Government is also aware that Assam and North-East have a stunning diversity in terms of tourism and it provides employment aspects also;

(d) if so, whether Centre will take this into consideration while promoting further tourism in the North-Eastern States; and

(e) if so, to what extent and the details thereof?

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

(d) and (e) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced two new schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive and Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. Kamakhya in Assam is one of the pilgrimage centres which have been identified under PRASAD. Under Swadesh Darshan scheme, North-East India Circuit is one of the twelve thematic circuits identified initially.

10% of the plan allocation of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is earmarked for North-Eastern States. Of the funds allocated to the Ministry, funds earmarked and spent for North Eastern Region in the last three years are as under:



(₹ in crore)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Plan Allocation	1050	950	980
10% earmarked for NE	105	95	98
Amount Released	145.93	113.72	149.16*
Percentage %	13.89	11.97	15.22*

\* Provisional

Further the following initiatives are taken by the Government to promote tourism in North Eastern Region:

- (i) Provision of complimentary space to the North-Eastern States in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (ii) 100% central financial assistance for organizing fairs and festivals is allowed to the North-Eastern States.
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the lesser known destinations which have tourism potential. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes special campaigns on NE Region on TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.
- (iv) International Tourism Mart (ITM) is organized annually with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of North East region in the domestic and international markets. So far, Ministry of Tourism in association with North-Eastern States and West Bengal has conducted four ITMs in the North East region. The first ITM was conducted in Guwahati, Assam.

### **Growth in Indian tourism industry**

†450. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism industry has witnessed decline in comparison to last few years;

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the quantum of growth in the Indian tourism industry during last three years and the revenue collected through it; and

(d) the names of attractive tourist places in India for the foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India during 2012, 2013 and 2014 along with the growth rate over previous year are given below:

Year	FTAs (in million)	Growth
2012	6.58	4.3%
2013	6.97	5.9%
2014	7.68	10.2%

The Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism in India during 2012, 2013 and 2014 were ₹ 94,487 Crore, ₹ 1,07,671 Crore and ₹ 1,23,320 Crore, respectively.

(d) As per the data of Archeological Survey of India, the top ten monuments for foreign tourists during 2014 among the Centrally Protected Monuments of India along with the foreign visitors to them are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of Monument	No. of Foreign Visitors	Percentage share
1.	Taj Mahal, Agra	648511	23.1
2.	Agra Fort, Agra	343483	12.3
3.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	276043	9.9
4.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	256421	9.1
5.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	231099	8.2
6.	Red Fort, Delhi	122477	4.4
7.	Excavated Remain at Sarnath	88173	3.1
8.	Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara	78528	2.8
9.	Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	74706	2.7
10.	Itimad-ud Daulah, Agra	66186	2.4

**Implementing STCI**

451. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the tourism industry follows the criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched a Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of tourism industry, namely accommodation, tour operators and Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers sectors during the sensitization Workshop for Stakeholders on Sustainable Tourism organized in August, 2014. The criterion has been adopted by the stakeholders.

Further, the Ministry has guidelines for approval of Hotel Projects at the implementation stage and also guidelines for classification/re-classification of operational hotels under various categories. As per these guidelines, hotels at the project stage itself are required to incorporate various eco-friendly measures like Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), Rain Water Harvesting System, waste management system, pollution control, introduction of non-Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) equipment for refrigeration and air conditioning, measures for energy and water conservation etc. Under the guidelines for project level and classification/re-classification of operational hotels it has been prescribed that the architecture of the hotel buildings in hilly and ecologically fragile areas should be sustainable and energy efficient and as far as possible be in conformity with the local ethos and make use of local designs and material.

The tour operators approved by Ministry of Tourism have to sign a pledge for commitment towards Safe and Honourable Tourism and Sustainable Tourism to fully implement Sustainable Tourism practices, consistent with the best environment and heritage protection standards, such that the present tourism resource requirements optimize both local community benefit and future sustainable uses.

The Ministry of Tourism holds a constant dialogue with State Governments/U.T. Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including Sustainable Tourism. The Ministry of Tourism supports from time to time various seminars and events that deliberate or focus on tourism in the country including Sustainable Tourism in rural areas.

**Foreign tourists**

†452. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited India after new Government came into power during last one and half year;

(b) the number of incidents of misbehaviour that have taken place with foreign tourists; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for their safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The numbers of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during May 2014 to October 2015 were 11.23 million.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data regarding crime against foreign or domestic tourists. However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs has started collecting data on crime against foreign tourists since 2014. The total numbers of cases registered under crimes against foreign tourists in various States/UTs during 2014 were 384.

(c) The steps taken by Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists are as below:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism, on a pilot basis, has set up the 'Incredible India Help Line' to guide the tourists.
- (ii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (iii) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has also posted an advisory on its website [www.incredibleindia.org](http://www.incredibleindia.org).
- (v) Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourist for State Governments/ Union Territories and Tips for Travellers have been formulated in August 2014 and circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories. These guidelines have been issued with an objective to help/provide direction to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in formulating guidelines for tourists safety and security. The guidelines also includes 'tips for travelers' and cover the following:
- Precautions to be taken during pre-travel arrangements.
  - Travel information on calamities/situations by the State Government.
  - Identifying, locating tourists in times of emergency.
  - Government communication and inter agency coordination.
  - Regulations of service providers (Transport Services, Accommodation Sector).
  - Regulating leisure and recreational services including adventure sports.
  - Address insolvencies and dispute settlement.
  - Enforcement.

### **Coastline tourism**

453. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects have been proposed for developing coastline tourism in the country, by developing infrastructure for hotels, resorts, yoga centres and spa, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the potential of creating additional employment for local people; and

(d) the details of estimated expenditure for such schemes, areas to be covered and mode of funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan

scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities. Coastal circuit is one of the twelve thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned one project under Coastal Circuit theme for Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 69.83 crore in the year 2014-15.

**Advisory not to visit cities in India due to pollution**

†454. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few developed countries have instructed their citizens to avoid visiting some cities in India due to air pollution therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the income from tourism has been affected during current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) While referring to the high levels of pollution in some cities in India during the winter months, some countries like Germany and Austria have advised their citizens especially those with chronic respiratory disorders to avoid long stay during the period or to Seek medical advise prior to travelling to India. However, no country has advised against travel to India on account of the above.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data of income generated through tourism in India. However, the Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism during the period January - October 2015 was ₹ 1,01,348 crore registering a positive growth of 2.5% over the same period in 2014.

**Funds released to States for tourism projects**

455. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to State Governments by Centre for development of tourism projects during the last two years;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether funds released to State Governments for development of tourism projects are not being fully utilized; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned, amount utilised and completion status during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The utilisation of CFA and completion of tourism infrastructure projects are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The Ministry of Tourism monitors the physical progress of the projects through field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, and periodical review meetings with the State Government/Union Territory Administration officers. The States/UTs have State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) which regularly reviews the progress of tourism infrastructure projects.

### ***Statement***

*The State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned, amount utilised and completion status during 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilised	Status	
					Ongoing	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2013-2014</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02	0.00	14	0
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80	0.00	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64	0.00	9	2
3.	Bihar	14	11109.85	1585.83	11	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Delhi	2	5768.98	0.00	2	0
5.	Haryana	8	1487.25	75.00	5	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52	0.00	1	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54	263.65	13	2
8.	Jharkhand	1	500.00	0.00	1	0
9.	Kerala	10	4065.63	0.00	10	0
10.	Karnataka	8	3228.71	0.00	8	0
11.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18	372.50	6	0
12.	Manipur	8	7234.84	436.71	6	2
13.	Meghalaya	3	46.90	0.00	3	0
14.	Mizoram	10	4711.16	40.00	8	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29	2629.17	7	2
16.	Nagaland	11	5222.01	667.83	8	3
17.	Odisha	12	6543.08	0.00	9	3
18.	Puducherry	1	4848.16	0.00	1	0
19.	Punjab	2	1038.86	0.00	2	0
20.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71	90.63	10	0
21.	Sikkim	14	10485.00	35.00	14	0
22.	Telangana	8	3370.07	0.00	8	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32	1038.55	24	2
24.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67	1275.24	29	0
TOTAL		234	154080.19	8510.11	210	24

**2014-2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53	0.00	11	Out of 88 projects, 3 projects of Fairs and Festivals one each of
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35	0.00	8	
3.	Assam	3	3568.11	0.00	3	
4.	Bihar	3	4220.47	0.00	3	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Mizoram, Chhattisgarh and Punjab have been completed.
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13	50.00	5	
6.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54	0.00	1	
7.	Goa	1	879.04	0.00	1	
8.	Haryana	3	121.66	0.00	3	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50	0.00	2	
10.	Karnataka	1	5000.00	0.00	1	
11.	Manipur	7	14752.51	0.00	7	
12.	Mizoram	3	4879.69	25.00	3	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54	0.00	5	
14.	Nagaland	10	5980.20	0.00	10	
15.	Odisha	3	6488.34	0.00	3	
16.	Punjab	3	4831.98	30.00	3	
17.	Rajasthan	2	149.93	0.00	2	
18.	Sikkim	8	5200.00	0.00	8	
19.	Telangana	4	504.36	0.00	4	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05	0.00	4	
21.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69	0.00	1	
GRAND TOTAL		88	84495.62	105.00	88	

Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

*The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan during 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	69.83
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	50.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	2014-15	33.17
TOTAL					153.00

*The State-wise details of the funds sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme during the year 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.29
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
<b>Odisha</b>			
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
GRAND TOTAL			78.58

**Adding new tourist places on tourist map**

†456. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received proposals/requests from States to add new tourist places of the States on tourist map of India;

(b) if so, the details of proposals/requests received;

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is ready to contemplate such proposals from States in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

In the recent past, the Ministry of Tourism has not received any specific proposals/requests from States to add new tourist places of the States in the tourist map of India.

(c) Proposals if any, received in the Ministry would be considered as per merits of the case.

(d) Does not arise.

**Establishing of Expo-cum-Convention Centre in Goa**

457. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made as regards establishing Expo-cum-Convention Centre in Goa;

(b) whether the architectural plan of the project has been drawn;

(c) what are the facilities contemplated under the plan;

(d) the total amount expected to be incurred;

(e) whether details regarding sharing of expenditure between the Central Government/State Government/Private companies have been worked out;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) in whom the ownership of the land will rest upon commissioning of the project; and

(g) the total cost of the land and estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (g) The State Government of Goa has reportedly undertaken the project for setting up of Expo-cum-Convention Centre with 3 Star plus Hotel facilities in the State of Goa. The site for the project has been identified. Architectural plan and other details have reportedly not been worked out by the State Government.

### **Tourism projects in States/UTs**

458. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise including Haryana details of the tourism projects sanctioned by Government during the last five years;

(b) the State-wise details of the projects which are running behind schedule along with the steps taken by Government for timely completion of various tourism projects in the country; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred on such tourism projects during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned, amount released and completion status during the Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) including the State of Haryana are given in Statement (*See below*).

The development, completion and promotion of tourism infrastructure projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The States/UTs have State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) which regularly reviews the progress of tourism infrastructure projects.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism monitors the physical progress of the projects through field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, and periodical review meetings with the State Government/Union Territory Administration officers.

**Statement**

*The State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned, amount released and completion status during the Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) including the State of Haryana*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Status	
					Ongoing	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	16431.27	13730.82	6	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	15804.42	15425.75	8	46
3.	Assam	24	7918.17	6297.51	6	18
4.	Bihar	16	4283.66	3755.84	0	16
5.	Chandigarh	19	3099.13	2499.13	3	16
6.	Chhattisgarh	9	4645.46	2604.44	0	9
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88	19.90	1	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50	10.00	1	0
9.	Delhi	27	7830.18	5953.02	3	24
10.	Goa	7	6590.82	3984.67	5	2
11.	Gujarat	12	8530.34	5188.31	5	7
12.	Haryana	33	8778.85	7216.39	0	33
13.	Himachal Pradesh	43	11203.86	8823.20	0	43
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	36766.79	29635.08	46	54
15.	Jharkhand	17	6590.90	3009.67	10	7
16.	Kerala	37	15258.90	12627.90	7	30
17.	Karnataka	29	13779.69	11890.46	15	14
18.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73	626.18	0	1
19.	Maharashtra	21	15279.83	11491.00	12	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Manipur	36	13765.57	10647.28	24	12
21.	Meghalaya	26	5669.41	4558.55	14	12
22.	Mizoram	34	6889.57	6614.09	5	29
23.	Madhya Pradesh	50	17975.19	15243.80	1	49
24.	Nagaland	43	15174.49	13041.26	4	39
25.	Odisha	40	12388.62	10039.87	14	26
26.	Puducherry	18	7412.66	4841.61	6	12
27.	Punjab	11	5147.19	3581.91	0	11
28.	Rajasthan	26	11591.69	9214.27	0	26
29.	Sikkim	68	20688.99	17578.79	24	44
30.	Tamil Nadu	44	16047.33	12784.24	6	38
31.	Telangana	7	3746.38	3550.24	1	6
32.	Tripura	32	7444.54	5991.47	8	24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	41	15274.22	11497.10	0	41
34.	Uttarakhand	27	19339.90	14575.76	0	27
35.	West Bengal	42	14327.13	10894.07	21	21
TOTAL		1031	376495.26	299443.58	256	775

**Twelfth Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	18092.23	5029.83	24	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	17571.49	4888.89	31	3
3.	Assam	3	3568.11	255.12	3	0
4.	Bihar	19	15992.83	4361.28	16	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	990.13	238.02	2	1
6.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54	155.11	1	0
7.	Delhi	4	8230.89	1939.60	3	1
8.	Goa	3	929.04	225.81	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Gujarat	1	486.75	389.40	1	0
10.	Haryana	11	1608.91	464.11	8	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	6401.40	2438.89	12	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	19611.04	6136.28	38	4
13.	Jharkhand	3	5385.71	2242.35	3	0
14.	Kerala	15	11294.16	3316.66	13	2
15.	Karnataka	10	8353.50	1790.53	10	0
16.	Maharashtra	11	14709.97	3450.09	9	2
17.	Manipur	24	32530.51	5010.50	19	5
18.	Meghalaya	16	64.84	64.84	9	7
19.	Mizoram	16	9690.00	1364.85	10	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35	34720.58	12365.69	29	6
21.	Nagaland	32	15758.87	4301.76	25	7
22.	Odisha	16	8092.72	1591.23	11	5
23.	Puducherry	1	4945.54	979.74	1	0
24.	Punjab	6	5915.84	1242.25	3	3
25.	Rajasthan	12	5324.64	1184.78	12	0
26.	Sikkim	35	22749.18	5140.85	28	7
27.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	1116.17	2	0
28.	Telangana	16	8158.01	4259.78	12	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	42	19925.52	4653.71	38	3
30.	Uttarakhand	31	23070.14	7251.08	29	2
31.	West Bengal	3	4694.46	2360.23	1	2
TOTAL		489	331684.52	90209.43	404	84

*The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan during 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned	Status
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	69.83	Ongoing
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	50.00	Ongoing
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	2014-15	33.17	Ongoing
TOTAL					153.00	

*The State-wise details of the funds sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme during the year 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned	Status
<b>Bihar</b>				
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.29	Ongoing
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	Ongoing
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	Ongoing
<b>Odisha</b>				
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	Ongoing
GRAND TOTAL			78.58	



**Attracting more foreign tourists**

†459. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the places identified and developed by Government during last two years for boosting tourism in various States of the country including Rajasthan and the schemes that have been chalked out; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme to attract more foreign tourists to our country in future, if so, the State-wise details of the amount allocated to materialise these changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched following two new plan schemes in the year 2014-15.

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

Twelve theme based circuits *i.e.* North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit have been identified for development under “Swadesh Darshan”.

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

Under PRASAD, initially thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amritsar (Punjab), Amravati (Andhra Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Velankanni (Tamil Nadu).

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. The details of projects and amount sanctioned by the MOT during the last two years *i.e.* 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken various initiatives to attract more foreign tourist in the country. The details are as under:

- (a) Launch of e-Tourist Visa for citizens of 113 countries.
- (b) Promotion of the destination through the Incredible India Campaign across the globe.
- (c) Participation in major International Tourism Travel Fairs Exhibitions.
- (d) Organising Road Shows to promote tourism destinations and products of country in major tourist source markets in collaboration with stake holders.
- (e) Development and promotion of “Niche Tourism” products.
- (f) Creating an increased pool of trained man power in Hospitality Tourism sectors for delivery of quality service to the tourist.
- (g) Release of regular domestic advertisement campaign in national print electronic media.
- (h) ‘Welcome Booklet’ with information on Dos and Don’ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- (i) 24x7 ‘Incredible India Help Line’ to provide the tourist valuable information and to guide them during emergencies.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) promotes India as a destination in a holistic manner and as part of its on-going promotional activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the ‘Incredible India’ brand-line, to showcase India’s tourism potential and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are also undertaken through the India Tourism Offices overseas in important and potential source markets overseas, with the objective of attracting a larger number of foreign tourists to the country. These include participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry.

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

**Statement**

*The details of projects and amount sanctioned by the MOT during the last two years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
<b>2013-2014</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64
3.	Bihar	14	11109.85
4.	Delhi	2	5768.98
5.	Haryana	8	1487.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54
8.	Jharkhand	1	500.00
9.	Kerala	10	4065.63
10.	Karnataka	8	3228.71
11.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18
12.	Manipur	8	7234.84
13.	Meghalaya	3	46.90
14.	Mizoram	10	4711.16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29
16.	Nagaland	11	5222.01
17.	Odisha	12	6543.08
18.	Puducherry	1	4848.16
19.	Punjab	2	1038.86
20.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71
21.	Sikkim	14	10485.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
22.	Telangana	8	3370.07
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32
24.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67
TOTAL		234	154080.19

**2014-15**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35
3.	Assam	3	3568.11
4.	Bihar	3	4220.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13
6.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54
7.	Goa	1	879.04
8.	Haryana	3	121.66
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50
10.	Karnataka	1	5000.00
11.	Manipur	7	14752.51
12.	Mizoram	3	4879.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54
14.	Nagaland	10	5980.20
15.	Odisha	3	6488.34
16.	Punjab	3	4831.98
17.	Rajasthan	2	149.93
18.	Sikkim	8	5200.00
19.	Telangana	4	504.36
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05
21.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69
GRAND TOTAL		88	84495.62

*Note:* Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

*The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan during 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	69.83
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	50.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	2014-15	33.17
TOTAL					153.00

*The State-wise details of the funds sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme during the year 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and Project	Year	Amount Sanctioned
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.29
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
<b>Odisha</b>			
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
GRAND TOTAL			78.58

**Innovative means for promotion of tourism in West Bengal**

460. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policies and programmes which are being implemented in order to attract large number of tourists in famous tourist attractions in the State of West Bengal such as Kolkata, Gangasagar, Darjeeling, Howrah, etc.;

(b) whether the Ministry is undertaking any Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for promotion of tourism in West Bengal;

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

(d) the total number of tourists along with foreign exchange received in last three years in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. The details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) sanctioned to the State Government of West Bengal for development of tourist attraction in Kolkata, Gangasagar, Darjeeling, Howrah etc. during Eleventh and Twelfth five year plan period are given in Statement (*See* below).

Various initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism to attract more foreign tourists in the country are as below:

(i) Central Financial Assistance (CFA):

Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/UTs including West Bengal for overall development and promotion of tourism. Recently, Ministry of Tourism has launched following two new schemes for development of tourism in thematic manner:

Swadesh Darshan :

Swadesh Darshan was launched for development of theme based tourist circuits in a way that caters to both mass and niche tourism in a holistic manner. Twelve Circuits namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal

Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit have been identified for development under this Scheme.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD): This new Scheme has been launched for the development and beautification of pilgrimage sites to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by religious sentiments and to augment tourism infrastructure at places of pilgrimage to facilitate pilgrims/tourists. In the first phase, cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwarka, Amravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Guwahati and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development.

(ii) Publicity and Promotion:

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, promotes India as a holistic destination in the international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the MoT releases campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations those including West Bengal and products including its cultural heritage. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations those including West Bengal and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced from time to time.

The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

(iii) New Tourism Policy:

The Ministry of Tourism has formulated a draft National Tourism Policy 2015 with the aim of positioning India as a “Must Experience” and “Must Revisit” destination for global travellers, whilst encouraging Indians to explore their own country and realise the potential of tourism as a major engine for economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation in a sustainable, responsible and inclusive framework, to the betterment of the community. The Ministry has initiated the process of Seeking Cabinet Approval for the Policy.

(iv) e-Tourist Visa:

The Government of India has introduced the facility of e-Tourist Visa (e-TV) for the citizens of 113 countries with a view to easy entry formalities in the

country. This facility is now available at 16 airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, Goa, Varanasi, Gaya, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Tiruchirapalli, Jaipur and Lucknow.

(b) and (c) Provision has been made in the newly launched PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan schemes for introducing suitable Public-Private partnership for improved sustainability of projects.

(d) The total number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourists Visits (FTV's) to West Bengal in last three years are as under:

Year	DTV's	FTV's
2012	22730205	1219610
2013	25547300	1245230
2014	49029590	1375740

The Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise foreign exchange earnings. However, the foreign exchange earnings for all India for last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

2012	2013	2014
94,487	1,07,671	1,23,320

### ***Statement***

*Details of projects sanctioned to West-bengal during the Eleventh Plan*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
<b>2007-08</b>		
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in and around Jhargram at Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal.	666.55
2.	Development of Indian Freedom Circuit on Mahatma's Path in West Bengal	226.97
3.	Development of Darjeeling as Tourist Destination	495.92
4.	Development of a Tourist Circuit – Bolpur-Bakreshwar-Nathati in Birbhum District in West Bengal	649.60
5.	Development of Kalimpong as a Tourist Destination in West Bengal	349.54



Sl.No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
6.	Development of Circuit Tourism at Bakkhall, Frasergunj and Sagar Island in South 24 Parganas Distt. in West Bengal.	470.59
7.	Development of a Tourist Circuit-Bally-Bagnan-Samtabar-Panitra-Garchumuk-Gadiara in Howrah district in West Bengal.	254.00
<b>2008-09</b>		
1.	Setting up of Data Centre connecting Tourist Lodges and Tourist Centres in the State of West Bengal under the scheme of IT	37.06
2.	Development of a Tourist Circuit Plassey – Nabadwip Dham – Fulia in Nadia District, West Bengal	238.32
3.	Development of Greater Kolkata as Destination in West Bengal	500.00
4.	Ganga Heritage River Cruise under Mega project	2042.35
5.	Sajnekhali Eco-Tourism Complex-cum-Destination, development South 24 Paragnas distt. in West Bengal.	457.60
<b>2009-10</b>		
1.	Destination tourism at Barrackpur, Distt. North 24 Paragnas West Bengal	270.53
2.	Western Dooars Tourist Circuit Development project in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Dist., West Bengal.	780.53
3.	Development of Kandi- Karnasubarna- Baharampur Tourism circuit in Murshidabad, West Bengal	685.41
4.	Development of Islampur- Lalbagh- Jiagung Tourism circuit in Murshidabad District, West Bengal	763.43
5.	Destination Development Siliguri, the gateway to North Bengal in Darjeeling District of West Bengal	322.36
<b>2010-11</b>		
1.	Development of Tourism Information Facilities with Interactive Touch Screen Kiosks and Audit Guides onboard busses and boats for IT proposal	50.00

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
2.	Tourism Destination Development of Gadiara in Howrah Dist., West Bengal.	442.20
3.	Destination tourism of Buxaduar (Eco Tourism) in West Bengal.	394.00
4.	Development of 'Ahiron-Subhas Deep-Sagardighi-Nawagram Tourism Circuit' in Murshidabad Dist., West Bengal	788.48
5.	"Ayodhya Pahar Circuit Tourism" in Purulia District, West Bengal.	485.00
<b>2011-12</b>		
1.	Illumination of Heritage Buildings	798.39
2.	Tourism Destination Development of College Street", Kolkata	477.29
3.	Destination Tourism Project at Diamond Harbour, 24, Paragnas (South) West Bengal	500.00
4.	Destination Tourism Project at Ganga Sagar 24, Paragnas (South) West Bengal	500.00
5.	Destination Tourism Project at Sundarban, 24, Paragnas (South) West Bengal	488.53
<i>Details of projects sanctioned during the Twelfth plan</i>		
<b>2012-13</b>		
1.	North Bengal Dooars Mega Tourist Circuit in West Bengal	4668.46
<b>2013-14</b>		Nil
<b>2014-15</b>		Nil

### Setting up of religion based tourism circuits

461. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has established religion based tourism circuits in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the State-wise infrastructure/tourism facilities set up in those religion based tourism circuits and the budgetary allocation made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including the places of religion based tourism circuits in various parts of the country, for tourism projects in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced two new schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* PRASAD - Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive and Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. Under PRASAD thirteen cities have been identified for development initially, namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwaraka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kedarnath, Kamakhya and Patna. Under Swadesh Darshan scheme also, twelve thematic circuits have been identified initially, namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit.

(c) The details of the budgetary allocations made to various States/Union till date for religion based tourism circuits/places are given in Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of the projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan scheme  
based on religious themes*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No	State	Name of Theme	Name of Project	Sanctioned Amount
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				Nil

*Details of the projects sanctioned under the PRASAD scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
<b>Year 2014-15</b>			
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.35
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00

**Year 2015-16**

1.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
2.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44

**Superstitions among tribal population**

462. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the tribal population in the country is still reeling under various kind of superstitions;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the tribal population aware and make them educated; and

(c) the assistance given to each State for upliftment of tribal people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) It is a fact that several superstitions are prevailing among the general population of the country, including the tribals.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has no programme that collects information about the various kinds of superstitions prevailed among the tribal people. It, however, implements various schemes wherein financial assistance is provided to States for promoting education among the scheduled tribes namely, Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students, Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys and Girls, Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub Plan Areas, Rajiv Gandhi National

Fellowship, Top Class Education and National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes, etc. These schemes also aim at creating awareness amongst the tribals about the ill-effects of superstitions.

### **Increasing grants-in-aid for welfare of tribals**

463. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase its grants-in-aid under the Ministry for welfare of the tribal people of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Budget allocation made to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the various welfare schemes of scheduled tribes during the last three years and the current year is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE
2012-2013	4090.00
2013-2014	4279.00
2014-2015	4479.00
2015-2016	4792.19

It is evident from the above table that the budget allocation made available to the Ministry has been increasing over the years.

### **Problems faced by tribals**

464. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attention has been drawn by Government towards the problems being faced by population of tribals of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the incentives given to tribal people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Ever since the

beginning of the planning process, efforts have been made to ensure that the tribal people are included in the growth process. However, there is still a considerable gap in human development indices between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other social groups. As per Census 2011, National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) and other surveys, the status regarding Scheduled Tribes population is as follows:

Indicators	(Figures in %)	
	All Social Groups	STs
Persons below poverty line in rural areas, 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)	25.7	45.3
Prevalence of Anemia in women (<12.0 grams per deciliter)	55.3	68.5
Child Mortality Rate	18.4	35.8
Infant Mortality Rate	57.0	62.1
Literacy Rate (Male)	80.9	68.5
Literacy Rate (Female)	64.6	49.4
Drop-out Rates (Class I - X) (2013-14 provisional)	47.4	62.4
Good Houses	53.1	40.6
Households availing latrine facilities within premises	46.9	22.7
Households having television	47.2	21.9
Households having two wheeler	21.0	9.0
Households with drinking water facilities at premises	46.6	19.7
Households using electricity as source of light	67.3	51.8

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two special area programmes namely Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Grants under Article 275. (1) of the Constitution wherein funds are provided to 23 States and 27 States, respectively. Under these programmes this Ministry supplements the State Tribal Sub Plan as an additive for undertaking various tribal development initiatives and for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas with an aim to boost the economic and social status of tribal people. The grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution also cover setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). Besides, this Ministry has launched a new Central Sector Scheme 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)' during 2014-15. The VKY has been adopted as a strategic process to ensure effective utilization of available financial resources under Tribal

Sub-Plan (TSP). This process envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country while striking at the critical gaps in the sectors of Housing, Livelihood, Health and Sanitation, Drinking Water, Agriculture and Irrigation, Electricity, Education, Skill development, Sports and Games and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, etc. in a targeted manner through appropriate institutional mechanism.

The details of grant-in-aid released during the last three years and current financial year 2015-16 (as on 26.11.2015) under these programmes to various State Governments are given in Statements-I to III.

**Statement-I**

*Funds Released under Art 275(1)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 26.11.15)
		Total Release	Total Release	Total Release	Total Release	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7998.00	4834.00	350.00	2139.00	3400.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1082.83	0.00	832.19	1880.40	1400.80
3.	Assam	3419.00	0.00	3540.25	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	959.00	0.00	0.00	586.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9294.00	8534.00	9172.11	10778.00	11904.31
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00
7.	Gujarat	9426.00	4629.60	10275.69	8592.45	10350.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	431.00	474.00	474.00	190.99	444.32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1390.00	150.34	1146.75	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	9181.00	7369.50	9280.40	9873.00	8732.66
11.	Karnataka	4263.00	4800.00	4800.00	4880.40	3590.00
12.	Kerala	463.00	510.00	510.00	748.94	520.44
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14015.50	16518.04	15793.47	17321.42	8912.16
14.	Maharashtra	10805.00	2911.00	12489.00	11701.29	11700.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Manipur	937.00	1031.00	1031.00	1600.00	779.40
16.	Meghalaya	2798.00	0.00	2924.38	2334.03	303.02
17.	Mizoram	1056.00	810.75	1133.61	1877.78	1119.81
18.	Nagaland	2301.00	2454.00	2886.93	2067.15	2169.34
19.	Odisha	11347.00	11283.99	14706.50	12728.22	12600.00
20.	Rajasthan	7642.00	7737.98	9437.80	9755.92	6512.85
21.	Sikkim	259.00	272.58	302.90	370.30	450.30
22.	Tamil Nadu	614.25	0.00	901.00	639.60	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	3894.40	4050.00
24.	Tripura	1250.00	1375.00	1355.00	1218.99	1250.63
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1484.91	200.00	0.00	743.49	1514.74
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	267.00	1530.36	92.02
27.	West Bengal	6066.99	6104.00	6104.00	5747.00	6300.00
GRAND TOTAL		108483.48	81999.78	109713.98	113264.13	98497.47

***Statement-II****Funds Released under SCA to TSP*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 26.11.15)
		Total Release	Total Release	Total Release	Total Release	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6057.00	4125.00	5789.00	2937.82	2080.00
2.	Assam	5475.00	4674.00	6563.63	1788.59	3000.00
3.	Bihar	1147.00	0.00	0.00	403.00	313.30
4.	Chhattisgarh	10645.00	9478.00	9478.00	9826.50	6654.80
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	8838.00	7410.00	8448.00	10382.74	10500.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1851.00	1262.00	1768.00	998.00	357.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1143.00	0.00	1702.41	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Jharkhand	10704.00	11413.25	12187.00	9571.10	7844.00
10.	Karnataka	2170.00	1853.25	2471.00	3000.00	2840.50
11.	Kerala	574.00	549.00	549.00	530.00	357.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15593.85	17525.00	17525.00	15274.22	8203.25
13.	Maharashtra	7055.93	0.00	7728.00	11726.17	7738.46
14.	Manipur	705.00	1230.00	1581.90	1118.00	665.00
15.	Odisha	14449.15	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	13485.03
16.	Rajasthan	1840.00	7441.00	8377.00	8822.04	5005.00
17.	Sikkim	451.01	437.00	437.00	520.25	210.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	572.00	0.00	651.00	217.33	0.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	3541.00	3100.00
20.	Tripura	2244.00	1955.00	2102.10	1183.94	1400.07
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	139.60	805.83	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	697.79	905.51
23.	West Bengal	4720.00	2580.75	4181.36	5730.00	6133.00
TOTAL		96234.94	85254.25	105000.00	103999.36	80792.42

**Statement-III**

*Funds released under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 26.11.2015)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16	
		Funds Released	Funds Approved	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	500.00	250.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	200.00	200.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	310.00	250.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	1416.50	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1000.00	1723.00	547.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	100.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	1000.00	1593.60	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	0.00	100.00	100.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	2900.00	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	1000.00	2000.00	0.00
11.	Mizoram	0.00	200.00	200.00
12.	Nagaland	0.00	310.65	310.65
13.	Odisha	1000.00	1800.00	150.00
14.	Sikkim	0.00	135.00	125.00
15.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1692.84	646.42
16.	Telangana	1000.00	720.00	320.00
17.	Tripura	0.00	250.00	250.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	170.00	170.00
19.	West Bengal	0.00	1000.00	900.00
TOTAL		10000.00	17121.59	4419.07

#### **Implementation of recommendation of Prof. Virginus Xaxa Committee**

465. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the recommendations made by the High Level Committee under Prof. Virginus Xaxa, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is planning to take steps to implement recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) if so, the details for the recommendations made under the heads of Legal and Administrative Framework, Livelihood and Employment, Health, Involuntary Displacement and Migration and Legal and Constitutional Issues in the report; and

(d) if not, state the objections to the recommendations and reasons for non-implementation of recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Government has taken cognizance of the recommendations made by the High Level Committee under Prof. Virginus Xaxa.

(b) to (d) The recommendations are being examined in consultation with the Ministries/Departments and Tribal Welfare Departments of States.

**Measures to improve income of tribals**

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

(a) the State-wise and tribe-wise details of total population of tribals in the country;

(b) the State-wise and tribe-wise details of tribals living below the poverty line in the country;

(c) the State-wise and scheme-wise amount allocated and utilized under various schemes for the welfare of the tribals in the country; and

(d) the measures which are being taken for improving the incomes of the tribal population living below the poverty line along with details of participation of States in these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per Census 2011, the State-wise and tribe-wise details of total population of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Tribe persons below poverty line, State-wise and at all India level for the year 2011-12 estimated by the erstwhile Planning Commission as per Tendulkar Methodology is given in Statement-II (*See below*). However, estimates of tribe-wise details of persons below poverty line are not available.

(c) and (d) Government has adopted multi-pronged approach to increase income of tribal population living below the poverty line. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two special area programmes namely Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution wherein funds are provided to State Governments. Under these programmes this Ministry supplements the State Tribal Sub Plan as an additive for undertaking various tribal development initiatives and for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas with an aim to boost the economic and social status of tribal people. The grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution also cover setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). Besides, this Ministry has launched a new Central Sector Scheme 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)' during 2014-15. The VKY has been adopted as a strategic process to ensure effective utilization of available financial resources under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). This process envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country while striking at the critical gaps in the sectors of Housing, Livelihood, Health and Sanitation, Drinking Water,

Agriculture and Irrigation, Electricity, Education, Skill Development, Sports and Games and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, etc. in a targeted manner through appropriate institutional mechanism. Funds allocated, released to various State Governments during the last three years and utilization thereof reported by State Governments under these programmes are given in Statements-III to V (*See below*).

Details of funds allocated, released to various State Governments and utilization thereof under some of the other important schemes for the welfare of the tribals in the country are given in Statements VI to XIII (*See below*) and State/UT-wise TSP Outlay/Expenditure during 2011-12 to 2015-16 is given in Statement-XIV.

***Statement-I***

*The State-wise and tribe-wise details of total population of  
Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the country*

Sl. No	State Name	ST Name	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)
1	2	3	4
INDIA		All Scheduled Tribes	104545716
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	All Scheduled Tribes	1493299
		Gujjar	980654
		Bakarwal	113198
		Other tribes	399447
2.	Himachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	392126
		Gaddi	178130
		Gujjar	92547
		Other tribes	121449
3.	Uttarakhand	All Scheduled Tribes	291903
		Tharu	91342
		Jannsari	88664
		Other tribes	111897

1	2	3	4
4.	Rajasthan	All Scheduled Tribes	9238534
		Mina	4345528
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi etc.	4100264
		Garasia	314194
		(excluding Rajput Garasia)	
		Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya	111377
		Bhil Mina	105393
		Other tribes	261778
5.	Uttar Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	1134273
		Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond	569035
		Kharwar, Khairwar	160676
		Tharu	105291
		Other tribes	299271
6.	Bihar	All Scheduled Tribes	1336573
		Santal	406076
		Gond	256738
		Tharu	159939
		Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	144472
		Kharwar	125811
		Other tribes	243537
7.	Sikkim	All Scheduled Tribes	206360
		Bhutia	69598
		Limboo	53703
		Other tribes	83059
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	951821
		Nyishi	249824
		Galong	79327
		Other tribes	622670
9.	Nagaland	All Scheduled Tribes	1710973
		Naga	1667712

1	2	3	4
		Other tribes	43261
10.	Manipur	All Scheduled Tribes	1167422
		Thadou	215913
		Tangkhul	178568
		Other tribes	772941
11.	Mizoram	All Scheduled Tribes	1036115
		Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	734910
		Chakma	96972
		Other tribes	204233
12.	Tripura	All Scheduled Tribes	1166813
		Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	592255
		Riang	188220
		Other tribes	386338
13.	Meghalaya	All Scheduled Tribes	2555861
		Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Lyngngam etc.	1411775
		Garos	821026
		Other tribes	323060
14.	Assam	All Scheduled Tribes	3884371
		Boro, Borokachari	1361735
		Miri	680424
		Karbi	430452
		Rabha	296189
		Kachari, Sonwal	253344
		Other tribes	862227
15.	West Bengal	All Scheduled Tribes	5296953
		Santal	2512331
		Oraon	643510
		Bhumij	376296
		Munda	366386
		Other tribes	1398430

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	All Scheduled Tribes	8645042
		Santal	2754723
		Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	1716618
		Munda, Patar	1229221
		Ho	928289
		Kharwar	248974
		Lohra	216226
		Bhumij	209448
		Other tribes	1341543
17.	Odisha	All Scheduled Tribes	9590756
		Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, etc.	1627486
		Santal	894764
		Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond	888581
		Kolha	625009
		Other tribes	5554916
18.	Chhattisgarh	All Scheduled Tribes	7822902
		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, etc.	4298404
		Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	887477
		Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	748789
		Other tribes	1888232
19.	Madhya Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	15316784
		Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	5993921
		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, etc.	5093124
		Kol	1167694
		Other tribes	3062045

1	2	3	4
20.	Gujarat	All Scheduled Tribes	8917174
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	4215603
		Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	643120
		Rathawa	642348
		Dhodia, Dhodi	635695
		Other tribes	2780408
21.	Daman and Diu	All Scheduled Tribes	15363
		Dubla (Halpati)	11087
		Other tribes	4276
22.	D and N Haveli	All Scheduled Tribes	178564
		Varli	112061
		Other tribes	66503
23.	Maharashtra	All Scheduled Tribes	10510213
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	2588659
		Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta etc.	1618090
		Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli	1459565
		Other tribes	4843899
24.	Andhra Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	5918073
		Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	2407637
		Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, etc.	590739



1	2	3	4
		Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	537808
		Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	519337
		Other tribes	1862552
25.	Karnataka	All Scheduled Tribes	4248987
		Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, etc.	3296354
		Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	158243
		Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	112190
		Other tribes	682200
26.	Goa	All Scheduled Tribes	149275
		Gawda	106659
		Other tribes	42616
27.	Lakshadweep	All Scheduled Tribes	61120
		Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands	4
28.	Kerala	All Scheduled Tribes	484839
		Paniyan	88450
		Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	35171
		Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan	33216
		Other tribes	328002
29.	Tamil Nadu	All Scheduled Tribes	794697
		Malayali	357980
		Irular	189661
		Other tribes	247056
30.	A & N Islands	All Scheduled Tribes	28530
		Nicobarese	27168
		Other tribes	1362

***Statement-II****State-wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes below poverty line, 2011-12*

(Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl.No.	States	RURAL	URBAN
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.1	12.1
2.	Assam	33.4	15.6
3.	Bihar	59.3	10.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	52.6	35.2
5.	Gujarat	36.5	30.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	4.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.3	3.0
8.	Jharkhand	51.6	28.7
9.	Karnataka	30.8	33.7
10.	Kerala	41.0	13.6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	55.3	32.3
12.	Maharashtra	61.6	23.3
13.	Odisha	63.5	39.7
14.	Rajasthan	41.4	21.7
15.	Tamil Nadu	36.8	2.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	27.0	16.3
17.	Uttarakhand	11.9	25.7
18.	West Bengal	50.1	44.5
ALL INDIA		45.3	24.1

Legend: ST=Scheduled Tribes

- NB: 1. The poverty ratios among the STs are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of ST population as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the poverty line for all population.
2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.
3. All India poverty ratio for the social groups is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.
4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar, 18 in Himachal Pradesh and 9 in Kerala.

Source: Planning Commission.

**Statement-III**

*Funds allocated, released and utilization reported under the programme Art. 275(I) of the Constitution during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		Allocation	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Total Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4834.00	4834.00	4091.27	350.00	350.00	250.00	2139.00	2139.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	832.19	832.19	832.19	1880.40	1880.40	1190.40
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	3540.25	3540.25	59.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	586.00	586.00	586.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8534.00	8534.00	8534.00	9172.11	9172.11	9172.00	10778.00	10778.00	7826.79
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	4629.60	4629.60	4629.60	10275.69	10275.69	10275.69	8592.45	8592.45	5213.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	474.00	474.00	474.00	474.00	190.99	190.99	190.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.34	150.34	150.34	1146.75	1146.75	1146.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	7369.50	7369.50	7369.50	9280.40	9280.40	9280.40	9873.00	9873.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4358.05	4880.40	4880.40	3660.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	445.44	748.94	748.94	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16518.04	16518.04	16518.04	15793.47	15793.47	13682.85	17321.42	17321.42	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	2911.00	2911.00	2911.00	12489.00	12489.00	12489.00	11701.29	11701.29	0.00
16.	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1600.00	1600.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	2924.38	2924.38	2154.35	2334.03	2334.03	286.32
18.	Mizoram	810.75	810.75	810.75	1133.61	1133.61	1133.61	1877.78	1877.78	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2454.00	2454.00	2454.00	2886.93	2886.93	2886.93	2067.15	2067.15	2067.15
20.	Odisha	11283.99	11283.99	11283.99	14706.50	14706.50	14706.50	12728.22	12728.22	3808.77
21.	Rajasthan	7737.98	7737.98	7737.98	9437.80	9437.80	9437.80	9755.92	9755.92	0.00
22.	Sikkim	272.58	272.58	272.58	302.90	302.90	302.90	370.30	370.30	370.30
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	901.00	901.00	901.00	639.60	639.60	0.00
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3894.40	3894.40	0.00
25.	Tripura	1375.00	1375.00	1375.00	1355.00	1355.00	1355.00	1218.99	1218.99	1218.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	743.49	743.49	476.46
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	267.00	267.00	267.00	1530.36	1530.36	0.00
28.	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	5747.00	5747.00	3976.00
GRAND TOTAL		81999.78	81999.78	81257.05	109713.98	109713.98	102746.28	113264.13	113264.13	30871.97

**Statement-IV**

*Funds allocated, released and utilization reported under the programme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		Allocation	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Total Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4125.00	4125.00	4125.00	5789.00	5789.00	5789.00	2937.82	2937.82	487.82
2.	Assam	4674.00	4674.00	4674.00	6563.63	6563.63	6563.63	1788.58	1788.58	1259.52
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.00	403.00	403.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	9478.00	9478.00	9478.00	9408.47	9826.50	9826.50	3157.40
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	7410.00	7410.00	7410.00	8448.00	8448.00	8448.00	10382.74	10382.74	8959.88
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1262.00	1262.00	1262.00	1768.00	1768.00	1768.00	997.99	997.99	997.99
8.	J & K	0.00	0.00	0.00	1702.41	1702.41	1702.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	11413.25	11413.25	11413.25	12187.00	12187.00	12187.00	9571.11	9571.11	9571.11
10.	Karnataka	1853.25	1853.25	1853.25	2471.00	2471.00	2471.00	3000.00	3000.00	2250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	549.00	549.00	549.00	549.00	549.00	549.00	530.00	530.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	17525.00	17525.00	17525.00	15963.06	15274.22	15274.22	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	7728.00	7728.00	7728.00	11726.18	11726.18	0.00
14.	Manipur	1230.00	1230.00	1230.00	1581.90	1581.90	1581.00	1118.00	1118.00	0.00
15.	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	14925.04	14925.04
16.	Rajasthan	7441.00	7441.00	7441.00	8377.00	8377.00	8377.00	8822.04	8822.04	0.00
17.	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	520.25	520.25	225.53
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	651.00	651.00	0.00	217.33	217.33	0.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3541.00	3541.00	3541.00
20.	Tripura	1955.00	1955.00	1955.00	2102.10	2102.10	2102.10	1183.94	1183.94	1189.94
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.60	139.60	0.00	805.83	805.83	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	697.79	697.79	0.00
23.	West Bengal	2580.75	2580.75	2580.75	4181.36	4181.36	4151.36	5730.00	5730.00	4287.00
TOTAL		85254.25	85254.25	85254.25	105000.00	105000.00	102547.03	103999.36	103999.36	51255.23

**Statement-V**

*Funds allocated, released and utilization reported under the programme  
Vanbandhu Kalayan Yojana during 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2014-15	
		Funds allocated and Released	Utilization reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	1000.00	200.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	500.00
10.	Maharashtra	1000.00	0.00
11.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
12.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	1000.00	1000.00
14.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	1000.00	750.00
16.	Telangana	1000.00	1000.00
17.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
19.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		10000.00	5450.00

*Note:* Scheme of VKY was started during 2014-15

***Statement-VI***

*Funds released and utilization thereof under the scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys from 2013-14 to 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/University	2013-14		2014-15	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	846.73	UC awaited	0.00	N/A
2.	Gujarat	939.33	939.33	0.00	N/A
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	380.47	UC not due
4.	Kerala	553.45	553.45	1349.63	UC not due
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1305.00	UC not due
6.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
7.	Mizoram	2289.43	UC awaited	0.00	N/A
8.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	1031.00	UC not due
9.	Nagaland	810.95	810.95	0.00	N/A
10.	Rajasthan	2646.87	478.59	0.00	N/A
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	460.29	UC not due
12.	Tamil Nadu	112.73	UC awaited	0.00	N/A
13.	Tripura	1906.01	UC awaited	1797.62	UC not due
TOTAL		10105.50	2782.32	6324.01	

UC: Utilization Certifica.

***Statement-VII***

*Funds released and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" from 2013-14 to 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15	
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	371.87	UC awaited	0	0
2.	Assam	749.60	UC awaited	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Gujarat	0	0	1144.48	UC not due
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1425.00	UC not due
5.	Maharashtra	2474.63	UC awaited	1000.00	UC not due
6.	Odisha	2091.10	749.04*	0	0
7.	Sikkim	575.28	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	954.52	954.52	954.52	UC not due
TOTAL		7217.00	1703.56	4524.00	

UC: Utilization Certificate.

\* UC awaited.

**Statement-VIII**

*Funds released and utilization thereof under the scheme of Vocational Training  
in Tribal Areas from 2013- 14 to 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2013-14		2014-15	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1.	Assam	276.21	276.21	485.70	485.70
2.	Madhya Pradesh	150.74	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
3.	Mizoram	69.68	69.68	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		496.63	345.89	485.70	485.70

UC: Utilization Certificate

**Statement-IX**

*Funds released and utilization thereof under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students from 2013-14 to 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (As on 27.11.2015)	
No.		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
(₹ in lakh)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4895.16	4870.00	5070.01	UC awaited	0	UC not due
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1366.85	UC awaited	2.29	UC awaited	0	UC not due
3.	Assam	4756.81	4755.49	1114.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
4.	Bihar	23.00	20.60	23.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	1341.48	1341.48	4066.75	3797.06	4764.83	UC not due
6.	Goa	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	7138.58	7138.05	3929.23	2449.63	5520.400	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	282.83	280.83	237.00	237.00	1350.00	UC not due
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	177.00	UC awaited	2494.17	2288.34	2494.17	UC not due
10.	Jharkhand	2043.23	UC awaited	4927.23	UC awaited	0	UC not due
11.	Karnataka	3340.76	3340.76	3691.00	630.00	5839.00	UC not due
12.	Kerala	625.53	625.53	647.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5276.71	5276.71	2385.00	2385.00	3065.00	UC not due

14.	Maharashtra	11996.04	11955.37	7451.83	7411.69	5209.83	UC not due
15.	Manipur	6111.01	4817.54	3615.48	3603.48	3588.00	UC not due
16.	Meghalaya	3438.00	UC awaited	438.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
17.	Mizoram	5393.89	5127.51	4501.15	UC awaited	0	UC not due
18.	Nagaland	2626.19	2626.19	2329.59	UC awaited	0	UC not due
19.	Odisha	3459.87	3459.87	4512.00	UC awaited	4050.00	UC not due
20.	Rajasthan	2216.02	418.81	6440.00	6130.43	10890.43	UC not due
21.	Sikkim	845.49	845.49	414.00	414.00	400.00	UC not due
22.	Tamil Nadu	1436.02	UC awaited	44.00	44.00	2266.86	UC not due
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	12329.88	12329.88	9650.00	UC not due
24.	Tripura	1390.99	1178.81	974.82	974.82	1700.00	UC not due
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	UC awaited	56.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
26.	Uttarakhand	1086.50	UC awaited	164.00	164.00	900.00	UC not due
27.	West Bengal	2277.63	UC awaited	237.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
28.	A and N Islands	0.75	UC awaited	0.75	UC awaited	0	UC not due
29.	Daman and Diu	10.90	UC awaited	1.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
TOTAL		74839.41	52523.50	72098.18	42861.33	61688.520	

**Statement-X**

*Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X from 2013-14 to 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (As on 27.11.2015)	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	1386.00	1386.00	1983.00	UC not due
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.44	UC awaited	0		0	UC not due
3.	Assam	211.88	UC awaited	0		0	UC not due
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	688.60	688.60	375.00	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	3718.00	3125.00	2100.00	UC not due
6.	Goa	14.00	UC awaited	0		0	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	2835.28	2835.28	3750.00	3750.00	1875.00	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.73	37.59	73.00	51.12	96.12	UC not due
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	1613.00	UC awaited	0	UC not due
11.	Karnataka	3320.05	UC awaited	0		0	UC not due

12.	Kerala	0.00	0	0	300.00	UC not due	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0	4300.00	UC not due	
14.	Manipur	729.70	UC awaited	496.05	UC awaited	0	UC not due
15.	Meghalaya	296.762	UC awaited	0	0	0	UC not due
16.	Mizoram	123.185	UC awaited	0	0	0	UC not due
17.	Odisha	5601.08375	5601.08375	4511.00	4511.00	4900.00	UC not due
18.	Rajasthan	4792.55	4011.70	2383.34	UC awaited	0	UC not due
19.	Sikkim	0.00	0	7.80	UC awaited	0	UC not due
20.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	745.52	UC awaited	0	UC not due
21.	Tripura	674.332	674.332	678.75	UC awaited	0	UC not due
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0	0	UC not due
23.	Uttarakhand	460.2	281.2	19.82	19.82	107.00	UC not due
24.	West Bengal	2620	UC awaited	0	0	0	UC not due
GRAND TOTAL		21943.19	13441.19	20070.88	13531.54	16036.12	

**Statement-XI**

*Funds allocated and utilized under the scheme of Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce for the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Funds allocated	Utilized	Funds allocated	Utilized	Funds allocated	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	264.00	264.00	120.00	120.00	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.00	189.00	-	-	232.00	232.00
6.	Gujarat	160.00	160.00	177.00	177.00	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	3.50	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	-	-	6.00	6.00	206.77	206.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	245.00	245.00	67.07	67.07	-	-
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in lakh)

13.	Meghalaya	-	106.00	106.00	-	-
14.	Odisha	233.00	233.00	193.00	138.30	138.30
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	56.00	-
16.	Tripura	52.00	52.00	54.00	119.93	119.93
17.	West Bengal	126.00	126.00	105.00	356.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	24.00	24.00	45.00	-	-

**Statement-XII**

*Funds allocated and utilized (till 31.10.2015) for the last three years under the scheme of Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of value chain for MFP*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds allocated	Utilized	Funds allocated	Utilized	Funds allocated	Utilized
1.	Odisha	-	-	40.00	1.07	-	-
2.	Gujarat	-	-	5.00	NA	-	-
3.	Maharashtra	-	-	5.00	0.31	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	-	-	0.20	0.13	-	-
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	24.15	2.61	4.64	NA
6	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	34.89	NA	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	80.16	55.06

(₹ in crore)

**Statement-XIII**

*State-wise amount allocated and utilized in Schedule Tribe Sub Plan (STSP)  
under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No	States	Allocated Amount under STSP Head			Utilized Amount under STSP Head		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		7500.00 lakh	12266.67 lakh	14133.00 lakh			(As on 30.11.2015)
1.	Andhra Pradesh				0.00	152.72	39.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				81.29	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam				536.40	28.70	0.00
4.	Bihar				35.09	2.00	34.50
5.	Chhattisgarh				281.49	666.54	145.00
6.	Goa				44.72	86.00	5.48
7.	Gujarat				1403.34	1351.46	635.63
8.	Haryana				0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh				0.00	95.00	45.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				229.95	0.00	227.00
11.	Jharkhand				0.00	108.60	0.00
12.	Karnataka				472.19	0.00	2554.00
13.	Kerala				34.43	42.03	33.94



14.	Madhya Pradesh	478.91	1225.84	280.01
15.	Maharashtra	208.14	2096.58	94.58
16.	Manipur	23.42	797.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	735.29	0.00	2719.33
19.	Nagaland	342.83	1068.76	251.51
20.	Odisha	0.00	851.54	490.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	1152.21	0.33
22.	Rajasthan	489.45	1238.02	539.49
23.	Sikkim	80.84	34.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.86	349.86	35.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	54.16	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	38.61	614.89	10.80
27.	Uttarakhand	402.12	165.21	89.42
28.	West Bengal	29.50	80.54	0.00
29.	NCT of Delhi	3.97	4.15	6.02
30.	Puducherry	0.00	0.85	0.91
31.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	30.00
TOTAL		7500.00	12266.67	14133.00
			6045.84	12266.66
				8267.51

Note: There is no State-wise allocation in Budget Estimate under the Scheme of Teacher Education Source: Dept. of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

***Statement-XIV****Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Outlay/Expenditure During Annual Plan 2012-13 to 2015-16**(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of ST Population (2011 Census)	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	% (4 to 5)	TSP Actual Expdr	% (5 to 7)
<b>2012-13</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	48935.00	3591.39	7.34	2241.76	62.42
2.	Assam #	12.45	10500.00	72.46	0.69	65.50	90.39
3.	Bihar	1.28	28000.00	393.86	1.41	281.63	71.51
4.	Chhattisgarh	30.62	23480.00	7356.00	31.33	6177.65	83.98
5.	Goa	10.23	4700.00	566.42	12.05	92.19	16.28
6.	Gujarat	14.75	51000.00	6682.41	13.10	6471.99	96.85
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.71	3700.00	333.00	9.00	331.71	99.61
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	7300.00	1254.77	17.19	NR	
9.	Jharkhand	26.21	16300.00	8199.40	50.30	4458.06	54.37
10.	Karnataka	6.95	42030.01	2075.00	4.94	1679.79	80.95
11.	Kerala	1.45	14010.00	325.15	2.32	325.15	100.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21.09	28000.00	6178.91	22.07	5930.89	95.99
13.	Maharashtra	9.35	45000.00	4005.00	8.90	3273.97	81.75
14.	Manipur	35.12	3500.00	1358.53	38.82	1566.90	115.34
15.	Odisha	22.85	18839.17	4464.68	23.70	3809.49	85.33
16.	Rajasthan	13.48	33500.00	4321.19	12.90	3859.15	89.31
17.	Sikkim	33.80	1877.00	386.66	20.60	NR	
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.10	28000.00	349.30	1.25	296.72	84.95
19.	Telangana						
20.	Tripura	31.76	2821.21	971.11	34.42	775.73	79.88
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.57	57800.00	38.00	0.07	30.26	79.63
22.	Uttarakhand	2.89	8200.00	246.38	3.00	142.14	57.69
23.	West Bengal	5.80	28000.00	1658.52	5.92	NR	
24.	A & N Islands	7.50	2870.66	293.00	10.21	173.04	59.06
25.	Daman and Diu	0.06	568.25	50.29	8.85	3.42	6.80

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	% (9 to 10)	TSP Actual Expdr	% (10 to 12)
<b>2013-14</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53000.00	3666.60	6.92	2215.40	60.42
2.	Assam #	12500.00	82.00	0.66	72.55	88.48
3.	Bihar	34000.00	485.00	1.43	434.52	89.59
4.	Chhattisgarh	25250.00	7952.17	31.49	6946.97	87.36
5.	Goa	4715.00	614.47	13.03	187.08	30.45
6.	Gujarat	59000.00	7236.60	12.27	6443.33	89.04
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4100.00	369.00	9.00	361.28	97.91
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7300.00	1113.55	15.25	NR	
9.	Jharkhand	16800.00	8474.60	50.44	5102.97	60.21
10.	Karnataka	47000.00	2354.70	5.01	2480.74	105.35
11.	Kerala	17000.00	389.85	2.29	389.85	100.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35500.00	6800.00	19.15	6267.45	92.17
13.	Maharashtra	49000.00	4360.48	8.90	3979.42	91.26
14.	Manipur	3650.00	1376.28	37.71	1280.67	93.05
15.	Odisha	24035.12	5620.11	23.38	5099.56	90.74
16.	Rajasthan	40500.00	5193.40	12.82	4809.55	92.61
17.	Sikkim	2060.00	NR		NR	
18.	Tamil Nadu	37000.00	489.48	1.32	439.77	89.84
19.	Telangana					
20.	Tripura	3100.78	923.26	29.78	716.83	77.64
21.	Uttar Pradesh	69200.00	41.50	0.06	18.69	45.04
22.	Uttarakhand	8500.00	255.00	3.00	177.20	69.49
23.	West Bengal	30314.00	2173.14	7.17	2173.14	100.00
24.	A & N Islands	5467.36	228.79	4.18	355.55	155.40
25.	Daman and Diu	630.05	3.90	0.62	4.95	126.92

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	% (14 to 15)	Anticipated Outlay	% (15 to 17)
<b>2014-15</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26672.86	1500.26	5.62	NR	
2.	Assam #	14029.00	90.20	0.64	NR	
3.	Bihar	40100.00	508.80	1.27	NR	
4.	Chhattisgarh	26615.00	9518.57	35.76	NR	
5.	Goa	4520.48	328.63	7.27	NR	
6.	Gujarat	71500.00	9038.54	12.64	7536.10	83.38
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4400.00	395.47	8.99	395.47	100.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR		NR	
9.	Jharkhand	26250.00	11680.29	44.50	NR	
10.	Karnataka	6559.78	4315.07	65.78	NR	
11.	Kerala	20000.00	600.00	3.00	NR	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53512.64	12057.64	22.53	NR	
13.	Maharashtra	51222.54	4814.92	9.40	4090.21	84.95
14.	Manipur	8671.43	3059.68	35.28	NR	
15.	Odisha	37529.28	7884.50	21.01	5869.56	74.44
16.	Rajasthan	69820.05	9178.10	13.15	NR	
17.	Sikkim	3905.00	NR		NR	
18.	Tamil Nadu	42185.00	572.93	1.36	445.85	77.82
19.	Telangana	26672.36	4559.81	17.10	NR	
20.	Tripura	2208.78	902.35	40.85	NR	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	113500.00	104.29	0.09	NR	
22.	Uttarakhand	10600.00	318.00	3.00	NR	
23.	West Bengal	46290.35	3136.41	6.78	NR	
24.	A & N Islands	5821.00	240.00	4.12	175.77	73.24
25.	Daman and Diu	2070.07	11.24	0.54	NR	

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	% (19 to 20)
<b>2015-16</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34412.47	1904.48	5.53
2.	Assam #	15278.01		
3.	Bihar	NR	NR	
4.	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	
5.	Goa	NR	NR	
6.	Gujarat	79295.00	9690.53	12.22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4800.00	432.00	9.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	
9.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	
10.	Karnataka	NR	4582.72	
11.	Kerala	NR	NR	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	
13.	Maharashtra	54999	5170.00	9.40
14.	Manipur	NR	NR	
15.	Odisha	44150.00	9134.34	20.69
16.	Rajasthan	71405.78	9886.71	13.85
17.	Sikkim	NR	NR	
18.	Tamil Nadu	55100.00	657.76	1.19
19.	Telangana	52374.55	5035.68	9.61
20.	Tripura	2218.58	1841.06	82.98
21.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	
22.	Uttarakhand	NR	354.37	
23.	West Bengal	NR	NR	
24.	A & N Islands	NR	NR	
25.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	

Source: NITI Aayog- State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.

# : Including ST Autonomous Council (7 Nos. in Annual Plan 2012-13 and 2013-14).

Note: The Govt. of Telangana full scale financial budget commenced from the 2014-15, the details of previous year are inclusive and pertain to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

NR: Not Reported.

**Promotion of badminton as major national sports**

467. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider promoting Badminton as major national sports since India has made a good mark in the game internationally;

(b) whether Government plans to tap the Badminton potential in small towns particularly places like Guntakal and Guntur where the game has been popular over the years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, Government of India recognizes the importance of the sport of Badminton in India, its popularity among the masses, medal prospects of India and recent performances in various international events, etc. Keeping these factors in view, the Ministry has placed the sport of Badminton in the 'high priority' category.

Further identification and nurturing of the identified talent from various sports disciplines in various States and Districts, including badminton, is done under the following schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI) through their regional centres and training centres located all over India:

- (a) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- (b) Army Boys Sports Companies ( ABSC) Scheme
- (c) SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme
- (d) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- (e) Centre of Excellence (CoE) Scheme

Under these Schemes, scientific training is imparted to the selected trainees under expert coaches. The trainees are provided assistance for boarding, lodging, equipment, sports-kit, stipend, competition exposure, etc.

**NYKs in West Bengal**

468. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) sanctioned, under construction and actually operating in West Bengal;

(b) whether all of them do not have infrastructure/manpower etc. as per the norms laid down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the location-wise status on NYKs in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) There are 623 Nehru Yuva Kendras in the country, out of which 23 Kendras are located in the State of West Bengal.

(b) to (d) There is, at present shortage of manpower in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). Against the requirement of 23 District Youth Coordinators (DYCs), 23 Account Clerk Typists (ACTs) and 23 Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) in the state of West Bengal, 13 DYCs, 20 ACTs and 20 MTS are in position. In order to ensure that the Government programmes do not suffer, alternative arrangements have been made. In case of Kendras where full-time DYCs are not available, the activities are carried on by assigning additional charge to the DYCs of other Districts. In addition, the situation is also being managed by taking officers on deputation and re-employment of retired officers on contract basis for limited period, subject to suitability. The Kendras of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in the State of West Bengal are located in Government/rented buildings as per the location-wise details and postal address given in Statement.

***Statement***

District	NYK, District Office	Address of the Kendra
24 Parganas (N)	Barasat	58 K N C Road P O Barasat, 24 Parganas (N) Pin - 743201
24 Parganas (S)	Baruipur	Kacheri Bazar, Kulpi Road 24 Parganas (S) Baruipur - 700144
	Diamond Harbour	New Town, PO Diamond Harbour 24 Parganas (S), Pin-743331
Bankura	Bankura	Dr. Shyama Prosad Mukherjee Road, Kethardanga, Hazra Mill Complex, Bankura-722101

District	NYK, District Office	Address of the Kendra
Birbhum	Birbhum	Nehru Yuva Kendra Hatjanbazar, PO-Hatjanbazar Suri, Birbhum-731102
Burdwan	Burdwan	Nehru Yuva Kendra 17, Nalinaksha Bose Road Bardhaman-713101
	Durgapur	Nehru Yuva Kendra C/o Tapan Kr. Chawdhury, 153/N Schoolpara (Near Rai Rani Girls High School) Durgapur, Dist-Burdwan, Pin-713201
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	Nehru Yuva Kendra Guriahati Road, Cooch Behar-736101
Dakshin Dinajpur	Dakshin Dinajpur	Nehru Yuva Kendra Asstt. CMOH Office Premises, Back side of District Collectorate Building, PO-Balurghat, Distt.- Dakshin Dinajpur, Pin-733101
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Nehru Yuva Kendra Armada Compound (Opp. Ava Art Gallery) Hill Cart Road, Darjeeling Pin-734101
Hooghly	Hooghly	Nehru Yuva Kendra Barobazar, Battala Prasad Das Sen Road Chinsurah, Hooghly, Pin-712101
Howrah	Howrah	Nehru Yuva Kendra P-123 Sadar Baxi Lane, Howrah Pin-711101



District	NYK, District Office	Address of the Kendra
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Nehru Yuva Kendra Thanamore, Babu Para Jalpaiguri, Pin-735101
Kolkata	Kolkata-(North)	Nehru Yuva Kendra 229/E, Vivekananda Road Kolkata- 700006
	Kolkata-(South)	391/18, Prince Anwar Shah Road Kolkata, Pin-700068
Malda	Malda	Nehru Yuva Kendra Station Road, Pranta Pally Malda, Pin-732101
Midnapur (E)	Tamluk	Nehru Yuva Kendra Padumbasan, Ward No. 11 (DTDC Courier Building) Midnapur (East), Tamluk, Pin-721636
Midnapur (W)	Midnapore	Nehru Yuva Kendra Mirza Bazar Midnapur (West) Pin-721101
Murshidabad	Murshidabad	Nehru Yuva Kendra 1A, Barrack Square (South) Baharampur, Murshidabad Pin-742101
Nadia	Nadia	Nehru Yuva Kendra 55, Bowbazar, Jugipara Lane Natun Pally, Krishnagar, Nadia, Pin- 741101
Purulia	Purulia	Nehru Yuva Kendra Nimtard, Mission Road Purulia, Pin-723101

District	NYK, District Office	Address of the Kendra
	Raghunathpur	Nehru Yuva Kendra Chaliyama Road, Near Barik Bandh PO-Raghunathpur, Purulia Pin-723133
Uttar Dinajpur	Uttar Dinajpur	Nehru Yuva Kendra Commercial Estate (2nd Floor) Block-II, Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, Pin-733134

#### **Spending night on pavement by participants of APDG**

†469. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the members of Indian team participating in Asia Pacific Deaf Games (APDG) in October, 2015 had to spent night on pavement while waiting for visa in Taoyuam in Taipei;

(b) if so, whether this incident has been investigated;

(c) if so, the names of the officials found responsible therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid occurrence of such an incident with sportspersons in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, it came to the notice of the Government through media reports that some athletes who were to participate in Asia Pacific Deaf Games (APDG) in October, 2015 had to spend night on pavement while waiting for visa in Taoyuam in Taipei. The matter was immediately inquired into by the Sport Authority of India (SAI). It has been found that the AISCD applied for visa in respect of their players and support staff on 29th September, 2015. However, their application for visa was rejected, as AISCD could not submit the organizer's invitation letter for participation in the event. The Federation obtained the invitation letter on 30th September, 2015 in the evening and resubmitted the application for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

visa on 1st October, 2015. Knowing that the time was short, SAI approached MEA and the visa was finally granted on 2nd October, 2015 in the afternoon. Subsequently, SAI took action for arranging air tickets and Foreign Exchange and the contingent departed on 2/3rd October, 2015.

On receipt of the complete proposal from All India Sports Council of Deaf (AISCD) the contingent was cleared by SAI on 29-09-2015. From the consultations/meetings held by SAI with the AISCD officials and parents of athletes, it came to the notice of SAI that most of the athletes were staying with their relatives or under their own arrangements. The delay in grant of visa was due to non-submission of the relevant documents by the AISCD and no Government organisation was found to be responsible.

(d) In order to ensure that such a situation does not arise in future, SAI has issued instructions to all NSFs including AISCD that submission of late proposals by the NSFs for sending teams/players abroad will not be considered. Request for accommodation should also be made with the proposal for sending teams abroad as per the prescribed time-limit. SAI will also Seek confirmation from NSFs about their respective requirements of accommodation to avoid occurrence of such incidents in future.

### **Fostering Public Private Partnership in sports**

470. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any policy fostering Public-Private Partnership in the field of sports and in the preparation of sports infrastructure in the country;

(b) what has been done by Government to attract the rural youths and providing them adequate sports facilities for training and sustenance; and

(c) whether Government have explored the possibilities of sponsoring of players and sports grounds, etc., by the PSUs and private business houses particularly in rural areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Fostering of Public-Private Partnership is being done in establishing Sports Academies for excellence in training of sportspersons. Five number of such academies have been set up.

(b) and (c) Sports Authority of India is implementing Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme which cater to the sportspersons from rural, hilly and tribal areas and provide them adequate sports facilities and training to excel. Sponsoring of sportspersons is open to all PSUs and other corporates.

Under Army Boys Sports Company Scheme sportspersons from rural, hilly and tribal areas are identified and trained to excel in their field of sports. Army Boys Sports Company Scheme also provides job opportunity to the rural youth by way of enrolment in Army, Navy and Air Force.

**Special initiatives to promote sports in tribal areas**

471. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken special initiatives to promote sports activities in the tribal and rural areas of the country based on their indigenous talents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of corporates and PSUs for promotion of sports and fitness programmes in the tribal dominated areas in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, provided for construction of a sports complex in each block of the country both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines on land measuring about six-seven acres at a total cost of ₹ 1.60 crore (₹ 80 lakh each for outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall).

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Sports, is implementing a number of Sports Promotional Schemes to promote sports activities in the tribal and rural areas of the country, details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Details of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of corporates and PSUs for promotion of sports and fitness programmes in the tribal dominated areas are not maintained in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

**Statement**

*Sports Promotional Schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI) to promote sports activities in the tribal and rural areas of the country*

1. **National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme:** for spotting talented young children in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurturing them by providing scientific training. The following are the distinct sub-schemes of the NSTC Scheme:

- (i) Regular Schools of NSTC Scheme
- (ii) Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA)
- (iii) Akharas

Of the above sub-schemes, the IGMA aims at promoting indigenous games and martial arts which are traditional. The schools in rural and semi urban areas are chosen for scouting of talent in these games. Under the akhara sub-scheme, akharas having minimum specified infrastructure such as a hall for wrestling/hostel accommodation etc. are being adopted on the recommendations of the concerned State Government and Regional Director of SAI.

2. **Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC):** The main objective of the Scheme is to achieve excellence at international level by making use of good infrastructure and efficient administrative and disciplined environment of the Army. The Scheme is a joint venture of the Army and Sports Authority of India. Boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age are inducted under the Scheme. After attaining the required age of 17½ years, the trainees are enrolled in the Army.

The selection of trainees under the above scheme is done on potential and performance basis. Trainees who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their age verification and being found medically fit. For selection of raw talent from remote, tribal and coastal areas, the trainees are also selected by organizing competitions among participants. Under this criterion, for both team as well as individual games, the participants are made to play and selection done by a Selection Committee consisting of representatives of SAI, Army and SMC coaches.

3. **Special Area Games Scheme (SAG):** Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in them. Under this Scheme, Centres are started in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administration with infrastructure like playing fields,

indoor halls equipment support/coaches etc. entirely funded by SAI/Ministry. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions/communities, which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline. The main objective of the Scheme is to train meritorious sports persons in the age group of 12-18 years, with age being relaxed in exceptional cases.

**Criterion for funds for organising national level sports events**

472. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how much is the limit of amount given to the organising sports body for organising All India sports events and criteria thereof;

(b) how much funds have been released to different sports bodies during the last three years to organize national level sports events in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Financial assistance to recognised National Sports Federations (NSFs) is given as per the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for organising national level championships for Senior, Junior and Sub-Junior athletes. The scale of assistance for such championship was enhanced recently by the Government. As per the revised scale ₹ 5 lakhs, 7 lakhs and 10 lakhs is given to the NSFs of high priority, priority and general category NSFs for organising national championships for Senior, Junior and Sub-Junior athletes respectively. Details of funds provided to NSFs during the last 3 years are given in Statement (*See below*). State-wise funding is not done for holding all India sports events.

***Statement***

*Grants released to national championships from 2012-2015*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of the Federation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	4.00	-	1.50	5.50
2	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	1.92	-	-	1.92
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	11.75	9.50	1.50	22.75

Sl.No	Name of the Federation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
4.	Judo Federation of India	6.50	14.50	6.40	27.40
5.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	13.00	10.50	5.50	29.00
6.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	13.50	13.13	8.75	35.38
7.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad	11.50	12.50	4.00	28.00
8.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	16.25	-	-	16.25
9.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	12.16	9.50	5.00	26.66
10.	Badminton Association of India	-	6.00	12.00	18.00
11.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	1.50	0.50	4.00	6.00
12.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	5.76	3.00	-	8.76
13.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium, Delhi	14.00	11.50	-	25.50
14.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	10.19	3.00	13.50	26.69
15.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	10.00	13.50	3.25	26.75
16.	Amateur Handball Federation, J & K	16.25	18.23	5.50	39.98
17.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	7.50	-	3.00	10.50
18.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	11.00	3.00	11.25	25.25
19.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	9.00	3.00	4.50	16.50
20.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	4.10	26.63	3.00	33.73

Sl.No	Name of the Federation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
21.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	9.75	8.75	3.75	22.25
22.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	14.00	11.75	1.25	27.00
23.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	13.96	17.50	-	31.46
24.	Indian Power lifting Federation	3.50	10.25	5.00	18.75
25.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	11.50	3.00	3.50	18.00
26.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	8.75	-	7.00	15.75
27.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	4.00	14.22	3.00	21.22
28.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	17.00	15.00	-	32.00
29.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	4.41	31.99	-	36.40
30.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	15.25	15.69	4.25	35.19
31.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	-	28.50	2.00	30.50
32.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.25	12.00	3.00	24.25
33.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	-	1.00	11.75	12.75
34.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkata	14.66	12.00	16.50	43.16
35.	Cycling Federation of India	2.00	14.00	10.02	26.02
36.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	11.62	16.00	12.50	40.12



Sl.No	Name of the Federation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
37.	Bridge Federation of India	4.50	-	-	4.50
38.	Ice Hockey (NSPO)	1.50	0.50	2.00	4.00
39.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	-	-	6.00	6.00
40.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	13.27	14.00	1.00	28.27
41.	Roll Ball Federation of India	-	4.52	-	4.52
42.	Jump Rope Federation of India	9.94	9.50	4.50	23.94
43.	Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society	6.50	7.00	4.25	17.75
44.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society	12.75	8.86	9.00	30.61
TOTAL		367.99	414.02	202.92	984.93

#### **Law to make spot fixing and match fixing criminal offences**

473. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no law in India which criminalizes match fixing and spot fixing in sports;

(b) if so, which other laws and provisions are used to prosecute persons accused of match fixing and spot fixing; and

(c) whether Government intends to make a law to make spot fixing and match fixing criminal offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, there are certain provisions in the Indian Penal Code to deal with match fixing and spot fixing in sports. Government has felt the need to enact a standalone legislation to further strengthen the legal provisions to prevent and combat sporting frauds, affecting the integrity of sports and fair play, like match fixing, deliberate under-performance, etc. Accordingly, Government has formulated a draft legislation named "Prevention of Sports Fraud Bill, 2015". The Draft Bill, in its present form, *inter-alia*, defines sports frauds in sports events, contains provisions of penalty to the offenders and deals with the issue of Jurisdiction of Courts to adjudicate the matter, etc.

**Sportspersons and teams qualified for Rio Olympics, 2016**

474. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many sportspersons and teams have qualified for Rio Olympics, 2016 the details thereof along with the names and the sport qualified for;

(b) the details of the funds, if any, allotted for the purpose of Olympics, 2016,

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to improve performance of sportspersons and to increase the number of medals won, if none, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, till date 25 individual sportspersons and Hockey teams (Men and Women), 16 members each, have qualified for Rio Olympics 2016. List indicating names and sports of qualified sportspersons is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Funds for preparation of Indian sportspersons are allocated as under:

- (i) Scheme of Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) – ₹ 185 crores.
- (ii) Scheme of Target Olympic Podium (TOP) under National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) – ₹ 42.82 crores.

(c) Sports is a state subject. Primary responsibility for development and promotion of sports lies with state Governments. Responsibility to promote a particular sports discipline lies with National Sports Federations (NSFs) which are autonomous in functioning. Union Government complements and supplements the efforts of State Governments and NSFs through its schemes. Further, in order to improve the performance of Indian sportspersons and to increase the number of medals, National Coaching Camps are being held throughout the year and maximum competition exposure is also being given. Besides, sportspersons identified as medal prospects are being provided with customised training at various training centres within the country and abroad under world renowned coaches. The identified sportspersons are being provided with all requisite support including customised and tailor-made equipments.

**Statement**

*List indicating names and events of the qualifiers*

Sl.No.	Name of the Discipline	Quota Places attained till date	Name and event of the qualifiers			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Archery	04	(i) Deepika Kumari (ii) Laxmi Rani Majhi (iii) Rimil Biruily (iv) Mangal Singh Champa		Women's Individual and Team	
2.	Athletics	12	(i) Gurmeet Singh (ii) Baljinder Singh (iii) Chandan Singh (iv) Snadeep Kumar (v) Manish Rawat (vi) Kushbir Kaur (vii) Inderjeet Singh (viii) Manpreet Kaur (ix) Tintu Luka		Men Individual Men's 20 Kms. Walk  Men's 50 Kms. Walk  Women's 20 Kms. Walk Men's Shot-put Women's Shot-put Women's 800 Mts	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(x) O. P. Jaisha		Marathon/5000M Steeple Chase
			(xi) Sudha Singh		Women's 5000M Steeple Chase
			(xii) Lalita Babar		Women's 3000M Steeple Chase
3.	Hockey	16 Men	Men Hockey team (16 members)		
		16 Women	Women Hockey team (16 Members)		
4.	Shooting	08	(i) Mr. Jitu Rai		50M Free Pistol
			(ii) Ms. Apurvi Chandela		10M Air Rifle
			(iii) Mr. Gagan Narang		50M Rifle Prone
			(iv) Mr. Abhinav Bindra		10M Air Rifle
			(v) Mr. Gurpreet Singh		10M Air Pistol
			(vi) Mr. P. N. Prakash		50M Free Pistol
			(vii) Mr. Chain Singh		50M Rifle 3 Positions
			(viii) Mr. Miraj Ahmed Khan		Skeet
5.	Wrestling	01	Narsingh Yadav		74 Kg. Free Style
TOTAL		57			

**Revival of traditional games**

475. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many of our ancient rural games, which are able to strengthen mental and physical fitness, have been losing charm and are on the verge of disappearance;

(b) if so, the number of such games identified, if any, by Government in consultation with State Governments or otherwise for revival;

(c) whether Government would take immediate corrective steps for their revival, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would contemplate introducing them in the school curriculum to save and popularise them in younger generation, if so, the action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Sports is a State Subject and the Central Government only complements and supplements the efforts of the State Governments towards this end. Further, matters relating to individual sports disciplines are managed by the respective Sports Federations. Recognized National Sports Federations are provided assistance for conducting national championships and international tournaments in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, procuring sports equipment, engagement of foreign coaches and disbursement of salaries of the paid Joint/Assistant Secretaries engaged by NSFs.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Sports, is implementing a number of Sports Promotional Schemes to promote sports activities in the tribal and rural areas of the country, details of which are given in Statement (See Q No. 471). School curriculum are decided by respective School Boards under State Governments and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) under Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD).

**Centre at Hazaribagh to train sportspersons from tribal areas**

476. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up a centre in Hazaribagh to train sportsmen from tribal areas;

(b) if so, the total expenditure on its construction as well as annual recurring expenditure on its infrastructure upkeep;

(c) the reasons for which security clearance for the Centre had not been obtained from the State; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make it operational at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of India (SAI) had established a Sub Centre at Padma, Hazaribagh in 2010 to train sportspersons from the rural/tribal region of the State.

(b) SAI Centre at Hazaribagh was established at a cost of ₹ 14.16 crores. The centre could not be made operational due to security concerns.

(c) and (d) No security clearance is required from the Centre to run the Centre, but difficulties were experienced due to threat perception. However, factoring the security concern, it has been decided to restart the Centre at Padma, Hazaribagh in the sports disciplines of Archery, Judo, Hockey, Wushu and Wrestling to train talented sportspersons from the region.

Further, SAI has also entered into an understanding with Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to establish a CRPF sports company on the lines of Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme.

**Financial crunch faced by sportspersons participating in luge winter games**

477. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sportspersons participating in Luge Winter Games are faced with financial crunch from Government;

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

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to overcome the financial crunch; and

(d) the year-wise details of the funds demanded by the sportspersons and expenditure of Government on Luge Winter Games during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Sir, Promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is mainly the responsibility of the concerned

National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to them under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for various activities, such as, holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, zonal and national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing international tournaments in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, procurement of sports, sports science equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train athletes, etc. Although Luge Winter Games is not one of the sports selected for focused attention, financial assistance from National Sports Development Fund amounting to ₹ 32,57,900/- has been provided to the sportspersons for training and participation in competitions in the last three years, break-up of which is as follows :

2013-2014	1082228
2014-2015	1675672
2015-2016	500000

**Expenditure on officials *vis-a-vis* sportspersons in  
international sporting events**

478. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that there is an excess of expenditure being incurred on officials and their families than sportspersons who participate in international sporting events;

(b) if so, the event-wise details of expenditure incurred on officials and their guests including their families *vis-à-vis* sportspersons during the international sporting events in the last five years;

(c) whether there is a specific policy to regulated number of officials being a part of the contingent participating in an international sporting event from the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Sir, for participation in the international events, financial assistance is given, as per the norms of the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), to the players as well as to the support staff such as managers, doctors, physios, masseurs, escorts etc. The number of support personnel who can accompany the team is determined by the organisers

of the event and Government has no role in it. Financial assistance is given by the Government to the players and to the support personnel within those limits and as per the Annual Calendar for Training and Competitions (ACTC).

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that during the Commonwealth Games held at Glasgow in 2014, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the NSFs had sent officials over and above the contingent permitted by the Government. The cost of such officials was borne by the IOA and the NSFs from their funds and accreditations was provided by the games organisers.

**BCCI like institutions for hockey and football**

†479. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any other institutions like the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for hockey and football also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government has made any specific plan to encourage hockey and football; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Promotion and development of sports disciplines including hockey and football is the primary responsibility of State Governments and the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government has given recognition to Hockey India (HI) and All India Football Federation (AIFF) as NSFs for promotion and development of hockey and football in the country.

Government of India recognizes the importance of these sports in India, their popularity among the masses and medal prospects of India in various international events, etc. Keeping these factors in view, the Ministry has placed the sports of hockey and football in the 'high priority' category so that they get maximum admissible financial assistance and support under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. Government has spent a substantial amount of its budget from

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations on hiring foreign coaches, training/coaching camps, creating infrastructure, etc. An amount of ₹ 8005.86 lakh was spent on the sport of hockey and ₹ 2220.78 lakh on football from the Central Government budget during the last three years, i.e., from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (upto June 2015).

**Fixing age for identifying talented sportspersons**

480. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind Government fixing the age for identifying talent from only 8-12 years as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry on 20th February, 2015;

(b) whether the guidelines were framed after due consultation with all the stakeholders in the process;

(c) whether Government has any existing programme which concentrates on identifying sports talent from the age of 12-18 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) For the purpose of promoting excellence in sports, it is essential that with a view to “catch them young and teach them rightly” through scientific training methods, sporting talent is searched for, spotted and nurtured in a methodical manner in order to reach such a state of sporting excellence as to be able to become medal prospects in various international events.

It was with this rationale that the age for identifying talent was fixed from 8-12 years as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry on 20th February, 2015.

(b) The National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) was formulated after consultation with States already having a system of sports talent scouting operational therein.

(c) and (d) Sports Authority of India is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes in the country which concentrate on identifying sports talent from the age group of 12-18 years :—

National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)

Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)

Special Area Games (SAG)

SAI Training Center (STC)

Centre of Excellence (COX)

National Sports Academies

Extension Centre of STC/SAG

Come and Play

Under the above mentioned Sports Promotional Schemes, apart from various age groups talented sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years are identified and nurtured to excel in their respective sports disciplines at national/international level competitions.

The SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme and Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme especially cater to the need of sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years. At present 11,062 talented sportspersons (7674 Male and 3388 Female) on Residential and Non Residential basis are trained in 254 SAI Centres spread over the country.

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## **\*WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 30<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 2015**

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **Impact of electromagnetic waves on insects and birds**

\*1. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about many studies/reports indicating that the electromagnetic waves emitted by mobile phone towers and cell phones kill honey bees and thereby pose threat to bee population in the country;

(b) whether Government is also aware that this dominant source of electromagnetic radiation in the urban areas could well be the cause behind mysterious disappearance of butterflies, some insects and birds;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government to deal with all forms of electro pollution of the environment and the deadly electro-smog created by mobile phone towers and cell phones?

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\$ Due to discussion on commitment to India's Constitution as part of the 125 Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Answers to Questions put down in the list for 30.11.2015 were laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 2nd December 2015.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forest had constituted an 'Expert Committee to study the possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including birds and bees' on 30th August 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr Asad Rahmani, Director, Bombay Natural History Society. The 'Expert Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forest in September 2011. As per the report of the Committee while there are indications that the Electromagnetic Radiations affects biological systems of animals, birds and insects, it also points out that exact correlation between radiation of communication towers and health of wildlife is so far not established. The report also states that although existing literature depicts adverse effects of electromagnetic radiations (EMR) on the biological systems of living beings, more research is required to assess the true impact of EMR on free-living floral and faunal species, including birds and bees in the country.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has issued an advisory on use of mobile towers to minimize their impact on wildlife including birds and bees *vide* Office Memorandum dated 9th August 2012. The contents of the advisory are given in the Statement (*See below*). The advisory has been circulated by the Ministry to the concerned organizations including the States for the Forest and Wildlife Departments, and local bodies, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Department of Telecommunications, for their information and requisite action.

### ***Statement***

#### *Advisory on use of mobile towers in a way to minimize their impacts on wildlife including birds and bees*

An 'Expert committee to Study the possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including birds and bees' was constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India on 30th August 2010. The report of the expert committee has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

The review of the available scientific information by the Expert Committee in the report indicates that the Electro-Magnetic Radiations (EMR) interfere with the biological systems. On the basis of the report of the Expert Committee and subsequent deliberations with the stakeholders, a list of actions to be undertaken by various agencies involved in providing, regulating, and dealing in any other manner with, the EMR based services, has been prepared. Main objective of the listed actions is to avoid and mitigate the impacts of EMR. The Ministry of Environment and Forest accordingly requests the concerned Departments, State Governments, user agencies,

and the public at large to take following actions:

I. Ministry of Environment and Forest:

1. The Electro-Magnetic Radiations from the communication towers may have varying negative impacts on wildlife especially birds and bees. Accordingly, the information on the impacts related to different forms of wildlife as well as humans, should be provided to the concerned agencies for regulating the norms for notification of standards for safe limits of EMR taking into consideration the impacts on living beings.

II. State/Local Bodies:

1. Regular auditing and monitoring of EMR should be conducted in urban localities/educational/hospital/industrial/residential/recreational premises and especially around the Protected Areas (PAs) and ecologically sensitive areas *w.r.t.* notified norms of Department of Telecommunications. Problematic towers from EMR point of view should be got suitably relocated/removed.
2. Bold signs and messages on the dangers of cell phone towers and associated radiations are displayed in and around the structures of the towers. In addition to these signs, use of visual daytime markers in areas of high diurnal raptor or waterfowl movements, should also be promoted.
3. Before according permission for construction of towers, ecological impact assessment and review of installation sites will be essential in wildlife and/or ecologically important areas. The Forest Department should be consulted before installation of cell phone towers in and around PAs and zoos.

III. State Environment and Forest Departments:

1. Regular awareness drive with high level of visibility through all forms of media, and in regional languages should be undertaken by the State Governments and concerned Departments to make people aware about various norms and standards with regard to cell phone towers and dangers of EMR from the same. Such notices should also be placed in all wildlife protected areas and zoos by the Forest Department.

IV. Department of Telecommunications:

1. To prevent overlapping of high radiation fields, new towers should not be permitted within a radius of one kilometre of the existing towers. Sharing of passive infrastructure if made mandatory for Telecom Service Providers can minimize need of having additional towers. If

new towers must be built, these should be constructed with utmost care and precautions so as not to obstruct flight path of birds, and also not to increase the combined radiations from all towers in the area.

2. The location and frequencies of cell phone towers and other towers emitting EMR, should be made available in public domain. This can be at city/district/village level. Location-wise GIS mapping of all cell phone towers should be maintained which would, *inter alia*, help in monitoring the population of birds and bees in and around the mobile towers and also in and/or around wildlife protected areas.
3. There is an urgent need to refine the Indian standard on safe limits of exposure to EMR, keeping in view the available literature on impacts on various life forms. Till such time the Indian standards are reformed, a precautionary approach shall be preferred to minimize the exposure levels and adopt stricter norms possible, without compromising on optimum performance of the networks.

V. All concerned agencies:

1. Security lighting for on-ground facilities should be minimized, and as far as possible, point downwards or be down-shielded to avoid bird hits.
2. Any study conducted on impact of EMF radiation on wildlife needs to be shared with Forest Department and Department of Telecommunications to facilitate appropriate policy formulations.

**Speed governors for commercial vehicles**

\*2. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi happens to be one among several Indian cities which are yet to enforce the Supreme Court's order, making speed governors mandatory for commercial vehicles, pronounced way back on the 1st October, 1997;

(b) whether Government has also issued a notification in April this year in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to take action against vehicles which are not fitted with speed governors, as per the Supreme Court's said direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) With reference to the Supreme Court's Order dated 20.11.1997, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had issued a Notification S.O. 939(E) dated 24th September, 2001 specifying that all transport vehicles, other than three wheelers and motor cabs operating in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT of Delhi) shall be fitted with a speed governor as may be approved by the authorised testing agencies and mentioned in Rule 126 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 in a manner as may be notified by the Government of NCT of Delhi from time to time. On the basis of the Ministry's above Notification, Government of NCT of Delhi issued notification dated 24th February, 2003 for installing speed control device confirming to AIS: 018 Standards on transport vehicles other than three wheelers and motor cabs operating in the NCT of Delhi.

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had issued Notification No.GSR 290(E) dated 15th April, 2015 enforcing uniform implementation across the country.

(c) and (d) Certificate of fitness is not issued to the commercial vehicles which are not fitted with speed governors, hence no action is required to be taken in this regard.

#### **Environmental clearance for capital city project of Andhra Pradesh**

\*3. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Central Government for environmental clearance for its capital city project;

(b) if so, what is the advice given to the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not initiating *suo moto* action since the National Green Tribunal has voiced concern that concrete buildings would come up in fertile agriculture land where multiple crops are cultivated, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides for requirement of prior environmental clearance (EC) to the projects/activities listed in the schedule to the Notification from the concerned regulatory authority. These include Building and Construction projects, Townships and Area Development Projects, which are to be appraised by the State Expert Appraisal Committee and approved by State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAA) in different States/Union Territories.

As per the provisions contained in the EIA Notification, 2006 and the subsequent amendments thereto, the project 'Establishment of Greenfield Capital City Amaravati' in an area of 217.23 sq km in Thulluru, Tadepalli and Mangalagiri Mandals of Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh (AP), promoted by Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority on the right bank of River Krishna has been accorded EC on 9th October, 2015 by SEIAA Andhra Pradesh.

National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench at New Delhi, in Original Application No.171/2015 in the matter of 'Pandalaneni Srimannarayana and others Vs. State of AP & others' *vide* their order dated 10th October, 2015 had directed the State Government of AP not to carry out any operations of the clearing of the land falling in the project area without obtaining EC to the project in question. The State Government were also directed to provide details of demarcation of flood plains of river Krishna and identification of the wetlands on the project site. The State has submitted the details on demarcation of flood plains of river Krishna and wetlands. The matter is *sub-judice*.

#### **Revolving Fund Provision under NBA**

\*4. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent under the Revolving Fund Provision in Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) for each district in the country during the last one year;

(b) whether Government has made any action plan to achieve this plan; and

(c) if so, the detailed comparative analysis of project implementation, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the component-wise funds are not allocated. However under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 5% of the district project outlay, subject to maximum of ₹ 1.5 crore can be used as revolving fund including for funding the setting up of Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres. Funds under revolving funds are not spent. The revolving fund may be given to Societies, Self Help Group or other groups for providing cheap finance to their member for the construction of toilets. Loan from this fund to be recovered in 12-18 instalments.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Do not arise.

**Status of National Mission for Clean Ganga**

†\*5. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of current status of National Mission for Clean Ganga, State-wise;
- (b) the details of amount spent on this plan till date, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the future action plan in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) was set up on 12th August, 2011 as a registered Society and is the implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). It has five State Project Monitoring Group (SPMG) offices headed by Project Director in 5 States along main stem Ganga, viz Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand. The State-wise details of the schemes currently under implementation is given in the table below:

*Progress status of NGRBA projects in the Basin States  
(As on 30th September, 2015)*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/ Organisation	Sanction Cost	STP capacity to be created (in mld)	STP capacity created (in mld)	Release of fund Total	Total Expendi- ture
1.	Uttarakhand (20 projects in 12 towns)	328.04	78.80	18.00	80.52	80.52
2.	Uttar Pradesh (15 projects in 8 towns)	2256.01	335.90	105.00	812.46	720.22
3.	Bihar (14 projects in 5 towns)	2155.62	218.00		166.04	113.24
4.	Jharkhand (1 project in 1 town)	99.36	12.00		8.84	0.76
5	West Bengal (30 projects in 24 towns)	1352.51	93.53		433.36	433.36
TOTAL		6191.54	738.23	123.00	1501.32	1348.10

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) "Namami Gange" has been conceived as an umbrella program for Ganga Rejuvenation by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for a concrete action plan for future. The Cabinet has approved the "Namami Gange" Program which integrates the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner with a budget outlay of ₹ 20,000 crores for next 5 years. The primary focus of the program is on pollution abatement through construction of Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Ghat Development, Solid Waste Management and other activities to stop pollutants from reaching river Ganga. Besides this, the other activities like Bio-diversity conservation, large scale tree plantation, making villages along river Ganga Open Defecation Free (ODF), research studies and public outreach programmes have also been envisaged.

### **Indira Awaas Yojana in Bihar**

†\*6.SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar has been neglected under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount allocated to Bihar under IAY during the last five years and the justification of reducing the funds of IAY meant for building homes for the poor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) The funds under the IAY scheme are allocated to the States and physical targets fixed in accordance with a pre-determined criteria assigning 75% weightage to the housing shortage as per the latest Census data and 25% weightage to the poverty ratio uniformly to all the States across the country. Till the year 2013-14, the housing shortage comprising shelterless households and the number of unserviceable houses as per Census 2001 was taken into account. From the year 2014-15, data of census 2011 has been taken for fixation of physical targets accordingly the number of shelterless households and number of dilapidated houses has been taken into account.

In Bihar, as per 2001 Census, there was housing shortage of 42.10 lakh against the total housing shortage of 148.25 lakh in rural areas. Accordingly, financial allocation for the State during 2013-14 was ₹ 3311.60 crore (including administrative cost) with a physical target for construction of 6.05 lakh houses. Now as per Census 2011, the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

housing shortage of 12.6 lakh houses is against the overall shortage of 111.19 lakh in case of Bihar. Based on this the central allocation for the financial year 2014-15 was ₹ 1530.19 crore with a target of 2.80 lakh houses.

For the current financial year, as per Census 2011 data, Bihar has 6775 houseless households and 12.54 lakh households living in dilapidated houses. The above value has been assigned 75% weightage. 25% weightage has been assigned to the proportion of rural BPL population which is 10.34 per cent in the case of Bihar. The above calculation results in the State allocation of 12.15 per cent of the total allocation for non-NE States under the scheme. It amounts to an allocation of ₹ 1032.03 crore including administrative charges of ₹ 39.69 crore. With the changed sharing pattern of 60:40, physical targets are kept at the level of 2,36,271 houses in case of Bihar.

The detail of fund allocated to the State of Bihar under IAY during last five year is given as under:

Year	Funds allocated to Bihar (₹ in crore)
2010-11	2561.30
2011-12	2501.95
2012-13	2772.16
2013-14	3311.61
2014-15	1530.19

#### **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions on reducing emission**

\*7. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) on reducing emission in Bonn on 1st October, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has expressed its desire to be a part of the solution to climate change; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

India has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) on 2nd October, 2015. India's INDCs focus on all elements i.e. mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building and include: (i) Reducing carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030 (ii) Increasing the share of non fossil fuel based electricity to 40% by 2030 (iii) Accelerating afforestation efforts to create additional carbon sinks of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (iv) Making concerted efforts toward adapting to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in various vulnerable sectors, including agriculture, water resources, forestry, health and disaster management (v) Building capacities while adopting and deploying new energy efficient technologies, and other technologies to reduce carbon emissions (vi) Mobilize resources to execute plans for combating climate change across sectors (vii) Adopt and promote sustainable lifestyles based on India's traditions and values.

(c) and (d) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which aims at addressing challenges posed by climate change. The INDCs reflect India's intended contribution to climate change taking into account its developmental aspirations.

#### **Arsenic level in ganga water**

\*8. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to decrease the level of arsenic in the water of Ganga;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government has any technology to deal with arsenic problem in major rivers;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to provide arsenic free water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is monitoring water quality at 1275 locations on 445 Rivers, including river Ganga. The monitored data does not reflect any detectable presence of arsenic contamination in rivers at any of monitored locations of the network.

(c) and (d) Use of alternate sources of arsenic-free water is the most commonly used technique to deal with arsenic problem.

(e) Supply of arsenic free water to the people pertains to the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation and public health departments of the States.

**Development of inland waerways as National Waterways**

\*9. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any scheme for the development of inland waterways as National Waterways, recently;

(b) if so, the names of rivers declared as National Waterways in Goa and the extent and scope of each of these waterways;

(c) the amount allocated or proposed to be allocated for the development of these waterways and the types of development envisaged for the National Waterways in Goa; and

(d) the details of restrictions on the powers of the State Government which are likely to be imposed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) A Bill was introduced in the Budget Session of the Parliament in 2015 for declaration of 101 more inland waterways as National Waterways. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination. The Committee had examined the Bill in consultation with all the stakeholders, including the State Governments and submitted report to both the Houses of Parliament on 12.8.2015.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, a Cabinet Note has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat on 16th November, 2015 for approval of Official Amendments in the National Waterways Bill, 2015. The Official Amendments to the National Waterways Bill, 2015 envisages declaration of 106 new inland waterways as National Waterways which includes Chapora, Cumberjua, Mandovi, Mapusa, Sal and Zuari rivers of Goa.

The extent of rivers of Goa considered in the above proposal is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The process for preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Study/Detailed project report for each waterway has been initiated. After completion of the study, the types of development and amount to be allocated for the development of these waterways will be known.

Subsequent to declaration of any inland waterway as National Waterway, the role of Central Government is limited to develop that waterway for navigation purpose and setting up ancillary infrastructure namely-terminal facility along the bank, River Information System, DGPS Station and other navigational aids for safe plying of suitable size of commercial vessels.

Besides the above, Central Government also regulates the construction or alteration of structures across or in the National Waterways so that vessel, designed for that particular waterway can navigate in the entire waterway without any obstruction.

(d) Central Government has no rights over the appurtenant land along the National Waterways or the bed material of the river. These rights remain with the respective State Government.

### **Statement**

*List of rivers of goa considerd for declaration as  
national waterway and extent thereof*

Sl.No	Name of Rivers	Extent
1.	Chapora river	31 kms length of the river from Bridge at State highway# 124 (1Km from Maneri village) Lat 15°42'47.31"N, Long 73°57'23.38"E to Confluence of Chapora river with Arabian Sea at Morjim Lat 15°37'27.88"N, Long 73°44'45.29"E
2.	Cumberjua river	17 kms length of the river at confluence of Cumberjua and Zuvari rivers near Cortalim ferry terminal Lat 15°24'39.76"N, Long 73°54'47.94"E to confluence of Cumberjua and Mandovi rivers near Sao Martias Vidhan Prishad Lat 15°31'26.44"N, Long 73°55'34.30"E
3.	Mandovi river	41 kms length of the river from a Bridge at Usgaon at Lat 15°26'41.55"N, Long 74° 3'12.23"E to confluence of Mandovi river with Arabian Sea at Reis Magos Lat 15°29'34.63"N, Long 73°48'33.92"E
4.	Mapusa river	27 kms length of the river (including Moide river) from bridge on NH17 at Mapusa Lat 15°35'20.79"N, Long 73°49'17.20"E to confluence point of Mapusa and Mandovi rivers at Porvorim Lat 15°30'20.01"N, Long 73°50'42.09"E

Sl.No	Name of Rivers	Extent
5.	Sal river	14 kms length of the river from Orlim Deusa Bridge Lat 15°13'11.41"N, Long 73°57'29.77"E to confluence with Arabian Sea at Mobor Lat 15° 8'31.93"N, Long 73°56'59.89"E
6.	Zuari river	55 kms length of the river from Sanvandan Lat 15°13'57.87"N, Long 74° 8'57.89"E to Marmugao Lat 15°25'54.89"N, Long 73°48'13.20"E

### **Pending clean drinking water projects in Rajasthan**

†\*10. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central projects pertaining to clean drinking water running in Rajasthan including the desert areas and the number of those pending before the Central Government;

(b) the details of projects submitted by the State regarding drinking water during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of pending projects together with the reasons for their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan presently 65 nos. of major projects based on surface source amounting to ₹ 27,239.67 Crore are ongoing. Out of which 59 nos. of major projects are based on central assistance under NRWDP and JNNURM. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, proposal of 37 nos. of major projects of 18 districts amounting to ₹ 28,881 crore with proposed coverage of 10,173 villages and 26,117 other habitations were submitted by the State Government to the ministry. After having a presentation in the Ministry by the State Government, they were advised to submit the revised proposal as per the discussion held in the meeting.

Subsequently the State Government of Rajasthan has submitted the revised proposal for 40 projects amounting to ₹ 33,930.00 crore with proposed coverage of 11,611 villages and 23,084 other habitations directly to Department of Economic Affairs for funding from External Funding Agencies. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*). On this, a meeting was held in Department of Economic Affairs on 21.11.2015. After deliberations it was suggested to the State Government to plan the projects in phased manner and submit the revised proposals for posing the same to External Funding Agencies.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I****Status of ongoing Sanctioned Major Water Supply Projects**

Sl. No.	District	Name of Project	Date of A&F Sanction	Sanctioned Cost	Cumulative Exp upto Oct-15	Source	Sanctioned Coverage				Remarks
							Sanctioned Coverage				
							Town	Village	Dhanies		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
(A) Ongoing Major Projects											
Region Ajmer											
1.	Ajmer	Ajmer - Pushkar Water Supply Scheme (Under JNNuRM)	LSGD 28.12.2007	166.42	144.41	Bisalpur Dam					
2.	Nagaur	Nagaur Lift Scheme Phase-I	PPC 171/ 7.08.2006	761.00	789.81	IGNP	5	502			
3.	Ajmer	FCP, Ajmer Peesangan	Rev PPC 180/13.10.08	221.34	179.55	Bisalpur Dam		113	114		
4.	Bhilwara	Chambal Bhilwara Project	PPC 187/ 27.09.11	727.99	581.37	Chambal River	1				
5.	Nagaur	Nagaur Lift Project, Phase-II	PPC 188/ 24.08.12	2938.00	149.17	IGNP	7	914			
6.	Ajmer	Cluster Distribution Beawar	PPC 190 / 30.05.13	231.46	54.50	Bisalpur Dam		199			





14. Jodhpur	Indroka-Manaklao-Dantiwara	PPC 172 / 17.08.06	308.00	282.61	RGLC	2	119	
15. Jodhpur	Tiwari-Mathaniya-Osian- Bhopalgarh Water Supply Project	Rev PPC 182 / 20.02.10	430.06	251.99	RGLC		113	950
16. Jodhpur	Dawania-Nathru-Shergarh - Chhaba Water Supply Project, Phase-I & II	PPC 178 / 11.10.07	234.46	181.57	RGLC		264	0
17. Jodhpur	Augmentation of Urban Scheme, Jodhpur	PPC 190 / 30.05.13 (Revised)	740.50	264.86	RGLC	1		Project under non-central assistance
18. Jalore	Narmada Project, Bagor-Ahore - Jalore	Rev 194/09.12.14	380.17	326.02	Narmada Canal			
19. Barmer	Ummedsagar-Dhawa-Sandari - Khandap Part-III	Rev PPC 187// 27.09.11	575.46	351.30	Ummed Sagar Dam	1	180	
20. Jaisalmer Barmer	Pokaran-Falsoond Project	Rev PPC 187// 27.09.11	1454.20	908.52	IGNP	3	580	3200
21. Pali	Jawai Pipeline Project	Rev PPC 178 / 11.10.07	634.79	377.67	Jawai Hemawas Dam	7	235	
22. Barmer	Barmer Lift Project, Phase-II	PPC 187// 27.09.11	202.36	56.86	IGNP		171	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Pali	Jawai Pipeline Project-Phase II (Part-I)	PPC 187/ 27.09.11	199.40	130.06	Jawai Hemawas Dam	1	111		
24.	Jalore	Narmada D.R. Project Transmission System	Rev PPC188/ 24.08.12	218.34	89.72	Narmada Canal	1			
25.	Jalore	Re-organization of UWSS Jalore	Rev PPC 190 / 30.05.13	62.20	53.14	Narmada Canal	1	14		
26.	Barmer	Narmada-Gudamali Water Supply Project	Rev PPC188/ 24.08.12	160.00	54.83	Narmada Canal				
27.	Barmer	Barmer Lift Project Phase-II, Cluster part-B	PPC188/ 24.8.12	125.00	39.68	RGLC		67		
28.	Jalore	Share cost of drinking water in Narmada Canal	PPC 190 / 30.05.13	236.65	100.00	Narmada Canal				
29.	Jodhpur	Mallar Jod-Hindalgal, Phalodi	SLSSC 8th/ 5.9.12	35.97	21.59	RGLC		10		
30.	Jodhpur	Kansingh ki Sindh- Mandore Project, Phalodi	SLSSC 8th/ 5.9.12	36.02	23.43	RGLC		16		
31.	Jodhpur	Regional Water Supply Scheme Panchala Ghewara Chirai	PPC 190 / 30.05.13	396.63	70.03	RGLC		59	892	

32.	Jodhpur	Regional Water Supply Scheme Phalodi Headworks-Bhori-Kalan-Khara-Jaloda	PPC 190/ 30.05.13	120.81	32.73	RGLC	43
33.	Jodhpur	Regional Water Supply RGLC RD 42 Ghatore-Kanasar-Bap	PPC 190/ 30.05.13	88.95	17.92	RGLC	25
34.	Barmer	Water Supply Scheme of Shiv and Gudhamalani Tehsil of Barmer District	PPC 191/ 19.09.13	610.79	128.42	Narmada Canal	205
35.	Pali	Jawai Pali Scheme Phase-II Part-II	PPC 190/ 30.05.13	366.96	129.69	Jawai Hemawas Dam	2 215
36.	Jalore	Narmada FR Cluster	PPC 191/ 19.09.13	509.20	37.34	Narmada Canal	267
37.	Jalore	Narmada DR Cluster	PPC 191/ 19.09.13	263.50	22.66	Narmada Canal	138
38.	Jalore	Providing Drinking Water of 256 Villages of Bhinnmal	PPC 191/ 19.09.13	455.16	75.40	Narmada Canal	1 256
39.	Jodhpur	Regional Water Supply Scheme from RGLC to Pilwa -Sadri Jambeshwar	PPC 191/ 19.09.13	63.78	7.29	RGLC	15
SUB TOTAL JODHPUR REGION				8909.36	4035.33		20 3103 5042

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Region Udaipur									
40.	Banswara	Banswara Water Supply Project	PPC 190 / 30.05.13	141.00	54.84	Surwadiya Dam		82		
41.	Banswara-Pratapgarh	Banswara -Pratapgarh Water Supply Project	Rev PPC 191 / 19.09.13	560.00	117.12	Mahi Dam		334		
	SUB-TOTAL UDAIPUR REGION									
				701.00	171.96		0	416	0	
	Region Jaipur									
42.	Jaipur	Jaipur Bisalpur Water Supply Project	10-07-1999	580.00	524.50	Bisalpur Dam	1			Project under non-central assistance
43.	Jaipur-Tonk	Bisalpur Dudu Phulera Water Supply Project	Rev PPC 178/11.10.07	678.87	468.41	Bisalpur Dam	9	718	2017	
44.	Tonk	Bisalpur-Tonk-Uniyara - Deoli Project	Rev PPC188/ 24.8.12	542.11	191.03	Bisalpur Dam	3	436	819	
45.	Nagaur	Regional Water Supply Scheme Nawa Tehsil (Bisalpur-Dudu Project)	Rev PPC188/ 24.08.12	128.72	80.21	Bisalpur Dam		72	161	
46.	Jaipur	Construction of 200 MLD WTP at Surajpura	Rev PPC 190/ 30.05.13	150.53	109.97	Bisalpur Dam				Project under non-central assistance

47. Tonk	Regional Water Supply Scheme Niwai and Tonk Tehsil (Bisalpur-Tonk-Uniyara Project)	Rev PPC188/24.08.12	112.88	48.25	Bisalpur Dam	199	584
48. Jaipur	Bisalpur Dudu Project (Phagi Project)	PPC 190/30.05.13	217.24	209.42	Bisalpur Dam	161	266
49. Jaipur	Bisalpur Dudu Project (Chaksu Project)	PPC 190/30.05.13	254.45		Bisalpur Dam	275	488
50. Jaipur	Bisalpur Dudu Project (Bassi Project)	PPC 190/30.05.13	299.55		Bisalpur Dam	210	1473
SUB TOTAL JAIPUR REGION			2964.35	1631.78		13	2071
Region Churu							5808
51. Bikaner	Kolayat Water Supply Scheme (Gajner Lift)	PPC 177/13.07.07	106.00	85.39	Kolayat Lift Canal	62	49
52. Churu	Aapni Yojana-Phase-II (Ratangarh-Sujangarh Section)	Rev PPC 190/30.05.13	971.21	479.97	IGNP	5	256
53. Sikar	Fatehpur-Laxmangarh Water Supply Project	PPC188/24.8.12	832.00	473.89	IGNP	3	283
54. Churu-Jhunjhunu	Bungi Rajgarh Project	PPC188/24.8.12	415.64	226.39	IGNP	1	188
55. Jhunjhunu	Integrated Taranagar-Jhunjhunu-Khetri W/S Project from IGNP	PPC 190/30.05.13	954.74	506.40	IGNP	5	258
SUB TOTAL CHURU REGION			3279.59	1772.04		14	1047
							49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Region Bharatpur										
56.	Dholpur-Bharatpur	Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Water Supply Phase-I, Part-I	Rev PPC 189/ 28.01.13	548.69	314.39	Chambal River	1	199		
57.	Sawaimadhopur- Karoli	Chambal-Sawaimadhopur Nadoti Project- Phase-I	Rev PPC 191 / 19.09.13	567.00	306.00	Chambal River	1	636		
58.	Bharatpur	Deeg Nagar Kaman Pahadi Pipeline Project, Bharatpur Kumer Deeg Pipeline Project	Rev PPC188/ 24.8.12	311.49	8.18	Chambal River	4	97		
59.	Bharatpur	Chambal-Bharatpur Cluster Project-Phase-I, Part-II	PPC 190 / 30.05.13	720.31	90.68	Chambal River		755		
SUB TOTAL BHARATPUR REGION										
TOTAL OF ONGOING 59 PROJECTS				2147.49	719.25	78	6	1687	0	
<b>(B) Projects yet to be taken up</b>										
Region Jodhpur										
60.	Barmer-Jaisalmer	Barmer Lift Project Phase-II-Cluster Part-C&D	PPC 191 / 19.09.13	1151.27	0.00	RGLC		448		
Sub Total Jodhpur Region				1151.27	0.00		0	448	0	

Region Jaipur									
61.	Dausa- Jaipur	Construction of Isarda Dam in downstream of Banas River by WRD	PPC 191 / 19.09.13	530.00	0.93	Bisalpur Dam			
	Sub Total Jaipur Region			530.00	0.93		0	0	0
Region Udaipur									
62.	Chittorgarh	RWSS of 37 villages of Bhainsroadgarh tehsil from Chambal	PPC 194/09.12.14	50.73	0.00	Chambal River	38	17	Project under non-central assistance
63.	Pratapgarh	Re-organization of UWSS Pratapgah Town	PPC 195/09.07.15	94.07	0.00	Jakham Dam			Project under non-central assistance
	SUB TOTAL UDAIPUR REGION			144.80	0.00		38	17	
Region Ajmer									
64.	Ajmer	Re-organization of UWSS Kishangarh Town	PPC 196/20.10.15	77.29		Bisalpur Dam			Project under non-central assistance
	SUB TOTAL REGION AJMER			77.29	0.00				
Region Kota									
65.	Jhalawar	Rajgarh WS Project	PPC 196/20.10.15	67.17	0.00	Rajgarh Dam	54	15	
				67.17	0.00		0	54	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total of 5 Projects yet to be taken up									
				1970.53	0.93		0	540	32	
	Grand Total of 65 Major Projects									
				27239.67	10886.00		78	12780	11126	
	59 Nos of Projects with Central Assistance									
				25546.55	9986.67		76	12742	11109	
	6 Nos of Projects without Central Assistance									
				1693.12	899.33		2	38	17	

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Source	Cost of the Project in crores			Proposed coverage		
					Total Cost	Urban Component	Rural Component	MH	OH	Design population in lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Multi village piped water supply scheme of Rajsamand district from Mahi Anas dam	Rajsamand, Part Udaipur and Chhitorgarh	Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Rajsamand, Kumbhalgarh, Railmagra and Nathdwara	Mahi Anas Dam	4222	981.95	3240.05	1037	2383	23.73
2.	WSP for piped scheme of 5 tehsil of Jaipur Distt. from surface source Bisalpur dam	Jaipur	Amber, Jaipur, Janwarangarh, Chomu and Sanganer	Bisalpur Dam	3708.81	339.25	3369.56	755	4113	24.57



3. Sustainability of source for 1246 villages and 4 towns of Jodhpur and Barmer distt.	Barmer and Jodhpur	Complete Jodhpur district and Pachpadra tehsil of Barmer District	IGNP	2358	808	1550	1246	6240	20.37
4. WSP for piped scheme of Bari, Baseri, Dholpur, Saipu, Baseri, Rajakhera and Bari tehsil of Dholpur Distt. from surface source Chambal	Dholpur	Bari, Baseri, Dholpur, Rajakhera and Saipu	Chambal river	1484.88	572.91	911.97	603	940	19.11
5. Kalisindh Water Supply Project	Jhalawar	Jhalrapatan	Kalisindh Dam/ Kalisindh river	409.93	342.82	67.11	66	5	0.7
6. Chhapi Extension Water Supply Project		Aklara, Jhalapatan	Chhapi Dam/ Chhapi river	195.57	0	195.57	142	5	1.64
7. Rajgarh Water Supply Project		Pachpahar	Rajgarh Dam/Ahu river	227.57	0	227.57	60	17	1.13
8. Atru Shergarh Water Supply Project	Baran	Atru	Shergarh anicut/ Parwan river	172.92	131.96	40.96	23	7	1.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Sonwa Water Supply Project	Baran	Anta and Mangrol	Sonwa anicut/ Kalisindh river	147.74	0	147.74	45	7	1.13
10.	Kharkhara Anta Water Supply Project	Baran	Baran and Anta	Kharkhara anicut/ Parwan river	132.49	0	132.49	62	12	0.99
11.	Deelod Water Supply Project	Baran	Kishanganj	Deelod Anicut/ Parwati river	154.79	0	154.79	75	8	1.25
12.	WSP for piped scheme of 3 tehsil of Jaipur Distt. from surface source Bisalpur dam	Jaipur	Shahpura, Viratnagar, Kotputli	Bisalpur Dam	1535.86	103.41	1432.45	344	2865	14.4
13.	Umarda Water Supply Project	Kota	Sangod	Anicut on Parwan river near Umarda	68.08	0	68.08	23	-	0.28
14.	Abra Water Supply Project	Kota	Peepda and Degod	Abra anicut/ Kalisindh river	579.33	0	579.33	298	37	4.1

15.	Dhori Bhattipur Water Supply Project	Kota	Deegod	Dhori Bhatipur anicut/Kalisindh river	76.48	0	76.48	33	4	0.3
16.	WSP for piped scheme of Pratpgarh, Arnod and Pipalkhunt tehsils of Pratapgarr Distt. from surface source Jakharn dam	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh, Arnod, Pipalkhunt	Jhakham	1398	0	1398	554	343	11.14
17.	Indergarh Water Supply Project for tehsil Indergarh from Chakan dam	Bundi	Indergarh	Chakan Dam/river Chakan	136.24	29.8	106.44	62	6	0.62
18.	Bhimlat Water Supply Project for tehsil Bundi from Bhimlat dam	Bundi	Bundi	Bhimlat dam/Bhimlat river	142.88	0	142.88	36	21	1.17
19.	Bardha Water Supply Project for tehsil Talera from Bardha dam	Bundi	Taleda	Bardha dam/Talera river	186.26	0	186.26	45	18	1.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	WSP for piped scheme of Bamanbas, Gangapur and swaimadhohpur tehsil of Swaimadhohpur Distt. from surface source Chamabal	Sawaimadhohpur	Bamanbas, Gangapur and swaimadhohpur	Chamabal river	1123.79	518.27	605.52	357	800	10.76
21.	Khathkhar Water Supply Project for tehsil K Patan from Mej river	Bundi	K Patan	Deh near Khathkhar on Mej river	93.58	0	93.58	30	9	0.61
22.	WSP for piped scheme of Mandrayal, Hindon, Karauli, Sapotra and Todabheem tehsil of Karauli Distt from surface source CSNP	Karauli	Mandrayal, Hindon, Karauli, Sapotra and Todabheem	Chambal river	1900.42	524.28	1376.14	677	1250	22.98
23.	Bundi Cluster Distribution Water Supply Project (Extension Chambal Bhilwara Water Supply Project) for Bundi tehsil from Chambal river	Bundi	Bundi	Jawahar sagar/ Chambal river	101.58	15.34	86.24	22	14	0.45

24.	WSP for piped scheme of Lunkarnsar and Sridungargarh tehsil of Bikaner Distt. from surface source	Bikaner	Lunkaransar and Sri Dungargarh	IGNP	838.92	180	658.92	103	23	2.59
25.	Proposal for providing house connection in 98 left over villages of Aapni Yojna and Churu Bissau Project	Churu	Sardarshahar, Churu	IGNP	299.29	0	299.29	98	0	3.85
26.	WSP for piped scheme of Udaipurwati tehsil of Jhunjhunu Distt. from surface source	Jhunjhunu	Udaipurwati	IGNP	600.54	16.16	584.38	94	510	3.7
27.	WSP for piped scheme of Surajgarh assembly of Jhunjhunu Distt. from surface source	Jhunjhunu	Buhana and Chirawa	IGNP	630.55	16.2	614.35	190	77	4.02
28	Proposal for providing sustainable surface source for piped scheme of Sikar and Nawalgarh tehsils	Jhunjhunu and Sikar	Sikar and Nwalgarh	IGNP	499.5	305	194.5	279	372	9.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	WSP for piped scheme of rural area of Dausa Distt. from surface source Isarda dam	Dausa		Isarda Dam	2660.73	168.64	2492.09	1079	4813	24.88
30.	WSP for piped scheme of Bonli, Choth ka Barwara and Malarna Dungar	Sawaimadhopur	Bonli, Choth ka Barwara and Malarna Dungar	Isarda Dam	537.33	44.59	492.74	226	628	6.52
31.	WSP for piped scheme of Khandar tehsil of Swaimadhopur Distt. from surface source Chambal	Sawaimadhopur	Khandar	Chambal river	255.05	0	255.05	109	175	2.62
32.	Parwan Manoharthana Water Supply Project	Jhalawar	Manoharthana	Mano-harthana dam/Parwan river	260.72	0	260.72	117	-	1.42
33.	Parwan Akawad Water Supply Project	Jhalawar, Baran, Kota	Khanpur, Manoharthana (District Jhalawar),	Parwan Akawad Dam/Parwan river	2304.75	0	2304.75	1001	83	13.42

Atru, Shahbad,  
Kishanganj,  
Chhabra,  
Chhipabarod  
(District Baran)  
and Sangod  
(District Kota)

34. Kaithoon Water Supply Project for Sangod and Ladpura tehsils from Kota Barrage/Chambal river	Kota	293.31	0	293.31	184	-	2.03
	Sangod and Ladpura	Kota Barrage/Chambal river					
35. Gararada Water Supply Project for Bundi tehsil from Gararada Dam on Mangli river	Bundi	304.15	0	304.15	163	-	2.57
	Bundi	Gararada Dam on Mangli River					
36. Singola Water Supply Project	Baran	70.04	0	70.04	26	-	0.4
	Mangrol	Singola anicut/Parvati river					
37. WSP for piped scheme of Bayana, weir and Nadbai tehsil of Bharatpur Distt from surface source Chambal	Bharatpur	1435.64	65	1370.64	449	332	14.26
	Bayana, weir and Nadbai	Chamabal river					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38.	Water Supply Project for 188 villages of tehsil Chouhatan and Gudamalani (CH-01)	Barmer	Chouhatan and Gudamalani	Narmada Canal	841		841	188	665	7.59
39.	Water Supply Project for 242 villages of tehsil Chouhatan (CH-02)	Barmer	Chouhatan	Narmada Canal	717		717	242	1077	7.32
40.	Water Supply Project for 468 villages of tehsil Chouhatan and Gudamalani (HR)	Barmer	Chouhatan and Gudamalani	Narmada Canal	824		824	468	1808	11.44
GRAND TOTAL					33929.7	5163.58	28766.1	11611	29667	282.8



### Level of air pollution in Delhi

†\*11. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of air pollution in Delhi in the mid of this month *i.e.* November, 2015 was more than the prescribed norms;

(b) the quantum of pollution generated daily by vehicles in NCR and whether any step is taken to curb pollution if it exceeds the prescribed level;

(c) whether increase in pollution has been recorded in Delhi this month due to burning of stump (Parali) and other waste in the neighboring States of Delhi including Punjab and Haryana and whether this activity is going on for many years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the data provided by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), the levels of eight pollutants during 10th to 20th November, 2015 are summarized as given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Monitored value	Standards (average basis)
1.	SO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	7.56 – 66.99	80 (24 hours)
2.	CO (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.19 – 6.13	2 (8 hours)
3.	NH <sub>3</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	6.74 – 127.59	400 (24 hours)
4.	NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	6.47 – 160.76	80 (24 hours)
5.	Ozone (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20.67 – 166.33	100 (8 hours)
6.	Benzene (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.91 – 20.16	5 (Annual)
7.	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	85.84 – 446.78	60 (24 hours)
8.	PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	144.37 – 994.79	100 (24 hours)

The levels for various pollutants are location specific and trend analysis is done on annual basis.

(b) A Source Apportionment Study (SAS) for Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) was conducted for six cities including Delhi by Central Pollution Control Board during 2007 - 2009 in association with leading institutes of India. In respect of Delhi, the percentage contribution of vehicles varied between 9-20 per cent in ambient air at various locations on monitoring.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) There is no conclusive study available to establish that the long range movement of plume of fine particles or various gaseous pollutants from Punjab or Haryana would always drift towards Delhi. Stubble burning is practiced by farmers in various States in Indo-Gangetic plains, including in Punjab and Haryana. As per the data provided by Punjab Pollution Control Board, substantial reduction in Paddy residue burning is reported in the State of Punjab. A total of 7553 fire events have been reported during 15th October to 15th November, 2015 as against 12368 events during same period in 2014. As per the Haryana Space Application report there is reduction in stubble burning in 2014 compared to 2013 in Haryana.

### **High efficiency coal-fired power generation technology**

\*12. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new high efficiency technology for coal-fired generation of power being planned for the country; and

(b) how much reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is expected from such clean superior coal technology in the country, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Supercritical technology helps to enhance the efficiency of coal fired power generation. The design efficiency of a Supercritical unit with steam parameters of 247 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>; 565/5930C as generally adopted is about 5% higher than that of a typical 500 MW subcritical unit. These (supercritical) units are likely to have correspondingly lower fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The efficiency of the Supercritical units is around 40%.

42 supercritical units (660/800 MW) with total capacity of about 28,805 MW have been commissioned in the country as on 24.11.2015 and around 49,000 MW are under construction.

(b) The reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by adoption of these technologies is in the range of 38-55 gm/kWH of electricity generation. The total reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the country by installation of supercritical units and their corresponding cumulative generation till 30.09.2015 is 10.51 million tonnes.

### **Integrated Power Development Scheme**

\*13. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has launched the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims;
- (c) the number of cities proposed to be covered under IPDS in the country particularly in Odisha and Maharashtra;
- (d) whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete the projects under the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched "Integrated Power Development Scheme" (IPDS) on 18th September, 2015 at Varanasi.

(b) The Government of India approved the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) on 20.11.2014 with a total outlay of ₹ 32,612 crore and a budgetary support of ₹ 25,354 crore. The erstwhile Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), is now subsumed under IPDS and the approved outlay of ₹ 44,011 crore including budgetary support of ₹ 22,727 crore for Twelfth and Thirteenth Plan is carried forward to the new Scheme IPDS.

The aim of the scheme is to provide quality and reliable power supply in the urban areas. The main components of IPDS are:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas;
  - (ii) Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas;
  - (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network being undertaken under R-APDRP.
- (c) So far, projects for 3406 towns have been sanctioned in-principle. This includes 255 towns in Maharashtra. The Discoms of Odisha have forwarded their proposals of 112 towns.
- (d) and (e) The IPDS Scheme provides to complete the projects within a period of 24 months from the date of issue of Letter of Award.

### **National Highway projects**

\*14. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NH projects assigned to private companies under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) mode, NH-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of measures taken by the National Highways Authority of India for speedy completion of pending and incomplete NH projects;

(c) the progress made during the last three years in laying of NHs in various States, State-wise and NH-wise; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred during the above period to execute National Highway projects across the country by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Details of National Highway (NH) projects assigned to private companies under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode, NH-wise and State-wise, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Considering the importance of completing the projects, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken various measures for speedy completion of pending and incomplete financial stressed projects which includes granting permission of 100% equity divestment after two years of completion of the projects with the condition to invest such divested amount in their other incomplete NHAI's projects awarded on PPP model, one time infusion of funds by NHAI so that projects which are not able to reach completion due to lack of promoter equity and/or bank debt can be offered such funding so that the project can get completed and start earning toll revenue in respect of projects awarded on PPP model and deferment of premium / revenue share in respect of 20 NHs projects awarded on PPP model *inter-alia* 11 pending & incomplete 6-laning NHs projects for its speedily completion. Reserve Bank of India has also directed the Financial Institutions to consider loans to Highway projects as secured to the extent covered by termination payment provisions in respect of projects awarded on PPP model. Government has also allowed extension of the scheduled completion date for the delays attributable to the NHAI, etc. which facilitated revival of the projects and consequent resumption of the work. The other steps taken by the Government/NHAI to remove the hurdles affecting the construction of NHs includes streamlining of land acquisition and Environment Clearances, close coordination with other Ministries, revamped Disputes Resolution Mechanism etc. NHAI has also decided not to award projects till all pre-construction approvals are in-place for the project to avoid post bid delays and litigations.

(c) Details showing the construction and progress made during the last three years in laying of NHs in various States is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Details showing the total expenditure incurred during the last three years to execute NH projects across the country is given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of National Highway (NH) projects assigned to private companies under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode*

Sl. No	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length	TPC (₹ in crore)	Date of Start	Completion date as per contract	Likely date of completion	State	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Durg Bypass	6	18	70	03-1999	01-2001	01-2001	Chhattisgarh	100.00
2.	Nandigama - Vijayawada	9	35	138.65	08-2001	12-2003	06-2004	Andhra Pradesh	100.00
3.	Delhi - Gurgaon	8	27.7	710	04-2002	07-2005	01-2008	Delhi/Haryana	100.00
4.	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet (Pkg -VI-A)	45	72.9	480	10-2006	03-2009	07-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00
5.	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Pkg- VI-B)	45	93.89	460	12-2006	06-2009	09-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00
6.	Padalur - Trichy (Pkg - VI-C)	45	38.427	320	11-2006	05-2009	04-2010	Tamil Nadu	100.00
7.	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	6	641	09-2002	04-2006	06-2007	West Bengal	100.00
8.	Elevated Highway from Silk Board Junction to Electronic City Junction	7	9.98	450	07-2006	07-2008	01-2010	Karnataka	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Nellore - Tada	5	110.517	621.35	08-2001	12-2003	12-2003	Andhra Pradesh	100.00
10.	Satara - Kagal	4	133	600	02-2002	05-2004	03-2006	Maharashtra	100.00
11.	Tumkur - Neelimgala	4	32.5	155	06-2002	11-2003	12-2003	Karnataka	100.00
12.	Mahapura-Kishangarh	8	90.38	644	04-2003	09-2005	03-2005	Rajasthan	100.00
13.	ROB at Kishangarh	8	1	18	03-1998	02-2000	02-2000	Rajasthan	100.00
14.	Farukhanagar to Kottakata	7	46.16	255	08-2006	02-2009	02-2009	Telangana	100.00
15.	Farukhanagar to Kotakatta	7	55.74	302	08-2006	02-2009	03-2009	Telangana	100.00
16.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy	7	59	390.56	02-2010	02-2012	06-2013	Telangana	100.00
17.	Panipat Elevated Highway	1	10	270	01-2006	01-2009	06-2008	Haryana	100.00
18.	Walayar - Vadakkancherry	47	54	682	05-2013	11-2015	11-2015	Kerala	99.95
19.	Thrissur to Angamali	47	40	312.5	09-2006	03-2009	11-2011	Kerala	100.00
20.	MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	1170.52	04-2010	06-2012	08-2016	Maharashtra	84.52
21.	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat	7	62.5	372.7	07-2006	12-2008	01-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00
22.	Salem to Karur	7	41.55	253.5	08-2006	02-2009	08-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00
23.	Salem to Karur	7	33.48	205.6	07-2006	01-2009	08-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00
24.	Karur to Madurai	7	68.13	327.2	10-2006	04-2009	11-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00
25.	Karur to Madurai	7	53.03	283.5	07-2006	01-2009	09-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00

26. Salem to Kerala Border Section	47	53.54	469.8	07-2006	01-2009	04-2010	Tamil Nadu	100.00
27. Salem to Kerala Border Section	47	48.51	379.8	07-2006	01-2009	08-2009	Tamil Nadu	100.00
28. Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	47	54.83	852	09-2010	03-2013	12-2015	Tamil Nadu	93.53
29. Hyderabad-Bangalore	7	22.12	680	11-2010	11-2012	07-2014	Karnataka	100
30. Chennai Port - Maduravoyal	4	19	1655	09-2010	09-2013		Tamil Nadu	14.79
31. Kaithal - Rajasthan border	65	166.25	1393	07-2015	01-2018	01-2018	Haryana	AD yet to be declared
32. Goa/Karnataka Border - Kundapur	17	187.24	1655.01	03-2014	08-2016	08-2016	Karnataka	40.12
33. MH/KNT Border Sangareddy	9	145	1266.6	04-2014	09-2016	09-2016	Karnataka	36.71
34. Hoskote - Dobbaspeth	207	80.02	720.69	05-2014	05-2016	05-2016	Karnataka	1.40
35. Hospet - Chitradurga	13	120.03	1033.66	Awarded on 31.03.2015			Karnataka	AD yet to be declared
36. 4-Laning of Khed - Sinnar Section	50	137.946	1348.2	02-2014	08-2016	08-2016	Maharashtra	42.02
37. Solapur - Yedishi	211	100	972.5	01-2015	07-2017	07-2017	Maharashtra	23.00
38. Aurangabad - Yedishi	211	190.2	1871.34	07-2015	01-2018	01-2018	Maharashtra	AD yet to be declared

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39.	Gwalior-Shivpuri	3	125.03	1055	05-2013	11-2015	11-2017	Madhya Pradesh	33.69
40.	Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border - Aurang	6	150.4	1232	02-2013	08-2015	03-2016	Chhattisgarh	67.47
41.	Rajkot Bypass and Gondal Jetpur (Package-VII)	8B	36	388.09	09-2005	03-2008	03-2008	Gujarat	100.00
42.	Biaora - Dewas	3	141.26	1583.79	Awarded on 29/06/2015			Madhya Pradesh	Appointed Date (AD) yet to be declared
43.	Brahampore - Farakka	34	103	998.79	02-2011	08-2013	07-2017	West Bengal	78.89
44.	Farakka - Raiganj	34	103	1078.84	02-2011	08-2013	08-2016	West Bengal	73.39
45.	Raiganj - Dalkola	34	50	580.43	02-2011	08-2013	05-2017	West Bengal	9.08
46.	Rohtak - Jind	71	48.6	283.25	10-2013	10-2015	12-2016	Haryana	28.15
47.	Solapur - Maharashtra/ Karnataka Border	9	100.06	923.04	06-2014	11-2016	11-2016	Maharashtra	13.00
48.	Solapur - Bijapur	13	110.542	1002.48	Awarded on 20/05/2015			Maharashtra/ Karnataka	AD yet to be declared
49.	Ludhiyana - Talwandi section	95	78	479	03-2012	09-2014	11-2015	Punjab	70.00



50. Hospet - Chitradurga	13	120	1388	Awarded on 31.03.2015	Karnataka	AD yet to be declared
51. Amravati - Chikhli (PKG-I)	6	194	2288.18	Awarded on 24/06/2015	Maharashtra	AD yet to be declared
52. Fagne - Mah - Guj Border (PKG-3)	6	140.79	1885.74	Awarded on 25/06/2015	Maharashtra	AD yet to be declared
53. Guna to Biaora	3	93.5	1012.9	Awarded on 29/06/2015	Madhya Pradesh	AD yet to be declared
54. Shivpuri - Guna Package - I	3	97.7	830.36	Awarded on 31/03/2015	Madhya Pradesh	AD yet to be declared
55. Mukarba Chowk to Panipat	1	69.84	2128.72	Awarded on 24/06/2015	Haryana	AD yet to be declared
56. Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-1	8	83.3	660	01-2007 07-2009 09-2009	Gujarat	100.00
57. Vijayawada - Gundugolanu	5	103.59	1684	09-2014 02-2017 02-2017	Andhra Pradesh	AD yet to be declared

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
58.	Nellore - Chilkaluripet	5	183.52	1535	11-2011	05-2014	02-2016	Andhra Pradesh	91.95
59.	Varanasi - Aurangabad	2	192.4	2848	09-2011	03-2014	04-2017	Bihar/Uttar Pradesh	69.00
60.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara	8	102.3	2125.24	01-2013	12-2015	12-2015	Gujarat	91.50
61.	Samaikhiali - Gandhidham	8A	56.16	805.39	09-2010	03-2013	01-2016	Gujarat	98.00
62.	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT-II	8	65	492	01-2007	07-2009	09-2009	Gujarat	100.00
63.	Barwa Adda - Panagarh	2	122.88	1665	04-2014	09-2016	12-2016	Jharkhand/ West Bengal	29.20
64.	Chitradurga - Tumkur Bypass	4	114	839	03-2011	08-2013	06-2014	Karnataka	100.00
65.	Chennai - Tada	5	43.4	353.37	04-2009	10-2011	06-2016	Tamil Nadu	55.65
66.	Belgaum - Dharwad	4	79.36	480	12-2010	06-2013	08-2015	Karnataka	100.00
67.	Indore - Dewas	3	45.05	325	11-2010	05-2013	09-2016	Madhya Pradesh	92.81
68	Pune - Satara	4	140.35	1724.55	10-2010	03-2013	12-2015	Maharashtra	64.96
69.	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur	8	225.6	1673.7	04-2009	10-2011	06-2016	Haryana/Rajasthan	90.10
70.	Walajapet - Poonamalee	46	93	1287.95	06-2013	11-2015	03-2017	Tamil Nadu	11.77
71.	Krishnagiri - Walajapet	46	148.3	1250	06-2011	12-2013	12-2016	Tamil Nadu	96.50
72.	Surat - Dahisar	8	239	1693.75	02-2009	08-2011	12-2015	Gujarat/ Maharashtra	91.00
73.	Etawah - Chakeri (Kanpur)	2	160.2	1573	03-2013	09-2015	06-2016	Uttar Pradesh	93.00

74. Chilkaluripet - Vijayawada	5	67.7	572.3	05-2009	10-2011	07-2015	Andhra Pradesh	80.60
75. Delhi - Agra	2	179.5	1928.22	10-2012	04-2015	04-2017	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	42.00
76. Chandikhol - Jagatpur - Bhubaneswar	5	67	1047	12-2011	06-2014	03-2016	Odisha	85.25
77. Panipat - Jalandhar	1	291	2288	05-2009	11-2011	03-2016	Haryana/Punjab	83.59
78. Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.4	340	12-2008	12-2010	11-2010	Delhi/Haryana	100.00
79. Agra - Etawah bypass	2	124.5	1657.2	Awarded on 06/07/2015			Uttar Pradesh	AD yet to be declared
80. Dhankuni - Khargpur	6	111.4	1396.18	04-2012	09-2014	12-2015	West Bengal	94.12
81. Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar	58,72	80	754	09-2011	03-2013	12-2016	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	32.23
82. Meerut - Muzaffarnagar	58	79	359	03-2006	03-2009	08-2011	Uttar Pradesh	100.00
83. Pune - Khed	50	30	127.6	08-2003	08-2005	2008	Maharashtra	100.00
84. Ghaziabad - Aligarh	91	126	1141	02-2011	08-2013	04-2016	Uttar Pradesh	80.00
85. Hyderabad - Yadgiri	202	35.65	388	08-2010	05-2012	12-2012	Telangana	100.00
86. Bhubneshwar-Puri	203	67	500.29	03-2011	08-2013	03-2016	Odisha	95.20
87. Tirupati - Tiruthani - Chennai	205	124.7	571	04-2011	10-2013	03-2016	Tamil Nadu/ Andhra Pradesh	85.70
88. Panikholi - Rimoli	215	163	1410	05-2013	10-2015	10-2016	Odisha	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
89.	End of Durg Bypass - Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	6	82.685	464	01-2008	01-2011	12-2012	Chhattisgarh	100.00
90.	Pondicherry - Tindivanam	66	38.61	285	01-2008	07-2010	12-2011	Tamil Nadu	100.00
91.	Trichy - Karur	67	79.7	516	01-2008	07-2010	2014	Tamil Nadu	100.00
92.	Kondhali - Telegaon	6	50	212	09-2006	03-2009	03-2009	Maharashtra	100.00
93.	Ambala - Zirakpur	21, 22	36	298	05-2006	11-2008	03-2009	Haryana/Punjab	100.00
94.	Panipat - Rohtak	71A	80.858	807	04-2011	10-2014	01-2014	Haryana	100.00
95.	Rohtak - Bawal	71	83.65	650	05-2011	11-2013	2014	Haryana	100.00
96.	Punjab/Haryana Border - Jind	71	68	438.75	Likely to be terminated			Haryana	—
97.	Jalandhar - Amritsar	1	49	263	05-2006	11-2008	10-2010	Punjab	100.00
98.	Amritsar - Pathankot	15	102.42	705	05-2010	11-2012	12-2014	Punjab	95.68
99.	Kurali - Kiratpur	21	42.9	309	12-2007	06-2010	07-2011	Punjab	100.00
100.	Patna - Bakhtiarpur	30	50.6	574	09-2011	03-2014	11-2015	Bihar	98.33
101.	PS Motihari - Raxaul	28A	68.79	375.09	10-2011	04-2014	03-2017	Bihar	42.53
102.	Belgaum - Khanpur - Karnataka/Goa border	4A	81.89	359	03-2011	09-2013	-	Karnataka	Under litigation
103.	Guna Bypass	3	14	46	01-2006	07-2007	12-2007	Madhya Pradesh	100.00

104. Indore - Jhabua - Gujrat/MP	59	155.15	1175	10-2010	04-2013	03-2016	Madhya Pradesh	87.00
105. Indore - Khalghat	3	80	472	09-2006	09-2009	09-2009	Madhya Pradesh	100.00
106. Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.8	549	11-2008	05-2011	05-2011	Madhya Pradesh	100.00
107. Zirakpur - Parwanoo	22	28.69	295	02-2008	08-2010	03-2012	Haryana/ Himachal Pradesh/ Punjab	100.00
108. Dhule - Pimpalgaon	3	118	556	03-2006	03-2009	03-2010	Maharashtra	100.00
109. Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	3	60	940	01-2010	07-2012	2014	Maharashtra	100.00
110. Gonde - Vadape (Thane)	3	100	579	04-2006	04-2009	05-2011	Maharashtra	100.00
111. MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	3	88.79	835	12-2009	06-2012	03-2013	Maharashtra	100.00
112. Bangalore - Hoskote - Mudbagal	4	79.724	565	01-2008	07-2010	06-2011	Karnataka	100.00
113. Bangalore - Neelamangala	4	19.5	445	11-2007	07-2009	12-2010	Karnataka	100.00
114. Bijapur - Hungund	13	97.22	748	09-2010	03-2013	04-2012	Karnataka	100.00
115. Mulbagal - Karnataka/AP Border	4	22.18	141.11	05-2013	05-2014	11-2015	Karnataka	98.00
116. Hungund - Hospet	13	97.89	946	09-2010	03-2013	03-2014	Karnataka	100.00
117. Sambalpur - Baragarh - Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border	6	88	909	11-2011	05-2014	10-2015	Odisha	100.00
118. Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	6	45.43	484.19	04-2012	10-2014	03-2016	Maharashtra	99.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
119.	Talegaon - Amravat	6	67.8	567	11-2009	11-2013		Maharashtra	99.80
120.	Nagpur - Kondhali	6	40	168	06-2006	12-2008		Maharashtra	91.00
121.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border - Surat - Hazira Port	6	132.9	1509.1	03-2010	09-2012	02-2016	Gujarat	84.14
122.	Kishangarh - Ajmer - Beawar	8	93.56	795	11-2009	05-2012	11-2015	Rajasthan	99.49
123.	Jetpur - Somnath	8D	123.45	828	03-2012	09-2014	06-2016	Gujarat	83.86
124.	Pune - Sholapur Pkg-I	9	110.05	1110	11-2009	03-2012	04-2015	Maharashtra	99.00
125.	Chhattisgarh / Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	6	80	424	03-2008	09-2010	09-2010	Maharashtra	100.00
126.	Pune - Sholapur Pkg-II	9	105	835	09-2011	01-2014	11-2015	Maharashtra	92.08
127.	Hyderabad - Vijayawada	9	181.63	1740	04-2010	10-2012	03-2013	Telangana	100.00
128.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	486	05-2008	05-2010	12-2015	Haryana	95.51
129.	Rohtak - Hissar Section	10	98.81	959.25	12-2013	06-2016	06-2016	Haryana	76.73
130.	Agra - Bharatpur	11	45	195	09-2006	03-2009	06-2009	Uttar Pradesh/ Rajasthan	100.00
131.	Bharatpur - Mahua	11	57	250	04-2006	01-2009	03-2009	Rajasthan	100.00
132.	Mahua - Jaipur	11	108	483	03-2006	03-2009	09-2009	Rajasthan	100.00
133.	Jaipur - Reengus	11	54	267.81	08-2010	02-2013	11-2015	Rajasthan	99.99

134. Deoli - Kota	12	83	593	01-2011	07-2013	04-2016	Rajasthan	98.66
135. Jaipur - Tonk - Deoli	12	148.92	792.06	06-2010	12-2012	10-2015	Rajasthan	99.98
136. Beawar - Pali - Pindwara	14	244.12	2388	12-2011	06-2014	11-2015	Rajasthan	99.95
137. Panvel - Indapur	17	84	942.69	12-2011	06-2014	12-2016	Maharashtra	35.77
138. Kundapur - Surathkal and Mangalore - KNT/Kerala Border	17	90	671	09-2010	03-2013	06-2016	Karnataka	99.76
139. Kudapa - Mydukur - Kurnool	18	188.752	1585	11-2010	05-2013	08-2016	Andhra Pradesh	75.30
140. Muradabad - Bareilly	24	121	1267	04-2010	06-2013	03-2016	Uttar Pradesh	98.00
141. Sitapur - Lucknow	24	75	322	06-2006	06-2009	01-2012	Uttar Pradesh	100.00
142. Bareilly - Sitapur	24	151.2	1046	03-2011	09-2013	12-2017	Uttar Pradesh	30.00
143. Trichy - Dindigul	45	88.273	576	01-2008	07-2010	01-2012	Tamil Nadu	100.00
144. Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45B	128.16	629	01-2007	01-2010	12-2011	Tamil Nadu	100.00
145. Aurang - Raipur	6	43.485	190	04-2006	01-2009	06-2015	Chhattisgarh	100.00
146. Rimoli - Roxy - Rajamunda	215	96	586	07-2011	01-2014	12-2017	Odisha	10.00
147. Devihalli-Hassan	48	77.23	453	12-2010	05-2013	08-2015	Karnataka	100.00
148. Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81	441	01-2008	07-2010	05-2012	Karnataka	100.00
149. Ahmedabad to Godhara	59	117.6	1008.5	12-2010	06-2013	06-2016	Gujarat	99.48
150. Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border	59	87.285	785.5	03-2011	08-2013	06-2016	Gujarat	99.43
151. Tanjore - Trichy	67	56.49	280	12-2006	06-2009	05-2015	Tamil Nadu	99.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
152.	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	136.357	941	01-2008	01-2011	10-2013	Tamil Nadu	100.00
153.	Kandla - Mundra Port	8A	71.4	953.88	01-2011	07-2013	12-2015	Gujarat	82.00
154.	Kiratpur - Ner Chowk	21	84.32	1916.79	11-2013	11-2016	12-2016	Himachal Pradesh	48.00
155.	Obedullaganj-Betul	69	125	912	02-2014	08-2016	08-2016	Madhya Pradesh	0.94
156.	Bikaner - Phalodi	15	160.3	822.9	10-2015	04-2018	04-2018	Rajasthan	AD yet to be declared
157.	Rajasthan Border - Fatehpur - Salasar	65	154.141	530.07	02-2014	08-2016	12-2016	Rajasthan	35.63
158.	Rajsamand-Gangapur-Bhilwara	758	87.25	677.79	10-2013	04-2016	04-2016	Rajasthan	88.85
159.	Gomti Chauraha - Udaipur	8	79.31	914.5	04-2013	10-2015	10-2015	Rajasthan	99.70
160.	Hosur - Krishnagiri	7	59.87	535	06-2011	12-2013	01-2016	Tamil Nadu	98.50
161.	Agra - Aligarh	93	81.4	250.5	10-2012	10-2014	05-2015	Uttar Pradesh	100.00
162.	Kanpur - Kabrai	86	123.9	373.47	01-2013	07-2014	08-2015	Uttar Pradesh	100.00
163.	Raibarely to Allahabad	24B	119	291.36	07-2012	01-2014	12-2016	Uttar Pradesh	45.00
164.	Muzaffarpur - Barauni	28	107.56	356.4	07-2012	07-2014	11-2015	Bihar	92.22
165.	Kashipur - Sitarganj Section	74	77.2	605.84	03-2014	08-2016	08-2016	Uttarakhand/ Uttar Pradesh	47.15
166.	Vadakkancherry - Thrissur	47	30	617	02-2010	10-2013	03-2017	Kerala	12.00



Statement-II

Details of construction and progress made during the last three years in laying of NHs in various States

Length completed (in km)

Sl. No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	NHAI					SARDP			NHIP			LWE			State PWD			BRO			NHDP-IV					Total
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	204.65	40.05	40.35					206.00	31.00		38.00	91.7	91		0				5	747.75						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				47.10	122.33	82.07						0	5.6	2.76	0.07					259.93						
3.	Assam	63.45	59.96	37.23	78.60	86.85	53.84					46.01	79.53	86.7		0					592.16						
4.	Bihar	265.95	130.26	37.6				8	160.00	53.00	27.00	3.00	12	42							738.81						
5.	Chandigarh												0	1							1.00						
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.17	14	73.17					270.00	138.00	201.00	54.60	13.1	32.7		0					797.74						
7.	Delhi		0										0								0.00						
8.	Goa	0.00	0										0								0.00						
9.	Gujarat	244.84	154.99	89.06								39.10	1	50							578.99						
10.	Haryana	70.29	8.98	75.08								22.45	25.5	11							213.30						
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00									45.00	30	34							109.00						



28. Telangana				37.00	31					103	171.00									
29. Tripura						19.73	2.51	18.09			40.33									
30. Uttar Pradesh	107.39	347.62	380.96	25.00	16.00	7.00	202.00	121	130	24	1360.97									
31 Uttara-khand	0.00	0	12.38				31.53	0	14.35	12.74	6.37	22	99.37							
32 West Bengal	94.59	109.02	40.04				85.00	80.8	98	0			507.45							
33 A & N Islands								0					0.00							
Total	2844.03	1901.15	1501.62	260.25	362.57	251.63	70.00	1049.00	545.00	655.00	1323.57	1093.15	1171.02	160.91	140.07	114.49	95.00	218.00	646.00	14402.45

**Statement-III**

*Details showing the total expenditure incurred during the last three years  
to execute NH projects across the country*

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2012-12	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 31.10.2015)
NH(O)	5944.91	4497.79	4833.96	2491.93
PBFF	105.95	59.81	37.98	26.04
SARDP – NE	1825.69	3009.27	2843.33	2767.08
LWE + TSP + Vijayawada-Ranchi corridor	1136.97	1021.02	1164.59	472.43
R&D	0.47	0.18	4.65	0
CRF	2456.32	2923.73	2094.78	1402.46
CRF (EIEISC)	243.56	236.68	93.11	13.89
NHAI (Investment)	6003.00	6857.45	9565.42	15837.18
NHAI (Toll Remittance)	1777.00	4770.00	5448.00	4875.00

**Revitalisation of Patratu Power Plant by NTPC**

\*15. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand has one of the lowest Plant Load Factor (PLF) among all the power generating States in India;

(b) whether NTPC has entered into an MoU with the State Government of Jharkhand to revitalize the Patratu Power Plant;

(c) what are the timeline and targets set therefor; and

(d) whether, NTPC is considering further expansion of Patratu Power Plant in the medium term to improve power generation in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Power Plant in Jharkhand has one of the lowest Plant Load Factor (PLF) among all power producing States in India. During the period April-October 2015, the PLF of Power Plants in Jharkhand was 29.22%.

(b) NTPC entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 3rd May, 2015

with Government of Jharkhand, Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd. and Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. to form a joint venture company. Subsequently, a JV Agreement (JVA) was signed on 29th July, 2015 and a joint venture company (JVC), namely, “Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.” has been incorporated on 15.10.2015.

The main objective of the JVC is to acquire, establish, operate, maintain, revise, refurbish, renovate and modernize the Performing Existing Units and tie-lines, sub-stations and main power transmission lines connected therewith and setting up of new units.

(c) The endeavour of the Joint Venture Company is to improve the performance of the plant within six months from the date of asset transfer, subject to approval of revival and restoration costs by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

(d) The JVC has planned capacity expansion in two phases:

- Phase-I (3x800 MW).
- Phase-II (2x800 MW – after dismantling of existing units).

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## **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

### **Allocation of coal mines by Rajasthan Government**

1. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that Rajasthan Government has allocated 653 coal mines on first come, first served basis in contravention of the Central law requiring mines to be auctioned;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to evaluate the loss to the exchequer due to such an arbitrary allocation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. No coal mine under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 has been allocated by the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

**Addition of washeries by CIL**

2. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 washeries are being added by Coal India Limited to increase washed coal supply for non coking coal with a view to augment clean coal;

(b) whether tenders have been invited for the work to be initiated in this regard;

(c) when each of these 20 washeries would become functional;

(d) whether the Ministry has undertaken a review of the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has planned to set up 15 new washeries. Out of these, 9 washeries are planned for non-coking coal with capacity of 94 Mty and 6 are coking coal washeries of capacity 18.6 Mty.

(b) Tenders have so far been invited for 12 washeries, including 6 non-coking coal washeries.

(c) Washeries have been planned as per the estimated time schedule given subject to obtaining land, Forestry Clearance and Environmental Clearance as required.

Sl.No.	Subsidiary	Name	Capacity (Mty)	Month and Year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BCCL	Madhuband	5.0	Oct., 16
2.	BCCL	Patherdih	5.0	Dec., 16
3.	BCCL	Dahibari	1.6	Dec., 16
4.	BCCL	Patherdih	2.5	Sep., 17
5.	BCCL	Dugda	2.5	Sep., 17
6.	BCCL	Bhojudih	2.0	Jul., 17
7.	MCL	Hingula	10.0	Jun., 17
8.	MCL	Jagannath	10.0	Sep., 17
9.	MCL	Basundhara	10.0	Sep., 17
10.	MCL	Ib valley	10.0	Sep., 17

1	2	3	4	5
11.	CCL	Ashoka	10.0	Sub-Judice
12.	CCL	Konar	7.0	Sep., 17
13.	CCL	Karo	7.0	Sep., 17
14.	SECL	Baroud	5.0	Sep., 17
15.	SECL	Kusmunda	25.0	Aug., 17

(d) and (e) The status of implementation is regularly reviewed at the subsidiary level, CIL level as well as at Ministry level.

### Coal reserves

3. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether government has got any estimate of coal reserves available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of quantity and quality that is being exploited from these reserves;and

(d) the steps taken by government to increase coal production and to reduce imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The coal reserves are being explored on regular basis in order to increase production of coal in the country. As a result of exploration carried out up to the maximum depth of 1200 m by the by CMPDI, MECL, GSI, SCCL, DGM (Maharashtra), DGM (Chhattisgarh) and some private entrepreneurs, a cumulative total of 306.60 Billion tonnes of Geological Resources of Coal have so far been estimated in the country as on 1.4.2015. Out of this 306.60 Bt, 131.614 Bt is of proved category and the rest is of Indicated and Inferred category. About 11% of total resources are coking in nature and the balance 89% is non-coking.

(c) Quantity and quality that is being exploited from these reserves state-wise is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Following steps have been taken for enhancement of coal production and to reduce imports :

- A roadmap has been prepared by CIL to produce IBT of coal by 2019-20.

- In order to maintain the planned growth in production and evacuation of coal, CIL has undertaken three major Railway infrastructure projects in coalfields of SECL, MCL, and CCL through SPVs.
- Induction of modern equipment.
- High capacity mines are being planned with deployment of high capacity/high productivity equipment in OC and UG mines of CIL.
- A coal project monitoring portal has been established in Ministry of Coal to fast track clearances and pending issues of coal projects.



Statement  
Details of State-wise/Grade-wise production 2014-15

Grade	Mill Te						
	WB	JKD	UP	MP	MH	CG	ORR
CIL							
Total							
ASS							
Total							
COKING							
SC I	0.004						0.004
SC II						0.126	0.126
S I		0.050					0.050
S II		0.456					0.456
W I		0.115					0.115
W II	0.351	0.927		0.310			1.588
W III		2.613					2.613
W IV		1.438					1.438
SLV							
MET COK	0.355	5.599		0.310		0.126	6.390
W III		0.029					0.029
O COK		0.029					0.029
W I							

Grade	WB	JKD	UP	MP	MH	CG	ORR	ASS	Total
W II		0.398							0.398
W III	0.224	8.303							8.527
W IV		35.220							35.220
NLW	0.224	43.921							44.145
Non-Met COK (Other Cok + NLW)	0.224	43.950							44.18
TOTAL COK	0.579	49.549		0.310		0.126			50.566
GCV in kcal/kg					NON-COKING				
G1 - Exceeding 7000								0.216	0.216
G2 - Exceeding 6700 and not exceeding 7000	0.090	0.038						0.437	0.565
G3 - Exceeding 6400 and not exceeding 6700	1.252	0.445		1.934		1.837			5.468
G4 - Exceeding 6100 and not exceeding 6400	14.021	0.219		1.502		2.225		0.125	18.092
G5 - Exceeding 5800 and not exceeding 6100	3.344	3.225	0.082	2.274	0.195	4.430	0.100		13.650

G6 - Exceeding 5500 and not exceeding 5800	0.665	3.659	0.202	5.961	0.670	3.029	14.187
G7 - Exceeding 5200 and not exceeding 5500	1.702	2.316		22.735	0.866	0.741	28.360
G8 - Exceeding 4900 and not exceeding 5200		4.902	7.733	3.723	7.198	1.243	24.948
G9 - Exceeding 4600 and not exceeding 4900		13.733		1.033	24.661	0.807	41.261
G10 - Exceeding 4300 and not exceeding 4600		8.271	6.940	36.169	1.763	0.846	54.399
G11 - Exceeding 4000 and not exceeding 4300		6.379				89.903	104.810
G12 - Exceeding 3700 and not exceeding 4000						10.005	73.008
G13 - Exceeding 3400 and not exceeding 3700		15.783					63.947
G14 - Exceeding 3100 and not exceeding 3400							
G15 - Exceeding 2800 and not exceeding 3100							

Grade	WB	JKD	UP	MP	MH	CG	ORR	ASS	Total
G16 - Exceeding 2500 and not exceeding 2800									
G17 - Exceeding 2200 and not exceeding 2500									
G14 - Exceeding 3100 and not exceeding 3400				0.761					0.761
TOTAL Non-Coking	21.073	58.970	14.957	76.093	35.354	115.066	121.379	0.779	443.672
GRAND TOTAL (C+NC)	21.652	108.521	14.957	76.403	35.354	115.192	121.379	0.779	494.238

### **Fuel supply contracts by CIL**

4. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning a tariff based bidding mechanism to award all contracts in future;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Coal India Ltd. is likely to allot fuel supply contracts to State distribution companies that in turn will call tariff based competitive bids from companies on the lines of ultra mega power projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 12.01.2015 to consider various models including auctioning of coal linkages/LoAs through competitive bidding as the selection process and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirements of all the stakeholders.

No final decision has been taken on tariff based bidding mechanism for award of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) to State distribution companies.

### **Demand and supply of coal**

†5. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of demand, production and supply of coal in the country during the last three years and current financial year, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the share of coal out of the total electricity generated in the country; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the production and supply of coal in keeping with the increasing demand of coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per Annual Plan 2015-16 of Ministry of Coal, the all India demand, production and supply of coal during last three years and the current year is given below:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(in million tonnes)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (BE)
Total demand (Mte)	772.84	769.69	787.03	910.00
Total Production (Mte)	556.40	565.77	610.84	700.00
Supply (domestic) (Mte)	567.60	572.49	607.85	700.00

Company-wise and State-wise production of coal in the country during the last three years and the current year is given below:

		Coal Production (Mte)			
Company	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Actual	Actual	Actual	April-Sept. 2015 (Prov)
ECL	West Bengal	17.59	18.88	20.61	8.22
	Jharkhand	16.32	17.17	19.40	6.83
		33.91	36.05	40.01	15.05
	West Bengal	0.07	1.55	1.05	1.28
BCCL	Jharkhand	31.14	31.07	33.46	15.43
		31.21	32.61	34.51	16.71
CCL	Jharkhand	48.06	50.02	55.65	24.75
		48.06	50.02	55.65	24.75
NCL	Uttar Pradesh	16.09	14.72	14.96	6.16
	Madhya Pradesh	53.93	53.92	57.53	29.08
		70.02	68.64	72.48	35.24
	Madhya Pradesh	6.31	5.55	5.79	2.96
WCL	Maharashtra	35.98	34.18	35.36	15.41
		42.29	39.73	41.15	18.37
	Madhya Pradesh	15.18	14.12	13.08	6.22
SECL	Chattisgarh	103.04	110.14	115.19	53.07
MCL		118.22	124.26	128.28	59.29
NEC	Odisha	107.89	110.44	121.38	60.03
	Assam	0.60	0.66	0.78	0.09
TOTAL CIL		452.21	462.42	494.24	229.55
SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	53.19	50.47	52.54	27.20
Others	-	51.00	52.88	65.66	18.54
TOTAL		556.40	565.77	612.44	275.29

(b) As per CEA report “Growth of Electricity Sector in India from “1947-2015”, in 2014-15, the percentage share of coal in gross Electricity Generation (Power) was around 76%.

(c) The focus of the Government is on improving domestic coal production to the extent possible by facilitating Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal. A roadmap has been prepared by CIL to achieve production of 1 Billion Tonnes of coal by 2019-20.

### Production of coal

6. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the grade, quantity and value of coal produced from various operational mines during the last three years, year-wise and its value in international market;

(b) the income earned during the last three years;

(c) measures taken by Government to produce more quantity of high grade coal;

(d) the quantity and quality of coal supplied to Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) run by both NTPC and TANGEDCO and also by private sector in Tamil Nadu as per fuel supply agreement during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken to provide adequate quantity of coal to these TPSs in that State to comply with fuel supply agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), the grade, quantity and value of coal produced from various operational mines of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.(SCCL) during the last three years, is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The value of coal in international market is not available with CIL and SCCL. However, the net sale value, as per audited accounts for the last three years of CIL (including Subsidiaries) and SCCL, are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Net Sale Value of the coal of CIL	Sale Value of coal of SCCL
2012-13	68302.74	12354.33
2013-14	68810.02	11927.57
2014-15	72014.62	14078.86

(b) The total sale value of coal during last three years by CIL and SCCL is given below:

		(₹ crore)		
	Particulars	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
CIL	Profit after Tax(PAT)	13726.70	15111.67	17356.36
SCCL	Profit after Tax(PAT)	490.44	418.74	401.14

(c) The following measures have *inter-alia* been taken by the Government to produce more quantity of coal from mines:

- deployment of more number of surface miners to facilitate selective mining.
- exploit the deep seated deposits where higher grade coal is available through underground mode by deployment of Continuous Miners/Power Support Long wall equipments.
- install washeries for washing of coal.
- shale and stone picking at required places.
- blending of coal at Coal Handling Plants (CHPs).

(d) Coal is supplied as per quality specified in the FSA (Fuel Supply Agreement). The quantity of coal supplied by CIL to TPPs located in Tamil Nadu during the last three years is as follows:

		(Fig. in '000 Tonnes)		
	Name of TPP	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
	TNEB/TANGENDCO : Mettur, Ennore, North Chennai, Tuticorin	14137	12882	12222
	Vallur-TNECL	2350	1980	623
	NLCTPL, Tuticorin	172	0	0
	TOTAL TAMIL NADU	16659	14862	12845

SCCL is not supplying coal to the NTPC and TANGENCO in Tamil Nadu.

(e) In order to improve supply of coal so that adequate quantity of coal is available to all TPPs of Southern States including Tamil Nadu, CIL has offered coal from ECL, BCCL and CCL to these TPPs. An inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representative of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways, constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat, takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to



power sector including critical coal stock position for power plants in all States including Tamil Nadu.

**Statement-I**

*Grade-wise raw coal production of Coal India Limited  
during the last three years*

(Figures in Mill. Te)

Grades	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
SC-I Blendable	0.004	0.010	0.010
SC-II Blendable	0.126	0.125	0.157
Blendable	0.130	0.135	0.167
S I	0.050	0.061	0.071
S II	0.456	0.604	1.371
W-I	0.115	0.062	0.170
W-II	1.588	0.942	1.490
W-III	2.613	2.779	1.660
W-IV	1.438	2.755	1.975
SLV	0.000	0.253	0.000
Met Coking	6.390	7.591	6.904
W-I	0.000	0.000	0.000
W-II	0.000	0.000	0.000
W-III	0.029	0.038	0.033
W-IV	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other Coking	0.029	0.038	0.033
W-I	0.000	0.082	0.089
W-II	0.398	0.550	0.118
W-III	8.527	8.954	8.674
W-IV	35.220	31.701	27.838
NLW	44.145	41.287	36.719
TOTAL NON MET. COKING (Oth. Cok. + NLW)	44.18	41.325	36.752
TOTAL COKING	50.566	48.916	43.656

Grades	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
GCV in kcal/kg			
G1 - Exceeding 7000	0.216	0.330	0.259
G2 - Exceeding 6700 and not exceeding 7000	0.565	0.419	0.431
G3 - Exceeding 6400 and not exceeding 6700	5.468	5.373	5.622
G4 - Exceeding 6100 and not exceeding 6400	18.092	18.592	16.867
G5 - Exceeding 5800 and not exceeding 6100	13.650	12.291	14.380
G6 - Exceeding 5500 and not exceeding 5800	14.187	14.076	16.120
G7 - Exceeding 5200 and not exceeding 5500	28.360	28.334	25.810
G8 - Exceeding 4900 and not exceeding 5200	24.948	20.992	20.638
G9 - Exceeding 4600 and not exceeding 4900	41.261	45.731	48.444
G10 - Exceeding 4300 and not exceeding 4600	54.399	51.747	58.808
G11 - Exceeding 4000 and not exceeding 4300	104.810	107.686	101.043
G12 - Exceeding 3700 and not exceeding 4000	73.008	46.886	33.150
G13 - Exceeding 3400 and not exceeding 3700	63.947	60.378	66.983
G14 - Exceeding 3100 and not exceeding 3400	0.761	0.662	
TOTAL NON-COKING	443.672	413.506	408.555
GRAND. TOTAL	494.238	462.422	452.211

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise, grade-wise details of coal production by SCCL*

Grade	Year-wise production of coal in Mte		
	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
G 2	-	-	0.035
G 5	0.740	0.731	0.686
G 6	-	0.017	-
G 7	7.051	5.881	7.271
G 8	1.458	1.333	-
G 9	10.229	9.068	13.102
G 10	1.543	1.907	0.172
G 11	15.875	15.618	15.958
G 12	0.347	0.001	-
G 13	12.136	11.797	12.521
G 14	0.090	0.236	-
G 15	1.784	2.442	2.144
G 16	0.813	0.613	-
G 17	0.365	0.331	1.302
Low Grade	0.106	0.493	-
TOTAL	52.536	50.469	53.190

**Manpower of CIL**

7. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total manpower of Coal India Limited including its subsidiaries as on the 31st December, 2014;

(b) out of the total manpower, how many SC/STs are there;

(c) whether SC/STs are in accordance with the reservation policy prescribed by Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Total manpower of Coal India Limited along with its subsidiaries as on 31.12.2014 is 3,36,675. Out of this, 73,527 belong to SC and 41,212 to ST. Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are following the Presidential Directives and other orders issued from time to time regarding implementation of reservation policies in recruitment as well as promotion of employees.

**Handing over of closed coal mines to MNCs for development**

8. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to hand over the closed coal mines to the multinational companies (MNCs) for their development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of coal mines identified for this purpose, company-wise;

(c) the total production of coal likely to be made per annum from these mines, company-wise; and

(d) the action plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration in Ministry of Coal for handing over the closed coal mines to the multinational companies (MNCs) for their development.

**Modernisation of coal mines**

9. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise the coal mines of the country;

(b) if so, which are the coal mines that have been listed for modernization;

(c) what is the present status and condition of all those coal mines that are in operation in the State of Odisha; and

(d) what is the risk factor prevalent in the coal mines of Odisha that have not been listed for modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The modernization of coal mines is an ongoing process. Older manual mining methods have been replaced by introduction of modern technology. Modern methods include introduction of continuous miners and powered support

longwall faces in underground mines, surface Miners, bigger capacity shovels and Dumpers, In-pit crusher-conveyor system, Tube conveyors, Draglines etc. in opencast mines.

(c) At present, there are 56 projects in the State of Odisha, wherein 51 projects are opencast and 5 are underground. The output from these mines during the year 2014-15 was 136 Mt and the targeted output from the mines for the year 2015-16 is 149 Mt.

(d) Risk factors have been taken into account in the process of modernization of CIL mines in Odisha.

### Accidents in coal mines

10. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents resulting in injury to mine workers that have occurred in opencast and underground coal mines since 2010;

(b) the number of these accidents which were fatal or resulted in Permanent disablement of the workers;

(c) the amount of compensation disbursed in each of these cases of injury, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to improve the safety of workers in coal mines, especially the underground mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The number of accidents and the nature of accidents (fatal/serious) that took place in various underground and opencast coal mines in India since 2010 and the number of fatalities and injuries that happened due to these accidents are as under:

Year	Fatal accidents			Serious accidents	
	No. of Accidents	Fatalities	S/Injured	No. of Accidents	S/Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6
Underground					
2010	41	60	18	348	352
2011	23	24	7	379	390

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012	25	28	4	374	378
2013	19	24	4	336	337
2014	27	28	2	251	262
2015*	18	18	1	141	145
Opencast					
2010	40	42	5	62	64
2011	29	30	3	73	75
2012	37	38	2	61	63
2013	40	40	3	55	55
2014	33	35	1	64	65
2015*	25	26	6	49	50

\* As on 31.10.2015

(c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Steps taken to prevent such accidents in various coal mines, include the following :

- (i) Replacement of manual loading and transportation at the coal faces by mechanized drilling, loading and transportation;
- (ii) Continuous environment monitoring in gassy mines for forewarning of any accumulation of inflammable gas, presence of noxious gases including CO, CO<sub>2</sub> and deficiency of Oxygen in mine atmosphere;
- (iii) Replacement of low capacity loading and transport machinery by high capacity machines in open cast mines, for reducing the traffic in mines and accidents in opencast operations;
- (iv) Initiatives for improving the skills of the operators and competent persons using most modern training aids like simulators, 3D Artificial Intelligent Audio-Visuals;
- (v) Promotion and propagation of safety awareness in mines.
- (vi) Ensuring Worker's participation and sensitization in matters of safety through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (vii) Safety training programmes for Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.

- (viii) Introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (ix) Standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (x) Organising special safety awareness campaign to increase awareness of mine workers (*i.e.*, 'Safety is My Responsibility').

#### **Modernisation of coal mines in Rajasthan**

†11. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has formulated any action plan to modernise the coal mines situated in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details and current position thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Since there are no coal mines in Rajasthan, the question does not arise.

#### **Solar Power based water supply scheme in Telangana**

12. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that solar power based dual pump water supply scheme is being implemented in Adilabad district of Telangana;
- (b) how many habitations in the above district are expected to get water supply;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that no habitation has been covered since implementation of the scheme in 2013;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) by when all the identified habitations in the above district would be covered under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per information received from State Government of Telangana, 33 habitations in Adilabad district are already getting water supply from Solar Power based Water pumping schemes sanctioned during 2013-14. Further Solar Power based water pumping schemes are sanctioned in 162 habitations of the district during 2014-15 which are in execution.

(c) and (d) No Sir, in fact Solar Power based water pumping schemes have been taken up and completed in the 33 identified habitations in Adilabad district during 2014-15.

(e) As reported by the State Government of Telangana, the identified habitations would be covered in 06 months, subject to availability of funds.

### **Construction of toilets**

13. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of toilets built in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the estimated number of people who have no access to toilets yet and have to defecate in the open; and

(c) the targets fixed for construction of toilets during the next three years, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State-wise, the number of toilets built in the country during each of the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per data furnished by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 9.42 crore households are without toilets as on 26.11.2015.

(c) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, hence no State/UT-wise targets are fixed.



**Statement**

*State/UT-wise Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed under NBA/SBM(G) during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Individual household latrines constructed		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195102	138721	213867
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5760	14433	12902
3.	Assam	273240	160602	148237
4.	Bihar	796699	161646	165457
5.	Chhattisgarh	52045	67457	39128
6.	D & N Haveli	0	0	
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	171977	155268	335762
9.	Haryana	62949	116426	107765
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5183	9170	54265
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	71900	70884	8496
12.	Jharkhand	48500	76818	98512
13.	Karnataka	296429	505697	791687
14.	Kerala	5674	39601	34101
15.	Madhya Pradesh	558189	515583	521739
16.	Maharashtra	189306	559042	500897
17.	Manipur	43917	35442	27860
18.	Meghalaya	14406	29012	42002
19.	Mizoram	4967	4524	534
20.	Nagaland	22149	20102	0
21.	Odisha	118318	33759	130925
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	57421	3912	9887
24.	Rajasthan	252800	266197	653306
25.	Sikkim	0	3443	3562
26.	Tamil Nadu	324216	313402	378162

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Telangana	189177	180682	130725
28.	Tripura	7035	6077	24869
29.	Uttar Pradesh	134873	789092	515427
30.	Uttarakhand	97815	91084	57833
31.	West Bengal	559115	608218	847080
TOTAL		4559162	4976294	5854987

### Progress of SBM

14. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the progress of implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launched on October 2, 2014; and

(b) if so, what are the objectives of the scheme and the progress made in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. During 2015-16, 60.88 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 26.11.2015. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 110 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 26.11.2015.

The progress in respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) since 2.10.2014 is as under :

	Application received (Nos.)	Work commenced (Nos.)	Completed (Nos.)
Individual household latrines (IHHL)	3750330	1868807	591240
Total Community and Public toilets (No. of seats)	-	129766	28948

**Safe drinking water to schools under NRDWP**

15. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided and the number of schools which have been provided safe drinking water particularly in Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether some States including those stated above have requested the Government to provide assistance for setting up of tubewells especially for girls' educational institutions under NRDWP and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the details of projects pending due to States' fund share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States including Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplementing their efforts in providing drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. The assistance under the programme include provision of drinking water supply in schools which were constructed prior to 2007. Further in schools constructed thereafter under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the facility of drinking water is provided to the vicinity of the school premises.

Under NRDWP, though funds are not separately earmarked for the purpose, States/UTs can provide drinking water supply facilities to schools irrespective of gender by utilizing NRDWP (Coverage) funds released to them.

(c) Drinking water schemes/projects prepared by the States do not come to the Central Government for approval. The States have a State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects and monitors them. This Ministry neither release scheme/project wise funds to the States nor monitors project-wise pendency.

**Amount spent under SBM**

†16. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on different heads under Swachh Bharat Mission during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the inflation has increased due to the imposition of Swachh Bharat Cess with effect from the month of November; and

(c) the status of basic infrastructure for SBM along with the practical, organisational and technical status in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014. Accordingly the amount spent under different heads under Swachh Bharat Mission during 2014-15 is as under :

(₹ in crore)			
Major Head No.	Details	Rural	Urban
3601 and 3602	Grant-in-Aid to States	2730.31	859.48
2215	Head Quarter expenditure	119.65	0
GRAND TOTAL		2849.96	859.48

(b) No Sir.

(c) Under SBM, the Government of India provide technical and financial assistance to the States to improve the Sanitation situation in the country. Under the program adequate administrative infrastructure is envisaged at all levels.

**Lack of initiatives by some States to construct toilets**

17. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that some States such as Bihar, Kerala, Tripura, Assam, West Bengal and some UTs have not taken initiatives to construct even a single toilet in houses under Swachh Bharat Mission;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Ministry has tried to find out the reasons; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. During 2015-16, 60.88 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 26.11.2015. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 110 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 26.11.2015 (Bihar-233254, Kerala-30440, Tripura-43116, Assam-406084, West Bengal-1684437)

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Toilets built before launch of SBM**

18. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets that have been built so far under the Swachh Bharat Mission, after May, 2014, and how many toilets were promised to be built;

(b) the number of toilets that were built over a period of three to five years before the Swachh Bharat Mission was launched;

(c) whether big cities like Delhi, Hyderabad, Patna, Lucknow, Jaipur among others have shown satisfactory progress towards the implementation of the aforesaid programme; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) In respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), against expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual household latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. During 2015-16, 60.88 lakh toilets have already been

constructed as on 26.11.2015. 118 lakh toilets have already been constructed from June, 2014 to 26th November, 2015.

In respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), so far 5.91 lakh individual toilets and 28,948 community and public toilets seats have been completed. Total 1.04 crore individual households toilets, 2.52 lakh community toilets and 2.56 lakh public toilets have been targeted to be built during mission period.

(b) The number of toilets that were built from 2011-12 to 2013-14 under Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is as under :

Year	No. of toilets constructed
2011-1012	8798864
2012-2013	4559162
2013-2014	4976294

(c) and (d) The details of the progress of big cities like Delhi, Hyderabad, Patna, Lucknow, Jaipur is given under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is given as under :

City	Individual household toilets constructed	Community and Public Toilet seats constructed
Hyderabad	10221	144
Jaipur	952	11
Delhi	0	5776
Patna	958	0
Lucknow	0	0

#### **Swachh Bharat Kosh under SBM**

19. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swachh Bharat Kosh under the Swachh Bharat Mission has since been set up as promised by the Prime Minister and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the publicity budget for the aforesaid programme; and

(c) what is the amount Government has promised to allocate for building more than 13 crore toilets by 2019 under the Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Swachh Bharat Kosh has been

established in November, 2014 under Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. Governing Council is chaired by Secretary, Department of Expenditure. Other Permanent members are Secretary (Planning), Secretary (Drinking Water and Sanitation), Secretary (Urban Development), Secretary (Panchayati Raj) and Secretary (School Education and Literacy). Department Secretaries from Tourism, Culture or any other department would be invited as and when their proposals are being deliberated. The Swachh Bharat Kosh has been set-up to facilitate channelization of philanthropic contributions and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds towards this cause. The Kosh will be used to achieve the objective of improving cleanliness levels in rural and urban areas, including in schools.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 5% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication for State and District level. 3% of the resources can be used at the Central level for the same purpose.

(c) The total fund requirement is estimated to be ₹ 1,34,386 crore, out of which central share is ₹ 1,00,447 crore under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

#### **Access to safe sanitation facilities**

20. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of rural households still do not have access to safe sanitation facilities and only 32.7 per cent rural families have access to sanitation facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken to tackle this problem on war footing in a time bound manner to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation and accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas; and

(c) the details of quantum of funds allocated for activities under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) which have been diverted for other activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per Census 2011, only 32.7 per cent rural families have access to sanitation facilities in the country. However, this has increased to 48.14 % as on 26.11.2015 as per data furnished by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Under this

programme, the following steps have been taken:

- The focus of the scheme now is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now being provided under one programme.
- Assistance for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (Upto 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex). Sharing pattern will be 60:30:10 (Centre: State: Community)
- Fund for Solid and Liquid Waste Management. A cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 60:40.
- Flexibility has been provided to States in the implementation of the programme.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.

(c) No funds allocated for SBM (G) have been diverted for other activities.

### **Safe drinking water to rural people**

21. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per Article 47 of the Constitution of India, it is the duty of Government to provide clean drinking water to the citizens;

(b) whether the average availability of water is reducing steadily with the growing population and it is estimated that by 2020 India would become a water stressed nation;

(c) whether ground water is the major source of water in our country with 85 per cent of the population dependent on it; and



(d) if so, the details of measures taken to provide safe drinking water to the rural masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Sir, Article 47 of the constitution states that 'The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health'. In this Article, duty of Government to provide clean drinking water to all citizens is not specifically mentioned. However, as per the National Goal mentioned in the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the Ministry aims to provide safe drinking water to all rural population in the country.

(b) This Ministry does not monitor the availability of water as a whole in the country. Rather, we monitor the availability of drinking water in rural areas only. However, with increasing population and higher requirement for industrial & agricultural usages compounded with the successive drought in many areas, average availability of water as a whole is decreasing.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Rural Drinking Water Supply is State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored NRDWP for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary allocation of ₹ 3796 Crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2015-16. Out of the same, ₹ 2,715.49 Crore has already been released to the States for various components of NRDWP such as Coverage, Water Quality, Sustainability, Operation and Maintenance, Desert Development Programme, Earmarked funds to tackle problems of chemical contamination or with Japanese Encephalitis or Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Calamity.

### **Threat on plants and animals**

22. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists and taxonomists of the country have discovered 349 new species of flora and fauna during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether two species of reptiles have also been located for the first time in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the scientific studies conducted by scientists and taxonomists of Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), 148 new plant species and 107 new floral records (for India only) and 176 new animal species and 61 new faunal records (for India only), have been discovered during the year 2014. The details of the species have been published as “Plant Discoveries 2014” by BSI and “Animal Discoveries 2014” by ZSI.

(c) and (d) Yes, two species of reptiles have been located for the first time in the country during 2014. These are *Hemidactylus acanthopholis* located in Thirunelveli, Tamil Nadu and *Eublepharis satpuraensis* located in Pachmarhi, Satpura Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh and Popatkhed, Amaravathi district, Maharashtra

#### **Suicides due to foul air in Delhi and NCR**

23. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foul air in Delhi and its NCR is driving people to suicides;

(b) whether Government has constituted some apex body to study this problem and work out a solution therefor;

(c) whether dumping wastes at designated places has been polluting the ground water and thus adding to the miseries of the people of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the action plan to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has no scientific data/information to conclude that foul air in Delhi and its NCR is driving people to suicides. No apex body has been constituted to study this problem.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, dated 1st March 1996, CPCB has been regularly carrying out bi-monthly inspection for monitoring Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) management in Delhi. The ground water quality

has been monitored in the vicinity of eight land fill sites in Delhi for 15 physico-chemical parameters apart from 6 heavy metals and a mixed trend of results has been observed. As per the waste management practices, the waste should always be disposed off at designated sites which are scientifically managed in order to avoid ground water pollution and miseries to the people.

Government has taken/initiated several steps for improving the management of MSW in Delhi, which *inter alia* include;

- Improving garbage collection practices such as door to door collection.
- Increasing number of truck trips for collection of garbage from Dhalao.
- Introduction of colored bin for garbage segregation at source.
- Privatizing the collection & transportation of MSW in Karol Bagh Zone, West Zone, Central Zone, South Zone, City Zone and SP Zone.
- Segregation and road side collection of waste.
- Introduction of new engineered landfill site at Bawana.
- MSW compost plants at Okhla and Bawana are in operation with a capacity of 200 MT/day and 1200MT/day respectively.
- Sukhdev Vihar waste to energy plant is in operation with a capacity of 1500MT/day and generating 16MW electricity.
- Two wastes to energy plant are proposed at Bawana and Ghazipur with a capacity 1300MT/day and 1500MT/day.
- Revamping of Solid Waste Management Rules.

#### **Failure to curb pollution in cities and towns**

24. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal has said that Government has failed to curb the air pollution in most of the cities and towns in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the NGT had asked Government to strictly implement all environmental norms to curb all types of pollutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) In matters concerning air pollution, National Green Tribunal (NGT) has issued various orders

and directions to various agencies/authorities in the Central/State Governments and Union Territory administrations from time to time for curbing various types of pollution in cities and towns.

(c) NGT has directed several enforcement agencies both at Central and State level like Transport Authorities, Traffic Police, Municipal Corporations, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards, etc. for ensuring compliance to the prescribed environmental norms, guidelines, directives etc. for prevention and control of pollution in cities/towns.

### **Pledge to cut emission levels**

25. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has submitted its pledge in the meeting of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change held recently in Paris to protect the environment by cutting its emission levels by 33-35 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All Parties under UNFCCC have been requested to submit their Indented Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards addressing climate change. Accordingly, India has submitted its INDCs which envisages reduction of carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 levels by 2030.

India's INDC covers proposals on (i) Lifestyles (ii) Cleaner Economic Development (iii) Reducing Emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (iv) Increase the Share of Non Fossil Fuel Based Electricity (v) Enhancing Carbon Sink (Forests) (vi) Adaptation (vii) Mobilizing Finance (viii) Technology Transfer and (ix) Capacity Building. To boost clean energy in electricity generation, it has proposed promotion of renewables such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass and nuclear and energy efficiency in other sectors.

### **Target of cutting emission level by 2030**

26. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that India pledged to cut emission by 35 per cent by 2030;

(b) whether it is a fact that India requires US \$2.5 trillion to meet the above ambitious target from now to 2030;

(c) if so, how is Government planning to pool the resources; and

(d) which other countries have pledged to cut down greenhouse gas emissions, developed and developing, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All Parties under UNFCCC have been requested to submit their Indented Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards addressing climate change. Accordingly, India has submitted its INDCs which envisages reduction of carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030.

(b) and (c) As per preliminary estimates, about US \$2.5 trillion will be required for meeting India's climate change actions between now and 2030 *i.e.* over a period of 15 years which shall be met from domestic sources as well as leveraging of finance commitments made by developed countries to mobilise \$100 billion a year by 2020 for climate finance.

(d) The list of countries that have submitted their INDCs to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Countries submitted their INDCs to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions  
(as on 26 Nov., 2015)*

- 
1. Iran
  2. Qatar
  3. Cook Islands
  4. Saint Lucia
  5. Saint Vincent and Grenadines
  6. Bahamas
  7. Somalia
  8. Nauru
  9. El Salvador
  10. Egypt
-

- 
11. Iraq
  12. Pakistan
  13. Sudan
  14. Saudi Arabia
  15. Fiji
  16. Burundi
  17. Uganda
  18. Djibouti
  19. Burkina Faso
  20. Sri Lanka
  21. United Arab Emirates
  22. Togo
  23. Trinidad and Tobago
  24. Niger
  25. Guinea
  26. Oman
  27. Antigua and Barbuda
  28. Afghanistan
  29. Ecuador
  30. Bolivia
  31. Chile
  32. Bosnia-Herzegovina
  33. Malawi
  34. Argentina
  35. Mozambique
  36. India
  37. Belize
  38. Algeria
  39. Paraguay
  40. Botswana
  41. Chad
-

- 
42. Sierra Leone, Honduras
  43. Thailand
  44. Lao People's Democratic Republic
  45. Philippines
  46. Cameroon
  47. San Marino
  48. Turkey
  49. Papua New Guinea
  50. Gambia
  51. Liberia
  52. Tajikistan
  53. Lesotho
  54. Rwanda
  55. Cambodia
  56. Bhutan
  57. Costa Rica
  58. Zimbabwe
  59. Turkmenistan
  60. Solomon Islands
  61. Jordan
  62. Cabo Verde
  63. Grenada
  64. Barbados
  65. Viet Nam
  66. Mauritania
  67. Guinea Bissau
  68. Côte d'Ivoire
  69. Benin
  70. Lebanon
  71. Ukraine
  72. Haiti
-

- 
73. Sao Tome and Principe,
  74. Guatemala,
  75. Israel,
  76. Dominica,
  77. Congo,
  78. Azerbaijan,
  79. United Republic of Tanzania,
  80. Swaziland,
  81. Zambia,
  82. Namibia,
  83. Uruguay,
  84. Kyrgyzstan,
  85. Armenia,
  86. Mali,
  87. Vanuatu,
  88. Peru,
  89. Kazakhstan,
  90. Maldives,
  91. Myanmar,
  92. Mauritius,
  93. Brazil,
  94. Central African Republic
  95. Senegal
  96. Kiribati
  97. Republic of Moldova
  98. South Africa
  99. Belarus
  100. Georgia
  101. Seychelles
  102. Bangladesh
  103. Eritrea
-



104. Mongolia
  105. Indonesia
  106. Madagascar
  107. Albania
  108. Ghana
  109. Montenegro
  110. Equatorial Guinea
  111. Comoros
  112. Tunisia
  113. Colombia
  114. Dominican Republic
  115. Democratic Republic of the Congo
  116. Australia
  117. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
  118. Monaco
  119. Kenya
  120. Marshall Islands
  121. Japan
  122. Singapore
  123. Republic of Korea
  124. China
  125. Iceland
  126. Serbia
  127. Ethiopia Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
  128. Morocco
  129. Canada
  130. Andorra
  131. Liechtenstein
  132. Russia
  133. Gabon
  134. United States of America
-

- 
135. Mexico
  136. Norway
  137. Latvia and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States
  138. Switzerland
- 

**Green cover claim of CIL**

27. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no green cover was found in around half of 211 square kilometers where Coal India Limited (CIL) claims to have planted trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has sought an explanation from CIL in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Coal has informed the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) that the monitoring of land reclamation in the open cast mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) is being carried out by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) using high resolution remote sensing satellite data since 2009. Details of monitoring of reclamation of open cast mines of CIL carried out by the CMPDI, as informed by the Ministry of Coal to the MoEFCC is given in the Statement (*See below*).

To assess the quality and extent of reclamation of mined out areas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change requested the Coal India Limited to provide mine-wise details, along with geo-referenced maps. Geo-referenced maps of majority of coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) are awaited from the CIL.

***Statement***

*Details of monitoring of reclamation of open cast mines of Coal India Limited carried out by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, as informed by the Ministry of Coal to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change*

The 50 nos. of opencast mines with 5 million cu.m. (both coal and over burden

volume) per annum are being monitored on annual basis and 108 nos. of opencast mines producing less than 5 million cu.m. are being monitored from 2011 with an interval of 3 years in three phases. The analysis of satellite data for the year 2014 indicates that out of a total 492 sq.km. of excavated area, 211.63 sq.km. (43%) area has been biologically reclaimed, 167.67 sq.km. (34 %) area is under back filling (technical reclamation) and balance 113 sq.km. area (23%) is under active mining.

### **Protection of tigers**

28. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegal deforestation and mining in the various parts of the country has forced the tigers to come out of reserved areas;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any steps to protect the tigers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No such report has been received from any of the tiger range States.

(b) and (c) Several milestone initiatives have been taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals, and the same is given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

*Several milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals*

### **Legal steps**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

3. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

### **Administrative steps**

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter-alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
7. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh) and Orang National Park (Assam). The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).
8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand) has been declared/notified as 48th Tiger Reserve. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra).
9. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities,

*inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

10. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
11. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (39709.84 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (30161.80 sq.km.) of all the 48 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
12. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

### **Financial steps**

13. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as “Project Tiger” and “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

### **International Cooperation**

14. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
15. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
16. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
17. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
18. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties

with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

19. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25th September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

#### **Other miscellaneous steps**

20. Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF): The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 100% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
21. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
22. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
23. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
24. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
25. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

26. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has been very successful.
27. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.
28. All India Tiger, Co-predators and Prey Estimation, 2014:- The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226 (lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.12% of country's geographical area spread out in 48 tiger reserves in 18 States).
29. Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE): A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
30. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

### **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**

31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.

34. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned/ abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.
35. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
36. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
37. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
38. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
39. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/ straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
41. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.

#### **Recent Steps**

42. On completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand), central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
43. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
44. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and now has plan to extend to other tiger reserves too.
45. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
46. A Rhino Task Force has suggested measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
47. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
48. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.



49. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for Rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
51. A joint report with Nepal has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
52. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

#### **Funds for fencing of forest areas**

29. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for fencing in the surrounding and border areas of forest areas in the country including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme under which funds are allocated exclusively for fencing in the surrounding and border areas of forest areas in the country. However, under some of the schemes of the Ministry fencing is one of the components of the scheme. The details are given below:

- (i) Under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry, fencing of plantations raised in forest and adjoining areas is one of the ancillary activities for which 5% of the plantation cost is provided. Total amount approved for fencing of plantations during the last five years is ₹ 2815.42 lakhs, out of which an amount of ₹ 165.36 lakhs has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- (ii) Under Project Elephant, funds are provided to Elephant range States for various activities including erection of solar powered fences near villages and crop fields for reducing human-elephant conflicts. National Tiger Conservation Authority provides funds based upon Tiger Conservation Plan which includes fencing in peripheral/fringe villages to mitigate tiger-human conflict.

- (iii) Under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Scheme, funding is provided for various activities including fencing for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats.
- (iv) Under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme, funds are provided to State/UT Governments for the purpose of conducting field surveys and demarcation of forest boundary through construction of boundary pillars. However, fencing of forest areas is not an approved activity under the scheme and as such no funds are provided for this activity.

### **Number of tigers in the country**

30. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of tigers in the country has increased during the last five years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey 2014 using the refined methodology of capturing and re-capturing in camera trap has shown a countrywide 30% increase in tiger numbers with an estimated number of 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation of 1706 (range 1520-1909 tigers). The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country for the years 2006, 2010 and 2014 are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

*Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country,  
for the years 2006, 2010 and 2014*

State	Tiger Population			Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2006	2010	2014	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</b>				
Uttarakhand	178 (161-195)	227 (199-256)	340	Increase

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	109 (91-127)	118 (113-124)	117	Stable
Bihar	10 (7-13)	8 (-)	28	Increase
TOTAL	297 (259-335)	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)	Increase
<b>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</b>				
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	95 (84-107)	72 (65-79)	68	Stable
Chhattisgarh	26 (23-28)	26 (24-27)	46	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	300 (236-364)	257 (213-301)	308	Increase
Maharashtra	103 (76-131)	169 (155-183)	190	Increase
Odisha	45 (37-53)	32 (20-44)	28	Stable
Rajasthan	32 (30-35)	36 (35-37)	45	Increase
Jharkhand	-	10 (6-14)	3+	Decrease*
TOTAL	601 (486-718)	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)	Increase
<b>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</b>				
Karnataka	290 (241-339)	300 (280-320)	406	Increase
Kerala	46 (39-53)	71 (67-75)	136	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76 (56-95)	163 (153-173)	229	Increase
Goa	-	-	5	Increase
TOTAL	402 (336-487)	534 (500-568)	776 (685-861)	Increase

1	2	3	4	5
<b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>				
Assam	70 (60-80)	143 (113-173)	167	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14 (12-18)	-	28♣	Increase
Mizoram	6 (4-8)	5	3+	Stable
North West Bengal	10 (8-12)	-	3	**
TOTAL	100 (84-118)	148 (118-178)	201 (174-212)	Increase
<b>Sunderbans</b>	-	70 (64-90)	76 (92-96)	Stable
TOTAL	1411 (1165-1657)	1706 (1520-1909)	2226 (1945-2491)	Increase

+ From scat DNA.

♣ From camera trap data and scat DNA.

\* Much of the tiger occupied areas could not be surveyed owing to naaxal problem.

\*\* Tiger estimation was not done in the year 2010.

### **Marine outfall norms**

31. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the action taken by the Ministry on the representation received from Gujarat Pollution Control Board regarding issue of notification for marine outfall norms for deep sea discharge of treated effluent (Ankleshwar FETP pipeline), especially in view of the fact that the present disposal norms of COD 500 mg/l was made on entirely experimental basis and marine ecology is totally intact with no adverse effect having been noticed ever since the pipeline was commissioned in the year 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) had initiated the process to review the standards for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). The standards for CETPs *inter alia* include disposal norms of COD for marine deep sea discharge. The Expert Committee on environmental standards of MoEF&CC and Peer Core Committee of Central Pollution Control Committee have recommended norms of COD as 500 mg/l for marine deep sea discharge. The environmental standards for CETPs have been approved for notification.

### **Environmental protection**

32. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Lakshmana Rekha on environmental protection, as far as Government is concerned;

(b) whether Government intends to permit any change in environment for development, if adequate compensation is paid; and

(c) if so, whether it would not amount to Government conceding that there is not anything in the environment that has to be protected at any cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the nodal agency in the Central Government for over seeing the implementation of India's environment policy and programme relating to conservation and protection. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development.

### **Level of pollution during Diwali**

33. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the level of pollution in Delhi and in other cities during the festive season of Diwali was more than 50 per cent than the normal level of pollution due to crackers, etc;

(b) if so, what harmful effects have been recorded during the festive season and whether NGT had made some observations to control air pollution in cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is also aware that burning of harvested crops nearby is also polluting air; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to control air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As per the monitoring conducted by Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Pollution

Control Committee, the levels of particulate matter ( $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$ ) in ambient air on Diwali day (11th November, 2015) were found higher as compared to another day say, 5th November, 2015 in Delhi. The monitored levels of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide were within the prescribed limits of 24 hourly average on the day of Diwali, 2015. A similar trend has been observed in other cities such as Bengaluru, Bhopal, Chennai, Kolkata and Vadodara. In matters concerning air pollution, Supreme Court and NGT have issued directions including to undertake mass awareness among public on the harmful impact arising out of bursting of fire crackers, etc.

(d) There is no conclusive study available to establish the long range transport of plume of fine particles or various gaseous pollutants due to stubble burning from neighbouring State would always drift towards a particular city. It would depend upon prevailing meteorological conditions including wind direction, wind speed, mixing height, etc. Stubble burning is practiced by farmers in various States which causes air pollution.

(e) Several steps have been taken to prevent and control pollution which *inter alia* include action against polluting industries; strict implementation of PUC norms; surveillance against adulteration of fuel; dust control measures at construction sites; prohibition of burning of garbage/organic waste; online emission monitoring in polluting industries; strengthening public transport system; awareness campaign against fire crackers; etc.

### **Cutting of green house emission intensity**

34. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India pledged to cut green house emission intensity by upto 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 levels marking a dramatic increase of 75 per cent over its present voluntary commitment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has raised the target for renewable energy sources to 175 GW by 2022;

(d) whether International Energy Agency (IEA) has warned India that to achieve such a rapid expansion, it must reduce policy uncertainties that are acting as brakes and blocking an affordable method to mitigating climate change; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All Parties under UNFCCC have been requested to submit their Indented Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards addressing climate change. Accordingly, India has submitted its INDCs which envisages reduction of carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030. India will achieve 175 GW renewable energy capacity by 2022 through 100 GW of Solar, 60 GW of wind, 10 GW of biomass and 5 GW of small hydel.

(d) and (e) The International Energy Agency (IEA) has lauded India's intended cut in emission intensity. It has mentioned that India is a respected member of international community and moves alongside with others.

### **Making Delhi pollution-free**

†35. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi from environmental point of view is extremely polluted, in spite of being the capital of the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make the capital pollution free; and

(c) if not, the level of pollution in the major cities of the country including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Delhi faces problems of environmental pollution. Ambient air quality is affected due to vehicular and industrial pollution, construction related activities, road dust etc. The other main reasons include discharge of large quantities of untreated/partially treated sewage and generation of huge quantum of municipal solid waste.

(b) The major steps taken to minimize pollution include:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards 2009, envisaging 12 pollutants.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality.
- Execution of source apportionment studies in select cities and formulation of action plans for air quality in cities.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuel like CNG, LPG etc. and promotion of public transport network including Metro.

The Government after realizing the gravity of pollution have taken following more concrete measures:

- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and Bharat Stage III norms in rest of the country.
- National Air Quality Index was launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 10 cities.
- Launching of Clean India Mission (Swatch Bharat Abhiyan).
- Banning of burning of leaves/ biomass.
- Relevant draft rules, including those pertaining to construction and demolition waste, have been notified.
- Draft Rules for handling and management of municipal waste have been notified.
- Regular co-ordination meetings are being held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) 6th April, 13th April and on 24th July, 2015 to control air pollution in NCR adopting air-shed approach.
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR.
- Construction of Eastern and Western Expressways is given high priority for completion.
- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholders comments.
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification etc.
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing.
- In order to improvise the water quality of river Yamuna, the Delhi Jal Board has initiated reuse and recycling of 90 MGD (420MLD) waste water for horticulture, irrigation, power plant, golf courses etc.



- Delhi Jal Board has proposed 667 MLD of additional treatment capacity to be commissioned by 2015.
- Laying of Interceptor Sewer along the three major drains of Delhi.

(c) The Air Quality status of the major cities in the country during last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	City	State	Annual average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )								
			2012			2013			2014		
			$\text{SO}_2$	$\text{NO}_2$	$\text{PM}_{10}$	$\text{SO}_2$	$\text{NO}_2$	$\text{PM}_{10}$	$\text{SO}_2$	$\text{NO}_2$	$\text{PM}_{10}$
1.	Bangalore (BBMP)	Karnataka	14	28	121*	13	26	113*	13	30	140*
2.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	12	21	57	14	22	75*	15	21	66
3.	Delhi (DMC)	Delhi	5	59*	237*	4	66*	221*	5	61*	215*
4.	Kolkata	West Bengal	12	70*	135*	11	70*	159*	15	1A	107*
5.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	5	20	117*	3	13	117*	4	20	95*

1A – Inadequate Data.

\* - Concentration exceeding NAAQS of  $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for  $\text{PM}_{10}$  for residential/industrial/other area and  $20\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $30\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for Ecologically sensitive area.

### Pollution in rivers

36. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution level in various rivers of the country including those in eastern region has increased in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, river-wise and the steps taken by Government to control pollution in those rivers along with the agencies involved therein; and

(c) the amount allocated and expenditure incurred on cleaning of rivers during each of the last three years and the current year, river-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents constitute a major source of pollution in rivers. As per the report published

by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

It is the responsibility of the State Governments/ concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes. Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter-alia* include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/ improved wood crematoria and river front development. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards. The programmes of NRCP and NGRBA (till 1.8.2014) have covered polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 11212.33 crore so far. Sewage treatment capacity of 5084 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under these two programmes. The pollution abatement works are executed by the State implementing agencies, *inter-alia*, Public Health Engineering Departments, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, Jal Nigams, concerned local bodies, etc. nominated by the State Governments and functioning under their control.

The Government has also initiated an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission - 'Namami Gange' under the NGRBA programme for consolidating the ongoing efforts and planning for an integrated and comprehensive action plan for rejuvenation of Ganga and its tributaries, for which a budget outlay of ₹ 20,000 crore is allocated for the next five years.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued to 3933 industries in the country to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices. So far, 1782 units have already installed such systems. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste and no waste concept leading to Zero Liquid Discharge by grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

(c) The details of funds released to various State Governments for implementation of sanctioned works under NRCP/NGRBA programmes since 2012-13, State-wise are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Polluted River Stretches*

Sl.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8

Sl.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula-Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10

Sl.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kansi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
TOTAL			302

### Statement-II

*Details of funds released under National River Conservation Plan and National Ganga River Basin Authority programmes*

Sl.No.	State	Funds released (₹ in crore)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2015-16 (Upto 31st October, 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	—	91.14	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jharkhand	—	6.26	—	—
3.	Gujarat	41.71	—	44.00	7.39
4.	Maharashtra	5.07	22.42	—	—
5.	Punjab	45.36	98.04	28.80	17.61
6.	Haryana	38.20	10.00	10.46	—
7.	Uttar Pradesh	107.31	133.80	30.08	—
8.	Uttarakhand	11.30	17.05	3.00	—
9.	West Bengal	—	48.90	—	—
10.	Sikkim	21.65	15.00	—	—
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	10.00
TOTAL		270.60	442.61	116.34	35.00

\* Includes funds released for Ganga and its tributaries till end of July, 2014 (after which the work of NGRBA programme and tributaries of Ganga has been transferred to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation).

### **Amendment to environment protection act**

37. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to amend the Environment Protection Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of impact these amendments would have on the functioning of the National Green Tribunal; and

(c) the scientific and practical rationale of the classification of impact of damage based on distances from the source into three categories—damage reaching up to five-km. radius, 10-km. radius and beyond 10-km. radius?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has proposed an amendment in Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 through Environment Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 to introduce a provision of civil penalty for damage to environment, adjudication of penalties and levying of fee.

The adjudicating authority proposed in the draft Bill would adjudicate and impose penalty relating to violation of provisions of this Act or the rules or the orders or

directions made or issued thereunder, in respect of projects or activities or operation or process falling under their respective jurisdictions. Further, the proposed amendment also provided that any person aggrieved by the order of adjudicating authority may prefer an appeal within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the order imposing penalty, to the National Green Tribunal.

The rules will be formulated based on scientific and practical rationale for classification of damage and corresponding penalty.

### **Authority to determine damage by projects**

38. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to have an authority to determine the extent of damage to be caused by any project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that concerns were raised against such a move as deliberate attempt to stifle the National Green Tribunal, which has been playing a very proactive role in protecting the environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has proposed an amendment in Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 through Environment Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 to introduce a provision of civil penalty for damage to environment, adjudication of penalties and levying of fee. The adjudicating authority proposed is part of the draft Bill, which would adjudicate and impose penalty relating to violation of provisions of this Act or the rules or the orders or directions made or issued thereunder, in respect of projects or activities or operation or process falling under their respective jurisdictions.

(c) and (d) The comments of stakeholders on the proposed draft Environment Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 were invited in October, 2015 by putting the Bill in public domain. The Ministry had received comments from more than 100 stakeholders. The proposed amendment also provided that any person aggrieved by the order of adjudicating authority may prefer an appeal within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the order imposing penalty, to the National Green Tribunal.

**Rituals encouraging the killing of wildlife**

39. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to define rituals of certain communities that encouraged killing of wild and scheduled animals listed under the Wildlife Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the environmental lawyers have said that the new policy would encourage indiscriminate killing of wildlife, whose population has shrunk to alarming level over the past century because of poaching and illegal trade of animal bones and skins; and

(c) if so, the views of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not want to define rituals of certain communities that encourage killing of wild and scheduled animals.

(b) The draft wildlife policy circulated by the Ministry mentions about handling of life forms keeping in view the traditional practices. However, against this, there have been few representations from civil society organizations, seeking modifications.

(c) No final policy decision in this regard has been taken by the Ministry.

**Development of forests on riverbanks**

40. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts from five States through which the Ganga river flows, met at the Forest Research Institute and discussed various issues including development of forests on the riverbanks to ensure continuous flow of water with healthy aquatic species in the river and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the suggestions made by the experts from each of these States to protect the river and further action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, experts from five States through which the Ganga river flows,



met at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun for the project inception meeting on 25th and 26th May, 2015 followed by National Level Stakeholders Meeting on 2nd and 3rd July, 2015. The meetings were part of the process for Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation of “Forestry Interventions for Ganga” that was awarded to Forest Research Institute, Dehradun by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). The first meeting was attended by about 120 experts and the second meeting was attended by about 300 participants from the range States.

As an outcome of these meetings, the following broad suggestions had emerged :

- (i) Identification of priority areas for forestry intervention such as soil and water conservation, plantations, improvement of water flow regime and restoration of flood plains.
- (ii) Establishment of four-tier plantation filters.
- (iii) Participation of multi-governmental departments, local communities, civil society, Eco Task Force, ITBP, NCC, NSS etc.
- (iv) Linkages between the livelihood opportunities of the local people with forestry intervention activities.
- (v) Application of effective monitoring mechanism with mid-term course corrections.

#### **Approval of power projects in Uttarakhand**

†41. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received proposals for approval of construction of power projects apart from 24 power projects banned by the Supreme Court, on other rivers of Uttarakhand;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has also put environmental restrictions on construction of new power projects on other rivers in the State;

(c) if not, the names of new projects received for approval from the State and by when the Ministry would clear them off; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) This Ministry has

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

received five (5) projects other than 24 projects seeking approvals under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006.

(b) Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) *vide* its order dated 13.8.2013 has directed not to grant any further environmental and forest clearances in Uttarakhand until further orders. However, Hon'ble SC *vide* its order dated 12.10.2015 has clarified that the order dated 13.8.2013 prohibiting approval of hydroelectric power projects by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) in the State of Uttarakhand is limited to 24 projects only.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is in receipt of applications to set-up 5 hydroelectric power projects which is being appraised in accordance with EIA Notification, 2006.

### **Tigers in Corbett National Park**

42. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of tigers have increased in Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand and if so, the details thereof as in October, 2015;

(b) whether Government is having any plan to give better schemes to preserve these tigers;

(c) whether Government is providing extra fund to preserve tigers in the Park; and

(d) if so, the extra amount contributed by Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey 2014 using the refined methodology has shown a countrywide 30% increase in tiger numbers with an estimated number of 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation of 1706 (range 1520-1909 tigers). The details of tiger estimation pertaining to the State of Uttarakhand which, *inter-alia* includes Corbett Tiger Reserve and adjacent areas also, for the years 2006, 2010 and 2014 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger', the funding support is provided to the tiger range States for management of tigers/tiger reserves.

(c) and (d) Funding assistance is provided to the tiger reserves based on their 'Annual Plan of Operations' prepared by the tiger State as per the prescriptions of

approved Tiger Conservation Plan under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Besides, funding is subject to availability of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

### Statement

*Details of tiger estimation pertaining to the State of Uttarakhand which, inter alia includes Corbett Tiger Reserve and adjacent areas for the years 2006, 2010 and 2014*

State	Tiger Population			
	2006	2010	2014	Increase/ Decrease/Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	178 (161-195)	227 (199-256)	340	Increase

### Rise of water level due to global warming

†43. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that concerns are being raised that many coastal areas in India will face heavy losses due to the rise in water level owing to a rise of more than two degree Celsius in global temperature; and

(b) the details of steps taken for checking the steadily increasing air pollutant emissions and the effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per a study of the tidal gauge records of the northern Indian Ocean conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography, it is observed that the sea level rose by 1.06-1.75 millimetres per year during the past century. Further, as per the India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, sea level is projected to rise by 3.5 to 34.6 inches between 1990 and 2100, which would result in salinity of groundwater in coastal areas and inundation of some of the coastal areas.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) To minimize the impact of air pollution, Government has *inter-alia* taken the following actions:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards 2009, envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes to address the rising levels of air pollution in the country;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Execution of source apportionment studies in select cities and formulation of action plans for air quality in cities;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuel like CNG, LPG etc. and promotion of public transport network including Metro;
- Creation of infrastructure for industrial pollution control incorporating cleaner production processes, setting up of common pollution control facilities;

The Government after realizing the gravity of pollution, following more concrete measures have been taken:

- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and Bharat Stage III norms in rest of the country;
- National Air Quality Index was launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 10 cities;
- Clean India Mission (Swatch Bharat Abhiyan) has been launched;
- Banning of burning of leaves/ biomass;
- Relevant draft rules, including those pertaining to construction and demolition waste, have been notified;
- Draft Rules for handling and management of municipal waste have been notified;
- Regular co-ordination meetings are being held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) 6th April, 13th April and on 24th July, 2015 to control air pollution in NCR adopting air-shed approach;
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- Construction of Eastern and Western Expressways is given high priority for completion;
- Stringent industrial standards for have been formulated and notified for public/ stakeholders comments;

- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, idling of vehicles etc.;
- Introduction of on-line continuous (24x7) emission monitoring devices in identified categories of industries.

### **Regulations regarding power projects in Uttarakhand**

†44. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has asked Government to evolve regulations regarding power projects on rivers in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the number of times the affidavits have been filed by Central Government in this regard before the Supreme Court since then, wherein permission has been sought to construct dams on other rivers in the State;

(c) whether Government has also filed any affidavit regarding power projects in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) *vide* Judgment dated 13.8.2013 in the Civil Appeal No. 6736 of 2013 issued directions to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) *inter alia*, as follows:

- (i) We direct the MoEF as well as State of Uttarakhand not to grant any further environmental clearance or forest clearance for any hydroelectric power project in the State of Uttarakhand, until further orders.
- (ii) MoEF is directed to constitute an Expert Body consisting of representatives of the State Government, WII, Central Electricity Authority, Central Water Commission and other expert bodies to make a detailed study as to whether Hydroelectric Power Projects existing and under construction have contributed to the environmental degradation, if so, to what extent and also whether it has contributed to the present tragedy occurred at Uttarakhand in the month of June 2013.
- (iii) MoEF is directed to examine, as noticed by WII in its report, as to whether the proposed 24 projects are causing significant impact on the biodiversity of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi River basins.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Since then, the MoEF & CC submitted six (6) affidavits to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The first affidavit was submitted on 5.5.2014 along with Expert Body (EB) report and a report of two members of the EB, representing Central Water Commission (CWC) & Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The second affidavit was submitted to Hon'ble SC in July, 2014 along with report of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Consortium that have examined the above two reports. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth affidavits were submitted to Hon'ble SC on 5.12.2014, 11.5.2015, 28.7.2015 and 5.11.2015 respectively.

### **Air pollution in metropolitan cities**

45. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 13 of the 20 most polluted cities in the world are in India;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that Delhi, is at the top of the polluted cities with 153 micrograms of  $PM_{2.5}$  per cubic meter and this is reducing the life span of every citizen by 3 years;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the immediate steps taken to control pollution which is increasing alarmingly; and

(e) the budgetary allocation during 2015-16 for the mitigation and control of air pollution, especially in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The National Ambient Quality Standards (November 2009) comprises of 12 pollutants, namely,  $PM_{10}$ ,  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $O_3$ , CO,  $NH_3$ , Benzene, lead, Arsenic, Nickel, BaP (particulate phase). The ambient air quality is monitored in 254 cities, towns, and industrial areas of the country by the Central Pollution Control Board, concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees and NEERI for 3 to 8 pollutants. Different cities stand differently in ranking on the basis of individual pollutants in ambient air. A report was bought out by the World Health Organisation in 2014 ranking 13 cities of India among top 20 most polluted cities of world on the basis of levels of  $PM_{2.5}$  which is based on extrapolated and estimated values of  $PM_{2.5}$ . The said ranking of cities is, therefore, not appropriate.

(c) As per the monitoring conducted by Delhi Pollution Control Board in 2014, the annual average of  $PM_{2.5}$  of residential area varied from  $125 \mu g/m^3$  to  $140 \mu g/m^3$ .

Delhi can not be classified as top polluted city solely on the basis of particulate matter. The life span depends on several factors including life style pursued by the individual, extreme climatic conditions, food habits, etc. However, air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular disease.

(d) The Government has taken following actions for control of pollution:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards 2009, envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels and promotion of public transport network;
- Creation of infrastructure for pollution control;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes, setting up of common pollution control facilities etc.;

The Government, after realizing the gravity of pollution, has also taken more concrete measures as depicted below:

- Clean India Mission (Swatch Bharat Abhiyan) launched on 2nd October, 2014;
- Draft Rules for handing and management of municipal waste have been notified for comments of stakeholders.
- Standards for sewage treatment plants notified for comments of stakeholders.
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and Bharat Stage III norms in rest of the country;
- National Air Quality index launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 10 cities;
- Banning of burning of leaves/biomass;
- Relevant draft rules, including those pertaining to construction and demolition waste notified;
- Co-ordination meetings held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR);
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by States to mitigate pollution in NCR;

- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments; standards for sugar industry, thermal power plants and CETPs have been finalized.
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, idling of vehicles etc.
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24X7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing.

(e) The issue of mitigation and control of air pollution is multi-disciplinary and is addressed by different Ministries/Departments and agencies of Central and State Government at different levels including local self-Government. There are several schemes on mitigation and control of air pollution wherein funds are provided to State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees. It includes grant in aid to Central Pollution Control Board, disbursement of water cess proceeds to State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees for control of pollution and various schemes of the State Government.

#### **Protection of traditional coastal communities in Goa**

46. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines given to protect the dwelling houses of traditional coastal communities, fisherfolk and tribals in Goa under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011;

(b) the nature of protection given so far; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the Environment Protection Act, 1975 in this regard and/or with regards to other matters brought to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 classifies the CRZ of Goa as areas requiring special consideration. Under the Notification, reconstruction, repair works of structures of local communities including fishermen community are permissible in CRZ. The State Government can notify the fishing villages, wherein all foreshore facilities required for fishing and fishery allied activities such as traditional fish processing yards, boat building or repair yards, net mending yards, ice plants, ice



storage, auction hall, jetties may be permitted by Gram Panchayat. The Notification also includes provisions for regularising the dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisher folk and tribals, constructed prior to issue of the said Notification.

(c) This Ministry has proposed amendment in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 to introduce a provision of civil penalty for damage to environment, adjudication of penalties and levying of fee.

### **Deal with Great Britain on energy and climate change**

†47. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY:

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deal worth ₹ 32,000 crore in the field of energy and climate change has been signed by India and Great Britain, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of States towards whom Government plans to pay attention to and the details of new schemes of Government for this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A Joint Statement on Energy and Climate Change to address climate change and promoting secure, affordable and sustainable supplies of energy was issued on 12th November 2015 at London, by India and United Kingdom (UK). Both the countries agreed to work together for an ambitious and comprehensive Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the Paris Conference of parties to UNFCCC. The Statement recognizes the need for Paris Agreement to promote innovation and research and development to make clean energy more affordable, and emphasized the role of climate finance in helping development and deployment of environmentally sound technologies.

Further, Joint Statement announced (i) £10 million of joint funding from Research Councils, UK and Department of Science and Technology, India for a new Virtual Joint Centre on clean energy, (ii) UK Climate Investment Venture with Green Investment Bank would invest up to a total of £200 million of UK climate finance in renewable

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

energy and energy efficiency projects in India and Africa; (iii) UK funding for India Innovation Lab for Green Finance; and (iv) a £10 million five-year programme of technical assistance to support national and State level reforms in India's power sector.

(c) The State Governments have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the national objectives and State priorities. These plans include the current and future State's climate change scenarios and likely impacts of climate change and focus on adaptation and mitigation in sectors such as water, agriculture, tourism, forestry, transport, habitat, energy, etc.

A National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change has been established with the objective of addressing the existing funding gap for undertaking adaptation activities at State level. ₹ 350 crores has been allocated for remaining two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The funding is being provided for adaptation projects related to agriculture, water, forestry, coastal, disaster, health, tourism, marine system and capacity building.

#### **Online monitoring of compliance by Central Pollution Control Board**

48. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board has started getting round the clock online data on the compliance status of 1320 out of 2,800 industrial units across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while 920 of these 1,320 units have set up real time sensor based sophisticated monitoring devices, another 400 have moved towards the zero liquid discharge system where they treat the entire water and reuse it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 to 3933 industrial units. So far, 1782 industrial units have installed online monitoring system and in another 509 industries the online monitoring system is under installation. As on date CPCB is getting round the clock online data from 864 industries.

The CPCB has also issued Directions under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to the State Pollution Control Boards which cover

3 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (437 member tannery units), 13 textile units and 35 Distillery units located in Ganga basin area to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge.

**Environmental clearances for golf club in Goa**

49. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has given clearances to the construction of golf club in Goa;

(b) the details of areas for which the clearances were given;

(c) which are the legislations under which the clearances were given, if any;

(d) the names of the applicant and name of the owner or owners of the title holders of the land, for which the environmental clearances were sought;

(e) whether any evaluation of the land was done on which Golf Course is proposed to be established; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments thereto under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Goa State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) has granted prior environmental clearance (EC) to M/s Leading Hotels Limited for setting up of 18-hole PGA-standard golf course and eco-resort in survey nos. 2 to 13 (P) of Tiracol village in Pernem Taluka, North Goa District in Goa.

(d) to (f) M/s Leading Hotels Limited, the project proponent, applied for EC and conducted the Environment Impact Assessment study and prepared the report for the project. The land title/ownership has not been examined/ evaluated by the SEAC/SEIAA, Goa.

**Regulatory and legal frame work for GM foods**

50. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no regulatory and legal frame work to assess, evaluate and regulate GM foods and their effect on human lives;

(b) if so, whether Government would propose to set special authority to evaluate GM foods, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified the Rules for manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, Rules 1989 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (Rules, 1989), under which Genetically Modified (GM) food and food products derived therefrom, are regulated.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) has also notified Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006, which empowers Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to regulate various kinds of foods including GM foods. Section 22 was enforced *vide* Notification no. S.O. 2038(E) dated 18th August, 2010 *w.e.f.* 18.08.2010, except in respect of matters relating to the genetically engineered or modified food as explained in clause (2) of Section 22, therefore, sub-section (2) of Section 22 of the Act has not been enforced as yet.

Following the notification of FSSA, 2006, this Ministry had issued a Gazette Notification No. SO1519(E) dated 23.08.2007 exempting GM processed food, ingredients, additives and processing aids from the purview of the Rules, 1989 provided the end product is not a Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). However, on the request of MoH&FW that there is no regulation under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 to regulate either GM Foods or/and GM ingredients in foods and that the regulations to regulate import/manufacture of GM Foods/Ingredients were to be framed under FSSA, 2006, the Notification dated 23.08.2007 has been kept in abeyance from time to time, until issue of further notification by MoH&FW regarding regulation of processed food by the FSSAI, whichever is earlier. Last such extension was approved till 31.03.2016 on the request of MoH&FW.

### **Decline in forest land**

51. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas under forest cover/land has declined in various parts of the country over the years and if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of decline and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any statute exists to check deforestation and large scale felling of trees in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether comprehensive digital maps of notified forest areas/lands in the country are underway and if so, the details thereof and the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per India State of Forest Report-2013, the total forest cover in the country is 697,898 square kilometers which is 21.23% of the total geographical area of the country. There is a net increase of 5871 square kilometers in the forest cover of the country as compared with India State of Forest Report-2011. The detailed list showing increase/decrease in forest cover State/UTs-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The reason for decline in the forest cover State/UTs-wise is given in Statement- II (*See below*).

(b) Legal measures for protection of forests against illicit felling, deforestation etc. include Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules, guidelines thereof. In addition, the respective States also have their own Acts/Rules.

(c) 13 States have furnished digital boundaries of Recorded Forest Areas (RFA) to Forest Survey of India, Dehradun. The details are given in Statement-III.

### ***Statement-I***

*Change in Forest Cover in States/UTs as per  
India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2013*

(Area in Square Kilometers)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover 2013	Total Forest Cover 2011	Change in Forest Cover	Change in Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	275069	46116	46389	-273	-0.10
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67321	67410	-89	-0.11
Assam	78438	27671	27673	-2	0.00
Bihar	94163	7291	6845	446	0.47
Chhattisgarh	135191	55621	55674	-53	-0.04
Delhi	1483	179.81	176.2	3.61	0.24
Goa	3702	2219	2219	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	196022	14653	14619	34	0.02
Haryana	44212	1586	1608	-22	-0.05
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14683	14679	4	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22538	22539	-1	0.00
Jharkhand	79714	23473	22977	496	0.62
Karnataka	191791	36132	36194	-62	-0.03
Kerala	38863	17922	17300	622	1.60
Madhya Pradesh	308245	77522	77700	-178	-0.06
Maharashtra	307713	50632	50646	-14	0.00
Manipur	22327	16990	17090	-100	-0.45
Meghalaya	22429	17288	17275	13	0.06
Mizoram	21081	19054	19117	-63	-0.30
Nagaland	16579	13044	13318	-274	-1.65
Odisha	155707	50347	48903	1444	0.93
Punjab	50362	1772	1764	8	0.02
Rajasthan	342239	16086	16087	-1	0.00
Sikkim	7096	3358	3359	-1	-0.01
Tamil Nadu	130058	23844	23625	219	0.17
Tripura	10486	7866	7977	-111	-1.06
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14349	14338	11	0.00
Uttarakhand	53483	24508	24496	12	0.02
West Bengal	88752	16805	12995	3810	4.29
Andaman and Nicobar	8249	6711	6724	-13	-0.16
Chandigarh	114	17.26	17	0.26	0.23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	213	211	2	0.41
Daman and Diu	112	9.27	6.15	3.12	2.92
Lakshadweep	32	27.06	27.06	0	0.19
Puducherry	480	50.06	50.06	0	0.01
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	697898	692027	5871	0.18

**Statement-II**

*States showing decline in forest cover and reasons for loss*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Change (square kilometers)	Reasons for loss
1.	Nagaland	-274	Biotic pressure, shortening of shifting cultivation cycle.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-273	Rotational felling mainly of fast growing species, open cast mining, encroachments
3.	Madhya Pradesh	-178	Submerge of area, mining, encroachments
4.	Tripura	-111	Shifting cultivation practices.
5.	Manipur	-100	Shifting cultivation practices.
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	-89	Shifting cultivation practices.
7.	Mizoram	-63	Shifting cultivation practices.
8.	Karnataka	-62	Rotational felling
9.	Chhattisgarh	-53	Developmental activities, mining, encroachments
10.	Haryana	-22	Developmental activities, Rotational felling
11.	Maharashtra	-14	Encroachments etc.
12.	A & N Islands	-13	Drying up of mangroves after Tsunami
13.	Others	-5	
TOTAL		-1,257	

**Statement-III**

*List of States whose digital boundaries of Recorded Forest Area (RFA) are available with Forest Survey of India*

Sl. No.	States
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chhattisgarh
3.	Gujarat
4.	Haryana

Sl. No.	States
5.	Jharkhand
6.	Karnataka
7.	Kerala
8.	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Rajasthan
10.	Tamil Nadu
11.	Uttarakhand
12.	West Bengal
13.	Goa

### **Updation of National Biodiversity Action Plan**

52. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's National Biodiversity Action Plan has been updated since its approval in 2008;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the targets set by Government to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity during the UN Decade on Biodiversity, 2011-2020;
- (d) the achievements made by Government till date on these targets; and
- (e) the amount of funds allocated and disbursed for achieving India's national Biodiversity targets, year-wise since the Convention was signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) 2008 has been updated by preparing an Addendum 2014 to it. The NBAP Addendum 2014 includes 12 national biodiversity targets that have been developed in line with the global Aichi biodiversity targets using the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (coinciding with the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity) as the framework, through an extensive consultative process with stakeholders. The 12 national biodiversity targets alongwith relevant details are included in the NBAP Addendum 2014, which is available at the links <http://envfor.nic.in/sites/default/files/NBAP%20Addendum%202014.pdf> and <http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=in>.



(d) and (e) The NBAP and national biodiversity targets are implemented through about 25 Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and relevant organisations at the Central, State and local levels. The activities listed in the NBAP are ongoing, and are undertaken under the ambit of existing schemes and programmes by the Central and State Governments, public and private sector as well as civil society organisations, securing utilisation of available infrastructure and funds, with augmentation and further inputs, wherever required.

As a part of updating of NBAP 2008, a preliminary assessment of funds allocated for biodiversity conservation for 2013-2014 for activities that are contributing towards achieving the 12 national biodiversity targets has been undertaken, which indicates an amount of over ₹ 9000 crores. The details of this exercise are given in the NBAP Addendum 2014.

#### **Release of funds to West Bengal under afforestation schemes**

53. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite large scale increase in forest cover in West Bengal there has been a staggering reduction in the fund allocation including nil release of funds under various afforestation schemes such as CAMPA, NAP, etc. to the State;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the allocation of funds made under various afforestation schemes including Green India Mission, CAMPA, NAP, and IFMS to the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The grants under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. NAP, IFMS, Green India Mission (GIM) and CAMPA are released to the States only after the receipt of Annual Plan of Operation (APO) and by considering their proposed demands, past performance and unspent balance available with them under these schemes alongwith the Budget availability. Accordingly, the details of funds released under these Schemes to West Bengal during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). Since no APO from West Bengal has been received during the last three years, no fund under CAMPA has accordingly been released.

**Statement**

*Details of funds released under NAP, GIM, IFMS and CAMPA during  
2012-13 to 2014-15 to West Bengal State*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released (₹ in lakhs)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	NAP	257.23	296.20	78.17
2.	GIM	0.00	300.75	0.00
3.	IFMS	71.09	0.00	115.46
4.	CAMPA	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Environmental compensation charges**

54. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed Environmental compensation charges to every household of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is confined to certain cities and States and included in the electricity bills; and

(c) if not, whether Government is planning to do it in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry.

**Routing of GCF through NABARD**

55. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) would be routed through the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that accreditation to NABARD means that the national financial institution would act as a channel through which GCF would deploy its resources in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) NABARD has been accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board as one of the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for GCF to route its funds to India. According to the GCF Board, NABARD as one of the NIEs of the Green Climate Funds shall be responsible for management and oversight of project implementation, including preparation of funding proposals on behalf of GCF, and reporting.

### **Preparations for COP**

56. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the details of preparations for the Conference of Parties (COP) organized by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in paris during December, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): The preparations for the Conference of Parties (COP) include formulation of India's stand on various aspects of negotiations, showcasing India's achievements through India Pavilion and publication of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

### **Funds for solar power plants**

57. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to various State Governments/implementing agencies for solar power plants during the last two years;

(b) whether the funds released for the purpose have been utilized properly;

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

(d) the details of solar plants sanctioned and started power generation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) ₹ 125.64 crore and ₹ 387 crore have been released to State Governments/implementing agencies for setting up of grid connected solar power plants during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government monitors the progress of solar power projects regularly.

(d) As on 26.11.2015 the cumulative installed grid-interactive solar power generation capacity in the country is 4666 MW. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise Cumulative Commissioned capacity as on 26-11-2015*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total commissioned capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	283.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.265
3.	Chhattisgarh	73.18
4.	Gujarat	1024.15
5.	Haryana	12 .8
6.	Jharkhand	16
7.	Karnataka	104.22
8.	Kerala	12.025
9.	Madhya Pradesh	673.58
10.	Maharashtra	378.7
11.	Odisha	56.92
12.	Punjab	200.32
13.	Rajasthan	1256.7
14.	Tamil Nadu	385.87
15.	Telangana	77.25
16.	Tripura	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	71.26
18.	Uttarakhand	5
19.	West Bengal	7.21
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.1
21.	Delhi	6.712
22.	Lakshadweep	0.75
23.	Puducherry	0.025
24.	Chandigarh	5.041
25.	Daman and Diu	4
26.	Others	0.79
TOTAL		4666.608

**Status of green energy**

58. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of green energy in the country;
- (b) whether it is proposed to seek help from other countries to boost this source of energy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what is the action plan of Government to further develop this people-friendly source of energy indigenously and to offer incentives to the industry and others who have shown interest in the generation of this green energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 31.10.2015, cumulative capacity of about 38 GW of grid-interactive renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country. The Government has up-scaled the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power.

(b) and (c) Government is seeking cooperation from other countries both on technical and financial side to promote the generation of power from renewable energy sources. On technical side, National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) is collaborating with premium institutions/ laboratories of USA, Japan and Germany in the fields of performance evaluation, long term operational reliability and indoor-performance testing of different technology modules. Similarly, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) in collaboration with specialized institutions of Denmark; USA, Spain and Germany is working in the areas of wind forecasting, offshore wind, aero-structural design, training on testing inter-laboratory comparisons etc. On the financial side, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) is also operating Line of Credits from various Bilateral/Multilateral institutions for further extending the credit to viable renewable energy projects in the country.

(d) Government has taken a number of initiatives in the past for the development of renewable energy in the country which *inter alia* include incentives in the forms of generation based incentives/subsidies, viability gap funding from NCEF, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years and preferential tariff for renewable energy power projects. In addition, several major policy measures initiated by the

Government recently to promote this source indigenously, *inter alia*, include setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large Government complexes/buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 per cent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities; amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher floor area ratio (FAR); infrastructure status for solar projects; making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB; incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies, making net-metering compulsory and raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance, development institutions.

### **Allocation of solar pumps to Telangana**

59. SHRJ DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telangana has been allocated 4,225 solar pumps for irrigation and 869 solar pumps for drinking water under Solar Pumping Programme for 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of solar pumps installed so far, out of those allocated; and

(d) by when the left out are going to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry had sanctioned 4,225 solar pump sets for irrigation purpose and 869 solar pumps for drinking water purpose in 2014-15 to the State of Telangana with an advance release of ₹ 15.938 crores for irrigation pump sets and ₹ 1.12 crores for drinking water pump sets.

(c) No pump has been installed so far.

(d) Government of Telangana has constituted a committee to finalize the modalities to install pump sets in the State.

### **RPO for power distribution companies**

60. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to introduce Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) requirement for power distribution companies as mandatory;

(b) the meaning of RPO and its aims and objectives;

(c) what is the current level of RPO and by how much per cent Government intends to raise it; and

(d) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory in all sectors of renewable energy or for any specific sector, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Section 86(1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) have issued Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) specifying a minimum share of renewable energy in the electricity mix. The objective of RPO regulation is to increase share of renewable energy in the national electricity mix. RPOs fixed by the appropriate commission are meant to be mandatory. All SERCs except Sikkim have specified RPO targets, the details of which is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of renewable purchase obligation*

State	Re-Technology	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	Non-Solar	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%					
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%					
	Total	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%					
Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Solar	5.45%	6.80%							
	Solar	0.15%	0.20%							
	TOTAL	5.60%	7.00%							
Assam	Non-Solar	5.40%	6.75%							
	Solar	0.20%	0.25%							
	TOTAL	5.60%	7.00%							
Bihar	Non-Solar	4.00%	4.25%							
	Solar	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%
	Total	4.50%	5.00%							
Chhattisgarh	Non-Solar	3.75% (Bio-mass and 2% other RI	3.75% (Bio-mass and 2% other RI	3.75% (Bio-mass and 2.50% other RI						
	Solar	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%						
	TOTAL	6.25%	6.75%	7.25%						



Delhi	Non-Solar	4.60%	5.95%	7.30%	8.65%
	Solar	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%	0.35%
	TOTAL	4.80%	6.20%	7.60%	9.00%
JERC (Goa and UT)	Non-Solar	2.60%	2.70%	2.70%	2.80%
	Solar	0.40%	0.60%	0.85%	1.15%
	TOTAL	3.00%	3.30%	3.55%	3.95%
Gujarat	Non-Solar	6.00%	6.75%	7.50%	8.25%
	Solar	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%
	TOTAL	7.00%	8.00%	9.00%	10.00%
Haryana	Non-Solar	2.90%	3.00%	2.75%	2.75%
	Solar	0.10%	0.25%	0.75%	1.00%
	TOTAL	3.00%	3.25%	3.50%	3.75%
Himachal Pradesh	Non-Solar	10.00%	10.00%	11.00%	12.00%
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
	TOTAL	10.25%	10.25%	11.25%	12.25%
Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Solar	4.75%	5.25%	6.00%	7.00%
	Solar	0.25%	0.75%	1.50%	2.00%
	TOTAL	5.00%	6.00%	7.50%	9.00%

State	Re Technology	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Jharkhand	Non-Solar	3.00%	3.00%	3%						
	Solar	1.00%	1.00%	1%						
	TOTAL	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%						
Karnataka	Non-Solar	10% and 7%	10% and 7%							
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%							
	TOTAL (Discoms)	10.25% & 7.25%	10.25%							
Kerala	Non-Solar	3.95%	4.25%	4.55%	4.85%	5.15%	5.45%	5.75%	6.05%	6.35%
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
	TOTAL	4.20%	4.50%	4.80%	5.10%	5.40%	5.70%	6.00%	6.30%	6.60%
Madhya Pradesh	Non-Solar	4.70%	6.00%	6.00%						
	Solar	0.80%	1.00%	1.00%						
	TOTAL	5.50%	7.00%	7.00%						
Maharashtra	Non-Solar	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%						
	Solar	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%						
	TOTAL	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%						
Manipur	Non-Solar	4.75%	4.75%							

Mizoram	Solar	0.25%	0.25%
	TOTAL	5.00%	5.00%
	Non-Solar	14.75%	14.75%
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%
Meghalaya	Total	15.00%	15.00%
	Non-Solar	0.60%	0.60%
	Solar	0.40%	0.40%
	Total	1.00%	1.00%
Nagaland	Non-Solar	7.75%	7.75%
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%
	TOTAL	8.00%	8.00%
	Non-Solar	5.80%	6.25%
Odisha	Solar	0.20%	0.25%
	TOTAL	6.00%	6.50%
	Non-Solar	3.37%	3.81%
	Solar	0.13%	0.19%
Punjab	TOTAL	3.50%	4.00%
	Non-Solar	- 7.20%	7.50%
	Solar	1.00%	1.50%
	TOTAL	8.20%	9.00%
Rajasthan	Non-Solar	8.20%	8.20%
	Solar	2.00%	2.50%
	TOTAL	10.20%	11.40%

State	Re Technology	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Tamil Nadu	Non-Solar	8.95%	9.00%	9%						
	Solar	0.05%	2.00%	2%						
	TOTAL	9.00%	11.00%	11%						
Telangana	Non-Solar	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%					
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%					
	TOTAL	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%					
Tripura	Non-Solar	1.90%	1.45%	1.65%	1.85%					
	Solar	0.10%	1.05%	1.10%	1.15%					
	TOTAL	2.00%	2.50%	2.75%	3.00%					
Uttarakhand	Non-Solar	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%	9.00%	11.00%				
	Solar	0.05%	0.075%	0.10%	0.30%	0.50%				
	TOTAL	6.05%	7.08%	8.10%	9.30%	11.50%				
Uttar Pradesh	Non-Solar	5.00%	5.00%							
	Solar	1.00%	1.00%							
	TOTAL	6.00%	6.00%							
West Bengal	Non-Solar	3.90%	4.35%	4.80%	5.25%	5.70%	6.60%	7.50%		
	Solar	0.10%	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%	0.40%	0.50%		
	TOTAL	4.00%	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%	6.00%	7.00%	8%		

**Solar power project at Kadiri in Andhra Pradesh**

61. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to take steps to speed up 1,000 MW solar power project proposed by NTPC at Kadiri in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For this 1,000 MW solar power project, NTPC Ltd. has already awarded Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts in April, 2015, for setting up 250 MW solar power projects and the tenders for EPC contract for setting up balance 750 MW solar PV power projects have also been issued by NTPC Ltd. in August, 2015.

**Generation of forty per cent of energy requirement from renewable sources**

62. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to generate 40 per cent of the total energy requirement of the country from renewable sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any modalities to achieve this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India in its submission to the United Nations Frame Work Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) has stated that India will achieve 40% cumulative Electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost International Finance including from Green Climate Fund.

(c) and (d) The Government has up-scaled the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power. Besides the ongoing policies and programmes of the Government in RE sector, several policy

measures initiated recently by the Government to achieve this up-scaled target, *inter alia*, include suitable amendments to the Electricity Act and Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO); setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 per cent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities; amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of roof top solar for new construction or higher FAR; infrastructure status for solar projects; raising tax free solar bonds; providing long tenor loans; making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB; incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory and raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target.

### **Development of solar cities**

63. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a project to develop solar cities in the country to reduce the demand of conventional energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cities proposed for development of solar cities in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame for completion of these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has approved 56 solar cities projects against the target of 60 solar cities under the Development of Solar Cities Programme, so far. State-wise details of solar cities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of approved solar cities*

Sl.No.	State	Approved solar cities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Narsapur Town
2.	Assam	Guwahati Jorhat
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur Raipur
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot Gandhinagar Surat
7.	Goa	Panji City
8.	Haryana	Gurgaon Faridabad
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Hamirpur
10.	Karnataka	Mysore Hubli-Dharwad
11.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram* Kochi
12.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Thane Kalyan-Dombivali Aurangabad Nanded Shirdi
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore* Gwalior Bhopal Rewa

Sl.No.	State	Approved Solar Cities
14.	Manipur	Imphal
15.	Mizoram	Aizawl
16.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur
17.	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC area)
18.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
19.	Punjab	Amritsar Ludhiana SAS Nagar (Mohali)
20.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Jaipur* Jodhpur
21.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
22.	Tripura	Agartala
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Haridwar and Rishikesh Chamoli – Gopeshwar
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Moradabad Allahabad
25.	West Bengal	Howrah Madhyamgram New Town Kolkata
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh*
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry
28.	Telangana	Narsapur Town

\*Only In-principal approval given.



**Tapping of green energy sources**

64. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is aggressively pushing various projects for tapping green energy sources especially solar energy which aims to reduce the demand of conventional energy; and

(b) if so, what will be the percentage of power generation from solar, wind, hydropower and other renewable sources as compared to conventional energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government has up-scaled the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power.

(b) The relative share of renewable energy sources in total power generation, at a point of time, depends largely upon share of renewable energy capacity in total power capacity. Keeping in view the up-scaled target of 175 GW by 2022 and subsequent trends in capacity additions from renewable non-fossil fuel based energy resources, the Government of India in its submission to the United Nations Framework convention on climate change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) has stated that India will achieve 40% cumulative Electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.

**Encouraging generation of solar energy through mass movements**

65. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to encourage the generation of solar energy through mass movement by involving Self Help Groups (SHGs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it would be helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) There is no separate programme for generation of solar energy through mass movement by Self Help Groups, Non-

Government Organisations etc. However, Ministry has been promoting solar energy generation programme through State Nodal Agencies and Banks where Self Help Groups and Non-Government Organisations are also participating. The Ministry is also promoting awareness about the programme through information and publicity programme of MNRE.

### **Investment thrust on renewable energy**

66. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the country's energy investment thrust clearly skewed towards the renewable sector, the successful bidder in NTPC's tender for Ghani Solar Park in Andhra Pradesh has quoted below 5.00 per unit;

(b) whether this successful bid is nearly 15 per cent cheaper than the industry average and nearly 8 per cent less than the previous lows achieved earlier;

(c) whether solar tariff could further fall as Karnataka and Rajasthan are likely to call for bids soon for setting up solar parks; and

(d) whether Government is confident of achieving the target plants of 175 GW by 2020 set for renewable energy generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The lowest bidder in NTPC Ltd.'s tender for setting up 500 MW capacity solar PV power projects in Ghani Solar Park in Andhra Pradesh, has quoted a tariff of ₹ 4.63 per unit.

(b) As per the tariff order notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for the year 2015- 16, the tariff for solar power generated from grid connected solar PV power plants, which is the levellised tariff for 25 years, is ₹ 7.04 per unit. Previous lowest tariff for grid connected solar PV power in the country was ₹ 5.05 for solar power projects in Madhya Pradesh.

The lowest bid tariff of ₹ 4.63 per unit in NTPC Ltd.'s tender for setting up 500 MW capacity solar PV power projects in Ghani Solar Park in Andhra Pradesh is 34.23 % lower than the CERC tariff and 8.32 % lower than the previous low bid of ₹ 5.05 per unit for solar power tender in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) It is difficult to predict tariff that will be quoted in an open bid. Moreover, solar tariff varies from State to State depending upon solar irradiation, cost of land, size of projects and other such factors.

(d) The target of 175 GW of renewable energy generation capacity is for 2022 and the Government of India is making all efforts to achieve the same.

### **Construction of solar energy plants in Odisha**

67. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of abundant availability of solar energy in the State of Odisha, Government has proposed to construct solar energy plants in the State;

(b) if so, the details of such projects;

(c) how much of the rural and remote area population who have no access to power, would be benefiting out of such projects; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to go for foreign collaboration in such projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated number of schemes to promote solar energy in entire country including Odisha. A total capacity of 56.92 MW has been installed in Odisha. This apart, under the Scheme for "Development of Solar Park and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects", the Government has sanctioned one solar park of capacity 1000 MW in Odisha.

(c) The solar power projects will supplement conventional power and both rural and urban population can be benefited out of this project.

(d) The Government is not going for foreign collaborations separately for each project. However, foreign collaborations are being done by manufacturers and installers at their own level.

### **Work carried out under IREP**

68. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA :

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of work has been carried out in various States including U.P. and West Bengal under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme was implemented up to 2006-07 through the State Governments as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments, including in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for preparation of Energy Plans at micro and macro levels, demonstration of renewable energy devices/systems and organizing information dissemination and training programmes. While formulating proposals for the 11th Plan, the Integrated Rural Energy Programme was reviewed and a decision was taken to discontinue the Programme as it had already demonstrated its objectives and most of the components of this Programme were covered under other renewable energy Programmes/Schemes being implemented by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies at that time. No funds have been released under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

### **Generation cost of solar PV energy**

69. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the energy generation cost from present solar PV plants;
- (b) which States are generating such energy and the details of this capacity, State-wise; and
- (c) what is the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of such grid connected solar PV plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the tariff order notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for the year 2015-16, the cost of power generated from solar power production units, which is the levellised tariff for 25 years, is ₹ 7.04/kWh for solar power plants based on solar photovoltaic technology.

(b) The State-wise capacity of grid-connected solar PV power plants commissioned in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the tariff order notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for the year 2015-16, the Capacity Utilisation Factor (CUF) for grid-connected solar PV plants is 19%. In actual practice it varies from plant to plant and from year to year, depending on solar irradiance, light diffusion, ambient temp etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise capacity of grid-connected solar PV power plants  
commissioned in the country*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total commissioned capacity till 26.11.15 (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	283.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.265
3.	Chhattisgarh	73.18
4.	Gujarat	1024.15
5.	Haryana	12.8
6.	Jharkhand	16
7.	Karnataka	104.22
8.	Kerala	12.025
9.	Madhya Pradesh	673.58
10.	Maharashtra	378.7
11.	Odisha	56.92
12.	Punjab	200.32
13.	Rajasthan	1256.7
14.	Tamil Nadu	385.87
15.	Telangana	77.25
16.	Tripura	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	71.26
18.	Uttarakhand	5
19.	West Bengal	7.21
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.1
21.	Delhi	6.712
22.	Lakshadweep	0.75
23.	Puducherry	0.025
24.	Chandigarh	5.041
25.	Daman and Diu	4
26.	Others	0.79
TOTAL		4666.608

**Exploitation of tidal energy**

70. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are being taken by Government to develop and promote the exploitation of tidal energy for generation of electricity in coastal States;

(b) the names and capacity of tidal power generation projects currently operational in the country; and

(c) whether Government has proposed or is planning to develop any such new projects, especially in the Konkan region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No measure has been taken up to develop and promote the exploitation of tidal energy for generation of electricity in coastal States on account of higher capital cost and unsustainable feed in tariff.

(b) No tidal generation project is currently operational in the country.

(c) No, Madam. Government has no proposal at present in the Konkan region to generate power using tidal energy.

**Financial support for renewable energy**

71. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the present ambitious renewable energy (RE) targets, Government has calculated the financial support required;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is assessing different policy options for long term financial support to RE sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how Government plans to attract large scale private investment in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) At an average installation cost of ₹ 6.5 crore per MW, the total investments requirement for the up-scaled target of 175 GW by 2022 (including for creating supporting infrastructure and manufacturing) is estimated to be US\$ 200 billion.

(c) and (d) The major policy initiatives taken by the Government to mobilize long term financing for renewable energy projects, *inter alia*, include financing of renewable energy projects through National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) as per its norms, increasing the authorized capital of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency and extending new lines of credit to enable it enhance its concessional loan to RE projects, mobilizing project based concessional loans through multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies *i.e.* World Bank, Asian Development Bank, KfW - Germany; inclusion of Renewable Energy Projects in Priority Sector Lending of Banks; and approval for issuance of tax free infrastructure bonds for funding renewable energy projects.

(e) To attract the private investment in renewable energy sector, Government provides incentives in the forms of generation based incentives/subsidies, viability gap funding from NCEF, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years and preferential tariff for renewable energy power projects. Besides, MNRE organized a Global Renewable Energy Investment Promotion Meet (REINVEST) in February, 2015 to showcase the potential and policy options available in the RE sector wherein commitment from power producers, manufacturers and financial institutions were received for investments in the solar energy, wind energy, small hydro and bio energy sectors.

### **Solar panels installed in the country**

72. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of solar panels installed in the country in rural and urban areas since 2010;

(b) whether the number of solar panels installed during 2014-15 met the target for the year;

(c) if not, the reason therefor;

(d) the details of targets set for installing and encouraging solar panels in rural areas during 2015 and 2016; and

(e) the progress made towards these targets during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A total 4565 MW of Solar Power Capacity has been installed in the Country till 30th October, 2015. Typically, on an average,

4500 Solar panels of capacity 250 watt (peak) are used for installation of 1 MW Solar Power Plant.

(b) and (c) The target and achievement thereof under the National Solar Mission (NSM) for the year 2014-2015 is as under:

Application Segment	Target	Achievement
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top and distribution grid plants)	1100 MW	1112.07 MW
Off grid solar applications	125 MW (sanctioned)	302 MW (sanctioned)

(d) There is no separate target for rural areas.

(e) During 2014-15, a total capacity of 1112 MW of grid connected solar power projects and 44.5 MW of rooftop projects was installed.

#### **Establishment of rooftop solar power plants**

73. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to establish rooftop solar power plants in the country and recently inaugurated a rooftop power plant in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is giving any incentives for promoting establishment of rooftop power plants in every State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for each State and the funds released, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. A 180 kWp grid connected solar rooftop plant, installed at civil Courts, Khunti, in Jharkhand was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2nd October, 2015.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a 'Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme' under which the Central financial Assistance of 30% of the benchmark cost is provided to defined categories for general category States/UTs and 70% for special category States/UTs in the country.

(c) The State-wise details of funds allocated and released, so far is given in the Statement.



**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds allocated and released, so far, under Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No	State/UTs	Fund Allocated	Fund Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.50	2.41
2.	Chhattisgarh	14.98	-
3.	Delhi	21.60	-
4.	Gujarat	17.29	1.03
5.	Goa	5.40	-
6.	Haryana	13.69	-
7.	Kerala	17.34	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	1.24
9.	Odisha	10.80	-
10.	Punjab	15.00	-
11.	Rajasthan	18.00	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	33.99	4.21
13.	Telangana	14.32	-
14.	Tripura	0.59	-
15.	Uttarakhand	20.42	3.90
16.	Uttar Pradesh	19.52	0.01
17.	West Bengal	14.55	0.80
18.	Chandigarh	21.02	18.37
TOTAL		315.07	32.80

**Complaints of women Sarpanch**

74. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding family members of women Sarpanch interfering in the process of decision making;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to introduce gender sensitization programme in the Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(d) whether Government would consider to give the power of Veto to women Sarpanch in the process of decision making?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has not received any specific complaint regarding family members of women Sarpanch interfering in the process of decision making.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Union Government has supported State Governments in building the capacity of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) for active participation in the decision making process of the Gram Panchayats including training on the functioning of Gram Panchayats, computer literacy, leadership and gender sensitization etc. The Union Government has urged States to ensure the conduct of Mahila Sabha meetings besides Gram Sabha meetings to ensure that women issues are addressed

(d) States make provisions regarding the functioning of Panchayats in their State Panchayati Raj Acts, as 'Panchayats' is a State subject. No such proposal is under consideration by the Central Government.

#### **Guidelines for identification of backward districts**

†75. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared or proposes to prepare new draft guidelines to identify backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the above guidelines are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Objectives of BRGF

76. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details and objectives of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme along with the list of districts covered under the programme, State-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds under the programme and the funds allocated and released to the State Governments along with expenditure reported by the States under the said programme during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the action taken along with the mechanism adopted by Government for proper utilization of funds under the programme;

(d) whether Government proposes to review/revamp the programme and remove the shortcomings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme was designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The funds provided financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. The State-wise list of 272 districts covered under the Programme is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) BRGF consisted of two funding windows namely, (I) Development Grant, and (II) Capacity Building Grant.

Under the Capacity Building Grant component the annual allocation of each district was ₹ 1.00 crore.

The criteria adopted for the allocation of funds under the Development Grant component was as under:

- (i) Every district was allocated a fixed minimum amount of ₹ 10 crore per annum.
- (ii) 50% of the balance allocation under the Programme was allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all the backward districts.
- (iii) The remaining 50% was distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all the backward districts.

The State-wise funds allocated and released along with the utilization reported by the States under the said Programme during each of the last two years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The utilization of funds under the BRGF Programme is monitored by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through various documents *viz.* periodical Physical & Financial Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates, Audit Reports of Statutory Auditors, etc., submitted by the State Governments. Guidelines also provide for audit of works through a Review Committee at District Level and Social Audit and inspection at the Panchayat levels. The utilization is reviewed at Ministry level in the meetings of State Panchayati Raj Secretaries.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. With effect from the current financial year (2015-16), the BRGF Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government.

***Statement-I***

*List of 272 BRGF districts*

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantpur
		2.	Chittoor
		3.	Cuddapah
		4.	Vizianagaram
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.	Upper Subansari
3.	Assam	6.	Baksa
		7.	Barpeta
		8.	Bongaigaon
		9.	Cachar
		10.	Chirang
		11.	Dhemaji
		12.	Goalpara
		13.	Hailakandi
		14.	Karbi Anglong
		15.	Kokrajhar
		16.	Moregaon

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
	Assam	17.	North Cachar Hills
		18.	North Lakhimpur
4.	Bihar	19.	Araria
		20.	Arwal
		21.	Aurangabad
		22.	Banka
		23.	Begusarai
		24.	Bhagalpur
		25.	Bhojpur
		26.	Buxar
		27.	Darbhanga
		28.	Gaya
		29.	Gopalganj
		30.	Jamui
		31.	Jehanabad
		32.	Kaimur
		33.	Katihar
		34.	Khagaria
		35.	Kishanganj
		36.	Lakhisarai
		37.	Madhepura
		38.	Madhubani
		39.	Munger
		40.	Muzaffarpur
		41.	Nalanda
		42.	Nawada
		43.	Paschim Champaran
		44.	Patna
		45.	Purbi Champaran
		46.	Purnia
		47.	Rohtas

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
	Bihar	48.	Saharsa
		49.	Samastipur
		50.	Saran
		51.	Sheikhpura
		52.	Sheohar
		53.	Sitamarhi
		54.	Siwan
		55.	Supaul
		56.	Vaishali
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.	Bastar
		58.	Bijapur
		59.	Bilaspur
		60.	Dantewada
		61.	Damtari
		62.	Jashpur
		63.	Kabirdham
		64.	Kanker
		65.	Korba
		66.	Koriya
		67.	Mahasammund
		68.	Narayanpur
		69.	Raigarh
		70.	Rajnandgaon
		71.	Sarguja
6.	Gujarat	72.	Banas Khantha
		73.	Dahod
		74.	Dang
		75.	Narmada
		76.	Panchmahal
		77.	Sabar Kantha

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
7.	Haryana	78.	Mahendragarh
		79.	Sirsa
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80.	Chamba
		81.	Sirmaur
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	82.	Doda
		83.	Kishtwar
		84.	Kupwara
		85.	Poonch
		86.	Ramban
10.	Jharkhand	87.	Bokaro
		88.	Chatra
		89.	Deoghar
		90.	Dhanbad
		91.	Dumka
		92.	Garhwa
		93.	Giridih
		94.	Godda
		95.	Gumla
		96.	Hazaribagh
		97.	Jamtara
		98.	Koderma
		99.	Khunti
		100.	Latehar
		101.	Lohardagga
		102.	Pakaur
		103.	Palamu
		104.	Ramgarh
		105.	Ranchi
		106.	Sahebganj
		107.	Saraikela Kharswan
		108.	Simdega
		109.	West Singhbhum

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
11.	Karnataka	110.	Bidar
		111.	Chitradurga
		112.	Davangere
		113.	Gulbarga
		114.	Raichur
		115.	Yadgir
12.	Kerala	116.	Palakkad
		117.	Wayanad
13.	Madhya Pradesh	118.	Alirajpur
		119.	Anuppur
		120.	Ashoknagar
		121.	Balaghat
		122.	Barwani
		123.	Betul
		124.	Burhanpur
		125.	Chhattarpur
		126.	Chhindwara
		127.	Damoh
		128.	Dhar
		129.	Dindori
		130.	Guna
		131.	Jhabua
		132.	Katni
		133.	Khandwa
		134.	Khargone
		135.	Mandla
		136.	Panna
		137.	Rajgarh
		138.	Rewa
		139.	Satna
		140.	Seoni
		141.	Shahdol



Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
	Madhya Pradesh	142.	Sheopur
		143.	Shivpuri
		144.	Sidhi
		145.	Singrauli
		146.	Tikamgarh
		147.	Umaria
14.	Maharashtra	148.	Ahmednagar
		149.	Amravati
		150.	Aurangabad
		151.	Bhandara
		152.	Chandrapur
		153.	Dhule
		154.	Gadchiroli
		155.	Gondia
		156.	Hingoli
		157.	Nanded
		158.	Nandurbar
		159.	Yavatmal
15.	Manipur	160.	Chandel
		161.	Churachandpur
		162.	Tamenglong
16.	Meghalaya	163.	Ri-bhoi
		164.	South Garo Hills
		165.	West Garo Hills
17.	Mizoram	166.	Lawngtlai
		167.	Saiha
18.	Nagaland	168.	Kiphrie
		169.	Longleng
		170.	Mon
		171.	Tuensang
		172.	Wokha

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
19.	Odisha	173.	Bargarh
		174.	Bolangir
		175.	Boudh
		176.	Deogarh
		177.	Dhenkanal
		178.	Gajapati
		179.	Ganjam
		180.	Jharsuguda
		181.	Kalahandi
		182.	Kandhamal
		183.	Keonjhar
		184.	Koraput
		185.	Malkangiri
		186.	Mayurbhanj
		187.	Nabarangpur
		188.	Nuapada
		189.	Rayagada
		190.	Sambalpur
		191.	Sonepur (Subarnapur)
		192.	Sundargarh
20.	Punjab	193.	Hoshiarpur
21.	Rajasthan	194.	Banswara
		195.	Barmer
		196.	Chittaurgarh
		197.	Dungarpur
		198.	Jaisalmer
		199.	Jalore
		200.	Jhalawar
		201.	Karauli
		202.	Pratapgarh
		203.	Sawai Madhopur

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
	Rajasthan	204.	Sirohi
		205.	Tonk
		206.	Udaipur
22.	Sikkim	207.	North District
23.	Tamil Nadu	208.	Cuddalore
		209.	Dindigul
		210.	Nagapattinam
		211.	Sivaganga
		212.	Tiruvannamalai
		213.	Villupuram
24.	Telangana	214.	Adilabad
		215.	Karimnagar
		216.	Khammam
		217.	Mahaboobnagar
		218.	Medak
		219.	Nalgonda
		220.	Nizamabad
		221.	Rangareddy
		222.	Warrangal
25.	Tripura	223.	Dhalai
26.	Uttar Pradesh	224.	Ambedkar Nagar
		225.	Azamgarh
		226.	Badaun
		227.	Bahraich
		228.	Balrampur
		229.	Banda
		230.	Barabanki
		231.	Basti
		232.	Chandauli
		233.	Chitrakoot
		234.	Etah

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
	Uttar Pradesh	235.	Farukhabad
		236.	Fatehpur
		237.	Gonda
		238.	Gorakhpur
		239.	Hamirpur
		240.	Hardoi
		241.	Jalaun
		242.	Jaunpur
		243.	Kanshiram Nagar
		244.	Kaushambi
		245.	Kushinagar
		246.	Lakhimpurkhiri
		247.	Lalitpur
		248.	Maharajganj
		249.	Mahoba
		250.	Mirzapur
		251.	Pratapgarh
		252.	Raibareilly
		253.	Sant Kabir Nagar
		254.	Shrawasti
		255.	Siddhartha Nagar
		256.	Sitapur
		257.	Sonbhadra
		258.	Unnao
27.	Uttarakhand	259..	Chamoli
		260.	Champawat
		261.	Tehri Garhwal
28.	West Bengal	262.	24 South Paraganas
		263.	Bankura
		264.	Birbhum
		265.	Dinajpur Dakshin

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
	West Bengal	266.	Dinajpur Uttar
		267.	Jalpaiguri
		268.	Maldah
		269.	Medinipur East
		270.	Medinipur West
		271.	Murshidabad
		272.	Purulia

**Statement-II**

*BRGF (Development Grant plus Capacity Building Grant): Annual Allocation, Funds Released and Utilisation reported during last two years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15			
		Annual Allocation	Funds Re-leased	Utilisation Re-reported	Annual Allocation	Funds Re-leased	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475.10	325.62	245.00	136.09	43.80	The Utilisation Certificates become due after a year of release.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.86	0.00	0.00	18.05	15.35	
3.	Assam	249.39	76.40	44.82	226.64	139.41	
4.	Bihar	877.80	485.80	187.38	796.93	206.52	
5.	Chhattisgarh	345.83	192.56	155.87	313.96	218.26	
6.	Gujarat	140.48	42.87	18.88	127.53	65.07	
7.	Haryana	38.98	26.41	10.09	35.42	12.98	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39.09	27.79	10.65	35.52	11.92	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.58	20.40	10.52	81.43	45.67	
10.	Jharkhand	470.89	40.85	17.62	427.73	281.75	
11.	Karnataka	159.41	71.22	19.91	144.63	46.53	
12.	Kerala	44.73	0.00	0.00	40.61	29.20	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	712.99	279.21	82.53	647.20	221.22	
14.	Maharashtra	356.10	246.82	215.38	322.95	236.14	
15.	Manipur	53.20	39.83	32.41	48.36	36.76	
16.	Meghalaya	50.15	32.41	15.76	45.60	2.56	
17.	Mizoram	30.91	25.36	25.28	28.12	24.39	
18.	Nagaland	76.79	9.12	8.87	69.87	60.87	
19.	Odisha	437.01	283.63	168.69	396.83	179.46	
20.	Punjab	21.60	0.00	0.00	19.62	14.87	
21.	Rajasthan	370.28	62.30	17.02	335.84	211.45	
22.	Sikkim	17.66	8.68	6.60	16.05	12.32	
23.	Tamil Nadu	150.41	94.42	65.85	136.49	42.42	
24.	*Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.49	89.42	
25.	Tripura	16.53	13.04	13.04	15.03	12.63	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	853.17	273.35	164.70	774.36	346.86	
27.	Uttarakhand	57.25	22.79	0.00	52.02	2.53	
28.	West Bengal	344.81	99.12	60.31	312.65	226.64	
TOTAL		6500.00	2800.00	1597.18	5900.00	2837.00	

\*Telangana is the newly carved out State from Andhra Pradesh from 2014-15.

*Note :* The allocation at Revised Estimate stage during each of the two years was reduced and the entire RE allocation was released.

### **Gram panchayats converted to Nagar Panchayats/Palika**

77. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Gram Panchayats of Fifth Scheduled areas in the country converted to Nagar Panchayats and/or Nagar Palikas, State-wise during the last three years;

- (b) the procedure to do the same;
- (c) whether the Tribal Advisory Council of the State and Gram Sabha of the concerned Gram Panchayat is involved in the decision to convert;
- (d) if so, the details of their power in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the provisions of PESA are applicable to those Nagar Panchayats and/or Nagar Palikas; and
- (f) if not, whether Government is planning to amend PESA so as to apply to Nagar Panchayats and Nagar Palikas and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) to (f) The information is being collected.

### **Special category status to States**

78. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States that have been given Special Category Status;
- (b) whether Special Category Status is given on the basis of recommendation by the Finance Commission or Cabinet decision or NDC's recommendation;
- (c) whether any State has been given Special Category Status without the recommendation of Finance Commission; and
- (d) the basis on which Special Category Status was given to Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) There are at present 11 Special Category States. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) and (c) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain (ii) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of State finances.

(d) Uttarakhand generally conforms to the various characteristics of Special Category States. Special Category Status was granted to Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) at the 49th NDC meeting held on September 1, 2001.

**Assessment of achievements of MDGS**

79. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of achievements made in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations in the year 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the UN has replaced this action agenda by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September, 2015; and

(d) if so, the details of these SDGs and the plans proposed to be launched to achieve these goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) India's MDG framework is based on UNDG's MDG 2003 framework, and it includes 8 MDGs with 12 targets (Target 1 to 11 and Target 18) which are sought to be achieved during the period 1990 to 2015. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is entrusted with the statistical tracking of the MDGs. The monitoring of MDGs is done on the basis of data sets generated at national level by various official data sources. Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2015 is the latest report brought out by the Central Statistical Office, MOSPI. A summary on the MDG goals, targets and the assessment of performance for the latest year available based on this Report is given in Statement-I (*See below*). As per the Report, the progress achieved by India is quite satisfactory in respect of majority of Goals/Targets.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the UN summit held on 25th to 27th September, 2015, the document entitled, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" had been resolved in the UN General Assembly. This Agenda called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) covers 17 goals as given in Statement-II (*See below*). NITI Aayog has been tasked to map SDGs with the goals of the national development agenda in consultation with Ministries/State Governments/other stakeholders.



**Statement-I**

*Millennium Development Goals and Targets—Summary of progress achieved by India*

**MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day On-track

TARGET 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger Slow or almost off-track

**MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

TARGET 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling Moderately on-track

**MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

TARGET 4 : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 On-track

**MDG 4: Reduce child mortality**

TARGET 5 : Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Morality Rate Moderately on-track due to the sharp decline in recent years

**MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health**

TARGET 6 : Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio Slow or off-track

**MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**

TARGET 7 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS On-track as trend reversal in HIV prevalence has been achieved

TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases Moderately on-track as trend reversal has been achieved for Annual Parasite Incidence of Malaria and for prevalence of TB

**MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

TARGET 9: Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Moderately on-track

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TARGET 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	On-track for the indicator of drinking water but slow for the indicator of Sanitation
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TARGET 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	The pattern not statistically discernible
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**MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

TARGET 18 : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	On-track
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*Source:* MDG India Country Report 2015; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

***Statement-II***

*Details of Sustainable Development Goals*

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|----------|--|
| Goal 1.  | End poverty in all its forms everywhere  |
| Goal 2.  | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture                         |
| Goal 3.  | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages  |
| Goal 4.  | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all                 |
| Goal 5.  | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  |
| Goal 6.  | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all                                       |
| Goal 7.  | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all   |
| Goal 8.  | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all |
| Goal 9.  | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation            |
| Goal 10. | Reduce inequality within and among countries   |
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- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
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### **Hydel Power Projects**

80. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total power generated by the hydel projects in the country, as on the 31st October, 2015, State-wise;
- (b) the number of hydel power projects pending for clearance as on the 31st October, 2015 along with the power generation capacity of each such project; and
- (c) the States likely to be benefited by clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total power generated by the hydel projects (above 25 MW) in the country as on 31st October, 2015 State-wise for the year 2015-16 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of schemes pending for concurrence in Central Electricity Authority as on 31st October, 2015 along with the power generation capacity of each such project and the States likely to be benefited by clearance of these projects is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of total power generated by the hydel projects in the country as  
on 31st October, 2015 State-wise for 2015-16*

2015-16 (April-October 15)

State	Generation in Million Unit
BBMB	8148.98
Himachal Pradesh	23039.93
Jammu and Kashmir	10918.3
Punjab	3109.32
Rajasthan	361.71
Uttar Pradesh	727.72
Uttarakhand	9428.51
Chhattisgarh	263.31
Gujarat	2353.53
Madhya Pradesh	2911.88
Maharashtra	3245.06
Andhra Pradesh	290.75
Karnataka	5387.87
Kerala	4205.48
Tamil Nadu	2548.02
Telangana	773.47
DVC	168.49
Jharkhand	51.28
Odisha	3709.27
Sikkim	2752.68
West Bengal	1323.36
Arunachal Pradesh	1054.93
Assam	904.06
Manipur	333.13
Meghalaya	866.79
Nagaland	139.63
<b>Bhutan IMPORT</b>	<b>4812.79</b>
<b>HYDRO TOTAL</b>	<b>93830.25</b>

**Statement-II**

*List of Hydro-Electric Schemes under Examination*

SI.No.	Project Name	Developer/Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)	States benefitted by the project
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kiru	Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Ltd.	624	J&K, HP, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Delhi.
2.	Kwar	Chenab Valley Power Projects (P) Ltd.	540	J&K, HP, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Delhi.
3.	Kirthai-I	JKSPDC	390	J&K
4.	Sawalkote	JKSPDC	1856	J&K
5.	Seli	Seli Hydroelectric Power Com. Ltd.	400	H.P. and the States having PPA with the developer
6.	Sach Khas	L&T Himachal Hydro Power Limited	267	H.P. and the States having PPA with the developer
7.	Jelam Tamak	THDCL	108	J&K, HP, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Delhi.
8.	Sankosh	THDCL	2585	Yet to be decided
9.	Bowala Nand Prayag	UJVNL	300	Uttarakhand
10.	Tagurshit	L&T Ar Pr Hydro Power Limited	74	Andhra Pradesh and the States having PPA with the developer
11.	Kamla (Subansiri Middle)	Kamla Hydro Electric Power Company Limited (KHEPCL)	1800	Andhra Pradesh and the states having PPA with the developer

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Attunli	Attunli Hydro Electric Power Company Ltd.	680	Andhra Pradesh and the states having PPA with the developer
13.	Lower Kopili	Assam Power Generating Company Limited	120	Assam
14.	Umngot	Meghalaya Power Generation Corp. Limited	210	Meghalaya
15.	Dagmara	BSHPCL	130	Bihar
16.	Loktak D/s	NHPC	66	Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram
TOTAL			10150	

### **Power plants being set UP in West Bengal**

81. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of power plants are being set up/proposed in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of them have been delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts being made to expedite them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of power projects being set up in West Bengal are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The following monitoring mechanism is in place in Ministry of Power to coordinate the country's capacity addition programme:

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the power projects in pursuance of Section 73 (f) of Electricity Act, 2003. The progress of each project

is monitored continuously through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers and monthly progress reports. Chairperson, CEA holds review meeting with the developers and other stakeholders to sort out the critical issues;

- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the Power Projects;
- Ministry of Power and CEA also reviews the progress of ongoing power projects regularly with the project developers, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities etc. and facilitate resolving the constraints affecting the progress of such projects.
- Intensive reviews are held by the Ministry of Power to review the critical milestones associated with each ongoing project which are on the Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) database of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). Special attention is given for the projects which are having time and cost overruns.

**Statement***Details of Power Projects being set up/proposed in West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Developer	Sector	Fuel	Capacity (MW)	Status	Original Commissioning	Expected commissioning	Reason for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Raghunathpur TPP PH-I U2	DVC	Central	Coal	600	Under Construction	2011-12	2015-16	Delay in Land acquisition for water and Rail corridor.  Delay in erection of main plant equipments by RIL.  Law and Order Problem.  Frequent stoppage of work by local people.  Replacement of bottom ring header.  Delay due to damage of boiler insulation.
2.	Raghunathpur TPP PH-II U1	DVC	Central	Coal	660	Under Construction	2017-18	2019-20	Delay in start of main plant civil works.  Progress of work is slow due to funds problem with DVC.



3.	Raghunathpur TPP PH-II U2	DVC	Central	Coal	600	Under Construction	2017-18	2020-21	
4.	Katwa Thermal Power Project	NTPC	Central	Coal	1600	Proposed	-	-	
5	Teesta Low Dam-IV HEP U1	NHPC	Central	Hydro	40	Under Construction	2009-10	2015-16	Initial delay in handing over of forest land and start of work. Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 and July, 2010. Gorkha Jan Mukti Morcha agitations/bandhs. Due to cash crunch of civil contractor (M/s HCC), the civil works were put on halt from March, 2013 to November, 2014.
6.	Teesta Low Dam-IV HEP U2	NHPC	Central	Hydro	40	Under Construction	2009-10	2015-16	
7.	Teesta Low Dam-IV HEP U3	NHPC	Central	Hydro	40	Under Construction	2009-10	2016-17	
8.	Teesta Low Dam-IV HEP U4	NHPC	Central	Hydro	40	Under Construction	2009-10	2016-17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Rammam III U1-3	NTPC	Central	Hydro	120	Under Construction	2019-20	2019-20	
10.	Sagardighi TPS-II, U-3	WBDCL	State	Coal	500	Under Construction	2014-15	2015-16	Slow progress in erection and supply of BTG material.  Delay in placement of order for electrical erection work.  Slow progress of CHP, AHP, PT and DM Plant.
11.	Sagardighi TPS-II, U-4	WBDCL	State	Coal	500	Under Construction	2014-15	2016-17	
12.	Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project Extn U-6	WBDCL	State	Coal	600	Proposed	-	-	
13.	Turga Pump Storage Hydro Power Project	WBDCL	State	Hydro	1000		Proposed	-	
14.	Haldia TPP U-1	India Power Corp. (Haldia) Ltd.	Private	Coal	150	Under Construction	-	2016-17	

15.	Haldia TPP U2	India Power Corp. Haldia) Ltd.	Private	Coal	150	Under Construction	-	2016-17
16.	Haldia TPP U3	India Power Corp. Haldia) Ltd.	Private	Coal	150	Under Construction	-	2016-17

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TPP : Thermal Power Project  
 DVC : Damodar Valley Corporation  
 NTPC : National Thermal Power Corporation NHPC : National Hydroelectric Power Corporation  
 WBPDCCL: West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited

**Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana**

82. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) would help India attain 24x7 power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in what way this scheme would affect the Non-Performing Assets in public sector banks which have lent to DiscomS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Scheme - UDAY (Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana) has been launched to improve financial and operational efficiencies of power distribution companies (Discoms). It envisages to reduce interest burden, cost of power and AT&C losses. Consequently, Discom would become sustainable to supply adequate and reliable power enabling 24x7 power supply.

(c) The scheme provides that States would take over 75% debt of Discoms, 30th September, 2015 in two years. Henceforth, Banks would not finance losses of Discom. Therefore, the question of Non-Performing Assets does not arise.

**Status of Ultra Mega Power Projects**

83. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country, project-wise along with the quantum of power generated/likely to be generated; and

(b) the criteria laid down by Government for allocation of power generated from UMPPs to different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Four UMPPs, viz. Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded to the successful bidders so far. Mundra and Sasan UMPP have been fully commissioned. The status of awarded UMPPs is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Quantum of power generation by commissioned UMPPs in the last four years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The allocation of Power from UMPPs is decided by Central Government in consultation with the State Governments. Upto 50% power is allocated to lead

procurer, *i.e.* the State in which UMPP is located. Further, power allocation is based on location of project in particular region, power deficit, availability of transmission infrastructure and equity contribution in Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), proportionate to power allocation to that particular State etc.

***Statement-I***

*Status of awarded Status of Ultra Mega Power Projects*

Sl.No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
1.	Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan in District Singrauli. Madhya Pradesh	The project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. The project is fully commissioned.
2.	Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW)	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch, Gujarat	The project awarded and transferred to M/s. Tata Power Ltd. on 24.04.2007. The project is fully commissioned.
3.	Krishnapatnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Krishnapatnam in District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 29th January, 2008. The developer has stopped work at the site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. The procurers have issued termination notice. The matter is <i>sub judice</i> .
4.	Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	The project awarded and transferred on 7th August, 2009 to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. (RPL). The developer, Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd (JIPL, a subsidiary of RPL), has issued notice of termination of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) on 28.4.2015. Last meeting of procurers was held on 3.11.2015 to discuss termination notice given by RPL.

**Statement-II***Quantum of power generation by commissioned umpps for the last four years*

Name of the UMPP	Monitored Capacity (MW)	Generation (in MU)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (April - Oct. 15)
Mundra UMPP	4000	179.86	12440.39	23927.8	26577.6	14753.77
Sasan UMPP	3960			2938.95	17273.83	17497.46

**Restructuring of debts of Discoms under UDAY**

84. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any incentives built into the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to encourage State Governments to voluntarily restructure debts of Discoms in economic distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) given that two such schemes have not worked in the past, what makes the UDAY scheme different from previous Discom debt re-structuring attempts;

(d) whether any attempt has been made to understand the short-term effect of UDAY on prices for consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. UDAY has inbuilt incentives encouraging State Governments to voluntarily restructure their debts. These incentives include taking over of Discom debt by the States outside the fiscal deficit limits; reduction in the cost of power through various measures such as coal linkage rationalization, liberal coal swaps, coal price rationalization, correction in coal grade slippage, allocation of coal linkages at notified prices; priority/additional funding through schemes of MoP and MNRE; and, reduction in interest burden.

(c) UDAY is different from earlier restructuring schemes in several ways including flexibility of keeping debt taken over outside fiscal deficit limit, reduction in cost of power and a series of time bound interventions for improving operational efficiency.

(d) and (e) UDAY provides for measures that will reduce the cost of power generation, which would ultimately benefit consumers.

### **Electrification of villages**

85. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country, especially in tribal areas, backward regions and hilly areas which have been electrified and those villages which are yet to be electrified as on the 31st October, 2015;

(b) whether Government has undertaken special programme for getting all the villages electrified under various schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when all the villages in the country are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 31st October, 2015, there were 16012 census villages left to be electrified in the country including tribal areas, backward region and hilly areas.

(b) and (c) Government of India has approved Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana which includes village electrification. Emphasis has been laid to complete the electrification of all villages through expediting implementation, rigorous and multi-layer monitoring and inclusion of standalone system for off-grid electrification.

(d) All the remaining villages are proposed to be electrified in collaboration of States before 01.05.2018.

### **New Power Policy**

86. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted or proposes to draft a new power policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame within which it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government of India has not drafted or proposes to draft a New Power Policy. However, the existing Policies are amended from time to time with the objective, *inter alia*, of introducing reforms in the power sector, maintaining power quality, reliability and security of the grid, determination of tariff competitively for benefit of end consumer etc.

**Transmission lines affected by land acquisition issues**

†87. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the construction of transmission lines has been affected due to land acquisition issues;

(b) whether information about future problems caused by construction of transmission lines is given to the affected parties before starting construction of these lines;

(c) whether the compensation amount would also be provided by companies constructing transmission lines or it would be borne only by the State Governments; and

(d) the annual losses being borne by Government in electricity due to faults in transmission lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per provisions of existing law, land below transmission line towers is not required to be acquired and the land owner retains the ownership of the land even after the construction of the transmission lines.

(b) Transmission projects, by their inherent nature, have negligible impact on environmental and social attributes, which are confined to Right of Way (RoW). Nevertheless, before construction of any transmission line, general public including persons likely to be affected are informed through a "Public Notice," which are published in local newspapers giving details of transmission line with its proposed route, name of villages/district(s) etc.

(c) Compensation amount is paid by the transmission licensee/implementing agency to the affected land owners according to established procedure and as decided by concerned authorities/District Magistrate(s) as per the extant rules/guidelines. State Government can provide enhanced compensation, if required, to the affected land owner.

(d) Losses in electricity due to faults in transmission lines is not borne by the Government.

**Objections to widening of NH-2**

88. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has acquired land for widening NH-2 passing from Barwadda to Brakar section, despite written objection dated the 15th January, 2014

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



on the grounds of underground mines of ECL, unstable land, vast coal deposits, etc.;

(b) whether Government has received representations from various agencies to by-pass Nirsa and its adjacent areas for construction of six-lane NH-2 because of illegal coal mining underneath Nirsa; and

(c) whether Government is willing to accept the suggestions to construct six-lane NH-2 by-passing Nirsa city and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Land is being acquired for widening of NH-2 passing from Barwadda to Brakar section. No location prone to fire or subsidence has been reported in the Feasibility Study Report of the project prepared by the Design Consultant. Independent Engineer has also reported that there is no subsidence in the area.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received from the Nirsa Nagrik Samiti for construction of bypass for the Nirsa area. The construction of bypass has not been considered, as widening to six laning is in progress and any alteration in the project alignment shall delay the project on account of Land Acquisition and Utility shifting. This will also have huge financial implication which will effect the user fee to be collected from the road users.

#### **CRISIL's report on BOT projects**

89. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent CRISIL report on highways has revealed that almost half of the road projects being constructed under the Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) with a sanctioned debt of ₹ 45,900 crore are at high risk of not being completed;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereon;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study of the aforesaid report;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the aforesaid report has highlighted the problem of developers earning less than estimated revenue from toll because of lower traffic; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (f) CRISIL (formerly Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited) has recently published a report

on highway sector titled “Half of under-construction, 40% of operational highway projects at risk” on the basis of analysis of 92 highway projects being developed under build-operate-transfer (BOT) mode. However the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the National Highways Authority of India have not conducted any study on the report.

### **Road safety issues**

90. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the notorious distinction of reporting maximum fatalities on roads due to several reasons, including poor enforcement of traffic norms, careless behavior of drivers and other road users besides defective design and planning of infrastructure;

(b) if so, whether the World Health Organization has released its global report on road safety stating how road crashes were claiming majority of youth across the globe and in India as well; and

(c) whether Government has issued a fresh circular asking all agencies managing National Highways to comply with road safety norms during design, construction and operation of stretches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the Road Accidents in India 2014, published by Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, 1,39,671 persons were killed in road accidents.

(b) As per Global Status Report 2015 on Road Safety of World Health Organization (WHO), globally, road traffic crashes are a leading cause of death among young people, and the main cause of death among those aged 15–29 years.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been impressing from time to time to road authorities to comply with road safety norms during design, construction and operation of Roads including National Highways.

### **India-Sri Lanka road connectivity**

91. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to fund the road projects to connect India with Sri Lanka through a combination of sea bridge and under water tunnel;

(b) if so, the details of cost of the project as well as the funding provided by ADB;

(c) whether Government has assessed the commercial viability of the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the work on the project is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Proposal for India-Sri Lanka road connectivity is in the conceptual stage and no time line has been set for commencement of work on the project.

#### **Awarding of highway projects**

92. KUMARI SELJA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to award various highway projects in the country during the current financial year;

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

(c) the details of funds earmarked and spent, so far, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The State-wise targets of works to be awarded under various schemes of the Ministry during the current year are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Funds are not earmarked project-wise. The State-wise allocation and expenditure till October, 2015 are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Target for award of projects during 2015-16*

Sl.No.	States/UTs/Scheme	No.	Length in km	Tentative Cost in ₹ Crore Need not be given
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	217	840
2.	Assam	3	14	37
3.	Bihar	8	222	2237
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	149	3522
5.	Goa	6	36	1124
6.	Gujarat	2	103	109
7.	Haryana	2	34	87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	93	50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	21
10.	Karnataka	11	273	840
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	136	143
12.	Maharashtra	2	7	56
13.	Manipur	4	39	107
14.	Odisha	7	254	1065
15.	Puducherry	1	10	8
16.	Punjab	1	11	51
17.	Rajasthan	8	63	251
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	145	387
19.	Telangana	1	41	153
20.	Uttar Pradesh	11	589	3235
21.	Uttarakhand	14	234	200
22.	LWE	11	237	355
23.	NHDP-IV A	47	3171	23885
24.	NHIIP	5	357	1868
25.	BRO	5	116	192
26.	SARDP-NE	27	1202	13903
27.	NHAI	76	5160	71983

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of allocation and expenditure during 2015-16*

Sl.No.	State/UTs/Schemes	Allocation	Expenditure
		2015-16	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149.00	5.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	10.80
3.	Assam	104.79	11.17
4.	Bihar	160.24	48.11
5.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	61.60	10.56
7.	Delhi	2.00	0.00
8.	Goa	156.00	6.48
9.	Gujarat	116.08	43.69
10.	Haryana	48.00	22.11
11.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	26.47
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	0.04
13.	Jharkhand	95.00	8.32
14.	Karnataka	133.00	49.04
15.	Kerala	115.20	7.37
16.	Madhya Pradesh	116.14	23.89
17.	Maharashtra	38.71	16.09
18.	Manipur	30.00	5.39
19.	Meghalaya	11.00	7.64
20.	Mizoram	38.00	1.73
21.	Nagaland	80.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	280.00	30.21
23.	Puducherry	7.00	0.77
24.	Punjab	92.00	40.01
25.	Rajasthan	235.18	42.84

1	2	3	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	169.11	50.14
27.	Telangana	91.00	7.70
28.	Tripura	55.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	227.27	99.82
30.	Uttarakhand	68.68	40.42
31.	West Bengal	213.00	48.91
32.	A & N Islands	5.00	0.04
33.	NHAI	72114.59	7537.69
34.	BRO	0.00	0.00
35.	SARDP-NE	4000.00	2488.29
36.	LWE	1200.00	205.43
37.	EAP	750.00	69.20

### **Review and clearance of stalled projects**

93. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to review and clear the stalled projects through arbitration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) In order to ensure timely completion of the stalled projects, regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors. Regular review meetings are held in Head Quarter by NHAI with Regional Officers, concessionaires /contractors to make the construction of projects hassle free. To expedite completion of these projects various steps are taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc. NHAI with cooperation of NHBF (National Highways Builders Federation) has formed a Society for Affordable Redressal of Disputes (SAROD) for the purpose of speedy Arbitration of disputes which is adjudicating large number of cases.

### Proposals for NHs and bypasses

†94. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received for construction of National Highways and bypasses from various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the pending proposals of different States and by when these proposals are likely to be approved;

(c) whether there is any plan for construction of any National Highway or bypass in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the proposals received for feasibility study/detailed project report/land acquisition and construction including bypasses on the National Highways from various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and during the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*). Proposals are sanctioned on the basis of *inter-se* priority and availability of funds and traffic levels. Proposal which are not sanctioned are returned to the respective States.

(c) and (d) Proposal for construction of Khurari and Vidisha bypasses have been sanctioned.

#### Statement

##### *Status of proposals received*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	18	16	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	5	0
3.	Assam	13	7	16	6
4.	Bihar	28	12	10	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	23	11	8	2
7.	Delhi	0	2	0	0

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
8.	Goa	5	17	24	1
9.	Gujarat	23	12	12	3
10.	Haryana	10	14	24	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20	14	30	2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	8	7	3
13.	Jharkhand	16	15	3	5
14.	Karnataka	27	29	52	10
15.	Kerala	30	14	13	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	15	17	16	5
17.	Maharashtra	26	21	23	2
18.	Manipur	4	11	9	4
19.	Meghalaya	12	11	4	3
20.	Mizoram	5	16	4	0
21.	Nagaland	9	8	1	0
22.	Odisha	18	25	20	0
23.	Puducherry	3	1	2	1
24.	Punjab	13	16	37	1
25.	Rajasthan	19	25	28	3
26.	Sikkim	1	2	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	21	38	21	2
28.	Telangana	0	5	8	8
29.	Tripura	0	0	2	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	38	25	20	3
31.	Uttarakhand	13	46	53	19
32.	West Bengal	16	9	14	1

### **Eastern Peripheral Expressway**

95. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upcoming 135 km. Eastern Peripheral Expressway would be the country's first and the smartest highway stretch;



(b) whether this 6-lane corridor would have features of most advanced Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the estimated cost of this expressway and the States which are likely to be inter-connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE) is proposed to be developed as a fully access controlled expressway.

(b) The entire Expressway shall be provided with Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) with centralised control centre, closed tolling system which also include components like CCTV, weather Monitoring, variable message signs, advanced communication system etc.

(c) The work for construction of EPE has already been awarded in six packages on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode having Total Capital Cost of ₹ 7558.30 crores. This expressway is passing through the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

### **Delayed Projects in West Bengal**

96. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of National Highways under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are running behind schedule in West Bengal;

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

(c) the efforts being made for expediting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 7 numbers of National Highways works aggregating to a length of 647 Km. under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are running behind schedule in the State of West Bengal. The delay in completion of the projects is mainly due to delay in Land Acquisition, and removal of encroachment, pre-construction activities and slow progress by Concessionaire. To expedite completion of these projects, regular meetings have been held at various levels with State Government, Concessionaire and other Stakeholders to resolve the issues.

**Construction of ROBs**

†97. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) constructed on National Highways during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) the amount released and utilized for this purpose;

(c) the time-frame set for the construction of such ROBs and the number of projects running behind schedule in Uttar Pradesh and Assam; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to complete the pending projects at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The location as well as State-wise details of the ROBs constructed on National Highways during Twelfth Five Year Plan alongwith amount released and utilized is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Different incomplete ROBs are targeted to be completed by the end of calendar year 2016. 1 number of ROB in the State of Assam and 2 number of ROBs in the State of Uttar Pradesh are running behind schedule.

(d) Steps as per contract are being taken to complete the projects.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of ROBs constructed on National Highways during Twelfth Five Year Plan*

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	NH No. & Location of ROB (Km)	Amount released/ utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NH-44/24.32 and 41.843, NH-214/19.8	BOT/ 20.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	
3.	Assam	NH-31/1075.218 and 1082.931, NH-54E/ 150.592 and 189.302 and 298.89, NH-31/ 1113.556	97.21

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	NH-77/6.004, NH-30/182.570 and 207.620, NH-57/212.351	All on BOT
5.	Chandigarh	Nil	
6.	Chhattisgarh	NH-6/280.56 and 320.40	All on BOT
7.	Delhi	Nil	
8.	Goa	Nil	
9.	Gujarat	NH-47/41.245, 92.077, 137.083 144.827, BOT/ 33.46 167.324 and 171.300, NH-6/19.597, 40.822 and 96.373 NH-8D/2.8, 112.938, and 118.374, NH-8/54.865	
10.	Haryana	NH-10/59.868 and 70.002 and 71.58, BOT/19.68 NH-71/386.988 and 434.857 and 436.643, NH-71A/11.630 and 22.745 and 79.875	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	NH-44/48.45	6.39
13.	Jharkhand	NH-33/80.88, 90.432 and 130	BOT/55.26
14.	Karnataka	NH-13/286.750 and 293.700	BOT
15.	Kerala	NH-47/209	BOT
16.	Madhya Pradesh	NH-26/211.004, 322.374 NH-347/85.344, BOT/1560 NH-547/6.411, 22.728, 33.102, 37.446, 39.163, 81.525 and 331.194	
17.	Maharashtra	NH-3/220.520 and 220.520, NH-9/79.850, BOT/21.0 187.929, and 220.520, NH-61/587.0	
18.	Manipur	Nil	
19.	Meghalaya	Nil	
20.	Mizoram	Nil	
21.	Nagaland	Nil	
22.	Odisha	NH-5/297.157, NH-6/11.6 and 44.217 and BOT/ 32.58 46.6, NH-23/5.287	
23.	Pudducherry	Nil	
24.	Punjab	NH-44/96.387, NH-152/0-95.8, BOT/18 NH-15/14.409, 42.467, 51.533, 70.178 and 78.492, NH-6/23.83, NH-64/113.96	

1	2	3	4
25.	Rajasthan	NH-11/A Ext/1.050, NH-79/193.912 and 204.455, NH-8/368.30, 390.600 and 48.665, NH-3/53.145, NH-52/231.731, NH-11/296.665, NH-14/14.640 and 103.919, NH-12/7.532, and 55.293	
26.	Sikkim	Nil	
27.	Tamil Nadu	NH-68/31.500, NH-7/0.270	BOT/7.55
28.	Telangana	Nil	
29.	Tripura	Nil	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	NH-2/219.34, NH-24/159.771, 165.4 180.8, 189.1, 216.685, 234.729 and 246.426, 132.94 NH-26/10.481, NH-91/120.689 and 145.351, NH-93/45.200, NH-24B/48.71 and 81.234, NH-91/36.34, NH-25/223.585, 59.190, NH-86/18.872	
31.	Uttarakhand	NH-72/175	39.41
32.	West Bengal	NH-6/23.831	BOT

### **Delhi-Meerut Expressway**

98. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to construct 8-lane Delhi-Meerut Expressway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of work on the project; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for ensuring execution of work in a time bound phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes Sir. The Government has decided to construct 6-lane Delhi-Meerut Expressway.

(b) and (c) 6 lane Delhi-Meerut Expressway is proposed to be constructed up to Dasna along National Highway-24 and from Dasna to Meerut along a Greenfield alignment. In the first phase, it has been decided to develop Delhi-Dasna-Hapur section on Hybrid Annuity mode. Delhi-Dasna section is of 14 lane configuration

(6 lanes Expressway and 4 lanes on either side) and Dasna-Hapur section is of 6 lane configurations. Bids for these stretches have already been invited. The Greenfield alignment *i.e.* Dasna-Meerut section shall be taken up in second phase after completion of land acquisition and other pre-construction activities. For completion of work is a time bound manner, the entire project has been divided into manageable small size packages.

### **Projects under hybrid annuity model**

99. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is all set to award 1,300 kms. of highway projects under the Hybrid Annuity Model this year for which detailed project reports are ready;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether, under this model, no bids were successful for award of four-laning of the Solan-Kaithalighat highway in Himachal Pradesh with a cost estimate of ₹ 552 crore; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A new Hybrid Annuity Model has been adopted by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for implementation of highway projects in order to encourage private sector participation through adequate incentives. The objective is to maximize the quantum of implemented highway projects within available financial resources of the Government. As per this model, 40% the project cost is provided by the Government as 'Construction Support' to the private developer during the construction period and the balance 60% as annuity payments over the concession period along with interest on outstanding amount to the concessionaire. Concessionaire remains responsible for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) till the end of the concession period and there is separate provision for O&M payments by the Government to the concessionaire. Project costs are inflation indexed (through a Price Index Multiple) and the toll are collected by the Authority, as such the concessionaire does not have to bear the traffic and inflation risks.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. While adopting a new model, there is always an initial apprehension especially when it requires large investments.

**Talassery-Mahi Bypass on NH-17**

100. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the progress of Talassery-Mahi bypass on NH-17, in Kerala;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to construct the bypass; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Bids for preparation of Feasibility and Detailed Project report for 4-Lane Thalassery-Mahi bypass on NH-17 have been invited by State PWD. Ministry has already included the Feasibility Study/ Detailed Project Report and Construction of 4-Laning of Thalassery-Mahi bypass on NH-17 for ₹ 220.50 crore under Annual Plan 2015-16 for Kerala State.

**Four lane and two lane highways in Rajasthan**

101. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of four lane and two lane highways constructed during the years 2009 to 2014 in Rajasthan; and
- (b) what is the progress during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The length of four lane and two lane highways constructed during the years 2009 to 2014 in Rajasthan is 824 kms and 525 kms respectively. Length of 1320 kms has been constructed during the last two years.

**Construction of National Highways**

102. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to construct nearly 50,000 kilometers of National Highways by March, 2016;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the budget outlay for the same; and
- (c) the details of the National Highways to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the said period, National Highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, it is targeted to complete 10,950 km of National Highways during 2015-16. 2892 km have been constructed till 31st October, 2015. The targets for construction are fixed scheme-wise. Allocation for the development of highways for the current year under the various schemes of the Ministry is ₹ 81,114.59 crores.

### **Malpractices in highway contracts**

103. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private contractors are indulging in various malpractices in the highway contracts awarded to them;

(b) if so, the details of fraudulent practices detected so far, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last four years; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard to check such frauds and the action initiated against the erring contractors, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) In very few cases, certain discrepancies have been reported to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*). Vigilance Awareness Programme, Preventive Vigilance, inspection on the ongoing projects are regularly executed by NHAI.

### **Statement**

*Details of action taken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on different complaints received against concessionaire*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the work	Deficiency observed	Remedial measures/Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	O&M work of Chennai-Vellore section of NH-4 and NH-46 in Tamil Nadu	The concessionaire was found guilty of defective work in O&M work of Chennai-Vellore section of NH-4 and NH-46 in Tamil Nadu.	The concessionaire warned and a recovery of ₹ 6,82,292/- was made.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	World Bank Funded contract Package WB-09, WB-10 and WB-12 (Lucknow-Muzzafarpur National Highway Project) under LMNHP	For fraudulent practices and certain irregularities in 2014, CBI investigated the matter and registered two preliminary inquiries.	The matter of taking punitive action against the erring contractors has been initiated as per provisions of contract agreement.
3.	West Bengal	Maintenance of Balasore-Laxmannath-Kharagpur Section of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal	In 2010-2011 during investigation of a complaint M/s. Dagcon (India) Private Limited the deficiency was found in O&M work.	Action of black listing of the contractor has been initiated.
4.	Rajasthan	Service Road on NH-76	Bad quality of service road was observed	Penalty of ₹ 56,52,887/- has been imposed.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	4-laning from Km. 135.469 to 211 of NH-7, Hyderabad-Bangalore section from Kothakota Bypass to Kurnool Pkg: NS-2/BOT/AP-5 in the State of A.P.	Observations related thickness of BC layer and DBM less than requirement.	Recovery has been ordered.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing 2-lane road to 4/6 lane divided carriageway configuration from Ongole to Chilakaruripet section km 291 to 358 of NH-5	Deficiency of work	Recoveries amounting to ₹ 42.00 lakhs have been effected.



1	2	3	4	5
		in the state of Andhra Pradesh Contract Package No. AP-13		
7.	Karnataka	BOT package from km 237.7 to 318 Mulbagal – Bangalore section of NH-4	Deficiency in work	Recoveries amounting to ₹ 37.50 lakhs have been effected.

### Poor quality construction of NHs

104. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints that the construction of National Highways at many places was found to be erratic and substandard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against such contractors or developers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked all the contractors/developers to strictly comply with NHAI's specifications while laying roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The information in this regard is being collected.

### Projects handled by NHIDCL

105. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) has set a target to award projects worth 1,30,000 crore including 10,000 km of highways and 2,000 bridges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, at present, the company is handling 74 projects of about 35,000 crore;

(d) whether the Bharat Mala project envisages construction of 5,000 km. road network along the borders and coastal areas at a cost of 55,000 crore and 1,500 km. of highways in various States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has taken up detailed review of National Highways (NHs) Network with a view to improve connectivity in border areas including coastal boundary covering development of about 7,000 km. of new NHs under Bharat Mala Pariyojna in consultation with State Governments. However, the project is yet to be formally launched. Bids for project preparation have been called in anticipation of investment approval.

### **Signages on National Highways**

106. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of National Highways do not have signages describing speed limits, routes etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the existing National Highways in the country as world class highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Road signs and pavement markings are part and parcel of all the National Highway improvement projects and are implemented as part of the highway projects. Wherever required speed limit sign boards are also provided. Construction of National Highways is as per laid down standards which are comparable to international standards.

### **Empowered agency for road safety**

107. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established or proposes to establish an independent empowered agency for road safety;

(b) if so, the current status of that agency and the details of its composition, appointment and objectives; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Ministry has drafted a new Road Transport and Safety Bill which *inter alia* envisages the creation of National Road Safety and Traffic Management Authority (NRSTMA) having the necessary expertise and resources to assist Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to regulate the issues related to motor vehicles and to improve safety on Indian roads. The draft bill is available on the website of the Ministry i.e [www.morth.nic.in](http://www.morth.nic.in).

### **Road connectivity to non-major ports**

108. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of road connectivity scheme to non-major ports in the country;

(b) the modalities of road connectivity by Government for the non-major ports;

(c) how many proposals have been received in the Ministry from the State Governments including their project cost, State-wise;

(d) whether NHAI and State Governments would bear the cost and if so, when; and

(e) whether it is a fact that State Government of Odisha has asked ₹ 1,236 crore for different non-major ports in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Ministry has taken up detailed review of National Highways (NHs) network with a view to improve connectivity in border areas including coastal boundary/connectivity covering development of about 7,000 km of new NHs under Bharatmala Pariyojna in consultation with State Governments. The proposed programme is, *inter alia*, envisaged to include development of road connectivity to some non-major ports also. However, project is yet to be formally launched.

(e) Government of Odisha had initially submitted proposal/estimates for road connectivity to Dhamra Port, Chudamani Port, Gopalpur Port, Subarnarekha Mouth Port, Astaranga Port and Baliarchandi Port in the State with the National Highways Network. Later it was clarified that Government of Odisha had signed Concession Agreement/MOU with different private port developers to develop these non-major

ports in the State in PPP mode and the road connectivity to these ports was included in the respective agreements of the port developers with the State Government. In light of the above developments, the feasibility studies for development of four lane connectivity to the aforementioned ports in the State of Odisha were terminated by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

### **Auction of completed projects**

†109. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind Governments intention to auction only completed road projects;

(b) the benefits going to be accrued to Government from this auction process and whether foreign companies would collect excessive toll tax for their profits; and

(c) whether the Ministry has no scheme for resorting to auction of completed roads only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) A proposal for monetisation of Highways of completed public funded national highway (NH) projects through Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode based on the expected collection of user fee receivables, through private sector efficiency and expertise is under active consideration in the Ministry. Proceeds from such monetisation of completed NH projects which shall accrue to the Government/authority are to be utilised for construction and operation and maintenance of national highways throughout the country. The user fees shall be collected post auction as per existing provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and amendments thereof. At present completed public funded national highway (NH) projects are bid out to private developers for operation and maintenance including toll collection for a pre-determined period on Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT) mode.

### **New national highway projects in Odisha**

110. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new national highway projects approved by Government during the last one year for Odisha;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any work on ongoing project has been halted due to shortage of funds or any other technical reasons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Total 22 (Twenty two) numbers of new National Highway Projects were approved by Government during 2014-15 in Odisha.

(b) and (c) No ongoing project has been halted due to shortage of funds. However, the following two projects got delayed due to land acquisition, approval of forest diversion proposal, tree cutting permission and cash flow problem of the Concessionaire:

(i) Four laning of Rimuli-Rajamunda section of NH-215 (new NH-520)

(ii) Four laning of Bhubaneswar-Puri section of NH-203 (new NH-316)

#### **Performance of Indira Awaas Yojana**

†111. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year under Indira Awaas Yojana, year-wise;

(b) the total number of houses constructed during the said period, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to expedite this scheme and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Year-wise detail of funds allocated and utilised and house constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana for the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Implementation of IAY is reviewed in PRC meetings on quarterly basis, State Coordinating Officers meeting on monthly basis, Area Officer's visits and National Level Monitors visits. In addition progress reports under the scheme are received regularly on MIS Awaas soft in the Ministry.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Funds allocated, utilised and houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana  
in the last three years and the current year*

		(₹ in lakh)	(Units in Nos.)	
Sl. No.	State	Central allocation	Utilisation	Houses constructed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2012-13</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93916.18	113252.95	250945
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3640.22	689.55	1611
3.	Assam	80494.43	66769.61	104725
4.	Bihar	277216.04	297318.76	619577
5.	Chhattisgarh	14523.36	30786.75	28344
6.	Goa	578.46	572.19	28
7.	Gujarat	46058.62	43394.67	69539
8.	Haryana	6466.67	6839.97	12764
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2280.82	3064.28	6283
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7084.38	2463.74	5892
11.	Jharkhand	24726.46	40929.64	64569
12.	Karnataka	36183.34	80438.45	109923
13.	Kerala	20121.29	22081.68	43607
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28884.31	38873.17	100552
15.	Maharashtra	56638.03	108277.81	143725
16.	Manipur	3159.90	1352.21	4555
17.	Meghalaya	5503.42	5216.19	5356
18.	Mizoram	1172.84	989.90	2308
19.	Nagaland	3641.79	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	54464.00	77454.36	128868
21.	Punjab	7997.36	1882.66	5881
22.	Rajasthan	23145.13	42661.51	84022
23.	Sikkim	696.50	540.45	1410
24.	Tamil Nadu	37601.90	38144.59	42872

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Telangana	It was part of Andhra Pradesh		
26.	Tripura	7090.90	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	124514.06	101103.44	163301
28.	Uttarakhand	6242.38	6019.45	13790
29.	West Bengal	75128.55	79349.34	170909
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1191.15	7258.11	415
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	198.46	0.00	0
32.	Daman and Diu	88.79	0.00	2
33.	Lakshadweep	76.98	0.00	0
34.	Puducherry	593.28	0.00	0
TOTAL		1051320.00	1217725.41	2185773

**2013-14**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	113374.34	155874.01	206075
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4831.03	328.12	454
3.	Assam	97521.24	54071.02	75103
4.	Bihar	331160.54	147107.73	275869
5.	Chhattisgarh	26252.54	37852.25	29895
6.	Goa	761.99	474.01	616
7.	Gujarat	58997.09	37870.96	37126
8.	Haryana	9859.68	7794.25	4532
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4139.24	4712.23	6565
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9347.32	123.30	429
11.	Jharkhand	36724.52	25481.55	46651
12.	Karnataka	48024.51	45507.36	92575
13.	Kerala	25013.46	27283.87	55996
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61762.40	46372.06	47391
15.	Maharashtra	75093.75	92243.31	189602
16.	Manipur	5633.39	1221.02	416
17.	Meghalaya	9749.28	8548.09	6374

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	2574.53	1320.92	521
19.	Nagaland	7340.45	0.00	
20.	Odisha	70031.18	72173.90	109844
21.	Punjab	10681.36	577.39	1417
22.	Rajasthan	46736.14	65563.28	82446
23.	Sikkim	1009.93	7.54	798
24.	Tamil Nadu	48363.67	43725.73	69955
25.	Telangana	It was part of Andhra Pradesh		
26.	Tripura	9399.84	1461.94	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	162543.86	124292.87	157012
28.	Uttarakhand	8210.64	2788.56	2396
29.	West Bengal	101496.87	52715.89	92071
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1517.64	109.25	238
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	305.70	0.00	0
32.	Daman and Diu	118.18	0.00	0
33.	Lakshadweep	137.47	1.21	0
34.	Puducherry	776.61	0.00	0
TOTAL		1389490.38	1057603.63	1592367

**2014-15**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	42729.19	50545.92	46722
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1416.26	175.29	110
3.	Assam	128586.17	120627.92	99704
4.	Bihar	153019.47	229093.63	493874
5.	Chhattisgarh	23417.65	22028.92	27274
6.	Goa	320.28	0.00	1093
7.	Gujarat	18621.64	43441.22	65355
8.	Haryana	18985.09	13689.52	7196
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2742.50	2310.03	1620
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7888.38	806.55	1736



1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	27137.02	18307.35	30681
12.	Karnataka	51867.69	111288.51	104098
13.	Kerala	32247.23	30510.35	46448
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62891.88	18774.43	45465
15.	Maharashtra	102822.28	97972.73	45082
16.	Manipur	3270.35	485.22	1248
17.	Meghalaya	5920.63	6779.12	10076
18.	Mizoram	908.18	216.25	276
19.	Nagaland	1039.15	826.92	1114
20.	Odisha	87693.07	6751.43	11474
21.	Punjab	30985.91	2122.85	1911
22.	Rajasthan	55154.41	64895.10	92069
23.	Sikkim	1288.12	1207.50	1538
24.	Tamil Nadu	29172.57	22960.52	28869
25.	Telangana	36752.19	53671.63	57437
26.	Tripura	6704.14	5452.93	23056
27.	Uttar Pradesh	232213.43	240079.99	220739
28.	Uttarakhand	6694.36	5375.78	4196
29.	West Bengal	236310.75	213040.58	182128
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	631.69	75.94	148
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	162.37	39.03	0
32.	Daman and Diu	44.28	0.00	0
33.	Lakshadweep	16.66	0.00	0
34.	Puducherry	300.00	0.00	0
TOTAL		1409955.00	1383553.14	1652737

**2015-16\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	28818.24	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952.51	0.00	1
3.	Assam	86481.14	15692.15	18273
4.	Bihar	103203.06	8798.49	18685
5.	Chattisgarh	15793.89	9978.61	5747

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	216.01	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	12559.26	2092.89	4445
8.	Haryana	12804.38	2429.90	4202
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1849.67	63.45	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5320.27	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	18302.40	4849.48	6536
12.	Karnataka	34981.86	37123.21	1238
13.	Kerala	21748.95	6666.36	5739
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42417.05	3820.28	1636
15.	Maharashtra	69347.87	3855.74	8291
16.	Manipur	2199.49	12.49	6
17.	Meghalaya	3981.95	79.73	42
18.	Mizoram	610.80	0.00	0
19.	Nagaland	698.89	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	59144.07	76234.99	117368
21.	Punjab	20898.26	0.00	0
22.	Rajasthan	37198.56	20667.19	25032
23.	Sikkim	866.33	148.35	42
24.	Tamil Nadu	19675.27	1178.95	531
25.	Telangana	24787.64	0.00	0
26.	Tripura	4508.89	494.67	838
27.	Uttar Pradesh	156614.95	1720.28	27251
28.	Uttarakhand	4514.97	759.73	2489
29.	West Bengal	159378.37	148641.19	165396
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	443.29	0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	113.95	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	31.08	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	11.69	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	400.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		950875.00	345308.09	413912

Progress as reported by States/UT's.

\*Progress for 2015-16 as on 31.10.2015.

### Performance of NRLM

†112. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of self-help groups and Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes being run in the Panchayats under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the process of their establishment in some parts of the country is still being delayed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), it is proposed to cover all rural households identified poor in a phased manner *inter alia* through the participatory identification of poor (PIP) process and as approved in the Gram Sabha. At present, the programme is being implemented in all States and one Union Territory (Puducherry) covering 63580 Gram Panchayats. NRLM is a highly process oriented programme which, in addition to financial and human resources, requires time for generating the social capital of the poor who have a critical role in the implementation and upscaling of the programme. The State and Union Territory-wise details of the Self Help Groups formed in the Panchayats under NRLM is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under NRLM it is also proposed to set up one Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in each district of the country in collaboration with the banks and the State Governments to provide training to the rural youth from the poor households to enable them to take up *in-situ* self employment. The State and Union Territory wise details of the RSETIs is given in Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*Details of the Self Help Groups formed in the Panchayats under NRLM*

(Upto September, 2015)

Sl.No.	State	Number of Gram Panchayats	Number of Self Help Groups formed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13189	669188
2.	Assam	751	55061

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	6863	406626
4.	Chhattisgarh	1297	14804
5.	Gujarat	3115	105419
6.	Jharkhand	661	20934
7.	Karnataka	986	23579
8.	Kerala	978	230080
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6133	93496
10.	Maharashtra	2309	32732
11.	Odisha	1503	117009
12.	Rajasthan	1813	30880
13.	Tamil Nadu	5770	143168
14.	Telangana	13904	423361
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1401	8345
16.	West Bengal	452	48047
17.	Haryana	496	3698
18.	Himachal Pradesh	200	1210
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	778	8164
20.	Punjab	272	1252
21.	Uttarakhand	405	1087
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
23.	Manipur	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	42	191
25.	Mizoram	36	737
26.	Nagaland	160	1699
27.	Sikkim	0	0
28.	Tripura	66	444
TOTAL		63580	2441211

**Statement-II**

*Details of the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of RSETIs (As on September, 2015)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	39
5.	Chhattisgarh	18
6.	Gujarat	28
7.	Haryana	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
10.	Jharkhand	25
11.	Karnataka	33
12.	Kerala	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51
14.	Maharashtra	35
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	5
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	30
20.	Punjab	19
21.	Rajasthan	34
22.	Sikkim	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	31
24.	Telangana	9
25.	Tripura	5
26.	UT Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
27.	UT Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1

1	2	3
28.	UT Lakshadweep	1
29.	UT Puducherry	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	75
31.	Uttarakhand	13
32.	West Bengal	19
TOTAL		581

### **Employment under MGNREGA**

113. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many people were given employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2013, 2014 and upto the 30th September, 2015;

(b) the amount released this year under MGNREGA; and

(c) the amount to be paid to those who have done work under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders and number of beneficiaries provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and the current year (upto the 30th September, 2015) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise details of amount released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per programme Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of the payment due towards unskilled wages to workers under MGNREGA for the current year (upto 27/11/2015) are indicated in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of households provided employment and number of beneficiaries provided employment under MGNREGA during last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States	Household provided employment				No. of Beneficiaries provided employment			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 upto 30/09/2015	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 upto 30/09/2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.54	60.40	32.98	32.11	107.11	107.65	55.56	53.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.29	1.40	1.36	0.61	1.32	1.45	1.40	0.62
3.	Assam	12.35	12.62	9.67	6.90	14.73	15.25	12.24	8.95
4.	Bihar	20.88	20.59	10.36	5.33	26.76	25.75	12.46	6.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.38	25.12	17.48	9.36	53.83	49.90	32.59	16.08
6.	Goa	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.04
7.	Gujarat	6.81	5.79	5.13	1.55	13.26	10.53	9.17	2.80
8.	Haryana	2.94	3.25	2.18	1.00	5.14	5.12	3.26	1.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.15	5.39	4.53	2.99	6.44	6.82	5.76	3.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.47	6.58	3.32	0.57	9.57	9.16	4.30	0.73
11.	Jharkhand	14.19	11.39	11.11	7.65	22.78	17.06	15.72	10.24
12.	Karnataka	13.32	14.50	10.94	2.83	36.59	42.33	30.09	6.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	15.26	15.24	13.80	11.66	16.65	16.43	15.13	12.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35.19	29.09	27.75	9.79	74.74	57.33	57.77	17.17
15.	Maharashtra	16.25	11.44	11.60	8.22	31.69	20.55	21.56	14.73
16.	Manipur	4.57	4.55	4.69	2.50	5.67	5.05	4.99	2.53
17.	Meghalaya	3.32	3.64	3.51	1.06	4.53	4.99	4.63	1.28
18.	Mizoram	1.75	1.78	1.94	1.90	1.76	2.08	2.67	2.24
19.	Nagaland	3.87	4.08	4.05	4.15	4.11	4.52	4.75	4.90
20.	Odisha	15.99	17.10	14.68	10.13	27.02	24.94	21.25	14.58
21.	Punjab	2.40	4.12	2.89	2.58	2.88	4.94	3.38	3.02
22.	Rajasthan	42.17	36.15	36.85	30.07	57.92	50.22	51.40	40.27
23.	Sikkim	0.57	0.63	0.57	0.35	0.72	0.81	0.68	0.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	70.61	62.68	56.58	50.99	106.41	86.34	69.13	60.61
25.	Telangana			24.64	20.57			44.09	35.28
26.	Tripura	5.97	5.91	5.82	5.46	11.17	11.17	11.01	7.88
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49.47	49.95	39.15	31.25	60.78	61.49	47.18	38.28
28.	Uttarakhand	4.40	3.97	4.56	2.24	5.06	4.66	5.43	2.61



29. West Bengal	58.17	61.33	51.20	23.78	88.01	91.69	73.54	31.75
30. Andaman and Nicobar	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.21	0.17	0.02
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	0.00	NR	NR	NR	0.00
32. Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	0.00	NR	NR	NR	0.00
33. Lakshadweep	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
34. Puducherry	0.41	0.39	0.30	0.31	0.46	0.43	0.32	0.33
TOTAL	498.88	479.30	413.85	287.94	797.34	738.90	621.72	400.60

NR : Not Reported

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of amount released under MGNREGS during the last three years and the current year*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central funds released 2015-16 till 26.11.2015
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	255685.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4003.96
3.	Assam	50200.77
4.	Bihar	102412.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	79550.04
6.	Gujarat	19416.21
7.	Haryana	11839.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25781.70
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	54504.61
10.	Jharkhand	96989.31
11.	Karnataka	82278.75
12.	Kerala	107382.14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	224475.73
14.	Maharashtra	123834.73
15.	Manipur	16125.52
16.	Meghalaya	22182.56
17.	Mizoram	13903.61
18.	Nagaland	17707.80
19.	Odisha	137941.05
20.	Punjab	20033.37
21.	Rajasthan	185553.06
22.	Sikkim	5290.85
23.	Tamil Nadu	547037.47
24.	Telangana	180421.02
25.	Tripura	135894.19

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	209393.59
27.	Uttarakhand	43983.13
28.	West Bengal	444600.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1035.72
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Goa	99.41
33.	Lakshadweep	11.85
34.	Puducherry	1292.57
TOTAL		3220862.67

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise details of the payment due towards unskilled wages to workers under MGNREGA for the current year*

Wage expenditure FY: 2015-16 till 27.11.2015

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wage Liability (Payment Due)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1896.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2714.33
3.	Assam	5019.21
4.	Bihar	15431.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	8218.27
6.	Goa	19.97
7.	Gujarat	606.39
8.	Haryana	646.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6478.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2912.12
11.	Jharkhand	4238
12.	Karnataka	2485.22

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	12705.62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5710.87
15.	Maharashtra	2192.79
16.	Manipur	188.99
17.	Meghalaya	8342.38
18.	Mizoram	0.26
19.	Nagaland	17068.24
20.	Odisha	6199.49
21.	Punjab	3575.83
22.	Rajasthan	4760.85
23.	Sikkim	683.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	9223.18
25.	Telangana	1677.63
26.	Tripura	4067.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17431.34
28.	Uttarakhand	3254.69
29.	West Bengal	66922.59
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	87.31
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	3.89
TOTAL		214764.18

NR : Not Reported

### **Rural development under MGNREGA**

114. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in payments and fall in allocations, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has badly affected rural development;

(b) if so, the details of allocations and disbursements thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to continue the development process there under?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation including completion of works are released to the States after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed Labour Budget. The Budget Provision under MGNREGA during the last three years and the current year is given as under:

Financial Year	Budget Provision (₹ in crore)
2012-13	33000.00
2013-14	33000.00
2014-15	34000.00
2015-16	34,699.00

Since this is a demand driven programme, no targets are fixed and no State/UT-wise allocation of fund is made. State/UT-wise details of amount released under the MGNREGS during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are given in Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of amount released under the MGNREGS during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central fund released			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 23.11.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321673.59	475049.00	290314.10	255685.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6834.19	13852.67	2704.16	4003.96
3.	Assam	53445.67	57349.95	50023.46	50200.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	122781.45	158070.67	95968.24	102412.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	203136.31	144602.31	150570.49	79550.04
6.	Gujarat	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93	19416.21
7.	Haryana	34935.89	37687.81	16715.29	11839.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36129.50	47797.09	35542.86	25781.70
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	76276.16	60315.73	52171.08	54504.61
10.	Jharkhand	80916.84	62143.28	72433.41	96989.31
11.	Karnataka	123193.69	159606.81	171687.07	82278.75
12.	Kerala	131117.81	127710.93	158758.02	107382.14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	161015.37	183982.44	245163.12	224475.73
14.	Maharashtra	157324.33	115292.02	79951.77	123834.73
15.	Manipur	59023.09	23100.00	21997.13	16125.52
16.	Meghalaya	22610.82	27106.21	27785.90	22182.56
17.	Mizoram	25229.24	24474.27	11141.23	13903.61
18.	Nagaland	46012.38	29214.80	11305.27	17707.80
19.	Odisha	84797.88	75752.84	103530.34	137941.05
20.	Punjab	11421.27	22615.48	18948.18	20033.37
21.	Rajasthan	258534.43	205943.32	297609.87	185553.06
22.	Sikkim	7406.51	10684.17	7386.41	5290.85
23.	Tamil Nadu	354605.42	469021.12	378180.33	547037.47
24.	Telangana			191996.00	180421.02
25.	Tripura	76889.88	94366.49	63662.48	135894.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	129202.49	289639.01	251341.40	209393.59
27.	Uttarakhand	26827.10	33000.50	28636.22	43983.13
28.	West Bengal	339547.96	289438.19	374495.29	444600.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1381.49	1918.10	1301.94	1035.72
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	241.16	205.86	137.95	99.41
33.	Lakshadweep	117.55	16.93	45.06	11.85
34.	Puducherry	885.75	879.98	739.69	1292.57
TOTAL		3000995.55	3274368.00	3247686.69	3220862.67

### ***Statement-II***

*Major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA*

#### **Better planning and asset identification**

- An Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) /Mission Antyodaya has been launched in 2569 most backward Blocks. This exercise has helped in identifying better quality assets.
- For improving convergence with the line departments, and thereby to improve the quality of assets, the State Convergence Plans have been formulated.

#### **Improving the quality of works**

- The associated outcomes of each work are being recorded before taking up the work, and the same is being measured after completion of the work- thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- Ministry would conduct training of Technical Resource Persons from the States/UTs on different technical aspects of type of works which can be taken up under the scheme.
- The States/UTs have been asked to deploy State Quality Monitors to inspect the quality of assets created under the Scheme.
- To facilitate States to engage technical assistants/barefoot engineers for better technical planning and supervision of works under MGNREGA, guidelines have been issued to allow their establishment cost as a part of material cost of works instead of administrative cost.
- Mobile Monitoring Systems has been introduced in 35000 GPs to empower GPs and implementation agencies with live data from the worksites and allow an online and real-time updation of database for complete transparency.

#### **Better transparency, accountability and grievance redressal**

- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGS works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. In order to support the States to conduct the Social Audits as laid down under the Rules, it has been decided to provide technical assistance of ₹ 147 crore under a special project that will be in operation till 2017. Under this, the cost of engaging social audit resource persons at the State and District Levels will be reimbursed to the States/UTs.

- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter alia*, include visits of Area Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings at the State/ District levels.
- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.

### **Fund management and avoiding delays in payment**

The Ministry has initiated Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) which directly and electronically credits the respective beneficiary accounts using the core banking system. States have been asked to universalise the operationalisation of electronic Fund Management System to ensure smooth flow of funds from the State to the wage seekers and to eliminate delays in payment of wages.

### **Performance of Indira Awaas Yojana**

115. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge gap between sanctioned and constructed houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned and constructed houses during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for disparity between these two; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Under IAY, more than 75% houses sanctioned have been completed in each year during last five years. The time-line prescribed in the guideline to complete the houses is 18 months from the sanction therefore cumulative figures of completion of houses have been reported.

Details indicating number of houses sanctioned and constructed during last five years State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per Scheme guidelines, it is ensured that the houses sanctioned are completed within two years from the date of sanction of the first instalment. However,



since the beneficiaries are from the BPL families, who often find it difficult to mobilise resources required to complete the houses, cases of delay are monitored to facilitate completion of houses within a maximum period of three years.

(d) Implementation of IAY is reviewed in PRC meetings on quarterly basis, State Coordinating Officers meeting on monthly basis, Area Officer's visits and National Level Monitors visits. In addition progress reports under the scheme are received regularly on MIS Awaassoft in the Ministry.



15. Maharashtra	157567	156575	153846	141479	173879	143725	133128	189602	170923	45082
16. Manipur	3934	4682	5139	2956	3271	4555	2800	416	927	1248
17. Meghalaya	12990	11439	13412	13147	13232	5356	13764	6374	7418	10076
18. Mizoram	4916	3517	3177	3227	2324	2308	1545	521	279	276
19. Nagaland	16175	15514	11332	13362	0	0	0		1332	1114
20. Odisha	165329	171223	131407	141398	157696	128868	127800	109844	18831	11474
21. Punjab	23223	20483	18976	16622	3816	5881	1205	1417	2782	1911
22. Rajasthan	80696	63464	166147	125642	79055	84022	102274	82446	96980	92069
23. Sikkim	2739	2739	2165	1805	1596	1410	1178	798	2286	1538
24. Tamil Nadu	102939	96256	99628	91631	114673	42872	88362	69955	44796	28869
25. Telangana									65149	57437
26. Tripura	20254	12310	32395	26529	1628	0	3209	0	9445	23056
27. Uttar Pradesh	334979	305376	314566	307012	251357	163301	205466	157012	372176	220739
28. Uttarakhand	16827	15924	15972	15573	13887	13790	6623	2396	9186	4196
29. West Bengal	195955	178832	194851	186224	184495	170909	127743	92071	386486	182128
30. Andaman & Nicobar	440	316	456	578	247	415	167	238	78	148
31. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
33. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3347747	2715453	3265985	2471421	2833710	2185773	1891447	1592367	2054240	1652737

**Performance of MGNREGA**

116. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of households that got legally guaranteed 100 days work fell from 51.73 lakh during 2012-13 to 46.73 lakh during 2013-14 and further dipped to 23.24 lakh during 2014-15;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that wages are being delayed and the workers are not showing interest in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(d) if so, how Government is going to implement the scheme in its spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since the MGNREGA is a demand driven programme and the demand for unskilled work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

(c) and (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation including payment of wages are released to the States after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed to Labour Budget.

The Government is actively engaged with State Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA, the States/UTs have been requested for the following:

- (i) Initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) Expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.
- (iii) Organize 'Rozgar Diwas' periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about the provisions of the Act.
- (iv) Formulation of a specific plan to include special categories of vulnerable people viz. persons with disabilities, primitive tribal groups, nomadic tribal groups, de-notified tribes etc.

- (v) Organisation of workers into labour groups to ensure powerful demand-side pulls for improving performance of MGNREGA.

To reduce the delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA, a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of the Act. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision. The following steps are taken to check the delays in wage payment:

- (i) State Government has been advised to notify the 'Rules' and implement the system of compensation for delay in wage payment.
- (ii) State Government has been advised to review and discuss with the Programme Officers periodically the issues of delayed payments.

### **New scheme to provide houses in rural areas**

†117. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any proposal to implement a new scheme to provide housing units to poor in rural areas at affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a plan to review the Indira Awaas Yojana and to implement it with a new name; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) With the objective to meet the goal of housing for all by 2022, a proposal for a new scheme for rural housing is under consideration of the Government. In this regard a draft Cabinet Note has been circulated to various Ministries/Departments for their comments.

### **Construction of rural roads in Kerala**

118. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of rural roads constructed under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during each of the last three years and the current year in Kerala;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the amount of funds utilized for this purpose during the above period till date;
- (c) whether the work of 600 rural roads sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has halted in the State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to restore the construction of roads including prompt sanctioning of the allocated funds for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (e) The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected Habitations as per the core network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides financial assistance in form of loan to the States under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for creation of rural infrastructure including roads. Such loans are negotiated directly by State Government with NABARD. Ministry of Rural Development does not keep a record of the investment on rural roads created by the States under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD. However, as informed by NABARD, the total length of rural roads sanctioned and funds released under RIDF in Kerala for the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	Length of rural roads sanctioned (in kms.)	Total release (₹ in crore)
2012-13	224.29	105.79
2013-14	377.93	71.07
2014-15	429.25	44.76
2015-16	-	0.00

The Budgetary Allocation under PMGSY during the Financial Year 2015-16 was originally to the tune of ₹ 14,291 crore and it has been marginally enhanced to ₹ 15,291 crore on account of additional allocation of ₹ 1,000 crore received as first supplementary grant in the month of September, 2015. However, after the committed liabilities, the funds effectively available for release to the States for implementation of PMGSY during the current financial year 2015-16 is only ₹ 11,100 crore which has been allocated among various States taking into account the unspent balance available with them as on 1.4.2015 and the value of ongoing works. Accordingly the indicative annual allocation of ₹ 56 crore has been made to Kerala for the year 2015-16 (which was earlier fixed at ₹ 51 crore). Out of this allocation, the Ministry of Rural Development has released ₹ 54.74 crore to Kerala under PMGSY.

Since inception of PMGSY (upto 30.10.2015), the Ministry has sanctioned 1,430 road works with a total value of ₹ 1, 512.80 crore for construction of 3,357.91 Km road length to Kerala and the Ministry has released ₹ 875.70 crore to the States. The State has reported that, 961 road works have been completed and constructed 2218.19 Km length with an expenditure of ₹ 956.97 crore as on 30.10.2015.

#### **Vocational training centres for alternate employment**

†119. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any scheme for setting up vocational training centres in order to provide alternate opportunities of employment to the unemployed persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise including Assam and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up such training centres in the backward areas of the country, particularly in Assam and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per available information, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through Directorate General of Training is implementing two schemes titled “Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” and “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim” for establishment of new Industrial Training Institutes

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ITIs) and Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in the country in order to promote skill development.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is also implementing “Skill Development Initiative” scheme to provide vocational training through registered Vocational Training Providers to candidates in the country for improving their employability. Moreover, Directorate General of Training under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has a network of 12,106 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) affiliated under National Council for Vocational Training.

The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a Placement Linked Skill Development Program called Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural poor youth. DDU-GKY is undertaken as PPP Project through Private and Public organizations registered with Ministry of Rural Development. Cost of building/purchase of land/infrastructure for training is not permitted under the DDU- GKY to the project Implementing Agency.

Further, the Government has set up NSDC as Public Private Partnership (PPP) to promote private training providers to set up skill development centers across the country.

(b) Details of total number of ITIs and Skill Development centres set up under “Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” and “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim”, including Assam and Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Details of total number of ITIs under Directorate General of Training State-wise, including Assam and Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Details of total number of NSDC’s operational training centers (as on 31.10.2015) State-wise, including Assam and Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

DDU-GKY applies to all the States/UTs of the country. Details of total number of active DDU-GKY training centres (as on 26.11.2015) State-wise, including Assam and Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Details of ITIs and Skill Development centers proposed to be set up under “Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” and “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim” is given in Statement-V.



**Statement-I**

(A) ITIs and SDCs set up under the scheme "Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left wing Extremism"

Sl.No.	State	District Covered	No. of ITI	ITI Name	No. of SDC	SDC Name
1.	Telangana (1)	Khammam	1	ITI, Kothagudem	1	SDC, Bhadrachalam
					2	SDC, Wazedu
2	Chhattisgarh (7)	Dantewada	1	ITI, Konta	1	SDC-Dantewada
		Baster	2	ITI bakawand	2	SDC-Dornapal
					1	SDC-Kondagaon
		Kanker	3	ITI Narharpur	2	SDC-Darbha
					1	SDC-Durg Kondul
		Surguja	4	ITI Sitapur	2	SDC-Narhrpur
					1	SDC-Mainpat
		Rajnandgaon	5	ITI Ambagarh Chaoki	2	SDC-Ramanujganj
					1	SDC-Ranjandgaon
		Bijapur	6	ITI Bhairamgarh	2	SDC-Dongargaon
					1	SDC-Bijapur
		Narayanpur	7	ITI Narayanpur	2	SDC-Bhairamgarh
					1	SDC-Adaka
					2	SDC-Taduki

Sl.No.	State	District Covered	No. of ITI	ITI Name	No. of SDC	SDC Name
3.	Jharkhand (10)	Chatra	1	ITI, Kishunpur	1	SDC-Goakala
					2	SDC-Patharia
		West Singhbhum	2	ITI, Khuntpani	1	SDC-Lupungutu
					2	SC-Patraposi
		Palamau	3	ITI, Bishrampur	1	SDC-Chainpur
					2	SDC-Hariharganj
		Garhwa	4	ITI, Chinia	1	SDC-Bhavnathpur
					2	SDC-Ramna
		East Singhbhum	5	ITI, Ulda	1	SDC-Masabani
					2	SDC-Jorsholan
		Bokaro	6	ITI, Nawadih	1	SDC-Gomia
					2	SDC-Jaridih
		Lohardaga	7	ITI, Kairo	1	SDC-Senha
					2	SDC-Kisko
		Gumla	8	ITI, Polro	1	SDC-Tirra
					2	SDC-Chainpur
		Latehar	9	ITI Akhra	1	SDC-Gari
					2	SDC-Auratand

4.	Madhya Pradesh (1)	Hazaribagh	10	ITI Churchu	1	SDC-Barkagaon
		Balaghat	1	ITI, Paldogari, Lanjhi	2	SDC-Bishnugarh
	5. Maharashtra (2)	Gadchiroli K	1	ITI Jambiya	1	SDC-Kedatola, Birsra
		Gondia	2	ITI, Palandur	2	SDC-Kumungaon, Paraswada
6.	Odisha (5)	Gajapati	1	ITI, Rayagada, Bissam-Cuttack	1	SDC-Kasansur, Tal Etapalli
		Malkangiri	2	ITI, Matheli	2	SDC-Godulwahi, Tal Dhanora
		Rayagada	3	ITI, Gajabahal	1	SDC-Darekasa, Tal Salekasa
		Deogarh	4	ITI, Barkote	2	SDC-Borgaon Bazar, Tal Deori
		Sambalpur	5	ITI, Rasanpur	1	SDC-Nuagarh
					2	SDC-Shyangaintha, Gumma
					1	SDC-Chitrakond, Korkonda
					2	SDC-Moto, Luchhipeta
					1	SDC-Gumma, Rayagada
					2	SDC-Jimidipeta
					1	SDC-Reamal
					2	SDC-Teleibani
					1	SDC-Rengali
					2	Sahaspur

Sl.No.	State	District Covered	No. of ITI	ITI Name	No. of SDC	SDC Name
7.	Uttar Pradesh (1)	Sonebhadra	1	ITI, Ghorawal	1	SDC-Chakaria, Nagwa
					2	SDC-Piparkhand, Chopan
8.	West Bengal (1)	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)	1	ITI, Ranjibanpur, Binpur-I	1	SDC-Silda, Binpur-II
					2	SDC-Lalgarh, Binpur-II
		TOTAL	34		68	

Source: MoSDE

(B) ITIs set up under scheme “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim”

Sl.No.	State	Sub-Sl. No.	Covered District	Name of ITI
1.	Arunachal Pradesh (4)	1	Papum Pare	New Sagalee
		2	Ziro (Lower Subansiri)	Manipoliang
		3	East Siang	Mipang
		4	Longding	Kanubari
2.	Nagaland (2)	1	Peren	Peren
		2	Dimapur	Dimpaur
3.	Assam (4)	1	Nalbari	Nalbari
		2	Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon
		3	Jorhat	Jorhat
		4	Tinsukia	Tinsukia
4.	Manipur (2)	1	Imphal East	Sekmai
		2	Senapati	Kagpokpi
5.	Mizoram (3)	1	Serchhip	Serchhip
		2	Champhai	Champhai
		3	Thingdwal	Thingdwal
6.	Sikkim (1)	1	South District	Kewzing
7.	Tripura (3)	1	North Tripura	Kanchanpur
		2	Dhalai	Gandacherra
		3	South Tripura	Santribazar
8.	Meghalaya (2)	1	South West Gairi Hills	Ampati
		2	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat

Source: MoSDE

**Statement-II***Details of ITIs with seating capacities in various States/UTs (as on 23.06.2015)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Northern Region</b>							
1.	Chandigarh	2	1064	0	0	2	1064
2.	Delhi	16	11420	62	5100	78	16520
3.	Haryana	93	24136	145	16040	238	40176
4.	Himachal Pradesh	77	12500	138	15212	215	27712
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	99	21428	267	36192	366	57620
7.	Rajasthan	115	16784	1553	196511	1668	213295
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1603	189762	1918	222222
9.	Uttarakhand	60	7291	61	6790	121	14081
	SUB-TOTAL	814	131170	3830	465717	4644	596887
<b>Southern Region</b>							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28702	608	123172	756	151874
11.	Karnataka	179	30914	1300	103710	1479	134624

12.	Kerala	40	16476	490	54106	530	70582
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Puducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23352	658	68366	719	91718
	SUB-TOTAL	437	100972	3065	349862	3502	450834
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	A & N Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	288	34	6064
19.	Bihar	34	11433	750	105289	784	116722
20.	Jharkhand	21	4704	180	39080	201	43784
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	29	17504	590	100196	619	117700
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	12	1792	1	96	13	1888
28.	West Bengal	52	13996	63	8216	115	22212
	SUB-TOTAL	209	58970	1591	253581	1800	312551

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Western Region</b>							
29.	Chhattisgarh	92	11376	81	9296	173	20672
30.	D and N Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	5	412	15	3676
33.	Gujarat	157	58156	402	25528	559	83684
34.	Madhaya Pradesh	173	26238	404	53858	577	80096
35.	Maharashtra	390	108824	443	53268	833	162092
SUB-TOTAL		825	208474	1335	142362	2160	350836
GRAND TOTAL		2285	499586	9821	1211522	12106	1711108



**Statement-III**

*NSDC's Operational Training Centers, (State/Union Territory-wise)  
as on 31st Oct., 2015*

Sl.No.	State	Fixed Centers	Mobile Centers	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104	23	127
2.	Assam	58	6	64
3.	Bihar	95	9	104
4.	Chandigarh	6	3	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	508	39	547
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2
7.	Delhi	105	33	138
8.	Goa	6	1	7
9.	Gujarat	164	50	214
10.	Haryana	146	18	164
11.	Himachal Pradesh	164	7	171
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	5	19
13.	Jharkhand	57	5	62
14.	Karnataka	219	68	287
15.	Kerala	78	65	143
16.	Lakshadweep	0	1	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	447	10	457
18.	Maharashtra	309	68	377
19.	Manipur	2	0	2
20.	Meghalaya	14	0	14
21.	Nagaland	9	0	9
22.	Odisha	119	233	352
23.	Puducherry	3	0	3
24.	Punjab	184	4	188
25.	Rajasthan	124	21	145
26.	Sikkim	10	0	10
27.	Tamil Nadu	115	50	165
28.	Telangana	98	12	110

Sl.No.	State	Fixed Centers	Mobile Centers	Total
29.	Tripura	9	0	9
30.	Uttar Pradesh	314	46	360
31.	Uttarakhand	22	6	28
32.	West Bengal	331	29	360
TOTAL		3836	812	4648

Source: MoSDE

***Statement-IV***

*Total number of active DDU-GKY training centres*

(as on 26th November 2015)

Sl.No.	State	Total active DDU-GKY training centres
1.	Assam	25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25
3.	Bihar	48
4.	Chhattisgarh	36
5.	Gujarat	47
6.	Haryana	43
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	61
8.	Jharkhand	28
9.	Karnataka	52
10.	Kerala	45
11.	Madhya Pradesh	61
12.	Odisha	139
13.	Rajasthan	113
14.	Sikkim	1
15.	Telangana	14
16.	Tamil Nadu	167
17.	Tripura	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	35
19.	West Bengal	13
TOTAL		956

Source: MoRD

**Statement-V**

*ITIs proposed to be set up under scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim"*

Sl.No.	State	No. of new ITIs to be established
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
2.	Nagaland	2
3.	Sikkim	1
4.	Manipur	2
5.	Mizoram	3
6.	Meghalaya	2
7.	Assam	5
8.	Tripura	3
TOTAL		22

Source: MoSDE

**State Government's role in rural development schemes**

120. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been given rights to take decisions with regard to implementation and priority of the rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received complaints of alleged irregularities in implementation of rural development schemes during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the action taken by Government against the persons found guilty in such cases, State/Union Territory-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the details of existing mechanism established for the purpose and proposed changes for the future to tackle such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the major rural development schemes which includes Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). These programmes are to be implemented in all the States with the pre decided funding share pattern. Further, the states have the freedom to formulate and implement their own schemes for rural development in the State sector.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has been receiving programme specific complaints from time to time on certain irregularities in implementation of these programmes such as delay in payment of wages, non adherence to the programme guidelines, corrupt practices and favouritism etc. The State-wise details of number of complaints received under different programmes is given in the Statement (*See below*). Since the rural development programmes are implemented by the State Governments, such complaints are taken up with the respective State Government immediately. The Ministry also deputed National Level Monitors to enquire into serious complaints wherever it is required. In order to minimize the irregularities the Ministry is promoting the instruments like evaluation studies and Social Audit. For the purpose of transparency the States are encouraged to put the entire information on the MIS. The Ministry has launched “Meri Sadak” Mobile App for citizen feed back for PMGSY.

### ***Statement***

*State-wise details of number of complaints received under different programmes*

#### **(a) Indira Awaas Yojana**

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto 20.11.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	4	3	17	2
3.	Bihar	20	18	22	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	2	0	1	0
6.	Haryana	0	2	0	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	1	0
9.	Jharkhand	3	1	4	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	2	0
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Odisha	1	0	8	0
16.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	4	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0
19.	Tripura	0	0	0	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1	17	37	14
21.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	0	2	4	0
TOTAL		37	45	101	30

**(b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Oct., 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1		3
3.	Assam	1	2	2	2
4.	Bihar	10	12	18	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	5
6.	Gujarat		1		
7.	Haryana				1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1		1	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2	1
10.	Jharkhand	2	4	2	6
11.	Karnataka				1
12.	Kerala		1		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	1	3
14.	Maharashtra	2	3	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Manipur			1	
16.	Meghalaya				
17.	Nagaland				
18.	Mizoram				
19.	Odisha	1	2		3
20.	Punjab	2		3	
21.	Rajasthan	1		1	
22.	Sikkim	1		1	
23.	Tamil Nadu				
24.	Tripura	1	1		
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5	8	20	10
26.	Uttarakhand	1		1	
27.	West Bengal		2	3	2
TOTAL		34	42	61	53

**(c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**

(Report as on 21.07.2015)

Sl. No.	State	Misappropriation of funds	Under payment	Wages not paid	Corruption under NREGA	Irregularities (Not specific)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	2	5	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	0	2	12	3	40
4.	Bihar	17	74	16	123	19	249
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	23	18	38	6	94
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0	2	12	15
8.	Haryana	55	3	14	16	20	112
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	3	5	3	6	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	45	6	13	36	40	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	8	0	6	0	4	18
13.	Kerala	4	1	3	4	7	19
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220	7	44	109	38	418
16.	Maharashtra	2	4	1	4	3	14
17.	Manipur	1	1	2	0	8	12
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	0	3
21.	Odisha	34	1	20	19	22	95
22.	Punjab	8	0	1	1	3	13
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Rajasthan	6	1	3	1	8	19
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	2	4	4	18
26.	Telangana	3	2	0	0	0	5
27.	Tripura	3	0	0	1	0	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	400	26	92	301	362	1181
29.	Uttarakhand	3	2	5	7	4	21
30.	West Bengal	3	5	2	6	1	17
31.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		875	160	250	689	577	2555

**(d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)**

Sl.No.	State	Number of Complaints Received
1.	Assam	2
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Jharkhand	5
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3
5.	Odisha	2
6.	Punjab	3
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	4
9.	Uttarakhand	1

**Training to Barefoot Technicians under MGNREGA**

121. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to train Barefoot Technicians (BFTs) for supervising works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure creation of quality and sustainable assets under the Scheme especially in the most backward blocks across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has initiated process of training Barefoot Technicians in 4 pilot States *viz.* Rajasthan, Kerala, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. 65 trainers from the State Department, Civil Society Organisations and Project Implementing Agencies are undergoing a training of trainers at National Institute of Rural Development from 20-30th November, 2015.

The modules for the training have been co-developed by the International Labour Organisation and are available on the Ministry's website. The training for batches of Barefoot Technicians will start in their respective State Institute of Rural Development by 15th December, 2015. The Project will be extended to other States.

(c) The fresh steps taken by the Government to ensure creation of quality and sustainable assets under MGNREGS, especially in most backward blocks across the country are as follows:

(i) Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE)/Mission Antyodaya by the Block Resource Teams trained by the Ministry is being carried out in all the backward blocks, so that in the annual labour budget and shelf of projects, being prepared for the year 2016-17, assets of durable and productive nature to generate livelihood are identified in the area.

(ii) Para 4(2) of Schedule-1, MGNREGA amended recently that, "District Programme Coordinator shall ensure that at least 60% of works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees".

(iii) For more clarity, *vide* Ministry Circular No. J-11017/41/2012-MGNREGA



(UN) (Pt II) dated 17th September, 2014, “clarification on MGNREGA works directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees” have been issued.

- (iv) ‘SAMARTHYA’ Technical Training Manual (MGNREGA) has been prepared by the Ministry and imparted technical training to 260 members of State Technical Resource Teams (STRTs) of 31 States/UTs from 23rd March, 2015 to 11th September, 2015. STRTs are imparting technical training to District and Block Technical Resource Teams with the target to train all the engineers and technical persons implementing MGNREGS.
- (v) In 207 backward blocks, Cluster Facilitation Teams have been created who are working in the blocks for creation of assets of good quality and durable nature.

### **Non-release of funds under MGNREGA**

122. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has not released funds for payment of wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

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

(c) the details of unreleased funds from the Central Government for payment of wages during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Ministry for the timely payment of wages under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation including payment of wages are released to the States after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed Labour Budget. State/UT-wise details of amount released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement. [*Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No.114, part (a) and (b)*]

(d) To reduce the delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA, a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of

the Act. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision. The following steps are taken to check the delays in wage payment:

(i) State Government has been advised to notify the 'Rules' and implement the system of compensation for delay in wage payment.

(ii) State Government has been advised to review and discuss with the Programme Officers periodically the issues of delayed payments.

### **Schemes for development of villages**

†123. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many villages in the country are lagging behind since independence;
- (b) if so, the current details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the employment schemes and the villages where such schemes are being implemented;
- (d) the short comings found in the current employment schemes; and
- (e) the schemes being prepared for rural development for the coming years after removing the shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The existence of regional disparities and intra-region disparities in the country in terms of development has been recognized in the development policy since independence. However, the Ministry of Rural Development has not prepared any index ranking the villages on the basis of their level of development. The disparities in the development of villages may be due to a variety of reasons which may include historical factors, resource endowment, geographical factors.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is implementing two major programmes *i.e.* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which is a rights based wage employment programme and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to strengthen the livelihood of the rural poor especially the women and the other marginalized sections of the society in the rural areas. These programmes are being implemented in all the rural districts of the country. These programmes are being intensively monitored and evaluated to get the feedback on their implementation. For

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

this purpose the Ministry has evolved a multi-tool mechanism to get the feedback. Improving the effectiveness of these programmes is a continuous process and decisions to modify the guidelines etc. are taken based on the inputs gathered over a period of time.

**Additional workdays in drought affected areas**

124. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed additional workdays under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in drought hit areas of Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to reintroduce food for work scheme in such areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Government has made necessary provisions for an additional 50 days of unskilled manual work over and above 100 days per household in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in notified drought affected or natural calamity areas in the country. However, the Notification from the State of Maharashtra in connection with drought affected areas has not yet received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Increase in workdays in drought affected areas**

125. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for additional 50 days work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise, in case of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of additional funds Government has allocated and released for the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Government has made necessary provisions for an additional 50 days of unskilled manual work over and above 100 days per household in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in notified drought affected or natural calamity areas in the country. However, the Notification from the State of Maharashtra in connection with drought affected areas has not yet received.

(b) Proposals along with the list of notified drought affected areas received from the States of Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, to provide an additional 50 days of wage employment for all such households who have completed 100 days' work in financial, has been approved in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture. Accordingly, necessary provisions have been made in NREGASoft for inclusion of notified drought affected tehsils/ Taluks for the States of Karnataka (136 taluks), Chhattisgarh (93 tehsils) and Madhya Pradesh (141 tehsils) respectively. The proposal from the State of Uttar Pradesh is yet to be received by this Ministry.

(c) The funds would be provided to the States as per agreed to Labour Budget (LB) from where they will continue to meet the expenditure on account of providing employment up to 100 days and also for the increased number of days in notified areas.

Proposal for a revision of LB, if required, have to be submitted by the State(s) in the same format and following the same procedure as for original LB. Based on an assessment of demand for employment, potential for providing employment on ongoing works and other factors, the Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary, Department of Rural Development take a decision on the proposal of revision of LB.

### **Houses for rural poor**

126. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor people in rural India may get 90 per cent more funds to build their houses with Government planning to revamp the rural housing scheme, the Indira Awaas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that beneficiaries would also be offered cheap housing loan with interest subvention from Government and a wider variety of designs to model their houses on;

(d) whether Government is considering to link rural housing with the Swachh Bharat Mission and strengthen its earlier convergence with MGNREGA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (e) With the objective to meet the goal of housing for all by 2022, a proposal for a new scheme for rural housing is under consideration of the Government. In this regard a draft Cabinet Note has been circulated to various Ministries/Departments for their comments.

#### **Reduction in allocation for rural employment schemes**

127. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural employment schemes presently implemented by the Central Government in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocations to the schemes have been cut down during the last few years in comparison to initial years of launching of the schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which guarantees upto 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This programme was initially launched in 200 selected districts in February, 2006 and subsequently extended to all the rural districts of the country. During 2006-07 an allocation of ₹ 11300 crore (BE) was made and the allocation for 2012-13 and 2013-14 was raised to ₹ 33000 crore (BE) each year. The allocation for 2014-15 was ₹ 34,000 crore and the allocation for 2015-16 is ₹ 34699 crore (BE). There has been no reduction in the budget allocation under this programme.

The Ministry is also implementing another programme named National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which was launched in 2011 after restructuring the

existing self employment programme Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). NRLM focuses to tackle the problem of unemployment, especially among women, in the rural areas. NRLM provides for training and capacity building of interested members to take up micro enterprises for enhancing their incomes. The Ministry also implements a placement linked skill development programme Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, a sub-Scheme of NRLM, for skilling of rural poor youth including women to improve their employability. In 2011-12 an allocation of ₹ 2914 crore (BE) was made for this programme which was enhanced to ₹ 4000 crore (BE) in 2013-14, however for 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 2505 crore (BE) has been allocated. The reduction in allocation is mainly on account of transfer of unspent balance of SGSY funds to NRLM and secondly this programme being in a transitional phase the States took time to comply with the pre-requisite conditions like dedicated implementation structure at different levels.

### **Implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana**

128. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted instances of ineligible beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the corrective action taken by Government;

(b) whether Government has introduced measures to ensure regular quality inspections and technical supervisions under the IAY, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government envisages convergence between the IAY and MGNREGA and if so, the details thereof and timeline for its introduction and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The C&AG Report on Performance Audit of IAY 2008-13 has indicated certain cases where ineligible beneficiaries have been given assistance under the scheme during the period of the audit. The States have been directed to ensure these cases are verified and if the amount paid to the ineligible beneficiaries is found the same may be recouped to the IAY account. Details indicating number of ineligible beneficiaries is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) IAY is implemented by State Government machinery where technical staffs are authorised to inspect quality of construction as well as completion of building.

(c) Convergence of IAY with MGNREGA is being implemented since 2014-15. IAY beneficiaries are eligible for 90/95 mandays of unskilled labour for construction of the house.

**Statement**

(a) Payment to ineligible beneficiaries

Sl.No.	State	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Goa	959
3.	Gujarat	870
4.	Haryana	485
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,589
6.	Jharkhand	5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7
8.	Punjab	9
9.	Rajasthan	77
10.	Tamil Nadu	129
11.	Uttar Pradesh	33
TOTAL		10,184

(b) Payment to beneficiaries having pucca houses

Sl.No.	State	Beneficiaries
1.	Bihar	128
2.	Haryana	40
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,154
4.	Karnataka	288
5.	Rajasthan	4
6.	Uttar Pradesh	22
7.	Uttarakhand	10
8.	West Bengal	8
TOTAL		1,654

(c) Payment to the same beneficiaries more than once

Sl.No.	State	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,809
2.	Assam	513
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
4.	Jharkhand	134
5.	Karnataka	6
6.	Manipur	243
7.	Uttar Pradesh	59
8.	Uttarakhand	40
TOTAL		5,824

**Watershed Management in drought hit rural areas**

129. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for promoting watershed management in the drought hit rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of Central assistance and funds given to the States to implement various projects under the programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The major activities taken up under the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme operated by the Department of Land Resources since 2009, *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons. In 2015-16, the IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)". As on 31.10.2015, a total of 8214 projects have been sanctioned covering an area of 39.07 million ha. and an amount of ₹ 12451.86 crore released as Central assistance to various States including drought hit rural areas. These projects are at various stages of implementation.



(b) and (c) The State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned and Central assistance given are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released under  
PMKSY-Watershed Development Component (erstwhile IWMP)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of projects sanctioned since 2009	Funds released (Central Share)	
			2015-16 (up to 31.10.2015)	Total funds released (from 2009-10 to 31.10.2015)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	86.73	605.02
2.	Bihar	123	5.00	57.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	263	20.00	182.44
4.	Goa#	0	0.00	0.0
5.	Gujarat	610	100.00	934.25
6.	Haryana	88	0.00	58.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	163	20.00	197.31
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.00	89.70
9.	Jharkhand	171	20.00	145.01
10.	Karnataka	571	125.00	1450.46
11.	Kerala	83	20.00	61.79
12.	Madhya Pradesh	517	150.00	983.18
13.	Maharashtra	1186	250.00	1784.46
14.	Odisha	310	67.500	715.67
15.	Punjab	67	7.953	52.46
16.	Rajasthan	1025	200.00	1673.33
17.	Tamil Nadu	270	75.00	689.24
18.	Telangana	330	70.00	459.38
19.	Uttar Pradesh	612	75.00	686.18
20.	Uttarakhand	65	25.677	97.98
21.	West Bengal	163	10.00	92.22

1	2	3	4	5
<b>North-Eastern States</b>				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	18.00	192.42
23.	Assam	372	0.00	277.44
24.	Manipur	102	9.00	109.83
25.	Meghalaya	96	18.00	145.83
26.	Mizoram	89	0.00	189.47
27.	Nagaland	111	27.00	367.87
28.	Sikkim	15	6.30	20.68
29.	Tripura	65	13.50	133.15
GRAND TOTAL		8214	1419.66	12451.86

## No project has been sanctioned as no proposal received from the State.

#### **New scheme for backward districts**

130. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized any new scheme to provide assistance/ grants to backward districts of the country, as an alternative to Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF);

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including the criterion for allocation of funds to the States; and

(c) the details of districts selected and the funds earmarked, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) question does not arise.

#### **Progress of Kollam Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal**

131. SH. K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state the details of progress of Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal along with Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals (205 km.) in Kerala which are declared as National Waterways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Kottapuram-Kollam stretch of West Coast canal (168 km) along with Champakara canal (14 km.) and Udyogmandal canal (23 km.) [total 205 km.] has been declared as National Waterway-3 (NW-3) on February 1, 1993. The details of progress of NW-3 are as given below:

(i) **Navigable Channel:**

Navigable channel of minimum 38m bottom width in wider sections and 32m bottom width in narrow sections with minimum 2m depth has been developed and maintained in entire NW-3 except a small portion of 3.25 km. where width is 12 meter. This has been achieved by carrying out 38.00 lakh cum of dredging over 83.75 km. out of 87 km. lakh for widening. In the remaining 3.25 km., 1 km. is in Kayamkulam area, where widening can be done once the fishing nets are removed by State Government and 2.25 km. is in Chavara area for which the work for widening has been awarded on 18.11.2015. However, there is no restriction for movement of cargo vessels all along the National Waterway.

(ii) **Aids for 24 hours Navigation:**

The entire NW-3 in Kerala has been provided with navigation aids to facilitate 24 hours navigation.

(iii) **Cargo handling terminals:**

Cargo terminals have been set up at eight locations with safe berthing arrangement for inland vessels, storage go-downs, cargo handling equipments etc. These are; (i) Kottapuram, (ii) Aluva, (iii) Maradu (Kochi), (iv) Vaikkom, (v) Cherthala (Thanneermukkom), (vi) Thrikkunnappuzha, (vii) Kayamkulam (Ayiramthengu) and (viii) Kollam. Construction of 9th terminal at Alappuzha is under progress and 99% progress has been achieved. Land has been acquired at two more locations namely Kakkanad (CSEZ) and Chavara for setting-up of terminal in next phase, depending on demand. In addition, for decongesting the Kochi city by providing an alternate transport route to International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT), a pair of Ro-Ro terminals at Willingdon Island and Bolghatty has been provided. The Ro-Ro operation has commenced from 23-02-2011.

(iv) A total expenditure of the order of ₹ 240 cr. has been incurred so far by IWAI for development of NW-3.

**Agreement with Egypt on marine transport**

132. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to sign an agreement with Egypt on marine transport;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue from the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Agreement on Maritime Transport between India and Egypt envisages cooperation between the two countries to develop their relationship in the field of international maritime transport on the principle of equality and mutual benefits through exchange of information on maritime affairs, technical assistance for development of maritime transport, encouraging cooperation between maritime shipping companies of the two countries, maritime safety, security and environment protection.

**Reconstitution of working committees of port trusts**

133. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to reconstitute working groups/committees of the port trusts coming under the purview of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ensured that all the working groups and committees of various port trusts have adequate representation from people with appropriate technical, educational and sociological background;

(d) the complete list of committees/working groups constituted by the Ministry to support and guide various port trusts in the country, port trust-wise; and

(e) the details of private ports and the constitution of the governing/managing committee, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The 11 major port trusts have been requested not to proceed with the functioning of their existing Port Advisory Committee in order to decide about re-constitution.

(e) As per Section 3 (9) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the respective State Governments have jurisdiction over ports other than major ports which are also called Non-major ports. There are 200 such Non-major ports which are under the State Governments. Since the Non-major ports are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments, the information with respect to constitution of governing/managing committee is not available with the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India.

### **Foreign trade from ports**

†134. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of the foreign trade of the country being transacted from the existing ports;

(b) the total capacity of these ports and whether this capacity is adequate;

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan with a view to increase this capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Sir, approximately 90% of India's trade by volume and 70% by value is transported by sea.

(b) The total capacity of ports both major ports/Non-major ports was 1530.23 million tonnes as on 31.03.2015. Out of this capacity Major ports capacity was 871.52 million tonnes and that of Non-major ports 658.71 million tonnes. Against this Capacity, total traffic handled during 2014-15 was 1052.51 million tonnes. Out of this major ports Share was 581.34 million tonnes and that of Non-major ports 470.87 million tonnes. As may be seen, the available capacity is adequate to handle the existing traffic.

(c) and (d) Projects relating to construction of new berths, upgradation of existing berths, mechanization of berths, installation of state of art equipments and mechanization of cargo handling systems including the dredging projects to accommodate large vessels are undertaken at major ports to increase their capacity as also to bring them at par with international standards. Identification of such projects for capacity addition and modernization etc. is done by the ports keeping in view the trade demand of their respective hinterland on a continuous basis.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Allahabad-Haldia Ganga Waterways projects**

†135. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on Allahabad-Haldia Ganga Waterways project for coal supply to coal based thermal power projects;

(b) whether Government has received suggestions from some economists and environmentalists regarding the problems originating due to this project;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) by when Allahabad-Haldia Ganga Waterways project would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Hon'ble Union Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech for 2014-15, delivered on 10.07.2014, made an announcement that a project on the river Ganga called 'Jal Marg Vikas' (National Waterways-I) would be developed between Allahabad and Haldia to cover a distance of 1,620 kms, which would enable commercial navigation of at least 1,500 tonne vessels and that the project would be completed over a period of six years at an estimated cost of ₹ 4,200 crore. The Project's objective is to provide an environment friendly, fuel efficient and cost-effective alternative mode of transportation, especially for bulk goods, hazardous goods, captive cargo and over dimensional cargo.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government has commissioned three expert studies to assess the interventions required to achieve greater clarity on the entire project and its impacts. These studies are (i) Detailed Feasibility Study on NW-1 and Detailed Engineering for its Ancillary Works; (ii) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental Mitigation Plan (EMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); and (iii) IWT Sector Development Strategy and Market Development Study. In addition, Inland Waterways Authority of India, which is the Implementing Agency of the project, has conducted comprehensive stakeholder meetings at Kolkata, Varanasi, Patna, Delhi and Farakka, wherein valuable feedback of environmentalists, industry, academics and the wider society was obtained.

(d) The projects include construction of terminals, jetties, river training and conservancy works, modern automated information system, navigation aids, etc. The construction of the projects is expected to commence from March, 2016 and the last projects to be taken up may extend up to five years.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Construction of waterways

†136. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on waterways is yet to start inspite of Government's announcements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the status of the progress regarding the construction of waterways; and

(d) the details of Government's waterways policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) No, Sir. To promote Inland Water Transport (IWT) in the country, Union Government so far has declared following 05 inland waterways as National Waterways (NWs) :

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km.) as NW-1.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya-891 km.) as NW-2.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals-(205 km.) as NW-3.
- (iv) Kakinada- Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km.) as NW-4.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km.) as NW-5.

Out of these five NWs, first three waterways have already been developed substantially with fairway of required depth and width, navigational aids and terminal facilities for loading/unloading of cargo and ingress/egress of the passengers and cargo and passenger vessels are moving on these NWs. A World Bank aided project for capacity augmentation of NW-1 has been sanctioned and it is under implementation.

Development of remaining two NWs was delayed because after declaration of these waterways as NWs, on advise of the then Planning Commission, efforts were made to develop the commercial viable stretches of these two NWs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. However, since this was not found feasible, now the development process through Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) has been initiated and a few projects are under implementation.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Simultaneously, studies to assess if some stretches of National Waterway-4 and 5 can be developed in PPP mode is in advance stage.

For liaison with State Governments for acquisition of land for widening of channel, setting-up of terminal facilities, dumping the dredged material etc. and also for monitoring of various developmental activities, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)'s offices have been opened at Chennai and Vijayawada on NW- 4 and at Bhubaneswar on NW- 5.

For declaration of 101 more inland waterways as National Waterways, a Bill was introduced in the Budget Session of the Parliament in 2015. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination. Based on the recommendations of the Committee and the State Governments, a note has been sent for declaring 106 more inland waterways as National Waterways for consideration of the Cabinet. After obtaining the Cabinet approval, "Official Amendments" to the National Waterways Bill, 2015 will be moved.

### **Conversion of rivers into waterways**

137. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether transportation through waterways is cheaper and efficient than other modes of transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan of converting rivers of the country into waterways ;

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

(e) what is the present contribution of waterways in the total transport requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Inland Water Transport mode is recognized as a cheaper, fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport for the bulk movement of cargo. As per RITES Report on Integrated National Transportation Grid Study, benefits of IWT mode are as under :

(i) **Cost saving:**

- 1 Liter of fuel moves, 24 tonne-km. on road, 95 tonne-km. on rail and 215 tonne-km. on IWT.



- Cost of developing waterways is much lower than rail and road

(ii) **Environment Friendly :**

- Least fuel consumption per tonne-km
- Less CO<sub>2</sub> emission compared to other modes
- Negligible land requirement
- Safe mode for hazardous and over dimensional cargo.

(c) to (e) A bill for declaration of 101 more waterways as national waterways was introduced in the Parliament on 05.05.2015 which was subsequently referred to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination. The Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its report on 12.08.2015 to both the houses. Based on the recommendation of the Committee the revised note for Cabinet along with official amendments as approved by legislative Department has been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat for consideration. The official amendments to the National Waterways Bill, 2015 are expected to be moved in the winter session of the Parliament. Details of cargo moved through IWT mode for the period from 2012-13 to 2015-16 (till July' 15) are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Centre Inland Waterways Authority of India*

Cargo movement for National Waterways-1, 2 and 3, Goa and Mumbai Waterways 2012-13 to 2015-16

						(in tonnes)
Stretch	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Upto July, 2015	
National Waterway – 1	MT	2,716,436	3,349,138	4,123,236	908,219	
National Waterway – 2	MT	2,426,804	493,414	519,722	192,441	
National Waterway – 3	MT	1,236,403	1,066,006	965,246	311,617	
Total of National Waterways	MT	6,379,643	4,908,558	5,608,204	1,412,277	
THE GOA Waterways	MT	7,582,266	1,003,364	976,987	--	
Mumbai Waterways (Dharamtar creek)	MT	9,722,819	10,178,956	22,544,335	--	
GRAND TOTAL	MT	23,684,728	16,090,878	29,129,526	1,412,277	

*Note:* 1. These figures are collected by IWAI field offices from IWT operators.  
2. Average IWT distance of 50 km in Goa and 54 km in Mumbai Waterways considered.

**Cabotage relaxation at ICTT**

138. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to relax cabotage at International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the cabotage relaxation, which ended on September 19, 2015, is affecting the port in realizing its full potential; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Government of India is deliberating over the pros and cons of a piecemeal relaxation for individual ports *vis-a-vis* a uniform policy benefiting all ports in the country.

(c) and (d) There are several enabling conditions for port to realize the full potential, such as simplified customs processes, competitive tariffs, operational efficiency, cabotage relaxation etc. In the first six months of 2015-16 ICTT Vallarpadam at Cochin Port handled an average 33.5 thousands TEUs per month. In October 2015, the Cochin Port handled 35 thousand TEUs indicating that lapse of cabotage relaxation has not affected its container cargo.

**Development of Kollam Port**

139. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for the development of Kollam Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the Kollam Port has the potential to be used as a source port for the construction of Vizhinjam Port; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Kollam Port and Vizhinjam Port are Non-Major Ports in the State of Kerala. As per the Section 3 (9) of Indian Ports Act, 1908, Non-Major Ports are under the overall jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Therefore, the responsibility for development of Kollam Port and Vizhinjam Port vests with the Government of Kerala. However, as per the information provided by Ministry

of Finance, the Finance Ministry has accorded in-principle approval on 3.2.2015 for viability gap funding to the proposal of Government of Kerala to develop a Non-Major Port at Vizhinjam on Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis to handle upto 18,000 TEU container ships with a rated annual capacity of the Port of 10 lakhs TEUs and the total project cost ₹ 3930 crores.

### **Developing lighthouses as tourist attraction**

140. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to develop lighthouses across the country as tourist attraction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of lighthouses that would be covered under the scheme and pattern of their funding; and

(c) the expenditure that would be incurred in developing lighthouses as tourist attraction and the features that would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At present there is a plan to develop certain identified lighthouses as tourist attraction across the country on Public Private Partnership mode. The list of lighthouses which have been identified in the first instance, to be developed as tourist attraction is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There is no expenditure envisaged to be incurred by the Government as the project will be on PPP mode. The general features that would be given priority are:

Water sports facilities, Hotels and resorts, Shopping complex, Food Courts, Public utilities, Museums, Observation deck etc..

### ***Statement***

#### ***List of lighthouses for promotion of tourism***

(Total – 78 Nos.)

<b>Gujarat</b>	
1. Mandvi	4. Kachchigarh
2. Pirotan Island N. Point	5. Gopnath
3. Kalubhar	6. Alang
	7. Veraval

- 
8. Dwarka
  9. Umergaon
  10. Kanai Creek
  11. Piram
  12. Savaibet

**Maharashtra/Goa**

13. Uttan
14. Korlai Fort
15. Jaigarh
16. Ratnagiri
17. Sao George
18. Aguada
19. Devgad
20. Tolkeswar
21. Vengular Rock  
(Adventure tourism)
22. Kanhoji Angre
23. Sunk rock

**Karnataka**

24. Bhatkal
25. Suratkal
26. Kaup
27. Oyster Rock

**Kerala**

28. Chetwai
  29. Vypin (Cochin)
  30. Mannakodam
  31. Vizhinjam
  32. Thangesseri
  33. Kannur
  34. Alleppy
- 

- 
35. Kadalur Point

**Lakshadweep**

36. Kadamat Island
37. Thinakara Island
38. Agathi Island
39. Androth Island W. END
40. Kavaratti Island
41. Suhelipar
42. Minicoy
43. Chetlath
44. Kalpeni
45. Kiltan

**Tamil Nadu**

46. Manappad
47. Kilakkarai
48. Kodikkarai
49. Portonovo
50. Pulicat
51. Mahabalipuram
52. Kanyakumari-Muttam

**Puduchery**

53. Pondicherry

**Andhra Pradesh**

54. Antervedi
55. Sacramento
56. Vakalpudi
57. Santapille
58. Kalingapatnam
59. Nagayalanka

**Odisha**

60. Puri
-

61. Paradip	69. Port Cornwallis
62. False Point	70. Sir Huge Rose
63. Chandrabhaga	71. Aves
64. Gopalpur	72. East Island
<b>West Bengal</b>	73. ChidiyaTapu
65. Dariyapur	74. Little Andaman
66. Saugor Island	75. Rutland
<b>Andman and Nicobar</b>	76. Keating Point
67. North Point (Port Blair)	77. South Sentinel
68. North Cinque Island	78. Narcondum

### Supply of clean water to people

141. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, besides the declining level of ground water, there are reports also about it being dirty and unfit for human consumption in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the target fixed, if any, and the steps taken to supply clean potable water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Ground water quality data generated by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) indicates that ground water has concentration higher than the norms, prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards, in various parts of the Country, as per the following details :

Sl.No.	Contamination and Pollution Hazard	No. of States
1.	Arsenic	10
2.	Fluoride	20
3.	Nitrate	21
4.	Iron	24
5.	Heavy Metals (Lead, Chromium and Cadmium)	15

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) data shows that there are 66,761 habitations in the country affected by various contaminants. Out of these, 14254 rural habitations have been targeted for supply of safe drinking water during the year 2015-16. The details are as under :

Contaminant	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Total
Target (2015-16)	484	3055	8951	1072	692	14254
Achievement (till 25.11.2015)	406	602	1524	223	105	2860

Excess Fluoride and Arsenic have detrimental effect on human health and therefore, MoDWS has targeted coverage of all remaining Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations by March, 2017 either through surface water based supply schemes or by installation of community water purification plants to make available at least 8-10 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water to the affected rural people for drinking and cooking purposes.

#### **Failure of Yamuna Action Plan**

142. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the failure of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there have been any new efforts of initiatives by Government with regard to conservation of Yamuna in particular and other rivers in general; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) was started in 1993 in the States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh under which various works related to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria was taken up. Under YAP-I and YAP-II an expenditure of ₹ 1514.70 crore has been incurred for creation of sewage treatment capacity of 942 mld in States of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement due to a large gap between sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of adequate fresh water in the river.

(b) and (c) The YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore under the JICA assistance for rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing STPs (950 mld) and trunk sewers. The project is to be implemented on 85:15 cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the Government of NCT of Delhi.

Two projects have been sanctioned in Sonapat and Panipat towns at a cost of ₹ 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna. The main project components includes construction of new STPs of 70 mld capacity and rehabilitation of existing STPs of 75 mld capacity. The works are being implemented by PHED, Haryana. In addition, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), an interceptor sewer project costing ₹ 1357 crore is being implemented by DJB to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara in Delhi.

The Government has launched Namami Gange programme for conservation of river Ganga and its tributaries. The primary focus of the program is on pollution abatement through construction of Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Ghat Development, Solid Waste Management and other activities to stop pollutants from reaching river Ganga. Besides this, the other activities like Bio-diversity conservation, large scale tree plantation, making villages along river Ganga Open Defecation Free (ODF), research studies and public outreach programmes have also been envisaged.

Pollution abatement measures pollution abatement schemes like interception and diversion, sewage treatment plant, low-cost sanitation, river front development, crematoria and washer man's platform are been implemented for other rivers under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC).

### **Cleaning of Ganga**

143. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Rhine river of western Europe has been rejuvenated and cleaned despite once being the dirtiest river in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to cleanse river Ganga on the line of river Rhine;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that the river Rhine in western Europe has been cleaned.

(b) to (e) Government has approved “Namami Gange” to clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner. Namami Gange focuses on cleaning of river Ganga in the short term but also has a comprehensive vision with 7 main thrust areas – that includes maintenance of flow, River Front Development, Capacity Building, Research and Monitoring, Biodiversity Conservation and communication and public outreach. The major activities under Namami Gange include rehabilitation of existing STPs, creation of new STPs, complete sanitation coverage for gram panchayats, development of model cremation/dhobhi ghats, development of a decision support system in GIS platform for efficient planning and monitoring, creation of an IT-based monitoring center with capabilities of real-time alerts and prediction. The importance of maintenance of flow in the River and afforestation with medicinal and native plant species along river sides is also identified under ‘Namami Gange’ along with conservation of aquatic species.

Government of India is constantly in touch with the Federal Government of Germany and its agencies for factoring the experience of Rhine river rejuvenation in cleaning of Ganga, wherever practical.

### **Cleaning Ganga**

144. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to clean/rejuvenate river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of achievement made in this regard, since inception of this project of rejuvenation of river Ganga, including the amount allocated/spent on this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cleaning of Ganga was initiated in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP). Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 and later GAP



Phase-II was initiated in 1993. Since pollution problem of river Ganga could not be addressed fully from GAP, the Government therefore revamped the river conservation strategy to promote a holistic and integrated river basin approach. The Central Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Cabinet approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all tributaries under one umbrella.

Various pollution abatement schemes including interception and diversion of sewage and setting up of sewage treatment plants were taken up under the GAP. Under both phases of GAP, a total of 575 schemes have been sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which 524 schemes with a capacity to treat pollution load of 1098 million litres per day (mld) have been established. A total of 869 mld and 229 mld capacity has been established under GAP-I and II respectively. Under NGRBA, so far, 25 projects (23 RFD and related projects in West Bengal and 2 Sewerage projects in Uttarakhand) have been completed and 35 projects are under different stages of implementation in 5 states on main stem of Ganga (13 in Uttarakhand, 8 in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in Bihar and 4 in West Bengal). This includes 6 institutional and implementation support projects.

(c) The total expenditure under the GAP Phase-I and II is ₹ 938.57 crore till 31st March, 2013. Under NGRBA, an additional amount of ₹ 1177.64 crore was spent till 31.03.2015. Out of the allocation of ₹ 2750.00 crore for 2015-16, ₹ 760.00 crore has been spent till 31.10.2015.

(d) Government is implementing pollution abatement schemes through construction of Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Ghat Development, Solid Waste Management other activities like Bio-diversity conservation, large scale tree plantation, making villages along river Ganga Open Defecation Free (ODF), research studies and public outreach programmes.

### **Rain Water Harvesting**

†145. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating the rain water harvesting in various parts of the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government has taken several steps emphasizing rain water harvesting measures in various parts of the Country as under :

- Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. 31 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- As per Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of water harvesting structures.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States and the Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

**Compensation to people displaced from hirakud dam submerged area**

146. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people displaced from Hirakud Dam submerged area have not been granted compensation even after more than five decades;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a delay;

(c) whether concerned officials have been held accountable by Government and have been punished so that such delay does not occur again; and

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to provide compensation to the displaced people and families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) State Government of Odisha has informed that compensation has already been paid to the Hirakud Land Oustees. The State Government has also taken steps to rehabilitate the displaced families by allotting homestead and agriculture lands.

All out efforts have also been made from time to time through advertisements in leading local dailies for the left out cases to ensure that all displaced persons have been paid compensation. Hence, there has been no delay of any kind by any of the Government officials.

**Cleaning of Ganga**

147. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the recommendations contained in the report on Ganga River Basin Management Plan—2015 submitted by the consortium of Indian Institutes of Technology and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of funds spent on cleaning of Ganga during each of last three years and current year, along with the financial assistance received from other countries;

(c) whether Government has received complaints in utilization of these funds and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure cleaning of Ganga within a stipulated time period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The consortium of 7 IITs has submitted its report “Ganga River Basin Management Plan-2015” (GRBMP-2015) to this Ministry. The report is under consideration in consultation with other Ministries. According to the Plan, the Major issues in Ganga river basin are:

1. Over-use of natural resources of the basin
2. Discharge of pollutants into terrestrial and aquatic environments
3. Reduction in water-holding capacities and replenishment of water bodies
4. Mutilation of rivers by piecemeal engineering operations
5. Threats to geological processes in the basin.

(b) The expenditure on cleaning Ganga during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till 31st Oct., 2015) is ₹ 191.52 crore, ₹ 303.95 crore, ₹ 326.00 crore and ₹ 760.00 crores respectively. No financial assistance has been received so far from other countries.

(c) No, Sir. The Government has not received any specific complaint in utilization of these funds.

(d) The steps taken by Government to ensure cleaning of Ganga in a stipulated time period include pollution abatement through construction of Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Ghat Development, Solid Waste Management & other activities like Bio-diversity conservation, large scale tree plantation, making villages along river Ganga Open Defecation Free (ODF), research studies and public outreach programmes.

#### **Plan to address river water disputes between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

148. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up any near term or short term plan to address the river water disputes between the newly formed Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The report of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II relating to Krishna water disputes among

basin States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh has been submitted. However, the decision of KWDT-II has not yet published in the official Gazette. The period of submission of supplementary report by KWDT-II has been extended for a period of two years from 1st August, 2014 so as to address the terms of reference specified in clauses (a) and (b) of section 89 of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014.

The Krishna River Management Board and Godavari River Management Board are already functioning to resolve the Krishna and Godavari river water issues between party States.

### **Cleaning Ganga**

149. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to raise new Territorial Army Battalions, comprising ex-soldiers and commanded by regular army officers, specifically for cleaning Ganga;

(b) whether it is a fact that sewage from cities is the biggest problem for polluting Ganga;

(c) how much money has been spent on cleaning Ganga so far and how much money has been earmarked in the General Budget 2015-2016 for the purpose;

(d) whether Government intends to go in for 100 per cent sewage treatment which is necessary, among the measures, to keep Ganga clean; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has plans to raise Battalions - Ganga Task Force for keeping the river Ganga clean. One battalion of Ganga Task Force has already been raised and deployed to Allahabad. Currently the process for providing hands on training to Jawans in plantation/afforestation and to identify the suitable land parcels for preparatory and plantation activity is underway.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that sewage from our cities account for about 75 percent of pollution in river Ganga.

(c) Cleaning of Ganga was initiated in 1986 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP). Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in

1985 and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993. The total expenditure under the GAP Phase-I and II is ₹ 938.57 crore till 31st March, 2013. Under NGRBA, an additional amount of ₹ 1177.64 crore was spent till 31.03.2015. BE for 2015-16 is ₹ 2750.00 crore out of which ₹ 760.00 crore has been spent till 31.10.2015.

(d) and (e) The Government intends to go for 100 percent sewage treatment by Interception and Diversion (I&D) coming from drains in the 118 major towns/cities along the river Ganga; one of the priority included in the Namami Gange Programme for which the towns/cities have been requested to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Efforts are also being explored to have Public Private Partnership for such schemes.

### **Depletion of water level of States**

150. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has categorized 15 States and 2 Union Territories as over exploited on the basis of declining ground water level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive policy to regain the depleted Water Table in these over exploited States and UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) As per the latest assessment (Year-2011) of Dynamic Ground Water Resources, carried out jointly by CGWB and State Governments, out of 6607 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Talukas/Firkas/Districts) in the Country, 1071 units falling in 16 States and 2 UTs have been categorized as 'Over-Exploited', on the basis of declining ground water level and stage of ground water development. State-wise details of assessments units categorized as 'Over-Exploited' is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action.

Further, this Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development

which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. 31 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

As per Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of water harvesting structures.

Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States and the Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water I rain water harvesting.

### **Statement**

#### *State/UT-wise details of 'Over-Exploited' assessment units*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited Assessment Units	
			Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
<b>States</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662	41	6
2.	Telangana	448	42	9
3.	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1
4.	Delhi	27	18	67
5.	Gujarat	223	24	11
6.	Haryana	116	71	61
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	210	6	3
9.	Karnataka	270	63	23
10.	Kerala	152	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	313	24	8
12.	Maharashtra	353	10	3
13.	Punjab	138	110	80
14.	Rajasthan	243	172	71
15.	Tamil Nadu	1129	374	33
16.	Uttar Pradesh	820	111	14
TOTAL (States)		5258	1069	20.33
<b>Union Territories</b>				
1.	Daman and Diu	2	1	50
2.	Puducherry	4	1	25
TOTAL (UTs)		6	2	33.33
GRAND TOTAL		5264	1071	20.34

### Inter-linking of rivers

†151. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- whether Government proposes to interlink rivers;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the names of rivers on which work of interlinking is going on now and by when that work would be completed; and
- whether Government has interacted with State Governments of Odisha and Telangana regarding river-linking projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. This

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-feasibility reports which facilitated identification of 30 links under the NPP. Details of the river links identified under NPP, River and State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa, Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada links have been completed by NWDA.

The preparation of DPR of a project is taken up only after consent of concerned state Governments including State Governments of Odisha and Telangana. The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of Rivers program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The time limit for the completion of individual link project can be identified only after Detailed Project Reports are techno-economically approved. However, the Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resource Departments of the concerned States for arriving at a consensus on various proposed links for sharing of the surplus water and preparation of DPR by NWDA. In addition, the issues on the inter-State links are also regularly discussed during the meeting of Governing Body and Society of the NWDA.

Further, the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by the Union Minister of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has reviewed the progress of river linking proposals in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting these projects. In order to address various issues concerning the Inter-Linking of Rivers Programme and to arrive at a consensus on ILR proposals between the States, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers and various Sub-Committees have also been constituted.

This Ministry has been constantly in touch with the State Governments of Odisha and Telangana for addressing their concerns on the ILR projects in their respective States.

**Statement***Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links*

Sl.No	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	-do-	-	Feasibility Report Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Feasibility Report Completed

9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh		
	(a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I			
	(b) Ken-Betwa link Phase-II	-do-	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	DPR Phase-I completed in April 2010 and DPR Phase-II Completed in January 2014
11.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
		(UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)		
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	-do-	Gujarat	DPR completed in August, 2015
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link (As per DPR)	Maharashtra and Gujarat	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR Completed in March 2014.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed

Sl.No	Name	States concerned		States benefited	Status
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed	
<b>Himalayan Component</b>					
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	FR in progress	
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	FR in Indian portion in progress	
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed (for Indian portion)	
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	FR completed (for Indian portion)	
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhnad and Nepal	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhnad	FR completed (for Indian portion)	
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed	
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan and Gujarat	Draft FR completed	
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed	

9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR in progress
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed. FR to be taken up Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Alternative to M-S-T-G Link. Not to be taken up.

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FR : Feasibility Report, PFR : Pre feasibility Report, DPR : Detailed Project Report  
S&I : Survey and Investigation, MCM : Million Cubic Meters

**Cleaning of rivers**

†152. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of rivers, which have been included under the scheme for cleaning of the rivers of the country declared by the Prime Minister;

(b) whether the foreign companies having expertise have also been included in this campaign;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of the said campaign, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Government has launched Namami Gange programme for conservation of river Ganga and its tributaries under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD&GR). The primary focus of the program is on pollution abatement through construction of Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Ghat Development, Solid Waste Management and other activities to stop pollutants from reaching river Ganga. Besides this, the other activities like Bio-diversity conservation, large scale tree plantation, making villages along river Ganga Open Defecation Free (ODF), research studies and public outreach programmes have also been envisaged.

Pollution abatement measures like interception and diversion, sewage treatment plant, low-cost sanitation, river front development, crematoria and washer man's platform are being implemented for other rivers under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC).

(b) to (d) Any foreign company having required expertise may participate in its various activities on a competitive basis.

**Namami Gange Project**

153. SHRI RAJ BABBAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any blue print for successful implementation of the Namami Gange Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total financial allocation made for this project;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the amount released to each State from which the river Ganga flows including Uttarakhand till date;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government of Uttarakhand has submitted a detailed proposal asking for central assistance under the Namami Gange Project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by Government on that proposal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The blueprint for successful implementation of the Namami Gange Project - "Namami Gange" has been prepared and approved by the Cabinet on May 13, 2015. It integrates the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner. Namami Gange focuses on cleaning of river Ganga in short term but also has a comprehensive vision with 7 main thrust areas – that includes maintenance of flow, River Front Development, Capacity Building, Research and Monitoring, Biodiversity Conservation and communication and public outreach. A total of ₹ 20,000 crore has been allocated for this project to be spent over the next five years (2019). This includes funds allocated for ongoing projects to clean river Ganga and other new initiatives.

(c) the amount released from 01.04.2011 till date (31st October, 2015) to the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Uttarakhand and West Bengal for this purpose is ₹ 170.76 crore, ₹ 35.56 crore, ₹ 455.33 crore, ₹ 56.71 crore, and ₹ 250.16 crore respectively.

(d) to (f) Under Namami Gange Program Priority and NGRBA framework, Uttarakhand was asked to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for major towns/cities located on main stem of River Ganga and for Public amenities on Char Dham route. Uttarakhand Government has recently submitted DPRs for Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Interception and Diversion (I&D) projects for: (a) Haridwar: ₹ 266.09 Cr; (b) Badrinath: ₹ 21.90 Cr; (c) Srikot : ₹ 9.26 Cr ; (d) Karnprayag : ₹ 7.69 Cr ; (e) Rudraprayag : ₹ 8.41 Cr ; (f) Muni Ki Reti Dhalwala : ₹ 68.13 Cr ; (g) Nandprayag : ₹ 3.79 Cr ; (h) Gopeshwar : ₹ 53.50 Cr; (i) Joshimath: ₹ 41.47 Cr (j) Srinagar : ₹ 19.52 Cr ; (k) Kirtinagar : ₹ 3.07 Cr. These DPRs are under examination in the NMCG.

Earlier also a few projects submitted by the State have been sanctioned by the NMCG like 40 MLD STP in Haridwar: ₹ 71.4 Cr., Restoration and Reconstruction projects due to disaster in Uttarakhand for Gangotri: 0.46 Cr, Uttarkashi: 4.49 Cr and Devprayag: 4.51 Cr. towns, which are being implemented by the State. The DPRs for Char Dham Yatra route, Rishikesh etc. are under preparation by the State.

**Integrated water management approach**

154. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to adopt a river basin based integrated water management approach for better utilization of limited natural resource;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its aims and objectives;

(c) whether the country's irrigation sector needs to be reformed in the direction of irrigation management transfer so that the water stored in dams reaches the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Water Policy, 2012 emphasizes the need for a comprehensive legislation for optimum development of *Inter-State* rivers and river valleys to facilitate *inter-state* coordination. This aim of this legislation is to ensure scientific planning of land and water resources taking basin as a unit with unified perspectives of water in all its forms (including precipitation, soil moisture, groundwater and surface water) and ensure holistic and balanced development of both the catchment and the command areas. Such legislation should enable establishment of basin authorities comprising riparian states, with appropriate powers to plan, manage and regulate utilization of water resource in the basins.

(c) to (e) Water is a State subject and the State Governments, depending on their priority and resources, formulate water storage and conservation schemes to ensure water availability during the lean season for meeting their water demands. To optimise water use, the States have *inter alia*, undertaken the following reform initiatives:

(i) Measurement on volumetric basis

(ii) Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

(iii) Active working of Water User's Association

(iv) Micro-irrigation

(v) Collection of water cess by Water User's Association

(vi) Maintenance by Water User's Association



The States are at different levels of progress in this regard. During implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), these reforms are being pursued vigorously.

**Compensation to displaced people from Polavaram project area**

155. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CEO of Polavaram Project Authority has visited tribals and farmers who have been adversely affected by displacement and land acquisition in East and West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the finding of the CEO with regard to economic hardships being faced by displaced people under Polavaram Dam;

(c) whether any funds have been earmarked for the immediate relief of farmers and tribals who have been evicted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement is being undertaken by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No separate funds have been earmarked for the immediate relief of farmers and tribals who have been evicted. The Rehabilitation and Resettlements works are, however, being carried out by the State Government from the State budget allocated for this project depending on the progress of work and R&R policy of the State Government.

**Ground water level in Maharashtra**

156. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that levels of ground water in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra have gone down to the alarming levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country including Maharashtra. The Ground water monitoring data of CGWB indicates that ground water level has declined in some parts of Marathwada and Vidharbha region. Water level data for pre-monsoon 2015, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2005-2014) in respect of Maharashtra indicates that out of total wells analyzed, around 44% of the wells are showing decline in ground water levels in Vidharbha and 66% in Marathwada region and the details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Decline in ground water levels of more than 4 metres has been observed mainly in parts of Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Garchiroli, Nagpur, Wardha, Washim and Yavatmal districts of Vidharbha region and in parts of Aurangabad, Beed, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani districts of Marathwada region

(c) Following remedial measures have been taken :

- Maharashtra State Government have enacted the Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act, 2009 (Act No. XXVI of 2013) on the line of Model Bill circulated by this Ministry. The Act which came into force on 1st June, 2014 has mandatory provision of rain water harvesting.
- Government of Maharashtra through Water Conservation Department is implementing various State and Centrally sponsored programmes like Jalyukta Shivar Program in Over-exploited and Critical areas.
- Maharashtra Water Supply and Sanitation department through Ground Water Survey and Development Agency is also implementing Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) sustainability component. Under this component, ground water based drinking water sources are strengthened by constructing rainfall recharge and water conservation structures in the periphery of drinking water sources.
- CGWB has prepared a conceptual document on 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water – 2013'. The Master Plan has been circulated to the State Government for implementation. The Master Plan has identified areas for construction of various recharge structures in Marathwada and Vidarbha Region are per table given below:

Region	Recharge Structures in Urban Areas	Estimated Cost of Structures in Urban Areas (₹ in crore)	Recharge Structures in Rural Areas	Estimated Cost of Structures in Rural Areas (₹ in crore)
Marathwada	667730	522	10998	2199
Vidarbha	654101	1019	6242	1381

- An area of 21,148 sq. km. (Marathwada – 5483 sq.km, Vidarbha- 15665 sq.km) has been taken up for Aquifer Mapping under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation by CGWB. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. The management plans thus prepared, will be shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate measures

Statement

District-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation With Mean of Pre-monsoon (2005 to 2014) and Pre-monsoon 2015 in Marathwada and Vidarbha Region, Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m		Fall				Fall			
					0-2 m		2-4 m				>4 m	
			Min	Max	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Marathwada Region												
1.	Aurangabad	21	0.12	22.52	9	42.9	3	14.3	5	23.8	17	81
2.	Beed	33	0.1	6.55	11	33.3	5	15.2	2	6.1	18	55
3.	Hingoli	26	0.03	4.06	11	42.3	3	11.5	1	3.8	15	58
4.	Jalna	21	0.34	23	8	38.1	4	19.0	7	33.3	19	90
5.	Latur	36	0.41	23.66	12	33.3	6	16.7	2	5.6	20	56
6.	Nanded	47	0.07	12.43	24	51.1	6	12.8	6	12.8	36	77
7.	Osmanabad	28	0.16	5.28	11	39.3	1	3.6	2	7.1	14	50
8.	Parbhani	27	0.18	6.75	10	37.0	4	14.8	4	14.8	18	67
TOTAL		239			96	40.2	32	13.4	29	12.1	157	66

Vidarbha Region

1. Akola	34	0.11	6.47	11	32.4	1	2.9	2	5.9	14	41
2. Amravati	70	0.01	13.53	17	24.3	2	2.9	3	4.3	22	31
3. Bhandara	33	0.04	3.64	12	36.4	5	15.2	0	0.0	17	52
4. Buldana	53	0.2	14.05	8	15.1	3	5.7	3	5.7	14	26
5. Chandrapur	56	0.02	3.55	25	44.6	5	8.9	0	0.0	30	54
6. Gadchiroli	36	0.09	4.54	19	52.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	20	56
7. Gondia	29	0.23	2.92	13	44.8	1	3.4	0	0.0	14	48
8. Nagpur	72	0.04	7.48	29	40.3	4	5.6	2	2.8	35	49
9. Wardha	55	0.08	5.63	15	27.3	5	9.1	5	9.1	25	45
10. Washim	37	0.08	6.2	12	32.4	4	10.8	1	2.7	17	46
11. Yavatmal	76	0.09	4.91	24	31.6	9	11.8	2	2.6	35	46
TOTAL	551			185	33.6	39	7.1	19	3.4	243	44

**Irrigation projects**

†157. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned during the last two years in the country and the details of their current positions;

(b) the State-wise details of country's canals flowing with water and those which are dried up and due to which farmers have to face difficulty in irrigating their farms; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve irrigation facilities through canals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) During the last two years and current year (upto October, 2015), 27 irrigation project proposals were considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee of this Ministry. The State-wise list of such projects is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Irrigation water through the canals is delivered as per irrigation schedules finalized by the concerned State Governments. The Central Government does not maintain record of water covered by the canals. The National Water Policy (2012) and National Water Mission recommend adoption of Integrated Water Resources Management and principles of equity and social justice in the allocation of water including through canals.

Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) works for these canals if required are funded by Government of India through schemes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for providing financial assistance for expediting the implementation of projects including Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) works, which are in an advanced stage.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*List of major/medium irrigation projects considered and accepted by advisory committee of MOWR, RD and GR during last two years*

Sl.No.	Project Name	State	TYPE (Major/Medium)	Estimated cost in ₹ crore
<b>Year 2013-14</b>				
1.	Dhansiri Irrigation Project	Assam	Major - Revised	567.05 (PL-2011-12)
2.	Lift Canal system of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major - New	986.71 (PL-2012-13)
3.	Lower Indra Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major - Revisit	1624.49 (PL-2012-13)
4.	Ret Medium Irrigation Project	Odisha	Medium - Revised	433.39 (PL-2012)
5.	Parwan Irrigation cum drinking water supply scheme	Rajasthan	Major - New	2435.93 (PL-2011-12)
6.	Upper Tunga Project	Karnataka	Major - New	2561.88 (PL 2012-13)
7.	Rukura Medium Irrigation Project	Odisha	Medium - Revised	256.09 (2013)
8.	Mahi Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major - Revised	834.24 (2009)
9.	Karanja Irrigation Project	Karnataka	Major - Revised	635.18 (2012-13)
10.	Kanupur Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major - Revised	1801.25 (2013)
11.	Rengali Irrigation Sub Project - Right Bank Canal	Odisha	Major - Revised	1962.33 (2013)
12.	Subamarekha Irrigation Project	Odisha	Major - Revised	5561.57 (2013-14)
13.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	Manipur	Major - Revised	1694.27 (2011)
14.	Singda Multipurpose Project	Manipur	Medium - ERM	34.62 (PL-2011-12)
15.	ERM of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal System, Karnataka	Karnataka	Major - ERM	3752.18 (2012-13)

Sl.No.	Project Name	State	TYPE (Major/Medium)	Estimated cost in ₹ crore
16.	Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme	Manipur	Major - ERM	25.56 (2011)
17.	Karnataka Integrated and sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP), Tranche-I	Karnataka	Medium - ERM	118.75 (2012-13)
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
18.	Kachhal Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	Revised - medium	91.39 (2009)
19.	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Odisha	Medium - Revised	613.71 (2013)
20.	Rengali Irrigation Sub Project -LBC-II, (RD 29.177 Km .to 141.00 Km.)	Odisha	Major - Revised	3603.67(2013)
21.	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Uttar Pradesh	Major - Revised	2252.29 (2013-14)
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				
22.	Borolia Irrigation Project	Assam	Medium - Revised Cost	157.03
23.	Sonthi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Major	673.9
24.	Formation of Flood Carrier Canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area of Sathankulam, Thisaiyanvilay by interlinking Tamirabarani, Karumediyaar and Nambiyar Rivers in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Major	872.45 Cr. (PL 2014-15)
25.	Modernisation of Tunga Anicut Canal Network	Karnataka	ERM, Medium	239.75
26.	Modernisation of canal system of Bhadra reservoir Project	Karnataka	ERM, Major, Revised Cost	1175.79
27.	ERM of Rajghat Canal Project	Madhya Pradesh	ERM, Major, Revised Cost	56.83



### **Inter-linking of rivers**

158. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has under Perspective Plan identified 14 river links in Northern Himalayan river development component and 16 in Southern peninsular river development component for interlinking/transfer of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government for inter-linking of rivers for addressing the twin problems of water scarcity and flooding?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-feasibility reports, which facilitated identification of 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) under the NPP. Details of the river links identified under NPP, River and State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa, Damanganga - Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada links have been completed by NWDA.

(c) The inter-linking of rivers has the potential for addressing the twin problems of water scarcity and flooding in the country. The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of Rivers program in a consultative manner. The Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has met seven times in the last 18 months to review the progress of river linking proposals in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting these projects. In order to address various issues concerning the Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at a consensus on ILR proposals between the States, a "Task Force and various Sub-Committees for Interlinking of Rivers" have also been constituted.

Further the Government of India is pursuing the matter at the level of State Governments. In addition, the issues on the inter-State links are also regularly discussed during the meeting of Governing Body and Society of the NWDA.

**Statement***Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links*

Sl.No	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	-do-	-	Feasibility Report Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Feasibility Report Completed

9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh		
	(a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I			
	(b) Ken-Betwa link Phase-II	-do-	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	DPR Phase-I completed in April 2010 and DPR Phase-II Completed in January 2014
11.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	-do-	Gujarat	DPR completed in August, 2015
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link (As per DPR)	Maharashtra and Gujarat	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR Completed in March 2014.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed

Sl.No	Name	States concerned		States benefited	Status
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,		Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
<b>Himalayan Component</b>					
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan		Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	FR in progress
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal		Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	FR in Indian portion in progress
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-		Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed (for Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-		Uttar Pradesh	FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhnad and Nepal		Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhnad	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan		Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-		Rajasthan and Gujarat	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh		Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed

9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR in progress
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed. FR to be taken up Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Alternative to M-S-T-G Link. Not to be taken up.

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 FR : Feasibility Report, PFR : Pre feasibility Report, DPR : Detailed Project Report

S&amp;I : Survey and Investigation, MCM : Million Cubic Meters

**Dams in West Bengal**

159. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of dams constructed in West Bengal during the last ten years;
- (b) the details of water and electricity made available to other States from various projects in that State; and
- (c) the details of funds provided by the Central Government and received by the State Government for these projects; and
- (d) the details of future projects planned for the State?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) As per National Register for large dams compiled by Central Water Commission, 29 Large Dams have been constructed in West Bengal. The list of these 29 Dams is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) On an average, irrigation water to the extent of 128.32 cusecs and 79.85 cusecs for Kharrif (July-October) and Rabi/Boro (December-April) seasons respectively have been provided to the Jharkhand Government in the last 5 years from Massanjore Dam.

(c) Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Government of India provides financial assistance to the States (including West Bengal) for completion of identified ongoing irrigation projects, which are in an advanced stage of construction. The details of funds provided to various completed and ongoing projects of West Bengal under AIBP till date since its inception are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Water being a State subject, the planning and implementation of water resources projects are carried out by the respective State Governments as per their priority, need and resources. Regarding future projects, one project proposal of West Bengal namely Dwakeswar-Gandheswari Reservoir Project has been received in CWC from the Government of West Bengal for Techno-Economic Appraisal in October, 2015.

**Statement-I**

*List of large dams in West Bengal (Status as on 4.2014)*

Sl.No.	Name of dams	Year of completion
1.	Mmassanjore	1955
2.	Kangsabati Kumari	1965
3.	Hinglow	1976
4.	Nachan	1977
5.	Bara Mandira	1977
6.	Maliarajore	1978
7.	Parga	1982
8.	Rupai	1982
9.	Dangra	1982
10.	Saharajore	1982
11.	Golamarjore	1984
12.	Kumari	1984
13.	Lipania	1985
14.	Sali	1985
15.	Tatko	1985
16.	Taragonia	1987
17.	Karrior	1988
18.	Dimu	1989
19.	Khairabera	1989
20.	Moutorejore	1990
21.	Beko	1990
22.	Turga	1990
23.	Barabhum	1991
24.	Ramchandrapur	1991
25.	Bandhu Extension	2004
26.	Futiary	2004
27.	Hanumata	2004
28.	Patloi	2004
29.	Teesta Low Dam-III	2013

**Statement-II***Details of fund provided under AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Fund released ₹ in crore	Status
1.	Mod. of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC	1.0	Completed during 2007-08
2.	Hanumata	1.7827	Completed during 2009-10
3.	Kangsabati	26.71	Completed during 2001-02
4.	Tatko	5.978	Ongoing
5.	Patloi	5.1174	Ongoing
6.	Subarnarekha Barrage	13.288*	Deferred by State Government
7.	Teesta Barrage	152.924	Now National Project
8.	Teesta Barrage National Project	178.2	Ongoing

\* ₹ 10.25 crore transferred to Teesta Barrage National Project.

**River linking projects**

160. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revaluated the total cost of river linking project during the last few years and timeline for competition of the same and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has conducted/plans to conduct a social impact assessment and environmental assessment on its effect on the livelihood of the people living in areas that would be affected due to the river-linking project and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated number of individuals who are likely to be displaced due to the river-linking projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) NO, Sir. The initial cost of the Inter Linking projects as estimated in Preliminary Studies at Pre-feasibility/



Feasibility stage is ₹ 5.60 Lakh Crore at 2002 Price Level. The actual cost can be estimated only after the completion of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of individual links. Presently, DPRs of only 4 links (out of 30 links identified under National Perspective Plan) have been completed so far and remaining DPRs are yet to be taken up, hence the Government has not revaluated the total cost of the river linking project during the last few years. The time limit for the completion of individual link project can be identified only after Detailed Project Report are techno-economically approved.

(b) and (c) At the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report of the individual river link projects, detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies as per Terms of Reference approved by Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests and CC are carried out. All environmental impacts and issues arising out of the EIA studies are duly addressed in Environmental Management Plan which forms a part of DPR.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan in respect of project affected persons is an integral part of the implementation of any Inter Linking of River project and is included in the DPR.

The number of people including forest dwellers that are likely to be displaced by the interlinking of rivers programme under the (NPP) can only be estimated after completion of DPR of the individual link projects. As per DPR of the four interlinking project completed so far, the estimated numbers of families which are likely to be affected due to the river-linking project are as given below in table;

*Table : Details of the family likely to be affected due to river linking projects*

Sl.No.	Name of the Link Project	Approximate Number of the families likely to be affected (numbers)
1.	Ken-Betwa Link Project (Phase I & II)	2529
2.	Damanganga Link Project	2302
3.	Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project	2509

**\*WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED  
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 1<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 2015**

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Acquisition of light weight modular jackets**

\*16. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Acquisitions Council had cleared acquisition of 1,86,138 light weight modular jackets in October, 2009;

(b) if so, how many such jackets have so far been procured and the details thereof;

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

(d) how much time would expectedly be required for procurement of the entire quantity?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) had accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) in October, 2009 for Capital procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) inclusive of quantity 1,86,138 to be procured in 11th Army Plan.

(b) and (c) Request for Proposal (RFP) for the procurement of quantity 1,86,138 BPJs was retracted on 5th October, 2015 as the BPJs fielded by vendors failed in the trials.

(d) The Capital procurement of Defence equipment is done as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure which contains timelines for various stages of procurement.

**Controlling cancer**

\*17. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researchers from across the world in a public health policy paper have stressed the need for a large scale response to combat the threat from cancer;

(b) if so, whether the researchers have also stressed the need to employ innovative treatment models and new investment options to control cancer;

(c) whether the deaths occurring due to cancer in India are increasing and even the cost of treatment is very high; and

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\$ Due to discussion on commitment to India's Constitution as part of the 125 Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Answers to Questions put down in the list for 01.12.2015 were laid on the table of the House on Wednesday, 2nd December 2015.

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to fight such a dangerous disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Research Papers published regularly in Medical Journals have stressed the need for renewed global effort to combat cancer. A Public Health Policy Paper published in Lancet Medical Journal (October, 2010) has come out with recommendations of building new cancer care infrastructures, setting up of regional and global pricing and procurement mechanisms for cancer drugs and innovative financing mechanisms for cancer care.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of deaths in India due to cancer are increasing. The estimated mortality from cancer cases in the year 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 4,65,169, 4,78,185, 4,91,598 and 5,05,428 respectively. In so far as the cost of treatment is concerned, the treatment in government hospitals is either free or subsidized. Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMC PF) with in Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 where 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) are provided with revolving fund to provide immediate financial assistance up to ₹ 2 lac to BPL cancer patients. With an objective of making the Cancer drugs available at affordable prices, a Pharmacy "AMRIT" (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) has been opened at AIIMS, New Delhi on Pilot basis. The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which is included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013, for price control, also contain anti-cancer drugs.

(d) **Step taken by the Government for cancer care are:** Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation screening and early detection. Till September, 2015, 201 District NCD clinics in various parts of the country have been established. To prevent liver cancer, the Government of India has universalised Hepatitis-B Vaccination to all States/UTs since 2010-2011. Government of India has also approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India will establish/set up 20 State Cancer Institute's (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Funds have been released for 5 State Cancer Institute's and 3 Tertiary Care Cancer Centers under the scheme.

In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. also provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar, has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 2035 crores. The implementation of the project is at an initial stage. Setting up of second campus of CNCI (Chittranjan National Cancer Institute), Kolkata is also approved at the cost of ₹ 534 crore.

ICMR conducts research in cancer. India has also signed an MOU with National Cancer Institute of USA in which ICMR, AIIMS and DBT (Deptt. of Biotechnology) are the parties for cooperation on Cancer Research.

### **Tapping full potential of country's herbal remedies**

18. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this year's Nobel Prize in medicine has focused international attention on traditional medicine;

(b) whether it is also a fact that we are still not able to tap the full potential of our herbal remedies;

(c) what are the reasons due to which we have not been able to apply scientific techniques to test efficacy of our ancient scriptures and develop medicines; and

(d) what efforts Ayush Ministry is making to develop herb-based medicines through institutionalised programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Multi-dimensional Research and Development activities have been taken up by the scientific institutions of the country to tap the potential of the herbal remedies including Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems. Considerable progress has been made in this regard in the form of development of new formulations, scientific publications and award of patents. So far, 26 patents have been granted to Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Research Councils and 56 patents have been granted to the Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) for herbal formulations and compositions. Many herbal remedies have also been developed by CSIR to address issues relating to tuberculosis, gastrointestinal side effects, prostate megaly, improving

memory, diabetes, improving immune system, acute phase inflammatory response etc.

Research Councils are engaged in validation studies and safety and efficacy evaluation of the remedies described in the authoritative books. In these studies, integrated protocols involving both traditional and modern scientific parameters are used to evaluate the efficacy of medicinal formulations of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems.

(d) Government of India has set up Research Councils for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy with a network of 80 field units spread across the country to undertake research and development and other scientific activities *inter-alia* in the area of herbal medicines. A central sector scheme of Extra-Mural Research has also been implemented to promote and support scientific exploration of AYUSH interventions and remedies in various medical and other R&D institutions.

### **Flaws in banking system**

\*19. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to check flaws in our banking system;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring corrective methods to ensure that defaulters are not let off scot-free; and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that presently the defaulters can escape with impunity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Banks extend credit to customers based on a contract. A debt contract is one where the borrower raises money with the promise to repay interest and principal according to specified schedule. If the borrower does not meet his promise, he is in default. The default could be for genuine reasons or volitional or fraudulent. To check the incidence of default and facilitate recovery of loans, the Government has instituted legal mechanisms like Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and SARFAESI Act. Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as the regulator, has *inter alia* taken the following steps *vide* circulars issued from time to time (available on RBI website):

1. To have a board approved loan/recovery policy.
2. Putting in place effective mechanism for information sharing among banks for sanction of loans and early detection of signs of distress.
3. Issuance of guidelines regarding early recognition of financial distress, prompt

steps for resolution and fair recovery for lenders including creation of a central repository of information on large credits (CRILC) to collect, store and disseminate credit data on credit exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above.

4. Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) and Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for speedy resolution.
5. Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme enabling change in ownership of borrowing entities.
6. Stipulation of timelines/stage-wise action in the loan life cycle to compress the total time taken by a bank to identify a fraud and aid more effective action by the law enforcement agencies.
7. Guidelines on willful defaulters to dis-incentivize borrowers who have money and do not pay have been issued, restricting additional facilities to such defaulters, in cases of siphoning of amount, barring of borrowers from institutional finance and criminal action.

#### **Status of mission Indradhanush in Uttar Pradesh**

\*20. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the 'Mission Indradhanush' in the State of Uttar Pradesh as of now; and

(b) whether Government is unable to complete the full coverage of vaccination in the State of Uttar Pradesh, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Government has launched "Mission Indradhanush" on 25th December, 2014 with an aim to cover children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. During Phase 1 of Mission Indradhanush, 201 high focus districts were identified which includes 44 districts from Uttar Pradesh. The list of 44 districts is given in the Statement (*See below*).

During 7th of every month starting from April 2015 to July 2015 four intensified immunization rounds were conducted and all children less than two years of age and pregnant women were vaccinated. In Uttar Pradesh, during Phase 1 of Mission Indradhanush in these 44 districts, 31 lakh children were vaccinated of which 7 lakh children were fully vaccinated and 9 lakh pregnant women were vaccinated for tetanus toxoid vaccine.

The Phase 2 of Mission Indradhanush, is being conducted from 7th of every month starting from October, 2015. As per available data till now, more than 10 lakh children were vaccinated in Uttar Pradesh of which more than 2 lakh children

were fully vaccinated. More than 2 lakh pregnant women were vaccinated for tetanus toxoid vaccine.

Government of India has undertaken this special vaccination drive for left out and drop out children for improving full immunization coverage across the country.

***Statement***

*List of mission Indradhanush phase 1 districts in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Sl. No.	District
1.	Agra	23.	Hapur
2.	Aligarh	24.	Hardoi
3.	Allahabad	25.	Hathras
4.	Amethi	26.	Kannauj
5.	Amroha	27.	Kasganj
6.	Auraiya	28.	Kaushambi
7.	Azamgarh	29.	Kheri
8.	Badaun	30.	Mainpuri
9.	Badohi	31.	Mathura
10.	Bahraich	32.	Meerut
11.	Balrampur	33.	Mirzapur
12.	Banda	34.	Moradabad
13.	Barabanki	35.	Muzaffarnagar
14.	Bareilly	36.	Pilibhit
15.	Bulandshahar	37.	Sambhal
16.	Chitrakoot	38.	Shahjahanpur
17.	Etah	39.	Shamli
18.	Etawah	40.	Siddharthnagar
19.	Farrukhabad	41.	Sitapur
20.	Ferozabad	42.	Sonbhadra
21.	Ghaziabad	43.	Srawasti
22.	Gonda	44.	Sultanpur

**Rise in NPAs of State-run banks**

\*21. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) level at State-run banks is a result of inaction, indiscretion and economic challenges;

(b) whether the bad loans of State-run banks have reached unacceptable levels and Government hopes that the situation would improve in the coming quarters following steps taken by Government to lower the levels of these NPAs;

(c) whether the gross non-performing loans of State-run banks rose to 5.2 per cent of their advances at the end of March from 4.72 per cent a year ago; and

(d) if so, the bank-wise (PSU) details of the NPA stood as on 31st March, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per financial literature, reasons for increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks include slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather and gems etc., factors like volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power to some sectors.

(b) to (d) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) for state-run banks at the end of March 2015 were 5.43% up from 4.72% as at the end of March 2014. According to “Financial Stability Report (FSR)”, June 2015 of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), under the baseline scenario, the GNPAs ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) may increase to 4.8% by September, 2015 from 4.6% as of March, 2015 which could subsequently improve to 4.7% by March, 2016. However, if macroeconomic conditions deteriorate, the GNPA ratio might increase further to around 5.9% by March, 2016 under a severe stress scenario.

To address the NPA situation, the Government is taking sector specific measures in identified infrastructure and core sectors where there is stress due to systemic issues. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals have also been established to facilitate recovery. RBI as the regulator, has issued guidelines which *inter alia* provide for early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders, Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy – Review of the Guidelines on Joint Lenders’ Forum (JLF) and Corrective Action Plan (CAP).

Bank-wise (PSU) details of the NPA stood as on 31st March, 2015 is given in the Statement.



**Statement***Bank-wise Gross NPAs and Gross NPAs to Gross Advances as on March, 2015*

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Gross NPA	Gross NPA Ratio
Allahabad Bank	8,274	5.70
Andhra Bank	6,877	5.31
Bank of Baroda	13,921	4.64
Bank of India	20,245	6.99
Bank of Maharashtra	6,402	6.33
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0.00
Canara Bank	12,490	4.00
Central Bank of India	11,873	6.09
Corporation Bank	7,107	4.81
Dena Bank	4,393	5.45
IDBI Bank Limited	12,654	6.60
Indian Bank	5,366	4.37
Indian Overseas Bank	13,153	8.08
Oriental Bank of Commerce	7,666	5.18
Punjab & Sind Bank	3,082	4.76
Punjab National Bank	25,318	7.45
Syndicate Bank	5,904	3.58
UCO Bank	9,782	7.14
Union Bank of India	12,672	5.25
United Bank of India	6,553	9.49
Vijaya Bank	2,443	2.79
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2,945	4.14
State Bank of Hyderabad	4,985	4.59
State Bank of India	54,107	4.91
State Bank of Mysore	2,136	4.01
State Bank of Patiala	4,360	5.41
State Bank of Travancore	2,357	3.37
Public Sector Banks	2,67,065	5.43

Source: RBI-OSMOS Database (Domestic Operations).

**Missing coast guard planes**

\*22. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Coast Guard planes have been missing till now; and

(b) what new safety measures are in place to avoid such fatalities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There are no Indian Coast Guard (ICG) planes that are missing. Since inception of Indian Coast Guard in 1978, only two incidents of Dornier aircraft crashing over sea have occurred—one incident off Paradip on 2nd January, 1993 involving CG 757 and a recent incident off Tamil Nadu Coast on 8th June, 2015 involving CG 791.

Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for conduct of safe flying are in place to avoid such incidents. After CG 757 incident, it was promulgated that aircraft will not be flown on auto-pilot below 1000 ft Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). Further the over flying aircraft are also being continuously tracked by land based radar. In addition to the satellite based Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT), the new airplanes of Indian Coast Guard are also equipped with SONAR Locator Beacon (SLB).

The lessons drawn from each incident are compiled and accordingly corrective steps are regularly promulgated by the Indian Coast Guard. Additionally, extensive checks of safety systems and audit of Standard Operating Procedures of all operational Indian Coast Guard units are regularly undertaken.

**Irregularities in forex transactions**

\*23. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scam involving around ₹ 6,000 crore of foreign exchange transfers made to Hong Kong through newly opened accounts in Bank of Baroda, Ashok Vihar branch has been detected, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities in forex transactions and black money sent out of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of other banks involved in such scam, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Enforcement Directorate (ED) have registered cases on the basis of a complaint filed by Bank of Baroda regarding irregularities in outward foreign remittances from its Ashok Vihar Branch, New Delhi through newly opened accounts, to the tune of approximately ₹ 6,000 crore. Ministry of Corporate

Affairs has ordered investigation in respect of 11 companies involved in the above transaction. Department of Financial Services has ordered a forensic investigation in the matter. Details of the involvement of other banks will be known only at the end of the investigation.

### **Bringing of NHS Hospitals of England to India**

†\*24. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-UK Healthcare has recently proposed to bring the reputed NHS Hospitals of England to India with an investment of ₹ 10,000 crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the Annexure to the Joint Statement on the UK-India Summit 2015, King's College Hospital, NHS Foundation Trust and Indo-UK Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. have signed an agreement to open King's College Hospital, Chandigarh. This is the first of a proposed eleven new UK-Indo Institutes for Health that will be developed across India, which when fully implemented, would amount to a GBP 1 billion investment into India's healthcare system, accompanied by strategic clinical and training partnerships with UK's NHS organizations, universities and private sector companies.

### **Policy for vaccination of children**

\*25. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children who have been successfully vaccinated under Mission Indradhanush, which was to conduct four rounds of vaccination campaigns between April and July 2015;

(b) whether Government has set up vaccination centres for expanding immunization across the villages of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has a comprehensive strategy for the formation of teams of officials from the Health Department to cover unvaccinated/ partially vaccinated children across the country, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government has launched "Mission Indradhanush" on 25th December, 2014 with an aim to cover all those children who are partially vaccinated or unvaccinated. Mission Indradhanush is a nationwide programme with the special

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

focus on 201 high focus districts in the first phase. These districts account for nearly 50% of the total partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children in the country. Mission Indradhanush is providing immunization against seven life-threatening diseases (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B) at national level. Besides sub national level it also covers *Haemophilus influenzae* type B as part of pentavalent vaccine combination and Japanese Encephalitis vaccine. More than 75 lakh children were vaccinated and more than 20 lakh pregnant women received tetanus toxoid vaccine during Phase 1 of Mission Indradhanush.

(b) and (c) The lessons learnt from polio programme were used to strengthen Mission Indradhanush. The micro-plan was strengthened and updated after Mission Indradhanush and missed areas were incorporated in the revised micro-plan. Further, Intensive training was carried out for health workers including frontline workers to strengthen their skills. In addition, during Mission Indradhanush, IEC was strengthened to bring in awareness in the community and to create demand for Routine Immunization. Strengthened monitoring of Mission Indradhanush at the national level has also led to improved monitoring of Routine Immunization.

#### **Agreement between Britain and India to set up new hospitals**

†\*26. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major agreement has been signed by Britain and India to set up new hospitals in India.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where these hospitals are going to be set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Corpus fund to showcase Indian films**

\*27. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a corpus fund to showcase Indian films before international audience in order to have chance to win international film awards including Oscars, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to evolve a mechanism to ensure that only the best movies are shortlisted and sent to compete for international awards?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As part of Government's efforts to promote Indian Cinema in international arena, it is proposed to introduce a Scheme which would aim at helping young and upcoming film makers to promote their films at international level. The objective of the proposed scheme would be to extend financial support to films selected in premier International Film Festivals and other events for the purpose of promotion of the film internationally. This is expected to encourage production of films rich in content in the country which can compete at international level. The proposal is, however, at initial stage of consideration.

### **Deaths due to dengue epidemic**

\*28. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of people in various States of the country have died due to dengue epidemic in the recent months, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assistance has been sought from the Central Government by the States to control the disease and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any step has been taken by the Central Government on its own?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State-wise/month-wise details of deaths due to Dengue is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Assistance is sought by the State Governments through their Project Implementation Plans (PIP) which are approved by National Health Mission (NHM). Requests for supply of dengue IgM diagnostic kits have been received from the States which has been met with by the Government of India.

(c) In addition, Government of India has issued Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Diagnosis facility is provided through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories. Periodic reviews have been done at the level of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare and Director General of Health Services. Advisories were issued including one from Minister of Health and Family Welfare to all Chief Ministers for prevention and control of Dengue. Focused Information Education Communication/ Behavioural Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities were carried out at the National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures. Central teams were deputed to the States where dengue cases were on the rise to assist the States.





**Delay in claims settlement under PMJJBY and PMSBY schemes**

\*29. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware about delay in settlement of claims made under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) causing difficulties for poor citizens;

(b) the total number of citizens covered under above mentioned Schemes, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) the total number of claims made and accepted under the above mentioned schemes, State-wise, district-wise and insurance-company-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to overcome delay in settlement of claims; and

(e) the details of claims rejected along with reasons for such rejection, State-wise, district-wise and insurance-company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) the prescribed time limit for the Banks and Insurance Companies for settlement of claims is as under:

- I. Banks to forward duly completed claim form to insurance company within thirty days from the submission of claim .
- II. Insurance company to approve claim and disburse money within thirty days from the receipt of the claim from the Bank.

Further, the progress of settlement of claims under PMJJBY and PMSBY is monitored regularly by the Central Government.

An exclusive website [www.jansuraksha.gov.in](http://www.jansuraksha.gov.in) has also been created, which hosts all relevant information, including enrolment forms, claim forms, rules etc. related to these schemes.

If any case is delayed beyond the prescribed time limit, the Mission Office in Department of Financial Services coordinates with Banks and Insurance Companies in getting the claims resolved expeditiously.

The cumulative gross enrolment under PMJJBY and PMSBY schemes as reported by the respective State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) as on 31.10.2015 is 12.04 crore. In addition the Department of Posts has also started enrolment of subscribers under PMJJBY and PMSBY through tie-up with Insurance Companies. The State-wise



gross enrolment data is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The total number of claims reported, paid, outstanding and rejected State-wise under schemes PMJJBY and PMSBY is given in the Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*). The company-wise total number of claims reported, paid, outstanding and rejected under schemes PMJJBY and PMSBY is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*). Further, the State-wise/District-wise/Insurance Company-wise/Bank-wise Claim status along with Claimant/Nominee details is made available on [www.jansuraksha.gov.in/Claims.aspx](http://www.jansuraksha.gov.in/Claims.aspx)

Some of the reasons for repudiation of claims reported by Insurance Companies are as follows:

- I. understatement of prescribed age under the schemes
- II. death prior to effective date of risk commencement
- III. duplication of claims.

### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise Enrolment data under PMJJBY and PMSBY social security schemes as on 31/10/2015 (As reported by SLBCs) subject to verification of Eligibility of Applicants as per Rules, and Availability of Funds for Auto Debit of Premium etc.*

Sl. No.	State	PMSBY	PMJJBY	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32389	14148	46537
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5480431	1386405	6866836
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49241	29946	79187
4.	Assam	1238071	562907	1800978
5.	Bihar	5116921	1613548	6730469
6.	Chandigarh	131044	55860	186904
7.	Chhattisgarh	4393931	927124	5321055
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27335	16359	43694
9.	Daman and Diu	17510	9581	27091
10.	Delhi	1664376	990366	2654742
11.	Goa	240287	103476	343763

Sl. No.	State	PMSBY	PMJJBY	Total
12.	Gujarat	4405270	1878412	6283682
13.	Haryana	2523266	790387	3313653
14.	Himachal Pradesh	743092	273134	1016226
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	547750	257021	804771
16.	Jharkhand	1632845	450782	2083627
17.	Karnataka	5952013	2804773	8756786
18.	Kerala	3621213	846505	4467718
19.	Lakshadweep	4069	1123	5192
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6468082	1859134	8327216
21.	Maharashtra	8167326	3533743	11701069
22.	Manipur	73023	32504	105527
23.	Meghalaya	61759	28339	90098
24.	Mizoram	64521	36820	101341
25.	Nagaland	41666	20020	61686
26.	Odisha	3143922	836466	3980388
27.	Puducherry	163809	58188	221997
28.	Punjab	3136159	535464	3671623
29.	Rajasthan	3827665	1041188	4868853
30.	Sikkim	28290	15927	44217
31.	Tamil Nadu	6178528	2181821	8360349
32.	Telangana	3797005	1489669	5286674
33.	Tripura	415900	162328	578228
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10816952	3333542	14150494
35.	Uttarakhand	1038985	346585	1385570
36.	West Bengal	5419728	1226237	6645965
GRAND TOTAL		90664374	29749832	120414206

**Statement-II**

*PMJJBY-State-wise data on total Claims Reported, Settled, Outstanding and Rejected as on 24.11.2015 (on DFS portal)*

State	Reported	Paid	Outstanding	Rejected
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	2	0
Andhra Pradesh	576	387	187	2
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	1	0
Assam	119	82	37	0
Bihar	151	91	60	0
Chandigarh	10	6	3	1
Chhattisgarh	345	239	104	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	2	0
Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0
Goa	18	9	9	0
Gujarat	825	532	291	2
Haryana	239	153	86	0
Jammu and Kashmir	11	6	5	0
Himachal Pradesh	61	39	21	1
Jharkhand	68	44	24	0
Karnataka	729	473	247	9
Kerala	83	62	19	2
Maharashtra	622	393	222	7
Madhya Pradesh	606	394	207	5
Manipur	14	6	8	0
Meghalaya	4	1	3	0
Mizoram	33	30	3	0
Nagaland	9	7	2	0
NCT of Delhi	124	72	51	1
Odisha	173	102	67	4

State	Reported	Paid	Outstanding	Rejected
Puducherry	5	2	3	0
Punjab	175	108	65	2
Rajasthan	545	369	170	6
Sikkim	3	3	0	0
Tamil Nadu	361	229	131	1
Telangana	588	457	127	4
Tripura	12	8	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	958	598	355	5
Uttarakhand	84	63	20	1
West Bengal	212	134	77	1
GRAND TOTAL	7774	5105	2612	57

***Statement-III***

*PMSBY-State-wise data on total Claims Reported, Settled, Outstanding and Rejected as on 24.11.2015 (on DFS portal)*

State	Reported	Paid	Outstanding	Rejected
Andhra Pradesh	92	38	39	15
Assam	16	8	6	2
Bihar	33	9	21	3
Chandigarh	6	5	1	0
Chhattisgarh	39	18	15	6
Goa	3	1	1	1
Gujarat	167	82	67	18
Haryana	83	49	20	14
Himachal Pradesh	31	10	14	7
Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	1	1
Jharkhand	12	8	2	2
Karnataka	89	51	21	17
Kerala	43	18	17	8

State	Reported	Paid	Outstanding	Rejected
Madhya Pradesh	101	48	36	17
Maharashtra	110	48	38	24
NCT of Delhi	19	6	8	5
Odisha	19	6	11	2
Puducherry	6	5	1	0
Punjab	96	56	26	14
Rajasthan	145	69	50	26
Tamil Nadu	111	70	31	10
Telangana	76	38	23	15
Tripura	1	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	167	72	59	36
Uttarakhand	20	11	4	5
West Bengal	34	15	17	2
GRAND TOTAL	1524	745	529	250

**Statement-IV**

*PMJJBY-Company-wise Data on Claims Reported, Settled, Outstanding and Rejected as on 24.11.2015*

Company Name	Reported	Paid	Outstanding	Rejected
HDFC Life	19	9	10	0
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd	17	13	4	0
India First Life Insurance Company Ltd	1006	627	361	18
Life Insurance Corporation of India	3645	1929	1696	20
Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd	16	16	0	0
SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd	2271	1936	317	18
Star Union dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd	800	575	224	1
GRAND TOTAL	7774	5105	2612	57

*PMSBY-Company-wise Data on Claims Reported, Settled, Outstanding  
and Rejected as on 24.11.2015*

Company Name	Reported	Paid	Outstanding	Rejected
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	25	12	3	10
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	12	8	3	1
National Insurance Co. Ltd.	273	104	136	33
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	324	171	103	50
Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	40	20	18	2
Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	7	5	2	0
The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	244	106	86	52
United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	502	269	148	85
Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	97	50	30	17
GRAND TOTAL	1524	745	529	250

**Measures to deal with growing violence against minorities**

†\*30. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where Sufi conference is likely to be organised and when will it commence;

(b) the other measures being taken by Government to deal with the growing violence against minorities; and

(c) the facilities provided by the Ministry to the people affected by communal violence during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs does not have any proposal at present to organise any such conference.

(b) and (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, the maintenance of communal harmony, the prevention of communal violence in the event of any such disturbances occurring, action to control the same as well as measures to provide protection and relief/facilities to the affected persons including minorities, is a prime responsibility of the State Governments'.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a number of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specifically to deal with communal situations to the State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, advisories are also sent from time to time on important development having bearing on communal harmony. The Communal Harmony Guidelines circulated to the States and Union Territories in 2008 delineate steps to be taken to prevent communal violence and steps to be taken to restore peace and order in case of out break of communal violence.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Promotion of Yoga as secular concept

161. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) while giving international publicity to Yoga, whether Government consider it as a Hindu ritual or as a recipe for health promoted by various sections of people in ancient India;

(b) whether Government will promote it in future as a secular concept; and

(c) whether research will be promoted about all aspects of Yoga so that it will furnish as a growing branch of knowledge and not deteriorate into a ritual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yoga is ancient Indian heritage and has its roots in myriad spheres of Indian culture and traditions and is being promoted by Ministry of AYUSH as health promotive, disease preventive and rehabilitative drugless therapy without any consideration of caste or creed. The credentials of Yoga as a system for promoting holistic health has been acknowledged by the United Nations General Assembly by adoption of a unanimous Resolution to observe 21st June as International Day of Yoga.

(c) The Ministry of AYUSH, as part of its mandate, promotes research in Yoga through Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and other agencies.

**Opening of new ayurvedic medicine centres**

162. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to open any new Ayurvedic Medicine Centres where affordable medicines would be available to the patients suffering from various dreaded diseases like Cancer, Cardiac arrests, Diabetes etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof mentioning the names of cities/States where such proposals are made, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, two new institutes namely, All India Institute of Ayurveda with 200 bedded referral hospital, New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong, Meghalaya with attached 100 bedded teaching hospital of Ayurveda and 50 bedded teaching hospital of Homoeopathy are in advance stage of construction.

Further, under the Ministry's Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission, there is a provision for providing Grant-in aid to State/UT Governments for setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital where patients suffering from various ailments can avail affordable treatment.

**Clinical trials for AYUSH medicines**

163. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether clinical tests or trials or medicines are mandatory before their marketing in the country;

(b) if so, whether any clinical tests/trials of ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic medicines have been conducted in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the procedure laid down for scientific validation of the Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provide for requirement of evidence of safety and proof of effectiveness from authoritative



books or scientific literature or generated through clinical trials for grant of license to manufacture for sale certain kinds of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines. Similarly, prior to licensing of new homoeopathic medicines there is a regulatory requirement of documentary and other evidence of therapeutic efficacy including the minimum proving carried out with them. The term 'Clinical Trial' as such is not prescribed in the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder pertaining to Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines.

(b) and (c) Government has set up Central Research Councils for promoting scientific validation of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines. Details of validation studies done by respective Research Councils are provided in the Statement (*See below*). Further, Ministry of AYUSH has taken steps to facilitate clinical trials in AYUSH, like publication of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines, issuing directive for registration of AYUSH clinical trials in Clinical Trials Registry of India and setting up of an Expert Committee to make recommendations for grant of approval to new clinical trial proposals. Also, Rule 158-B has been inserted in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for seeking the proof of effectiveness and safety of certain categories of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines as a licensing requirement.

### ***Statement***

*(A) List of completed clinical research projects of Ayurveda undertaken by Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS).*

Sl. No.	Name of Clinical Research Study
1.	Evaluation of Vasa ( <i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i> ) in infective hepatitis
2.	Evaluation of 'Adhotoda zeylanica' as a Diphoretic Agent
3.	Evaluation of 'Kuruchi' in Diarrhoea and Dysentery
4.	Evaluation of 'Parijata' in Sciatica Syndrome
5.	Evaluation of 'Nagakeshar' in diarrhea and dysentery
6.	Evaluation of 'Ativisha' in diarrhea and Dysentery
7.	Evaluation of 'Nagakeshar' in Leucorrhoea
8.	Evaluation of 'Kumari' in peptic ulcer Syndrome
9.	Evaluation of 'Yashtimadhu' in peptic ulcer (Parinama Shoola)
10.	Evaluation of 'Arogyavardhini' in infective hepatitis (Kamala)
11.	Evaluation of 'Guduchi Ghan' in infective hepatitis.
12.	Evaluation of 'Sootshekhar Ras' in Parinamshool
13.	Evaluation of <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> (Bhallatak) in arthritis

Sl. No.	Name of Clinical Research Study
14.	Clinical study on Picrorhiza kurroa (Kutki) in Liver diseases
15.	Evaluation of Amoorah rohitika (Rohitaka) in splenic diseases
16.	Evaluation of Crateva nurvala (Varuna) in BPH
17.	Evaluation of Vanda roxburghii (Rasna) in Arthritis
18.	Evaluation of Albizzia lebeck (Shirish) in Bronchial asthma
19.	Evaluation of Inula racemosa (Pushkar Mool) in ischemic Heart diseases
20.	Evaluation of Shigru (Moringa pterogosperra) in worm infections
21.	Evaluation of Kakodumbar (Ficus hispida) in Shwitra
22.	Evaluation of Latakaranj (Caesalpinia bonducella) in obesity
23.	Kshara sutra in management of Anal fistula (Bhagandara)
24.	Management of Bronchial Asthma (Tamaka Swasa) with Herbo-mineral Ayurvedic Drugs
25.	Management of Haemorrhoids (Arsas) through Ayurveda
26.	Management of Heart Diseases (Hridroga) with Ayurvedic drug (Guggulu formulations)
27.	Panchakarma (Five Fold Purificatory regimen) therapy in the management of Hemiplegia.
28.	Management of Hypertension (Vyanbalvaishyma) with Ayurvedic formulations (Ushsiradi churna and Tagaradi churna)
29.	Ayurvedic management of Myopia (Hrasva Drishti)
30.	Role of Gum Guggulu in management of (Medoroga) obesity and lipid disorders (Medodosha)
31.	Role of Panchakarma therapies in the management of paraplegia (Pangu)
32.	Ayurvedic management of sciatica (Gridhrasi)
33.	Ayurvedic drugs in the management of Urolithiasis (Mutrasmari)
34.	Pippalyadi Yoga-An Ayurvedic oral contraceptive
35.	Local contraceptive (Spermicidal) effect of Neem Oil
36.	Effect of Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera) on the process of ageing in Human volunteers.
37.	Vijaysar, (Pterocarpus marsupium) in the treatment of Madhumeha (Diabetes mellitus) – A clinical trial.

Sl. No.	Name of Clinical Research Study
38.	A double blind study of the effect of Mandukaparni on General mental ability of normal children.
39.	The comparative effect of Milk fortified with Ashwagandha, Ashwagandha and Punarnava in children – A double blind clinical study.
40.	Effect of Ashwagandha ( <i>Withania somnifera</i> ) on the process of ageing in Human volunteers.
41.	Comparative clinical evaluation of Samana Cikitsa <i>vis-à-vis</i> Panchakarma Therapy in the management of Amavata (Rheumatoid arthritis)
42.	Comparative clinical evaluation of Ayurvedic compound formulations in 4 groups in the management of Arsha ( <i>Haemorrhoides</i> )
43.	Comparative clinical evaluation of Kshara Sutra <i>vis-à-vis</i> application of Kshara Varti in the management of Bhagandara.
44.	Assessment of comparative efficacy of Panchamrita Parpatikalpa with milk and Takrarishta alongwith Bilwamajja Churna in the management of Krimija Grahani
45.	Shamana Therapy <i>vis-à-vis</i> Panchakarma Therapy in the management of Gridhrasi.
46.	Evaluation of the therapeutic effect of single drugs/compound Ayurvedic formulations and Shodhana therapy in the management of Kitibha.
47.	Clinical evaluation of herbomineral drugs in three group (i). Punarnava Mandoor, Arogyavardhani and Phaltrikadi Kwatha (ii) Punarnava Mandoor, Arogyavardhani and Swetaparni (iii) Punarnava Mandur and Punarnavashtaka Kwath in the management of Kamala.
48.	Comparative clinical evaluation of Palasha Kshara <i>vis-à-vis</i> Ghana Satva of Pashana Bheda and Gokshura Kwatha in the management of Mutrashmari.
49.	Clinical evaluation of herbo-mineral preparations in the management of medoroga (lipid disorders).
50.	Comparative clinical evaluation of the effect of herbomineral drugs/ Panchakarma therapy in the management of Pakshavadha.

Sl. No.	Name of Clinical Research Study
51.	Comparative clinical evaluation of the shaman therapy (Dasamula Bala kwath along with chandraprabhavati) <i>vis-à-vis</i> Panchakarma (Virechana and vasti preceded by Snehapana and Swedana) in the management of Pangu (Paraplegia).
52.	Clinical evaluation of herbomineral Preparations in the management of Slipada (Filariasis).
53.	Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of Pippali Vardhaman Ksheerapaka alongwith Samir Pannaga Rasa , Shirish Twak Kwatha and Shodhana therapy in the management of Tamak Swasa (Bronchial asthma).
54.	Clinical evaluation of topical, internal medicaments and eye exercises in the management of simple myopia.
55.	To assess the efficacy of Ayurvedic Compound Formulations in four groups in (i) Indukanta Ghrita, (ii) Mahatikta Ghrita (iii) Satavari Madhuyashti Ghana Satva Vati and (iv) Amalaki Rasayana in the management of Parinamshula.
56.	Multi Centric Open Clinical Trial of Dhatri Lauha in Iron Deficiency Anaemia.
57.	Clinical evaluation of MahaTriphaladya Ghrita in the management of Allergic Conjunctivitis
58.	Clinical evaluation of Vyaghri Haritaki in the management of Bronchial Asthma
59.	Clinical evaluation of Vyaghri Haritaki in the management of Chronic Bronchitis
60.	Clinical evaluation of Brahmi Ghrita and jyotishmati Taila in the management of Cognitive Deficit
61.	Clinical evaluation of Maha Triphaladya Ghrita in the management of Dry Eye Syndrome
62.	Clinical evaluation of Vyoshadi Guggulu and Haritaki Churna in the management of Dyslipidemia
63.	Clinical evaluation of Saptavimshatika Guggulu and Haridra Churna in the management of Type II Diabetes Mellitus
64.	Clinical evaluation of Ashvagandhadyarishta, Jatamamsi Arka and Sarpagandha Vati in the management of Essential Hypertension

Sl. No.	Name of Clinical Research Study
65.	Clinical evaluation of Bilvadi Leha in the management of Irritable Bowel Syndrome
66.	Clinical evaluation of Punarnavadi Mandura and Dadimadi Ghrita in the management of Iron Deficiency Anaemia
67.	Clinical evaluation of Ashokarishta, Ashvagandha Churna and Pravalā Pishti in the management of Menopausal Syndrome
68.	Clinical evaluation of Punarnava Guggulu, Dashmoola Ghrita and Kottamachukadi Taila in the management of Osteoarthritis
69.	Clinical evaluation of Vyoshadi Guggulu and Haritaki Churna in the management of Obesity
70.	Clinical evaluation of Laksha Guggulu and Mukta Shukti Pishti in the management of Osteopenia/Osteoporosis
71.	Clinical evaluation of Simhanaada Guggulu and Brihata Saindhavadi Taila in the management of Rheumatoid Arthritis
72.	Clinical evaluation of Rasayana effect of Ashwagandhadi Lehya in Apparently Healthy Elderly Persons
73.	Multicentric Open Clinical Trial of Rajahpravarini Vati in Dysmenorrhea.

*(B) List of Clinical studies in Unani Medicine conducted/being conducted by Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM).*

Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine (CRIUM), Hyderabad	Bars (Vitiligo), Ziabetus Sukkari Sanawi (Diabetes mellitus Type II), Zaghtuddam Qawi Lazmi (Essential hypertension), Iltehab-e-Kabid (Infective hepatitis), Iltehab-e-Tajaweef-e-Anf (Sinusitis), Kasrat-e-Shahmuddam (Hyperlipidemia), Muzmin Zubeh-e-Sadariya Sabit (Chronic stable angina), Qarh- e-Medawa-Isna-e-Ashari (Duodenal ulcer), Gastro-oesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD), Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis), Zof-e-Dimagh (Cerebresthenia), Zof-e-Masana (Over active bladder), Sailan-ur-Reham (Leucorrhoea), Hisat-ul-Kulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Khafqan (Palpitation), Nisyan (Amnesia), Nazla-e- Muzmin (Chronic Sinusitis) and Tahajjur-e-Mafasil (Osteoarthritis).
CRIUM, Lucknow	Bars (Vitiligo), Saman-e-Mufrit (Obesity), Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Osteoarthritis (Tahajjur-e-Mafasil),

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	Saman-e-Mufrit (Obesity), Ziabetes Sukkari Sanawi (Diabetes mellitus Type II), Warm-e-Lissa (Gingivitis), Zahob-o-Mayil Asnan (Tooth hypersensitivity), Zof-e-Masana (Over-active bladder), Sool Qinyah (Anaemia), Deedan-e-Ama (Helmenthiasis), Sailan-ur-Reham (Leucorrhoea), Niqras (Gout), Su-e-Hazm (Dyspepsia) and Nisyan (Amnesia)
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Chennai	Daul Feel (Filariasis), Humma e Ijamia (Malaria), Iltehab-e-Kabid ( Infective hepatitis), Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Tahajjur-e-Mafasil (Osteoarthritis), Tashahhum-e-Kabid (Fatty liver), Nisyan (Amnesia), Kalaf (Melasma), Niqras (Gout), Jarb (Scabies), Zof-e-Ishtiha (Anorexia), Ziabetes Sukkari Sanawi (Diabetes mellitus Type II), Hisat-ul-Kulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Suda (Headache), Sual-e-Ratab (Productive Cough), Qula (Stomatitis), Shara Muzmin (Chronic Urticaria), Nazla-e-Har (Common Cold), Wajaul Asnan (Toothache) and Waram-e-Halaq (Pharyngitis) and Waram-e-Kabid (Hepatitis)
RRIUM, Bhadrak	Daul Feel (Filariasis), Jarb (Scabies), Busoor-e-Jild (Macules and Pustules), Bawaseer-e-Damia (Bleeding Piles), Nazla-e-Har (Common Cold), Wajaul Mafasil (Rheumatoid Arthritis), Hisat-ul-Kulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Dedan-e-Ama (Helminthiasis), Sual (Cough), Zof-e-Ishtiha (Anorexia), Qula (Stomatitis), Shara Muzmin (Chronic Urticaria), Nazla-e-Har (Common Cold) Waram-e-Halaq (Pharyngitis) and Wajaul Asnan (Toothache)
RRIUM, Patna	Daul-Feel (Filarisis), Humma-e-Aswad (Kala Azar/ Leishmaniasis), Sailan-ur- Reham (Leucorrhoea), Busoor-e-Jild (Boils and Pustule) Waja-ul- Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis) and Qula (stomatitis), Nazla-e-Har (Common Cold), Suda (Headache), Waja-ul-Asnan (Toothache), Shara (Urticaria), Waram-e-Halaq (Pharyngitis) Kasrat-e-Ratubat-e-Hamoozi (Hyper acidity), and Sue-Hazm (Dypepsia).
RRIUM, Aligarh	Bars (Vitiligo), Ziabetes Sukkari Sanawi (Diabetes mellitus Type II), Zaghtuddam Qawi Lazmi (Essential hypertension), Awariz-e-Tams (Menstrual disorders), Su-ul-Qinyah (Anaemia), Kasrat-e-Ratubat-e-Hamoozi

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	(Hyper acidity), Zof-e-Ishtiha (Anorexia), Sailan-ur-Reham (Leucorrhoea), Zof-e-Masana (Over active bladder), Niqras (Gout), Khafqan (Palpitation).
RRIUM, Mumbai	Zaghtuddam Qawi Lazmi (Essential hypertension), Iltehab-e-Kabid (Infective hepatitis), Zeequn Nafas (Bronchial Asthma) Nazla-e-Har (Common Cold), Zof-e-Ishtiha (Anorexia), Sual-e-Yaabis (Dry Cough) Sual-e-Muzmin (Chronic Cough), Waram-e-Kabid (Hepatitis), Waram-e-Halaq (Pharyngitis), Waja-ul-Asnan (Toothache), Qula (Stomatitis), Sudā (Headache) and Sual Ratab (Productive Cough).
RRIUM, Srinagar	Bars (Vitiligo), Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Tashahhum-e-Kabid (Fatty liver), Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis), Zaghtuddam Qawi Lazmi (Essential Hypertension), Hisatul Kulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Sual-e-Yaabis (Dry Cough) and Jarab (Scabies).
RRIUM, Kolkata	Zaheer e Muzmin (Bacillary dysentery), Bawaseer-e-Damia (Bleeding piles), Warm-e-Kabid (Hepatitis), Deedan-e-Ama (Helmenthiasis) and Sue-Hazm (Dyspepsia).
RRIUM, New Delhi	Bars (Vitiligo), Ziabetus Sukkari Sanawi (Diabetes mellitus Type II), Waja-ul- Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Tahajjur-e-Mafasil (Osteoarthritis), Zaghtuddam Qawi Lazmi (Essential hypertension), Tashahhum-e-Kabid (Fatty liver), Zaheer (Dysentery), Su-ul-Qinyah (Anaemia), Sailan-ur-Reham (Leucorrhoea), Sual-e-Yabis (Dry Cough), Hisat-ul-Kulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Sahar (Insomnia) and Bawaseer-e-Damia (Bleeding piles), Saman-e-Mufrit (Obesity)
Regional Research Centre (RRC), Allahabad	Zeequm-Masaf (Bronchial Asthma), Hisatul Kulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Khafkhan (Palpitation) and Ziabetus Sukkari Sanawi (Diabetes mellitus Type II).
RRC, Silchar/ Karimganj	Ishal-e-Atfal (Infantile diarrhoea), Ishal-e-Muzmin (Chronic diarrhoea), Waja- ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Humma (Pyrexia), Nazla-e-Hār (Common Cold), Sual Ratab (Productive Cough), Qula (Stomatitis), Suda (Headache), Waja-ul-Asnan (Toothache), Shara (Urticaria), Waram-e-Halaq (Pharyngitis).

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Central Research Unit (CRU), Bangalore	Nar-e-Farsi (Eczema), Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis), Busoor-e-Jild (Boil and Pustules), Ziabetus Sakkri (Diabetes mellitus), Jarb-wa-Hikkah (Scabies) and Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis).
CRU, Meerut	Zusantaria-Mevi (Amebic Dysentery), Surat-e-Inzaal (Premature ejaculation), Zaheer (Dysentery), Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Zof-e-Ishteha (Anorexia), Su-e-Hazm (Dyspepsia) and Sual-e-Muzmim (Chronic Cough).
CRU, Bhopal	Nar-e-Farsi (Eczema), Zaheer (Dysentery), Hisat-ul-Qulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Jarab (Scabies), Deedan-e-Ama (Helminthiasis), Waram-e-Kabid (Hepatitis), Kalaf (Melasma) and Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis).
CRU, Burhanpur	Nar-e-Farsi (Eczema), Zusantaria-Mevi (Amebic Dysentery), Humma-e-Ijamia (Malaria), Busoor-e-Jild (Boil and Pustules), Niqras (Gout), and Surat-e-Inzaal (Premature ejaculation).
CRU, Edathala	Warm-e-Kabid (Hepatitis), Sailan-ur-Reham (Leucorrhoea) and Zof-e-Ishtiha (Anorexia).
CRU, Kurnool	Hisat-ul-Qulyah (Nephrolithiasis), Deedan Ama (Helminthiasis), Nazla-e-Har (Common cold), Zof-e-Ishtiha (Anorexia), Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), and Sual-e-Ratab3 (Productive cough) Qula (Stomatitis), Sudā (Headache), Warm-e-Kabid (Hepatitis), Waram e-Halaq (Pharyngitis), Sailan-ur-Reham (Leucorrhoea), Su e-Hazm (Dypepsia), Shara (Urticaria).

*(C) List of Clinical Research Studies in Homoeopathy conducted by Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)*

Sl. No.	Name of Disease
<b>Mental disorders</b>	
1.	Behavioural disorders (Dis. R, GA)
2.	Behavioural disorders (DR GA)
3.	Depressive Episode (Observational study)
4.	Schizophrenia (Observational study)



Sl. No.	Name of Disease
<b>Nervous System Disorders</b>	
5.	Epilepsy (Dis. R, GA)
<b>Ear Disorders</b>	
6.	Middle ear infection (DR TA)
<b>Oral Disorders</b>	
7.	Periodontitis (Dis. R, GA)
<b>Throat Disorders</b>	
8.	Tonsillitis (Dis. R GA)
9.	Tonsillitis (DR TA)
<b>Respiratory Disorders</b>	
10.	Allergic Rhinitis (Dis. R, GA)
11.	Bronchial Asthma (DR TA)
12.	Bronchial Asthma (Dis. R, GA)
13.	Bronchial Asthma (DR GA)
14.	Bronchitis (DR TA)
15.	Bronchitis (Dis. R, GA)
16.	Chronic sinusitis (Observational study)
17.	Chronic Rhinosinusitis (RCT)
18.	Influenza Like Illness
19.	PNS (Para Nasal Sinusitis) (DR TA)
20.	Respiratory Infections (DR TA)
21.	Rhinitis (DR TA)
22.	Simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis(Observational study)
23.	Sinusitis (Dis. R, GA)
24.	Sinusitis (DR TA)
25.	Tropical eosinophilia (Dis. R, GA)
26.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (Dis. R, GA)
<b>Gastro Intestinal Disorders</b>	
27.	Cholelithiasis (DR GA)
28.	Cholera/Gastroenteritis (DR TA)

Sl. No.	Name of Disease
29.	Dysentery (Dis.R, GA)
30.	Dysentery (DR TA)
31.	Gastritis (Dis.R, GA)
32.	Gastroenteritis (Observational study)
33.	Gastroenteritis (DR TA)
34.	Hemorrhoidal disease
35.	Irritable bowel syndrome (Dis.R, GA)
36.	Peptic ulcer (DR TA)
37.	NE GERD (Observational study)
	<b>Endocrinal Disorders/life style disorders</b>
38.	Cephalandra indica in hyperglycemia (DR GA)
39.	Diabetes mellitus (Dis.R, GA)
40.	Diabetes mellitus (DR TA)
41.	Diabetic Distal Symmetric (primarily sensory) Polyneuropathy (Observational study)
42.	Diabetic Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy (RCT)
43.	Diabetic Foot Ulcer (Observational study)
44.	Diabetic neuropathy/ Diabetic foot ulcer (Dis. R, GA)
45.	Hypertension (Dis.R, GA)
46.	Hypertension (DR TA)
47.	Low-density-lipoproteinemia (Dis.R, GA)
	<b>Gynecological and Obstetric Disorders</b>
48.	Cervicitis and Cervical Erosion (Dis.R, GA)
49.	Cervicitis and Cervical erosion (DR TA)
50.	Distressing during Climacteric Years (Observational study)
51.	Malposition of human foetus (DR GA)
52.	Menorrhagia (DR GA)
53.	Menstrual disorders/Menopausal Syndrome(DR TA)
54.	Sepia in Menopause (RCT)
55.	Uterine fibroid
56.	Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) (RCT)

Sl. No.	Name of Disease
<b>Urological Disorders</b>	
57.	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (Observational study)
58.	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (RCT)
59.	Prostatic enlargement (Dis. R, GA)
60.	Renal calculi (Dis. R, GA)
61.	Urolithiasis (Observational study)
62.	Urolithiasis (RCT)
<b>Rheumatic disorders</b>	
63.	Arthritis (DR TA)
64.	Cervical spondylosis (DR GA)
65.	Cervical spondylosis-pain management (Open label RCT)
66.	Cervical spondylosis (Double blind RCT)
67.	Osteoarthritis (Dis.R, GA)
68.	Osteoarthritis (DR GA)
69.	Osteoarthritis (DR TA)
70.	Rheumatoid arthritis (Dis. R, GA)
71.	Traumatic arthritis (Dis. R, GA)
<b>Dermatology Disorders</b>	
72.	Alopecia areata (Dis. R, GA)
73.	Corns (Dis. R, GA)
74.	Furunculosis (Observational study)
75.	Leucoderma (Dis. R, GA)
76.	Scabies (Dis. R, GA)
77.	Skin disorders (including Allergic dermatitis, Urticaria and Psoriasis) (Dis. R, GA)
78.	Skin disorder (Atopic dermatitis, scabies)
79.	Vitiligo (Observational study)
80.	Vitiligo (DR GA)
81.	Warts (Dis. R, GA)
<b>Infectious Diseases</b>	
82.	Acute encephalitis syndrome (observational comparative study)

Sl. No.	Name of Disease
83.	Amoebiasis (DR TA)
84.	Amoebiasis (Dis. R, GA)
85.	Amoebiasis (DR GA)
86.	Communicable diseases (Dis. R, GA)
87.	Fevers (DR TA)
88.	Filaria (Dis. R, GA)
89.	Filaria (DR GA)
90.	Filariasis (DR TA)
91.	Lymphatic Filariasis (RCT)
92.	Giardiasis (Dis. R, GA)
93.	Helminthiasis (DR GA)
94.	Helminthiasis (DR TA)
95.	Hepatitis B (Dis. R, GA)
96.	HIV infection (Observational study)
97.	HIV/AIDS (double blind placebo control trial) (Dis. R, GA)
98.	HIV/AIDS (DR GA)
99.	HIV/AIDS (Multicentric study) (Dis. R, GA)
100.	HIV/AIDS (pilot study) (Dis. R, GA)
101.	Intermittent fever (Dis. R, GA)
102.	Japanese encephalitis (DR GA)
103.	Leptospirosis (Observational study)
104.	Malaria (Dis. R, GA)
105.	Malaria (DR TA)
<b>Geriatric Disorders</b>	
106.	Geriatric disorders (Dis. R, GA)
<b>Paediatric Disorders</b>	
107.	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases in Children (Observational study)
108.	Acute Rhinitis in children (Observational study)
109.	Acute tracheobronchitis (Observational study)
110.	Acute otitis media (Pilot RCT)

Sl. No.	Name of Disease
111.	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Pilot RCT)
112.	Mental retardation (Dis. R, GA)
113.	Paediatric diarrhea (Dis. R, GA)
114.	Paediatric problems (Dis. R, GA)
	<b>Cancer</b>
115.	Malignancy (Dis. R, GA)
116.	Malignancy (DR GA)
	Nutritional Disorders
117.	Iron deficiency anemia (Dis. R, GA)
	<b>Others</b>
118.	Sickle cell anemia (Dis. R, GA)
119.	Tuberculinum (clinical proving) (Dis. R, GA)
	<b>Substance abuse disorders</b>
120.	Drug de-addiction (Dis. R, GA)
121.	Alcohol Dependence (RCT)

### Commissioner of Railway Safety

164. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a separate legislation for creating an empowered/autonomous body as Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to resolve the long pending issue of duality of command in discharging the functions of CRS as well as strengthening and restructuring of CRS in order to ensure its effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. At present CRS is effectively discharging its role and responsibility.

(b) There is no duality of command in functioning of CRS. Functional differences, if any, between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Civil Aviation is resolved through consultation, as and when required.

The work study of CRS organization conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) of Ministry of Finance, for the staffing of CRS and strengthening of existing set up has submitted its report on 08.06.2015 which has recommended augmentation of existing staff strength from 145 to 192.

### **Unified policy for development of new airports**

†165. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in the country where Government has plans to develop airports under the new aviation policy;

(b) whether the airports/airstrips coming under Ministry of Defence have also been included under it;

(c) the number of such airstrips coming under Ministry of Defence, which are almost not in use presently; and

(d) whether Government is formulating a unified scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of cities have not been fixed in the Policy.

(b) and (c) The airports/airstrips have not been finalised in the draft Policy, including Defence airport/airstrips.

(d) The Regional Connectivity Scheme as proposed in the Draft Civil Aviation Policy is applicable across the country.

### **Aviation training institutions in the country**

166. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for aviation professionals in the country is rapidly growing;

(b) if so, whether the existing aviation training institutions offering aviation training courses are able to cater to the increasing demand for aviation courses, particularly for pilots and cabin crew; and

(c) the details of the aviation training institutions offering courses in all aspects of aviation, including for pilots, cabin crew, engineers, aviation security and ground handling?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The demand for aviation professionals is growing. The existing training institutes are sufficient to meet the demand of the civil aviation industry.

The list of Flying Training Institutes is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

No *ab-initio* institute for cabin crew are approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

A list of DGCA approved Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) Training Institutes is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

A list of Aviation Security Training Institutes (ASTI) is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

A list of Aviation Training Institutes for ground handling under Airports Authority of India is given in the Statement-IV.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Flying Training Institutes*

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Training Institute	State	Operational Status	Validity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Telangana State Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh, Od Airport, Hyderabad-500011	Telangana	Functional	31.03.2016
2.	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No. 295, Road No. 10, West Maredpally, Secunderabad.	Telangana	Functional	31.03.2016
3.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., 1-11-256/8, Plot No. 108, Adjacent Airport Road, Begumpet, Hyderabad.	Telangana	Functional	31.03.2016
4.	M/s Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Ltd. GMR HIAL Airport Office Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad-500409	Telangana	Functional	09.02.2021

1	2	3	4	5
5.	The Gujarat Flying Club, Gujarat Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara-390022 (Gujarat)		Functional	13.12.2015
6.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., (AAA) Hanger Old Ierminat Airport, Ahmedabad 38003, Gujarat	Gujarat	Functional	25.12.2015
7.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Karnal Branch, Karnal		Functional	09.12.2015
8.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Hissar Branch, Hissar.		Functional	31.03.2016
9.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Pinjore Branch, Pinjore.		Functional	31.03.2016
10.	Government Aviation Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore.	Karnataka	Functional	31.12.2015
11.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Helicopter Division, P.B. No. 1790, Bangalore.	Karnataka	Functional	17.02.2016
12.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Tech. Radhasree, T.C36/1200 (1&2), Vallakkadauv Enchakkal Thiruvananthapuram.	Kerala	Functional	18.02.2016
13.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Functional	20.03.2020
14.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005	Madhya Pradesh	Functional	20.03.2020
15.	M/s. Chimes Aviation, Sagar (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	Functional	20.04.2020
16.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	Madhya Pradesh	Functional	31.03.2016



1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagpur Flying Club, Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Civil Lines, Nagpur-01	Maharashtra	Functional	31.03.2016
18.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai	Maharashtra	Functional	31.03.2016
19.	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd, C/o Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia-425614 Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Functional	31.12.2015
20.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot No. P-50, MIDC Ind. Area, Near Baramati Airport, Baramati-413133	Maharashtra	Functional	20.04.2020
21.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Distt.-Dhule-425405	Maharashtra	Functional	31.03.2016
22.	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariate, Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna	Bihar	Functional	31.03.2016
23.	Government Aviation Training Instt. Directorate of Aviation, Odisha, Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneshwar.	Odisha	Functional	27.12.2015
24.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar Intl. Airport P.O. Rajasansi,	Punjab	Functional	31.03.2016
25.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala	Punjab	Functional	31.03.2016

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Dist. Tonk Raj.-304022	Rajasthan	Functional	31.03.2016
27.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Gate No. Old Airport, Meenambakkam, Chennai-600027	Tamil Nadu	Functional	31.03.2016
28.	Orient Flight School, P.B. No. 1306, 40, GST Road, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu	Non-Functional since	31.10.2015
29.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareilly, UP-229302	Uttar Pradesh	Functional	26.03.2020
30.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., MS-10 NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanipur, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP	Uttar Pradesh	Functional	30.11.2015
31.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No.3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur-208004, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Functional	31.03.2016
32.	Pioneer Flying Club, Pvt. Ltd, MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP	Uttar Pradesh	Functional	17.02.2016
33.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur, Amhat Airfield, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Functional	31.03.2016
34.	Falcon Aviation Academy, Faizabad (UP)	Uttar Pradesh	Functional	19.12.2015
35.	M/s Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Functional	20.11.2015

**Statement-II***List of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) training institutes*

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Institute	Scope of Approval (Limitations if any)	Validity of Approval
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region</b>			
1.	Aeronautical Training Institute Lucknow Airport, Lucknow-226009 (UP)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)  Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
2.	Alpine Institute of Aeronautics, Nanda ki Chowki, Prem Nagar, Dehradun- 248007, Uttarakhand.	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)  Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants)  Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
3.	Azad Institute of Aeronautics and Engineering, Kanpur Road, Post Office, Chandraval, Near CRPF Camp, Bijnor, Lucknow-226002 (UP)	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
4.	Center for Civil Aviation Training Block-A, Sector-8, Opp-CRPF Camp, owarka, New Delhi-110075	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
5.	Falcon Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering M-34, Aashiana, Kanpur Road, Near Ram Manohar Lohia Law University, Lucknow-226012 (UP)	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
6.	Indian Institute of Aircraft Engineering PMCE Complex, Kami Road, Sonapat, Haryana-131001	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)  Avionics Stream	31.12.2015

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal College of Aircraft Engineering, Pradhan Complex-II, Anji, Barog-kumarhatti bye pass, P.O. Barog, Railway Station, Solan, Himachal Pradesh-173212	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
8.	Indraprasatha Institute of Aeronautics. Behind Apno Ghar, Sector-77, Gurgaon-122001 (Haryana)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
9.	Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering, Near No. 10 Boring, Gorakhnath, Gorakhpur (UP)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
10.	J.R.N Institute of Aviation Technology. 414/2, Rani Khera More, Mundka. New Delhi-110041	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
11.	School of Aeronautics, Neemrana. I-04, Rico Industrial Area, Neemrana, Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
12.	School of Aviation Science and Technology, Delhi Flying Club, Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi-110003	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
13.	Star Aviation Academy. P-76, New Palam Vihar, Gurgaon-122017 (Haryana)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
14.	School of Aeronautics. H-947, Palam Extn. Part-1, Near Sector-7, Dwarka, New Delhi-110045	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015

1	2	3	4
15.	ST Institute of Aeronautics #102-103, Gopalpura Bypass, Near Triveni Nagar Chauraha, Jaipur-302018.	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
16.	Air Technical Training Institute, P.O. Calcutta Airport, Kolkata-700052 (W.B.)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
17.	College of Aeronautical Engineering, Airport Road, Rani Gate, Borijhar, Guwahati-781015	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
18.	Bharat Institute of Aeronautics. Patna Airport, Patna (Bihar)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
19.	Utkal Aerospace and Engineering. 356, Kolathia Road, Opposite to Biju Patnaik Park, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar-751030 (Odisha)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
<b>Western Region</b>			
20.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot No P-50, MIDC Industrial Area, Near Baramati Airport, Baramati, Pune (MH)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
21.	Bombay Flying Club, 18, Juhu Aerodrome, Santacruz (West), Mumbai-400049 (MH)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
22.	HAL Pravara Aviation Institute. Ojhar, Nasik (Maharashtra)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
23.	Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering. Osmanpura, Aurangabad-431005 (MH)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
24.	NDC Institute of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering, Near Sagar Film City, Sayajipura, Ajwa Road, Vadodara (Gujarat)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015

1	2	3	4
25.	Pune Institute of Aviation Technology, Surey No. 65, Behind Ashok Leyland Workshop, Ambegaon (Budruk), Pune-411046 (MH)	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
26.	Sky College of Aeronautical Engineering. Millennium College Campus, Bhopal.	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
27.	Thakur Institute of Aviation Technology. Thakur Complex, Kandivali (East), Mumbai-400101 (MH)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
28.	Western India Institute of the Aeronautics, Block No-901, Rancharda via Thaltej Ahmedabad -382115 (Gujarat)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
29.	Pawan Hans Helicopter Training Institute, Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd, Juhu Airport, SV Road, Vile Parle (W) Mumbai-400056	Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants)	31.12.2015
30.	Indira Institute of Aircraft Engineering, Sarve No- 37, Manjari farm, Solapur Road, Pune-412307.	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
31.	Hindustan Aerospace and Engineering, Plot No-257, (Adjacent to Vidghyanchal English High School and Abhinav Shiksha Sansthan), Baner Road, Pune-411007.	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
32.	Indian Aerospace and Engineering, JMD, D-511, TTC Industrial Estate, MIOC Area, Near Turbhe Police Station, Turbhe, Navi Mumbai-400705 (MH)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015

1	2	3	4
33.	Institute of Aeronautics and Engineering, Sahpur Road, Parvalia Sadak, N.H.12, Bhopal (MP)	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
34.	Sha-Shib Aerospace Academy. Guna Airport, Guna (MP)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
<b>Southern Region</b>			
35.	Academy of Aviation Engineering, No. 38-39, Prestige Enclave, Settahalasur Cross, B B Road, NH-7, Bangalore-562157 (Karnataka)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
36.	Air Carnival Aviation Academy #298, Pollachi Main Road, Myleripalayam, Othakkalmandapam, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu-641032	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants)	31.12.2015
37.	Flytech Aviation Academy, Corporate Office: 1-8-303/33, Nagam Towers, 3rd and 4th floor, NTR circle, Minister Road, Secunderabad-500003. (AP)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
38.	Hindustan Aviation Academy. P.B. No 3776, Chinnappanahally, Marathahally Post, Bangalore-560037 (Karnataka)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
39.	Hindustan Institute of Engineering Technology. Navalur Road, Vellarithangal Village, Serpanancheri, Chennai-601301 (TN)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
40.	Telangana State Aviation Academy Old Airport Road, New Bowenpally, Hyderabad-500011 (Telangana State)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
41.	Mount Zion College of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering. Kadammanitta, Distt.-Pathanamthitta, (Kerala)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015

1	2	3	4
42.	Nehru College of Aeronautics and Applied Sciences. Kuniyathur, Coimbatore-641008 (Tamil Nadu)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
43.	Regional Institute of Aviation. Pallichal, Vedicchan Kovil (PO), Thiruvananthapuram-695001 (Kerala)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
44.	Sha-Shib Aviation Academy. 470-A/9, Near Saj Hotel and Resorts, Opposite Cochin International Airport, Nedumbassery, P.O. Vappalassery, Cochin-683572 (Kerala)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
45.	Southern College of Engineering and Technology, Luiz Nagar, Chalakudy, Kerala-680307	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
46.	VSM Aerospace, CA No-15/1-A, 13th Cross, Sector-A, Yelahanka, New Town, Bangalore-560064 (Karnataka)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
47.	Jawaharlal Aviation Institute, Jawahar Gardens, Mangalam, Lakkidi-Perur, Ottapalam, Palakkad-679301, Kerala	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
48.	Visveswaraya Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mattakara, Karimpani P.O., Kottayam-686564 (Kerala)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
49.	Vinayaka Missions Aviation Academy, Chinna Seeragapadi, NH-47, Salem-636308 (Tamil Nadu)	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Mechanical Stream (Helicopter and Power plants)	31.12.2015



1	2	3	4
50.	Indian Institute of Aero-Space Technology and Management, Survey No. 158 and 160, Kompally Cross Roads, Secunderabad-500014 (AP)	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
51.	Rajiv Gandhi Aviation Academy, 190, Plassy Lane, Bowenpally, Near Malla Reddy Gardens, Secunderabad-500011 (AP)	Avionics Stream	31.12.2015
52.	Park School of Aeronautical Sciences Avinashi Road, Kaniyur, Coimbatore.	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants)	31.12.2015
53.	Hyderabad College of Aviation Technology, Hoorul Islam University 10/47, Hazi Manzil Main Road, Kumaracoil, Thuckalay, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu-629180	Mechanical Stream (Aeroplane and Power plants) Avionics Stream	31.12.2015

### ***Statement-III***

#### *Aviation Security Training Institutes (ASTIs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the ASTI	City
1.	ASTI BIAL	Bangalore
2.	ASTI DIAL	Delhi
3.	ASTI MIAL	Mumbai
4.	ASTI GHIAL	Hyderabad
5.	ASTI CIAL	Cochin
6.	ASTI Blue Dart	Bangalore
7.	ASTI Air India	Delhi
8.	ASTI Air India	Mumbai
9.	ASTI Air India	Hyderabad
10.	ASTI Jet Airways	Delhi
11.	ASTI Jet Airways	Mumbai
12.	ASTI Spicejet	Delhi
13.	ASTI Indigo	Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the ASTI	City
14.	ASTI Vistara	Delhi
15.	ASTI GoAir	Mumbai
16.	ASTI Aircosta	Vijayavada
17.	ASTI CISF	Delhi
18.	ASTI CISF	Mumbai
19.	ASTI CISF	Arrokonam

*Courses Offered in ASTIs*

Sl. No.	Course Name
1.	AVSEC Basic Course
2.	AVSEC Crew basic Course
3.	AVSEC Screeners Training
4.	AVSEC Basic Refresher Course
5.	AVSEC Crew Basic Refresher Course
6.	AVSEC Initial Induction Course
7.	AVSEC Awareness Program

***Statement-IV***

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	City	Training Description
1.	Civil Aviation Training College (CATC)	Allahabad	Training of Air Traffic Controllers and
2.	Civil Aviation Training College (CATC)	Hyderabad	Communication officials.
3.	Indian Aviation Academy (IAA)	New Delhi	Training of Fire Services officials
4.	Fire Training College (FTC)	New Delhi	Training on various aspects of
5.	Fire Training College (JFTC)	Kolkata	aviation management.

**Status of development of New Airports**

†167. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering a proposal to build a new airport at Bhiwadi in Rajasthan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the places where setting up of new airports is being considered and the status of Jewar Airport in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the progress made towards building the proposed international airport in Kushinagar district, keeping in view the Buddhist tourism and by when international flights will commence operation from here; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Government of India (GoI) has granted the site clearance to DMIDC (project proponent) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport for public use near Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan on 18.11.2015.

(b) GoI has granted 'in-principle' approval to 13 projects: Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Dabra in Gwalior, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and Karaikal in Puducherry. A view on setting up a Greenfield Airport at Jewar will be taken after receiving a complete updated proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP).

(c) and (d) GoI has granted 'in-principle' approval to GoUP for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Kushinagar. GoUP is responsible for further progress in the project as necessary action for approval from various departments, project development, including financing of the airport project has to be obtained by the respective airport promoter.

### **Funds through ECB for Air India**

168. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is proposing to raise funds through external commercial borrowing (ECB) to meet working capital requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the average period of maturity of loan; and

(d) whether the funds would be used to fund for maintenance of grounded aircraft and purchase of spare parts to increase its fleet strength and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air India has concluded agreement with City Bank/State Bank of India for loan of USD300 million External Commercial

Borrowing (ECB) to meet its working capital requirements, especially towards aircraft spare payments. The said amount is being drawn in installments.

(c) The ECB loan has an average maturity of 3 years and is repayable over five years in installments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

### **Financial problem of civil aviation sector**

169. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether civil aviation sector in the country is facing financial and liquidity problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the State of financial performance of Air India and other airlines services in the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for resolving above stated problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has not conducted any study in this regard. However, Airlines are free to assess their financial status including Air India.

The state of financial performance of Air India Ltd. from 2011-12 onward are as under:

(₹ in crores)		
Year	Operating Profit/Loss	Net Loss after Tax
2011-12	(5138.69)	(7559.74)
2012-13	(3807.15)	(5490.16)
2013-14	(3977.89)	(6279.60) (*)
2014-15 (Prov)	(2636.19)	(5859.91)

(\*) - Airline Business related loss is ₹ 5935.93 crores.

(c) and (d) The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12.04.2012, approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India (AI) subject to achievement

of certain laid down milestones by AI. As part of the TAP/FRP, AI has initiated, *inter alia*, the following steps in order to cut costs:

- (i) Rationalization of certain loss making routes
- (ii) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passenger appeal
- (iii) Phasing out and grounding of old fleet
- (iv) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Center and Hub Control Center in Delhi
- (v) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas.
- (vi) Operationalization of subsidiary companies such as Air India Air Transport Services Limited and Air India Engineering Services Limited and transfer of manpower and equipment and treating them as Independent Profit Centers and
- (vii) Induction of the B787 aircraft on Medium Capacity Long Haul Routes.

#### **Modern air traffic control system at airports**

†170. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports on which modern air traffic control system has been installed during the last three years till date and the details of the expenditure made by Government in this regard;

(b) the details of the benefit accrued to the aviation sector as a result thereof;

(c) the names of airports that have been enabled for charter flights during the above period;

(d) the names of places on which Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) have been installed/proposed to be installed in the country; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred on these radars and the benefits of installing the MSSR radars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has installed Air Traffic Control System at Kolkata Airport which has commissioned on November, 2014 at a cost of Euro 3,088,130.15 + INR 29,12,61,615.

(b) It has resulted in increased situational awareness in ATC, increased safety, operational efficiency, fuel savings for airlines as a result of direct routings and reduction in carbon emissions.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Jaisalmer (CE), Bikaner (CE), Bathinda (CE), Kaddappa, Jalgaon, Andal Airport, Durgapur have been enabled for charter flights.

(d) AAI has installed MSSR at Chennai, Bellary, Bhopal, Porbandar, Vizag, Jharsuguda, Katihar, Kolkata, Udaipur, Chennai, Delhi, Cochin, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Amritsar, Nagpur, Varanasi, Berhampur and Mangalore. Upgradation of air traffic control systems at various airports is a continuous process and taken up by AAI on need basis.

(e) The expenditure for setting up radars at above locations is Euro 8,052,659 (for 9 MSSRs) + Euro 12,790,656 (8 MSSRs) + INR 34,670,456.

#### **Benefits of installing MSSR Radars:**

Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar is state-of-the-art Secondary Surveillance Radar with improved range and detection capabilities deployed for the surveillance of Indian airspace for the purpose of providing Air Traffic Services in India. The range of these radars are 400 kms. MSSRs help in better coverage and the air routes thereby increasing the airspace utilization by providing reduced separation between aircrafts.

Typically, a MSSR consists of a ground Interrogator which transmit interrogations at a radio frequency of 1030 MHz. Aircraft equipped with transponders reply to these interrogations at a radio frequency of 1090 MHz, along with information on the aircraft identity, flight level etc. The ground based equipment receive these replies, extract and provide the relevant information of range, azimuth, identity, flight level etc. on the display at Air Traffic Controllers position for the purpose of resolution of air traffic within their jurisdiction.

#### **International flights from Guwahati**

†171. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports in the North-Eastern Region and the places where international airports are proposed to be set up;

(b) whether Government intends to increase the number of international flights from Guwahati in Assam keeping in view its religious and cultural importance as well as its significance from tourism point of view;

(c) whether Government plans to start new direct flights from Guwahati for international places such as Singapore, Dubai, Bangkok and Kualalampur and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 11 operational airports in North Eastern Region, out of which two airports, Guwahati and Imphal are international airports. There is no such proposal for setting up new International airports in NER.

(b) to (d) Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral agreements against the traffic rights allocated to them. The Government does not interfere in the commercial judgment of the airlines for operations on any route allocated to the designated carriers. The foreign airlines can operate on designated points of call available under the bilateral agreement. Guwahati is available as point of call to designated airlines of ASEAN (except Philippines, Laos) and SAARC (except Pakistan and Afghanistan) countries for unlimited operations.

### **Measures to overhaul aviation infrastructure**

172. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic aviation industry has the potential to grow from its current level of \$ 23-25 billion to \$ 250 billion by 2025 and have the potential to generate employment for more than 2 million people; and

(b) if so, the details of policy measures that are being taken by Government to overhaul aviation infrastructure in the country to meet the growing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is considerable scope for growth in Civil Aviation Sector, several measures have been taken, the primary ones being the Regional Connectivity Schemes, liberalising of bilateral rights and code share agreements and fiscal incentive to MRO, Aerospace industry and push to Cargo sector. The details of each item of the draft policy are available at [www.civilaviation.gov.in](http://www.civilaviation.gov.in).

### **Aging fleet of narrow body aircrafts with AI**

173. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India currently has a fleet of 62 narrow body aircrafts from the Airbus A-320 family but only 59 are operational due to lack of spares;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the airlines is also working with Airbus to extend life of 17 narrow body planes, which have hit an average age of 17.5 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India (AI) currently has a fleet of 66 A320 family aircraft, of which 58 are required and provided for winter schedule as per operational needs.

(b) and (c) The Design Service Goal has been extended, for some of the aircraft which have reached the expected service life, increase by 3500 Flying Hours from 60000 Flying Hours to 63500 Flying Hours *vide* M/s Airbus Service Bulletin A3 20-02-1009 dated 02.06.2015.

#### **Mishandling of luggage by airlines**

174. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of complaints regarding 'luggage missing' and 'luggage mishandling' by airlines have increased in recent times;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received against various airlines, during last three years, airlines-wise; and

(c) the details of punitive action if any, taken against these airlines by concerned authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) airline-wise details of complaints with regard to lost/misplaced baggage received from the schedule domestic airlines for the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 (Up to October-2015) given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(c) Air travel is contractual matter between passenger and the airlines: As per the prevailing regulation passengers are required to lodge their complaints with the airlines for redressal. All the scheduled domestic airlines have nominated and displayed the name and contact details of their Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority to settle the passenger complaints within stipulated time period. If the airline fails to full fill their obligation, the passenger may complain to the statutory body set up under the applicable laws.



*Statement-I*

Jan-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	35
Kingfisher Airlines	
IndiGo	172
Go Air	11
Spice	16
Jetlite	7
JetAirways	26
TOTAL	267
Feb-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	28
Kingfisher Airlines	
IndiGo	128
Go Air	11
Spice	15
Jetlite	8
JetAirways	29
TOTAL	219
Mar-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	17
IndiGo	103
Go Air	2
Spice	18
Jetlite	8
TOTAL	175
Apr-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	34
IndiGo	139
Go Air	6
Spice	16
Jetlite	7
JetAirways	26
TOTAL	228

May-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	32
IndiGo	160
Go Air	13
Spice	22
Jetlite	8
JetAirways	31
TOTAL	266
Jun-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	23
IndiGo	136
Go Air	11
Spice	12
Jetlite	7
JetAirways	29
TOTAL	218
Jul-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	30
IndiGo	123
Go Air	13
Spice	10
Jetlite	8
JetAirways	31
TOTAL	215
Aug-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	28
IndiGo	105
Go Air	12
Spice	13
Jetlite	9
JetAirways	32
TOTAL	199

Sep-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	23
IndiGo	93
Go Air	16
Spice	10
Jetlite	7
JetAirways	30
TOTAL	179
Oct-13	Baggage
IndiGo	123
Go Air	4
Spice	17
Jetlite	8
JetAirways	32
Air Costa	1
TOTAL	208
Nov-13	Baggage
Air India (dom)	18
IndiGo	141
Go Air	7
Spice	17
Jetlite	8
JetAirways	34
Air Costa	0
TOTAL	225
Dec-13	Baggage
IndiGo	143
Go Air	6
Spice	19
Jetlite	9
JetAirways	36
Air Costa	0
TOTAL	227

***Statement-II***

Jan-14	Baggage
Air India (dom)	15
Kingfisher Airlines	101
IndiGo	14
Go Air	19
Spice	8
Jetlite	35
JetAirways	0
TOTAL	192
Feb-14	Baggage
Air India (dom)	15
IndiGo	101
Go Air	21
Spice	15
Jetlite	7
JetAirways	33
Air Costa	0
TOTAL	192
Mar-14	Baggage
Air India (dom)	19
IndiGo	110
Go Air	18
Spice	17
Jetlite	8
JetAirways	29
Air Costa	0
TOTAL	201
Apr-14	Baggage
Air India (dom)	13
IndiGo	81
Go Air	19
Spice	16

Apr-14	Baggage
Jetlite	9
Jet Airways	0
TOTAL	166
May-14	Baggage
Air India (dom)	30
IndiGo	92
Go Air	24
Spice	18
Jetlite	8
Air Costa	31
JetAirways	0
TOTAL	203
Jun-14	Baggage
Air India (dom)	35
IndiGo	93
Go Air	20
Air Asia	1
Spice	19
Jetlite	9
JetAirways	1
TOTAL	207
Jul-14	Baggage
Air India (dom)	1
IndiGo	-
Go Air	18
Spice	41
Jetlite	21
JetAirways	7
TOTAL	106

Aug-14	Baggage
Air Costa	-
Air Asia	-
Go Air	34
IndiGo	47
SpiceJet	28
Jet	17
Air India	31
TOTAL	157
Sep-14	Baggage
Air Costa)	-
Air Asia	1
Go Air	23
IndiGo	56
SpiceJet	31
Jet	26
Air India	30
TOTAL	167
Oct-14	Baggage
Air Costa	1
Air Asia	1
Go Air	22
IndiGo	52
SpiceJet	55
Jet	37
Air India	36
TOTAL	204
Nov-14	Baggage
Air Costa	2
Air Asia	-
Go Air	21
IndiGo	61
SpiceJet	23

Nov-14	Baggage
Jet	42
Air India	43
TOTAL	192
Dec-14	Baggage
Air Costa	2
Air Asia	1
Go Air	34
IndiGo	113
SpiceJet	46
Jet	34
Air India	28
TOTAL	258

***Statement—III***

Jan-15	Baggage
Air Costa	-
Air Asia	1
Vistara	-
Go Air	44
IndiGo	103
Spicejet	43
Jet	40
Air India	43
Feb-15	Baggage
Air Asia	1
Air Costa	-
Air India (Dom)	35
Go Air	34
IndiGo	106
Jet Airways+JetLite	36
Spicejet	26
Vistara	-
GRAND TOTAL	238

Mar-15	Baggage
Air Asia	-
Air Costa	1
Air India (Dom)	25
Go Air	16
IndiGo	67
Jet Airways+JetLite	55
Spicejet	26
Vistara	1
GRAND TOTAL	191
Apr-15	Baggage
Air Asia	-
Air Costa	-
Air India (Dom)	18
Go Air	21
IndiGo	67
Jet Airways+JetLite	49
Spicejet	26
Vistara	-
GRAND TOTAL	181
May-15	Baggage
Air Asia	3
Air Costa	-
Air India (Dom)	24
Air Pegasus	2
Go Air	21
IndiGo	80
Jet Airways+JetLite	53
Spicejet	35
Vistara	-
GRAND TOTAL	218



Jun-15	Baggage
Air Asia	3
Air Costa	2
Air India (Dom)	16
Air Pegasus	2
Go Air	22
IndiGo	66
Jet Airways+JetLite	57
Spicejet	17
Vistara	-
GRAND TOTAL	183
Jul-15	Baggage
Air Asia	-
Air Costa	7
Vistara	-
Go Air	20
IndiGo	39
Spicejet	21
Jet Airways+JetLite	60
Air India (Dom)	16
Air Pegasus	-
GRAND TOTAL	163
Aug-15	Baggage
Air Asia	-
Air Costa	5
Vistara	1
Go Air	17
IndiGo	32
Spicejet	34
Jet Airways+JetLite	58
Air India (Dom)	23

Aug-15	Baggage
Air Pegasus	-
Trujet	-
TOTAL	170
Sep-15	Baggage
Air Asia	1
Air Costa	5
Vistara	1
Go Air	14
IndiGo	25
Spicejet	22
Jet Airways+JetLite	52
Air India (Dom)	38
Air Pegasus	-
Trujet	-
TOTAL	158
Oct-15	Baggage
Air Asia	-
Air Costa	4
Vistara	1
Go Air	15
IndiGo	26
Spicejet	25
Jet Airways+JetLite	61
Air India (Dom)	27
Air Pegasus	-
Trujet	-
TOTAL	159

**New draft aviation policy**

175. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the new proposals seek to improve regional connectivity, bring down fares for short-haul flights and facilitate higher foreign investment;
- (b) whether the new policy is silent on the future of Air India and of reviewing the 5/20 policy relating to domestic carriers seeking to expand abroad; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The turn Around Plan for Air India is already in place and being monitored separately. Regarding 5/20 Policy, feedback is being collected to arrive at a balanced decision.

**Cess on air tickets**

176. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fund for essential air services fund can be achieved by way of charging 2 per cent cess on all air tickets;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that levying of 2 per cent cess on all air tickets will not increase airfares much since the losses incurred on unviable routes are already included into the fares charged from passenger on trunk routes;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the cess will help bring greater transparency and allow subsidies to be directed to specific locations and specific airlines that operate there; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The draft Civil Aviation Policy *inter alia* provides Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) by levying of 2% on all routes other than category IIA routes and Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) routes. The Draft Civil Aviation Policy is in the process of finalization in consultation with stakeholders.

**Essential air services fund to facilitate regional air connectivity**

177. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that regional connectivity will not become viable unless the Government provides subsidy to fly to these destinations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that remote area connectivity is extremely important for a large country like India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the regional connectivity is recently unviable given low demand and high cost of operations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this needs to be facilitated by way of an essential air services fund as recommended by Naresh Chandra Committee in 2003; and

(e) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The regional connectivity is being accorded higher priority by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and accordingly the Draft National Civil Aviation Policy *inter alia* provides for Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) by levying 2% on all domestic and international tickets on all routes other than Cat IIA routes and Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) routes for providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for scheduled commuter airlines.

#### **Delays in air India flights**

178. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Ministry since January, 2015 regarding delays in Air India flights both domestic and international;

(b) the details of investigations/inquiries initiated by the Ministry on complaints of delay received, since January, 2015;

(c) how much compensation has been paid by Air India because of delay in flights in the last five years;

(d) what are some of the most recurring causes for delay in Air India flights; and

(e) what strategy has been formulated by the Ministry to curb the menace of delay in Air India flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) From January 2015 till date, 8 complaints regarding delay in Air India flights have been received. These complaints have been forwarded to AI for necessary action.

(c) DGCA (Directorate general of Civil Aviation), has issued CAR (Civil Aviation Requirement) to be followed by all the airlines regarding facilities to be provided to passengers on account of cancellations/delay in flights *vide* Civil Aviation Requirements Section 3-Air Transport, Series M Part IV Issue-I dated 6th August 2010 effective 15th August 2010. The said CAR provides for refreshments/meals to be served to passengers during the waiting period at the Airport for delayed flights. There is no provision for revenue compensation. Air India complies with the guidelines of the DGCA in this context

(d) The causes for delay in flights are weather, technical and reactionary largely.

(e) All possible efforts have been made to ensure On Time Performance (OTP) of AI flights. The OTP is being monitored at the highest level within Air India on daily basis. A video conference is anchored by Integrated Operation Control Centre (IOCC) everyday in which the representatives of operating departments from four regions participate to review the previous day's operation and evolve process improvement wherever possible. Wherever required, issues are taken up with Airport operators, ground handling agencies etc. The Ministry also regularly monitors the OTP of AI.

### **Boosting air connectivity to Tier-II and Tier-III cities**

179. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is working on a plan to operationalise about fifty airports in the country that are currently non-functional in order to boost air connectivity to Tier-II and Tier-III cities across the country;

(b) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) had been mandated to develop five no-frills airports and if so, the progress of work made so far on these projects; and

(c) whether AAI had invested over ₹ 300 crores on modernisation of over eight airports which are not yet operational for want of flights turning them into 'ghost-airports'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of India has formulated a Draft National Civil Aviation Policy in order to promote Regional Connectivity across the country. The Policy encourages for revival of unserved and underserved aerodromes and airstrips as no-frills airports to provide connectivity to the Tier-II and Tier-III cities.

(b) The draft National Civil Aviation Policy provides for the revival of air strips, depending on demand, as No-Frills Airports mostly through Airports Authority

of India (AAI). AAI has undertaken works at five locations, namely, Hubli and Belgaum in Karnataka, Kishangarh in Rajasthan, Jharsuguda in Odisha and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) AAI has undertaken the development and modernization of airports at Bathinda, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Gondia, Jalgaon, Kadappa, Puducherry and Mysore. Out of these airports, scheduled operations have started at Kadappa, Puducherry and Mysore whereas flying training facilities are provided at Gondia airport which is under use for trainee pilots.

### **Development of MRO facilities of aircrafts in the country**

180. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Carriers are undertaking Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) of Aircraft outside the country due to which there is more revenue loss to the airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will come forward to take initiative in this regard under 'Make in India' programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Indian carriers are undertaking MRO of their aircrafts outside the country due to taxation and inadequate infrastructure facilities in the country.

(c) and (d) 'Incentivising MROs' has been included as an action plan under the 'Make in India' programme. The Government has released Draft National Civil Aviation Policy in October, 2015 which *inter alia* provides various major initiatives/steps to facilitate MRO industry in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Development of aviation hub in North East Region**

181. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project proposals of the Government for promotion of tourism in North East Region;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned fund to develop aviation hub in North East;

(c) if so, the details of the report and the project potentiality; and

(d) the status of upgradation of airports of North East States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry to Tourism, Government of India, however, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects under various schemes which are identified in consultation with them subject to receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), liquidation of utilization certificate (UCs), availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. The details of projects sanctioned during the last three years to the North-East Region are given in the Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) The Government has not sanctioned any fund to develop Aviation hub in the North East.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of development/upgradation of airports of North Eastern States are given in the Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of the projects sanctioned during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	Integrated tourism destination at Yachuli	417.34	333.87
2.	Wayside amenities at Jable	140.80	112.64
3.	Construction of Tourist complex at Chayangtajo	424.92	339.93

1	2	3	4
4.	Trekking Hub and Trekkers Trail from Base camp Yorlung to Pasang Sonam Tso (Lame) in International Border in Mechuka, West Siang distt.	362.35	289.88
5.	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Liromoba (Tribal area)	277.20	221.76
6.	Eco-Tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk lower Dibang Valley	468.43	374.74
7.	Celebration of Tawang festival from 26th to 30th October, 2012	25.00	25.00
8.	Upper Subansiri Distt. development of Budum langne (Snake Stone) Trekking Trail	404.13	80.83
9.	Dev. of Adventure sports, Tourism at Bhalukpong, West Kameng distt.	385.75	77.15
10.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Ramghat	393.42	78.68
11.	Construction of Resort-cum Amument Park, Karmajuli	455.47	91.09
12.	Development of Tourist circuit Ziro-Palin-Nyapin-Sangram-Koloriang	746.26	149.25
13.	Construction of Adventure Tourism project on Subansiri River in Upper Subansiri Distt.	378.11	75.62
14.	Illumination, landscaping etc. for tourist lodge at Aalo	450.44	90.08
15.	Construction of Cafeteria -cum-picnic spot at Ragle point	482.93	96.59
16.	Development of Wayside Amenities under Itanagar-Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo-Machuka circuit	799.95	159.98
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Mega Tourist Destination at Tawang	2316.69	463.34
2.	Destination development at Baririjo sikarijo, chumin at Sippi and Buryorlo	500.00	100.00
3.	Destination development at Menchukha	500.00	100.00



1	2	3	4
4.	Destination development at Mariyang Dr. Daying Ering Wildlife Sanctuary and Borguli	499.20	99.84
5.	Construction of Tourist lodge at Hunli, Lower Dibang valley	490.26	98.05
6.	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang Circuit-Infrastructure development at Zimithang, Dirang, Tawang and Kalaktang	785.78	157.15
7.	Development of Itanagar-Doimukh Sagalee Circuit-Infrastructure development at Pareng under Sagalee Siddharth Vihar near Gompa Itanagar, Lamdung, East Kameng Oand amusement park at Naharlagun	75229.75	151.95
8.	Development for Miao-Namdapha circuit-Infrastructure at Namdapha and Nampong	780.65	156.13
9.	Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit at Loki-Partung-Taluaak in East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh (Tribal Area)	791.31	158.26
10.	Celebration of Tawang Festival	25.00	25.00
11.	Celebration of Menchuka festival, in Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	25.00
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang Circuit (Swadesh Darshan)	5000.00	1000.00
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Pasighat-Jengging-Yingkiong-Tuting Circuit	800.00	160.00
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit-Ziro-Kurung Kumey circuit	800.00	160.00
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Itanagar-Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo-Pasighat circuit	800.00	160.00
5.	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Huru Pahar Roing	500.00	100.00
6.	Development of Heritage Site at Pemaziling Menchuka, West Siang District	500.00	100.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Development and production of publicity materials including brochures, leaflets, documentaries/Films, CDs, Maps etc. on various topics related to Tourism	41.35	33.08
8.	Nyokum Yellow festival at Bameng	14.00	14.00
	<b>Assam</b>		
	<b>2012-13</b>		
1.	Nil	0	0
	<b>2013-14</b>		
1.	Nil	0	0
	<b>2014-15</b>		
1.	Development of tourist facilities at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang. (Mega Destination)	2400.79	21.65
2.	Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-I)	741.48	148.30
3.	Development of tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland.	425.84	85.17
	<b>Manipur</b>		
	<b>2012-13</b>		
1.	Celebration of Sangai festival and Youth Adventure & Water Sports festival, 2012	50.00	50.00
2.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Mughal Garden at Waroi Ching Leimaram Bishnupur District	324.62	64.92
3.	Integrated Tourist Circuit linking Barak Water Falls, Tharon Caves, Zeilad Lake and Bunning Meadow in Tamenglong District	780.81	156.16
4.	Ningthem Pukhri Imphal-Eco-Tourism complex, Imphal East distt. (Tribal Area)	413.52	82.70
5.	Integrated tourist circuit at Karang, Chaobaching and Thanga in Manipur	762.89	170.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Manipur Adventure and Allied Sports institute Complex (MAASIC) Keiro, Imphal East District	485.64	95.00
7.	Integrated Tourist Circuit At Millenium Garden, Rose Garden, Kombirei Garden, Thangmeiband Sinam, Sekmai and Kanglatombi, Imphal District, Manipur	778.14	155.62
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Mega-Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit at Khebaching-Marjing and Kaiman	4751.61	950.32
2.	Eco-Tourism cum water sports complex at Maata-Mualtam (Hyde out park, Churachandpur distt. Tribal Area	489.17	97.83
3.	Integrated Tourist destination at Kotsophai, Chakpikarong, Chandel, Distt.	480.70	96.14
4.	Integrated tourist destination at Chingkheiching and adjoining areas, Imphal East Distt.	485.58	97.11
5.	Integrated tourist destination at Shirui Hills and adjoining areas, Ukhrul Distt.	499.63	99.92
6.	Development of tourist destination at Kakching Garden, Thoubal distt.	478.15	95.63
7.	Celebration of Manipur Sangai Festival from 21st to 30th November, 2013	25.00	25.00
8.	Youth, Adventure and Water Sports festival, during the month of November 2013	25.00	25.00
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Providing of Tourism Infrastructure in and around Imphal City, Manipur	4095.14	819.03
2.	Revised Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit "Marjing Polo- Keina-Khebaching (Khogiom) in Manipur	4839.63	82.86

1	2	3	4
3.	Revised Development of tourist resort at Sendra hillock, Water sports complex at Takmu and other tourism facilities in adjoining area, Bishnupur district, Manipur	4518.62	553.72
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit around Hiyanthang Temple, Heibokching and adjoining areas	767.00	153.40
5.	Tourist Destination at Sadu Chiru Waterfalls	482.12	96.42
6.	Manipur Sangai Festival, 2014 (21st-30th Nov. 2014)	25.00	25.00
7.	Youth Adventure and Water Sports festival of Manipur, 2014 (Month of November, 2014)	25.00	25.00
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	Celebration of Wangla Dance Festival on 9th and 10th November, 2012	17.94	47.94
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Behdeinkhlam 17th and 18th July, 2013	18.19	18.19
2.	100 Drums Wangala Festival 7th, 8th and 9th November, 2013	19.80	19.80
3.	Nongkrem Dance 13th to 14th November, 2013	8.91	8.91
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Nil	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>			
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	Celebration of Anthurium Festival and Thalfavang Kut festival, 2012	39.15	39.15
2.	Celebration of Chapchar Kut festival on 1st March	5.00	5.00
3.	Celebration of Lyuva Khutla festival 2013 on 1st week of March, 2013	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Construction for trekking route development of Blue Mountain-Sangau route (Phawngpu) in Mizoram	495.07	99.01
2.	Trekking route development-Aizawl-Reiek-Ailawng	400.80	80.16
3.	Phase-II in Chalfilh Tourist Resort	500.00	100.00
4.	Wayside Amenities on National Highway-54	450.40	90.08
5.	Kawlchaw West in Lawngtai Distt.	443.41	88.68
6.	Prikhaothlir, Phairan, Buk Vannei	781.48	156.29
7.	Development of Theme Park and other tourism infrastructure development at Lungleng, Mizoram	800.00	160.00
8.	Saiha-Chlfilh mountain	800.00	160.00
9.	Celebration of Anthurium Festival 24th-26th September, 2013	25.00	25.00
10	Celebration of Thalfavang Kut from 4th-6th November 2013	15.00	15.00
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Mega Circuit Project Eco-Tourism Thenjawal	4829.69	241.48
2.	Celebration of Anthurium festival 25th, 26th and 27th September, 2014	25.00	25.00
3.	Celebration of Thalfavang Kut from 6th-8th November, 2014	25.00	25.00
<b>Nagaland</b>			
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Meluri	481.84	385.47
2.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Tsiesama	491.95	393.56
3.	Tourist Lodge at Zunheboto	486.62	389.29
4.	Convention centre at Dimapur	456.25	365.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Development of Integrated tourist circuit at Dezeiphe-Doyang-Suruhoto-Atoizu-Dzulha-Kezo, Nagaland	800.00	160.00
6.	Development of Integrated Tourist Destination at Mount Tiyi and Surround Area, Nagaland	500.00	100.00
7.	Development of Tourist Circuit at New Peren-Dzulakie-Kerhi-Chunglikha, Vankhosung Dimapur, Nagaland	800.00	80.00
8.	Development of Tourist Destination at Mhayan, Nagaland	500.00	100.00
9.	Celebration of Hornbill Festival, 2012	25.00	25.00
10.	Celebration of Yemshe Festival, 2012	5.00	5.00
11.	Celebration of Sekrenyi festival, 2013 during the month of February, 2013	10.00	10.00
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Kiyai-Phuhoto-Khugaboto-Kuhoxu-Akahuto	800.00	160.00
2.	Tizit-Mon-Phomching-Lungwa-Longpang	800.00	160.00
3.	Aboi-Caoha Chingnyu-Changlang-Jakphang-Changlanshu-Sangsangnyu	800.00	160.00
4.	Rangapahar-Lavi-Green village-Hoshephu (reprioritized)	800.00	160.00
5.	Eco-Adventure and cultural destination at Kuhuboto	500.00	100.00
6.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Angphang, in Nagaland	500.00	100.00
7.	Tourist lodge at Phek	500.00	100.00
8.	Development of Trekking and Eco-Adventure of Dzukou	487.01	97.40
9.	Celebration of Nagadah Festival 27th-28th November, 2013	5.00	5.00
10.	Celebration of Hornbill Festival 1st-7th December, 2013	25.00	25.00

1	2	3	4
11	Celebration of Suhkrunya Festival, Phek 15th January, 2014	5.00	5.00
	<b>2014-15</b>		
1.	Longsa-Chare-Longkhum-Helipong- Tuensang	800.00	160.00
2.	Naginimora-Wajcugbg-Mon-Chenmoha	755.20	151.04
3.	New Secretariat-Sendenyu-Terogvunyu- Tesophenyu-K. Station-Asukikha	800.00	160.00
4.	Naga United Village-Shoxuvi-Zutovi-Xekiye	800.00	160.00
5.	Dzu-U-Chakhabama-Kekruma-Longmatra- Likhimro	800.00	160.00
6.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Longsa at Mokokchung	500.00	100.00
7.	Integrated Tourist Destination to Razhaphema Basa, Dimapur	500.00	100.00
8.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Jakhama, Kohima	500.00	100.00
9.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Chumukedima	500.00	100.00
10.	Celebration of Hornbil Event 1st to 10th December, 2014	25.00	25.00
	<b>Sikkim</b>		
	<b>2012-13</b>		
1.	Development of tourist Infrastructure along Nathula tourist Axis in East Sikkim Circuit	800.00	640.00
2.	Modern Wayside Amenity with Park and Tourist Huts at Naga-Namgor in North Sikkim	434.69	347.75
3.	Tourist Circuit Development along Sleeping Buddha site at Singhik connecting Chunthang-Lachen-Lachung	800.00	640.00
4.	Celebration of World Tourism day	10.00	10.00
5.	Celebration of Namchi Mahahotsav	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Youth Adventure festival	25.00	25.00
7.	Development of Buddhist circuit from Rabdentse Geyzing connecting Ranidhunga and Phodong to Lachen in Sikkim	800.00	160.00
8.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Marchak including Development of Barchangey Water Site in East Sikkim	800.00	160.00
9.	Strengthening of Wayside amenities along National Highway East Sikkim	800.00	160.00
10.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Buranilkantha at Legship in West Sikkim	445.49	89.10
11.	Providing and Display of Superlative Signages and Hoardings	800.00	160.00
12.	Modern Wayside amenity at Rabong including tourism amenities at Ralang Buddhist Center in South Sikkim (Tribal area)	500.00	100.00
13.	Development of Tourist Facilities En-Route to Nathula in East Sikkim	800.00	160.00
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Mega Circuit Project Development of Mega Tourist Circuit linking Gangtok (entry)-Topakhani (Singtam)-Tarku-Ravongla-Tashiding-Khecheperi-Rimbi-Darap-Melli (Exit)	5000.00	240.00
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Simik-West Pendam-Rimbi in East Sikkim	800.00	160.00
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Phodong-Labrang and Rongong in North Sikkim	800.00	160.00
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Sharchok Phebo, Sangmo, Deythang Pokhari, Zarong in South Sikkim	800.00	160.00



1	2	3	4
5.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Luing Changrang in East Sikkim	500.00	100.00
6.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Banjhakri Dhunga at Maneybong, Uttarey in West Sikkim	500.00	100.00
7.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Diu and Satyapani Pokhari under Poklok-Kamrang in South Sikkim	500.00	100.00
8.	Development of Pilgrimage Heritage Centres at Thingchen Lake, Laingzah Dzongu and Tholung in North Sikkim	500.00	100.00
9.	Convention Centre at Gangtok	500.00	100.00
10.	Sound light at Gangtok	500.00	100.00
11.	IT proposal for promotion of tourism facilities in Sikkim	50.00	45.00
12.	Celebration of World Tourism Day	5.00	5.00
13.	Celebration Cherry Tea festival Temi South Sikkim	5.00	5.00
14.	Sikkim Carnival festival, 2013	25.00	25.00
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Development of Tourist Circuit-Chungthang-Lachung-Yumthang in North Sikkim	800.00	160.00
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit- Chiyadara-Phalidara-Phongla-Mellidara-Yangang in South Sikkim	800.00	160.00
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit along the Penlong- Rankdong Tintek-Tumin-Khamdong-Samdong-Sang-Ranka-Sichey-Ranipool-Pakyong-Rorathang in East Sikkim	800.00	160.00
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Magley-Sripatam-Lingmoo-Lingee-Makha in South Sikkim	800.00	160.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Majhitar in South Sikkim	500.00	100.00
6.	Development of Tourist Destination at Lingdem Hot Spring, Seven Sister fall and Roksok in North Sikkim	500.00	100.00
7.	Development of Tourist Destination at Mangley, South Sikkim	500.00	100.00
8.	Development of Tourist Destination at Pelling in West Sikkim	500.00	100.00
<b>Tripura</b>			
<b>2012-13</b>			
1	Nil	0	0
<b>2013-14</b>			
1	Nil	0	0
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Nil	0	0

**Statement-II**

*Details of upgradation of airports in the North Eastern States during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	Airport	Name of Work	Est. Cost (₹ in crore)	Status/Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Guwahati	Construction of Integrated Office Complex for AAI and BCAS Officers	5.08	Physical progress 97%
			Construction of 3 Nos. of Hangers for A-321 type of aircraft	27.48	Work Completed in December, 2014
2.		Jorhat	Expansion of apron at Jorhat Airport	7.72	Work Completed in November, 2013

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.		Silchar	Recarpetting of Runway Strip	11.1	Work awarded on 09.11.2015
4.		Dibrugarh	Extn. of Runway, C/o Isolation Bay and Link Taxiway with Allied works	52.31	Work awarded on 13.11.2015
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Operationalisation/ Upgradation of Tezu Airport	96.50	Compound Wall and Runway completed. Terminal Building- Physical progress -12%
6.	Manipur	Imphal	Expansion of apron with link taxiway to accommodate 3 No. A-321 and 3 ATR-72 type of aircraft	7.44	Physical progress-91%
			Construction of boundary wall at newly acquired land for Airport expansion	12.08	Work completed in June,2015
7.	Sikkim	Pakyong	Construction of Greenfield Airport at Pakyong	403.81	(i) Runway and Allied works-Physical Progress: 85.80% (ii) Terminal Building Installed works-Physical Progress: 27.00%
8.	Meghalaya	Barapani (Shillong)	Construction of Control Tower cum Fire Station and allied works	6.74	Work Awarded on 06.11.2015

**Sale of assets by Air India**

182. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has been mulling over sale of assets for a long time and has a plan to raise ₹ 5,000 crore by March, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that delay in getting approvals has hurt the process of sale of Air India's assets to raise funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per Turnaround Plan/Financial Restructuring Plan approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Air India is required to monetise its assets and generate ₹ 5000 crore over a period of 10 years starting from FY 2013 to FY 2022, by way of sale, leasing, or developing an asset as a joint venture. Specific approval of the Cabinet is necessary for each case of sale or long term lease of land belonging to Government or Government controlled statutory authorities as per instructions laid down by Ministry of Finance. Monetizing such properties by way of sale/rent or to develop as a Joint Venture, to raise Non Operating Revenue, would help the company to retire its huge debts and to improve its fiscal health.

(c) and (d) No Sir. Recently, the Cabinet has approved sale of 4 flats of Air India located at Sterling apartment, Mumbai.

**Performance of AI**

183. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the seat occupancy, accuracy of arrival and departure, technical snags, etc., of AI and other domestic airlines during the last two years, airline-wise and month-wise;

(b) to what extent the irrational ticket pricing and policy is contributing to AI pathetic performance when compared to other domestic airlines;

(c) to what extent the price war dipped the business of AI;

(d) whether there is any thinking going on to reduce the freebees being given to AI staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Details of seat occupancy and Aircraft Dispatch Reliability for the last two years month-wise of Air India and other airlines are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The information regarding details of technical snags is being collected.

(b) Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random-basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.

The airline pricing runs in multiple levels (bucket or Reservation Booking Designator (RBD) which are in line with the practice followed globally. Air India fares are fixed in different buckets/levels based on parameters *inter-alia*:

- (i) fares offered by competitors in price sensitive market,
- (ii) product perception,
- (iii) seasonality (as per practice adopted by all airlines worldwide),
- (iv) flight frequency, timings, direct/indirect operations.

All fares offered by Air India are transparent, published fares, multi-level with given validity. Air India follows a laid down pricing policy, in the domestic and international market, whilst ensuring that the fares are synchronized and pegged with the key competitors in the market.

(c) Markets have become extremely competitive. Due to intense competition arising out of capacity induction by competitors the yields have seen a dip in the domestic market.

(d) and (e) No freebees are given to Air India employees. However, there is a passage scheme prevailing in Air India which is in accordance with the industry practice and International Air Transport Association (IATA) resolution 788. The board of Air India has approved passage resolution for the company which provides 8 to 24 free/concessional passages per year for its employees and their families, subject availability of seats and the number of years of service of its employees. The holders of all staff tickets are accepted for travel in the aircraft only after all the revenue paying passengers are accommodated. There is no expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on the same by the company. Further, employees have to bear the cost of all applicable taxes like Passenger Service Fee and user Development Fee, Airport Tax etc. In fact marginal revenue is being generated which would otherwise go waste, the seats being perishable.

***Statement-I****Month-wise seat factor of scheduled operators in 2013  
(Passenger load factor in percentage)*

Month	Air India (Dom)	Jet Airways	Jet Lite	Spice Jet	Go Air	Indi Go	Air Costa	Mantra
Jan	78.5	75.5	76.3	71.6	79.4	84.1		20.0
Feb	77.4	77.9	77.2	80.8	80.0	85.4		18.0
Mar	80.9	71.3	71.0	76.1	77.1	79.0		21.0
Apr	78.7	69.4	71.8	75.0	79.5	83.8		No Ops
May	82.0	75.1	77.2	80.9	85.8	89.6		No Ops
Jun	75.6	70.5	72.1	73.3	76.1	81.3		No Ops
Jul	71.7	72.5	72.1	69.6	69.0	73.1		No Ops
Aug	78.7	74.9	73.9	75.8	79.0	76.0		No Ops
Sep	73.2	63.7	63.0	67.9	67.5	70.3		No Ops
Oct	70.7	64.4	68.9	67.5	65.9	74.8	48.5	No Ops
Nov	75.1	69.1	74.4	70.7	73.2	74.6	57.0	No Ops
Dec	77.3	74.8	78.8	75.3	77.4	77.1	72.6	No Ops

*Month-wise seat factor of scheduled operators in 2014  
(Passenger load factor in percentage)*

Month	Air India (Dom)	Jet Airways	Jet Lite	Spice Jet	Go Air	Indi Go	Air Costa	Air Asia
Jan	73.6	71.8	74.5	69.5	70.1	70.0	66.7	-
Feb	75.1	72.3	76.4	70.9	77.3	75.5	71.6	-
Mar	77.4	68.6	71.2	68.9	70.1	73.3	75.4	-
Apr	73.3	70.9	76.0	73.3	76.1	76.9	77.8	-
May	79.5	75.2	80.0	81.3	81.8	82.0	81.2	-
Jun	78.6	69.5	75.8	81.4	81.5	79.1	70.3	80.0
Jul	69.6	64.2	63.6	79.4	69.7	67.0	65.5	69.8
Aug	70.3	70.9	71.3	82.5	81.3	74.8	65.8	73.0
Sep	76.7	77.2	82.7	85.9	82.3	77.9	76.4	68.7
Oct	83.5	73.1	75.8	80.1	72.6	76.8	78.1	76.2
Nov	76.9	88.8	82.8	86.9	75.3	78.6	72.47	79.8
Dec	85.9	89.0	89.5	86.7	84.2	88.8	81.66	81.5

*Month-wise seafactor of scheduled operators in 2015  
(Passenger load factor in percentage)*

[illegible]

***Statement-II***

Month	Airlines	Total Departures	Flights on time (STD+15 min)	Flights delayed (STD+ more than 15 min)	% On time
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jan-13	A1	5164	3121	2043	60.4
	G8	1808	1432	376	79.2
	6E	7024	5951	1073	84.7
	9W&S2	8802	7051	1751	80.1
	SG	5928	4688	1240	79.1
Feb-13	A1	3768	2850	918	75.6
	G8	1275	1070	205	83.9
	6E	5298	4817	481	90.9
	9W&S2	6345	5369	976	84.6
	SG	4964	3719	1245	74.9
Mar-13	A1	4180	3422	758	81.9
	G8	1463	1313	150	89.7
	6E	6137	5874	263	95.7
	9W&S2	6350	5709	641	89.9
	SG	5581	4882	699	87.5
Apr-13	A1	4001	3592	409	89.8
	G8	1498	1397	101	93.3
	6E	6118	5871	247	96.0
	9W&S2	6623	6237	386	94.2
	SG	5402	4685	717	86.7
May-13	A1	3829	3417	412	89.2
	G8	1575	1408	167	89.4
	6E	6380	6062	318	95.0
	9W&S2	6709	6158	551	91.8
	SG	5648	4814	834	85.2
June-13	A1	3633	3075	558	84.6
	G8	1514	1390	124	91.8
	6E	6178	5882	296	95.2



1	2	3	4	5	6
Jul-13	9W&S2	6472	5858	614	90.5
	SG	5411	4568	843	84.4
	A1	4791	3803	988	79.4
	G8	2084	1791	293	85.9
	6E	8123	7339	784	90.3
Aug-13	9W&S2	8556	7166	1390	83.8
	SG	5511	4909	602	89.1
	A1	4751	3894	857	82.0
	G8	2062	1748	314	84.8
	6E	7370	6737	633	91.4
Sep-13	9W&S2	8923	7854	1069	88.0
	SG	5260	4778	482	90.8
	A1	4650	3907	743	84.0
	G8	1802	1562	240	86.7
	6E	8060	7730	330	95.9
Oct-13	9W&S2	8721	8052	669	92.3
	SG	5050	4630	420	91.7
	A1	4837	3770	1067	77.9
	G8	2078	1830	248	88.1
	6E	8389	7730	659	92.1
Nov-13	9W&S2	8969	8073	896	90.0
	SG	6275	5530	745	88.1
	A1	4688	3360	1328	71.7
	G8	2225	1722	503	77.4
	6E	8170	7071	1099	86.5
Dec-13	9W&S2	8632	7471	1215	85.9
	SG	6023	4928	1095	81.8
	A1	5193	3625	1568	69.8
	G8	2264	1623	641	71.7
	6E	8504	6822	1682	80.2
	9W&S2	8878	7251	1627	81.7
	SG	6187	5085	1102	82.2

Month	Airlines	Total Departures	Flights on time (STD+15 Min.)	Flights Delayed (STD+ More than 15 Min.)	% On time
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jan-14	A1	5156	3422	1734	66.4
	G8	2211	1433	778	64.8
	6E	8515	6614	1901	77.7
	9W&S2	8903	6720	2183	75.5
	SG	6052	4814	1238	79.5
Feb-14	A1	3875	2745	1130	70.8
	G8	1748	1314	434	75.2
	6E	6075	4813	1262	79.2
	9W&S2	6066	4740	1326	78.1
	SG	4074	3248	826	79.7
March-14	A1	4418	3402	1016	77.0
	G8	3080	2722	358	88.4
	6E	5962	5302	660	88.9
	9W&S2	6525	5488	1037	84.1
	SG	4579	3976	603	86.8
April-14	A1	4237	3483	754	82.2
	G8	2071	1725	346	83.3
	6E	6900	6254	646	90.6
	9W&S2	6401	5413	988	84.6
	SG	4277	3766	511	88.1
May-14	A1	4287	3423	864	79.8
	G8	2167	1666	501	76.9
	6E	7287	6440	847	88.4
	9W&S2	6711	5481	1230	81.7
	SG	4411	3697	714	83.8
Jun-14	A1	4099	3155	944	77.0
	G8	2121	1567	545	74.2
	6E	7068	6395	673	90.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
July-14	9W&S2	6355	5342	1013	84.1
	SG	4345	3580	765	82.4
	A1	4134	3192	942	77.2
	G8	2094	1713	381	81.1
	6E	7262	6326	936	87.1
Aug-14	9W&S2	6499	5371	1128	82.6
	SG	4572	3535	992	78.1
	A1	3949	2924	1025	74.0
	G8	2078	1746	332	84.0
	6E	7414	6574	840	88.7
Sep-14	9W&S2	6455	5678	777	88.0
	SG	4454	3608	846	81.0
	A1	3789	2884	941	75.2
	G8	1956	1635	321	83.6
	6E	7393	6646	747	89.9
Oct-14	9W&S2	6303	5328	975	84.5
	SG	4179	3421	758	81.9
	A1	4039	2556	1483	63.6
	G8	2042	1786	256	87.5
	6E	7626	7078	548	92.8
Nov-14	9W&S2	6667	5339	1328	80.1
	SG	4216	3510	706	83.3
	A1	3894	2816	1078	72.3
	G8	2075	1810	265	87.2
	6E	7625	7191	434	94.3
Dec-14	9W&S2	6523	5791	732	88.8
	SG	3381	2648	733	78.3
	A1	4066	2432	1634	59.8
	G8	2095	1538	557	73.4
	6E	8005	6169	1836	77.1
	9W&S2	6729	4705	2024	69.9
	SG	2688	1726	962	64.2

Month	Airlines	Total Departures	Flights on time (STD+15 Min.)	Flights Delayed (STD+ More than 15 Min.)	% On time
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jan-15	A1	4051	2112	1939	52.1
	G8	2030	1335	695	65.8
	6E	8195	6010	2185	73.3
	9W&S2	6781	4319	2462	63.7
	SG	2397	1189	1208	49.6
Feb-15	A1	3721	2640	1081	70.9
	G8	1830	1367	463	74.7
	6E	7665	6425	1240	83.8
	9W&S2	6393	4749	1644	74.3
	SG	2168	1643	525	75.8
March-15	A1	4141	3374	767	81.5
	G8	2016	1595	421	79.1
	6E	8849	7794	1055	88.1
	9W&S2	7200	6050	1150	84.0
	SG	2499	2021	478	80.9
April-15	A1	3615	2872	743	79.4
	G8	1725	1390	335	80.6
	6E	7057	5582	1475	79.1
	9W&S2	5980	4778	1202	79.9
	SG	2106	1576	530	74.8
	LB	229	206	23	90.0
	15	8	8	0	100.0
	UK	597	575	22	96.3
	OP	2	2	0	100.0
May-15	A1	4229	3287	942	77.7
	G8	2068	1610	458	77.9
	6E	9139	7328	1811	80.2
	9W&S2	7674	6414	1260	83.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jun-15	SG	2988	2154	834	72.1
	LB	339	271	68	79.9
	15	315	273	42	86.7
	UK	655	645	10	98.5
	OP	62	58	4	93.5
	A1	4049	3066	983	75.7
	G8	1997	1534	463	76.8
	6E	8813	7277	1536	82.6
	9W&S2	7410	5827	1583	78.6
	SG	2865	1726	1139	60.2
July-15	LB	386	337	49	87.3
	15	447	390	57	87.2
	UK	720	688	32	95.6
	OP	98	97	1	99.0
	A1	4175	3064	1111	73.4
	G8	2070	1626	444	78.6
	6E	9162	7934	1228	86.6
	9W&S2	7681	6174	1507	80.4
	SG	3076	1961	1115	63.8
	LB	381	309	72	81.1
Aug-15	15	495	427	68	86.3
	UK	786	735	51	93.5
	OP	117	113	4	96.6
	A1	4159	3167	992	76.1
	G8	2149	1801	348	83.8
	6E	9189	8326	863	90.6
	9W&S2	7694	6600	1094	85.8
	SG	3077	2379	698	77.3
	LB	362	338	24	93.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sep-15	15	514	444	70	86.4
	UK	791	752	39	95.1
	OP	135	124	11	91.9
	A1	4002	3299	703	82.4
	G8	2151	1804	347	83.9
	6E	9088	8287	801	91.2
	9W&S2	7476	6569	907	87.9
	SG	2986	2541	445	85.1
Oct-15	LB	345	312	33	90.4
	15	508	444	64	87.4
	UK	781	736	45	94.2
	OP	133	89	44	66.9
	A1	4216	3183	1033	75.5
	G8	2154	1806	348	83.8
	6E	9491	8505	986	89.6
	9W&S2	7734	6597	1137	85.3
	SG	3267	2838	429	96.9
	LB	331	290	41	87.6
	15	524	446	78	85.1
	UK	883	827	56	93.7
	OP	161	114	47	70.8

### **Survey report on growth in air traffic**

184. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger traffic is expected to more than double over the next ten years;

(b) if so, whether Government has any survey report on the same thereof; and

(c) the details thereof and technical support planning to cope up with the projected air traffic therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The projected passenger figures based on Econometric Model prepared by Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The technical/infrastructure upgradation is a continues process. As per the assessment of the passenger growth, stakeholders mainly Airlines and Airport Operators, review their infrastructure/technical requirements and take steps accordingly.

***Statement***

*Forecast of domestic and international passengers based  
on the econometric model prepared by DGCA*

Year	Domestic Pax (in million)	International Pax (in million)
2014-15	70	46
2015-16	72	49
2016-17	78	53
2017-18	83	57
2018-19	89	60
2019-20	101	65
2020-21	115	71
2024-25	190	96

**Plan to handover of Begumpet airport to IAF**

185. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to handover Begumpet airport in Hyderabad to the Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, the reasons for handing it over to Indian Air Force (IAF);

(c) whether any permission has been taken from the State Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any consultation have been held with Defence Ministry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. A proposal from Ministry of Defence was received in August, 2014 to handover the Begumpet airport in Hyderabad, which belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI) to Indian Air Force (IAF) for utilization for training purposes, however, IAF has decided against pursuing it further and hence, the matter has been dropped.

### **Psychometric test for pilots**

186. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three member committee appointed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had recommended that pilots should undergo psychometric tests at least three times in their career;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an expert committee will look into the recommendations made by a three member panel; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the DGCA is in discussion with various entities including the Institute of Aerospace Medicines and the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) DGCA had constituted a working group to carry out study and recommend “Policy on Manning of Cockpit and Medical/Psychometric Test for Flight Crew”. The working group submitted its report in July, 2015 and its recommendations are enclosed given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Summary of Recommendation***

1. There is no need to amend Air Safety Circular 03 of 2010 on “Manning of Cockpit during Non-Critical Phases-Standard Procedures.”
2. There is no need to amend CAR Section 7, Series C, Part 1 on “Medical Requirements and Examination for Flight Crew Licenses” as it is in line with ICAO Annex. 1 requirements.



3. Psychological assessment of pilots may be introduced to ascertain psychological and/or cognitive status of the pilot at following levels:
- (a) At the time of applying as *ab-initio* cadet in the Flying Training Organization.
  - (b) At the time of recruitment in the airline to ascertain if the aspirant has any traits that would make him a good pilot and to rule out any unwanted personality traits and psychiatric tendencies.
  - (c) Before upgrade as Pilot-in-Command or trainer to assess the suitability to take up a leadership role.
  - (d) In case it becomes apparent during investigation of occurrence feedback from the trainers and peer group.
  - (e) The psychometric analysis should be carried out by qualified psychologist/psychiatrist having exposure in aviation.
  - (f) Pilots showing psychological abrasions may be referred to AFCME, New Delhi/IAM Bangalore for further evaluation before release.
  - (g) A circular may be issued containing the provisions of Para 4.3 (a) to (f), which will be subject to amendment based on future international best practices.

#### **Exclusive terminals to private Airlines**

187. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the airlines in the private sector have sought exclusive terminal at Mumbai and other airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide exclusive terminal to private airlines in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Privatisation of airports in the country**

188. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to privatise some airports in the country, if so, the details thereof including the name of those airports, terms of contract, criteria fixed for the purpose and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the welfare schemes to be offered to the employees of those airports; and

(c) whether the States have opposed the privatisation of airports and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto including the details of the inter-Ministerial group constituted on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Legislative Assembly of West Bengal had passed a Resolution against the Request For Qualification (RFQ) issued on 30th December 2014 for Public Private Partnership (PPP) of Kolkata airport. Government of India has decided not to implement PPP at Kolkata Airport. Accordingly, the RFQ has been withdrawn.

**Monetisation of Air India properties**

189. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is considering to sell its office property in 1.7 lakh square feet area in BKS marg in Delhi and staff housing quarters in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, both of which can fetch attractive prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these two properties have to be decided by the Urban Development Department and a lot of procedures are involved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per Turnaround Plan/Financial Restructuring Plan approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Air India is required to monetise its assets and generate ₹ 5000 crore over a period of 10 years starting from FY 2013 to FY 2022, by way of sale, leasing, or developing an asset as a joint venture. Monetizing such properties by way of sale/rent or to develop as a joint

venture, to raise Non Operating Revenue, would help the company to retire its huge debts and improve its fiscal health. Air India (AI) has identified the assets, which they propose to monetize over a period of time. The properties at Baba Khark Singh Marg and Vasant Vihar, New Delhi are also in the list of assets identified by AI for monetization.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Development activities of Karipur airport**

190. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the runway extension and other development activities of Karipur International Airport has been stalled;

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

(c) what are the measures Government is taking to speed up the developmental activities of the Karipur airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already awarded the work of Re-carpeting/strengthening of runway which has commenced from September, 2015.

#### **Promotion of regional connectivity and airports**

191. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering improving regional connectivity and promoting regional airports and airlines in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that air traffic in the country is focused around bigger cities and the six key metros which constitute over 65 per cent of the total air traffic in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has released Draft Civil

Aviation Policy which *inter alia* includes various steps for improving the Regional connectivity and to encourage the development of airports.

(c) and (d) At present the traffic at metro airports is more than other airports but Directorate General of Civil Aviation has not carried out any study on this.

### **Privatisation of Kolkata and Chennai airports**

192. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has dropped its plan to privatise services at Kolkata and Chennai airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided not to award services at Kolkata and Chennai airports under PPP mode and, accordingly, the Request For Qualification (RFQ) issued on 30th December, 2014 has been withdrawn.

### **Improving regional air connectivity by States**

193. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked State Governments to work towards improving regional air connectivity by providing financial support to smaller carrier on the lines of Madhya Pradesh, which underwrites about three seats every flight and also waives off tax paid on fuel purchased in the State;

(b) if so, the response received from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether it is a also a fact that the Union Government is considering to underwrite some seats in every flight that operate in remote areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The regional connectivity is being accorded higher priority by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and accordingly the Draft Civil Aviation Policy (DCAP) *inter alia* provides that State Governments will provide free land and model hinter land connectivity as required, Police and Fire Services free of cost, exemption of service tax on tickets under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) and power, water, and other utilities at concessional rates.

**Valuable artifacts in possession of AI**

194. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India's iconic 23 storey Nariman Point building in South Mumbai would soon house an art gallery, which would display rare artifacts and artworks acquired by the airlines over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Air India has since 1930's bought more than 950 paintings and bronze and stone sculptures, which had been prematurely estimated to be worth at least ₹ 350 crore; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the valuable artworks had been stacked in a storeroom on the 18th floor of the Nariman Point building for many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, no details have been finalized in this regard.

(c) Air India has an art collection comprising of paintings and artifacts which have been purchased/procured over the last many years. The entire collection has not been valued as it was meant for the internal use of the company.

(d) The paintings and artifacts were/are displayed in the offices of Air India world wide including in India. Some of the artworks are packed and kept safely till they are displayed in the art gallery.

**Redressal of investors' grievances**

195. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies independent mechanism to redress investors' grievances has yielded the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of action initiated against the companies on the grounds of non-redressal of investors grievances during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether a number of companies are in default of payment of dues to the small investors are still actively trading in the stock exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) As per the investors' grievances data maintained by the Ministry of Corporate

Affairs, action has been initiated against 319 Companies in 2012-13, 420 companies in 2013-14 and 2414 companies in 2014-15. This is an on-going process.

(d) Non-payment of dividend/interest on listed securities, pertaining to companies listed at stock exchanges is actionable under sections 11B/15C of the SEBI Act, 1992.

### **Review of Companies Act**

196. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the six Expert Committee to review the Companies Act, 2013;

(b) the reasons for review within a short period of its implementation of just 2 years;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up National Company Law Tribunal, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any recommendations have come from industrial bodies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and how it proposes to incorporate them in the Companies Law?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a), (b), (d) and (e) The Companies Law Committee was constituted (Annexure-I) in fulfillment of an assurance made by the Corporate Affairs Minister during discussion on Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in the Rajya Sabha in response to the concerns raised by members in Rajya Sabha as well as for addressing issues raised by various stakeholders regarding the Companies Act, 2013.

The CLC invited suggestions from all stakeholders through the Ministry's website [www.mca.gov.in](http://www.mca.gov.in) and in response, approximately 2000 suggestions (including from Industry Chambers, Professional Institutes, individuals etc.) were received by the Committee. With a view to have broad-based deliberations on the suggestions received, six groups were formed having representation from industry and experts. The recommendations of CLC would be dealt with appropriately.

(c) The process for constitution of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has already been initiated with the selection process for (Judicial as well as Technical) members of NCLT and Technical Members of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) having commenced. Steps have also been taken to make provision for infrastructure and other supportive requirements for the Tribunals.

**Statement**

F. No. 2/19/2011-CL-V

Ministry of Corporate Affairs  
Government of India'A' Wing, 5th Floor, Shastri Bhawan  
New Delhi-110001.

Dated: 4th June, 2015

**ORDER****Subject: Constitution of Companies Law Committee**

The Government hereby constitutes a Companies Law Committee consisting of the following:

Sl.No.	Name of Person/Institution	Position
1.	Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Chairperson
2.	Ms. Reva Khetarpal, former Judge, Delhi Member, High Court	Member
3.	Sh. Manoj Fadnis, President, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India	Member
4.	Sh. Atul H. Mehta, President, The Institute of Company Secretaries of India	Member
5.	Dr. A. S. Durga Prasad, President, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India	Member
6.	Shri Bharat Vasani, Chief Legal and Group General Counsel, Tata Sons Ltd, Industry nominee	Member
7.	Shri Y. M. Deosthalee, Chairman, L&T Finance Holdings, Industry nominee	Member
8.	Joint Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Member-Convener

2. The Committee may invite or co-opt subject matter experts relating to corporate law or any other subject matter, as well as experts from SEBI, RBI, C&AG as needed. The Committee may also invite any other person or body in the interest of broad-based consultation.
3. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:
  - (i) to make recommendations to the Government on issues arising from the implementation of the Companies Act, 2013 and

- (ii) to examine the recommendations received from the Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee, the High Level Committee on CSR, the Law Commission and other agencies, while undertaking (i) above.
- 4. Non-official members of the Committee will be eligible for travelling, conveyance and other allowances as per extant Government instructions, wherever the sponsoring agency is unable to bear their expenditure. Secretarial support to the Committee will be given by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- 5. The Committee shall submit its recommendations within six months of its first meeting.

Sd/-

**(Alok Samantrai)**

Director, Inspection and Investigation

Phone: 23389602

**To**

**The Members of the Committee**

**Copy also to:**

- (i) PS to CAM
- (ii) Sr. PPS to Secretary
- (iii) PS to AS
- (iv) PSs to JS(M), JS(B), JS(SP), JS(K)
- (v) All RDs/ROCs/OLs
- (vi) President ASSOCHAM/FICCI/CII
- (vii) Guard File
- (viii) Website of the Ministry

**Compliance with CSR rules**

197. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in India that have complied with rules on Corporate Social Responsibility, as a percentage of total companies registered, year-wise since 2010;



(b) the total amount of charitable donations made by corporation in India, year-wise since 2010;

(c) whether the Government has information about the kinds of CSR activities undertaken by companies under this rule, and if so, details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure all companies registered in India comply with the CSR requirement?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder have come into force with effect from 01.04.2014. The year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation of CSR policies by companies under the legislation. As per Section 135(4) read with Section 134(3) (o) of the Act, the Board of the company, eligible to comply with the CSR provisions of the Act, is mandated to make annual disclosure on CSR in the Board's report. The companies are still in the process of filing their Annual Reports with the Ministry. Details about number of companies that have complied with the CSR provisions of the Act, CSR activities undertaken and expenditure incurred there on, in the year 2014-15, are expected to be available after requisite filings are made by companies.

#### **Judicious use of CSR resources**

198. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has urged the corporate in the recently held CSR Compendium to use their resources more efficiently for the larger good of the society by increasing their CSR activities in a judicious manner and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to guide the corporate for their responsible participation in CSR activities?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) While no CSR Compendium for the Corporates has been organised by the Ministry, the CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013, exhort eligible corporates to function in a socially responsible manner with the underlying spirit being to ensure use of scarce resources in a judicious manner for the greater good of Society.

(b) Implementation of CSR by companies above specified threshold is a mandatory provision of the Companies Act, 2013. In order to facilitate effective implementation of CSR by companies, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has (i) amended Schedule

VII of the Act to ensure that a wide range of activities are permissible CSR activities ; (ii) issued a clarificatory circular dated 18.06.2014 suggesting, *inter-alia*, liberal interpretation of Schedule VII; and (iii) issued amendments to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, to (a) include 'expenditure on administrative overheads' for CSR as permissible CSR expenditure and (b) facilitate pooling of resources by companies to undertake CSR activities. All the above are available on the Ministry's website ([www.mca.gov.in](http://www.mca.gov.in)).

### **Independent Directors in PSUs**

199. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Companies Act mandates to have at least, one independent Director in all PSUs;

(b) whether it is a fact that 28 of the 45 PSUs do not have even a single independent Director on the Board;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts being made to appoint independent Directors in the above PSUs immediately?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Section 149(4) of Companies Act, 2013 mandates appointment of independent directors by listed companies. Further, as per Rule 4 of Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014 the following class of companies shall have atleast two independent directors:

(i) the Public Companies having paid up share capital of ten crore rupees or more; or

(ii) the Public Companies having turnover of one hundred crore rupees or more; or

(iii) the Public Companies which have, in aggregate, outstanding loans, debentures and deposits, exceeding fifty crore rupees;

(b) to (d) Since, the issue of appointment of directors on the Board of Public Sector Undertakings falls in the domain of Department of Public Enterprises, this Ministry has sought their comments. Based on the comments received from the Department of Public Enterprises, the reply is as under:

(i) The proposals for the appointment of independent (non-official) Directors are required to be initiated by the concerned Administrative Ministries and submitted to DPE. These proposals are processed in DPE and are placed

for the consideration of the Search Committee. The recommendations of the Search Committee are thereafter forwarded to the concerned administrative Ministries. The appointment of Non-Official Directors on the Boards of CPSEs is made by the administrative Ministries on the basis of recommendations made by the Search Committee after completing due formalities and obtaining approval of competent authority.

- (ii) The Non-official Directors are appointed for a tenure of three years. Filling up vacant positions of Non-Official Directors is a continuous process and these vacant positions will get filled up after proposals furnished by administrative Ministries are considered by the Search Committee and Non-Official Directors are appointed on the basis of the recommendations of the Search Committee.
- (iii) Following actions have been taken to ensure the timely appointment of independent Directors on the Boards of CPSEs:
  - (a) Time lines have been prescribed for various activities associated with the process of selection and appointment of Non-Official Directors.
  - (b) DPE is regularly requesting the concerned administrative Ministries to furnish proposals for filling vacant positions.
  - (c) The Search Committee has recently recommended names for filling around 150 positions of independent Directors on the Boards of CPSEs (including listed CPSEs). Based on these recommendations, around 90 positions of independent Directors have already been filled.

### **Modernisation of Armed Forces**

200. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to modernise the Armed Forces, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has procured multi-purpose naval vessels and aircrafts, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Modernisation of the Defence Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available sources. The process is based on a 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), Five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and an Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Procurement of equipment and weapon systems is carried out as per the AAP.

Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment to keep the armed forces in a state of readiness and remaining equipped with modern weapon systems which is undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign vendors.

During last three years, contracts have been signed with vendors for Capital Procurement of Defence equipment including Aircrafts and Navy Frigates.

### **Acute shortage of fighter planes with the Air Force**

201. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of fighter planes in Indian Air Force *vis-a-vis* the rising number of fighter planes with Pakistan and China;

(b) if so, by when this shortage will be addressed by Government; and

(c) if not, the number of fighter planes currently available in the fleet of the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The Government constantly reviews the security environment and ensures that the Indian Air Force (IAF) is fully equipped to meet the security challenges. The IAF undertakes the process of modernization of its fleet by procuring various aircraft. In addition, existing fleet of aircraft are upgraded as per requirements. These measures augment the operational strength of the IAF.

### **Sporting of beard by aspiring Muslim cadets of NCC**

202. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that taking cognisance of complaints about Muslim students being barred from National Cadet Corps (NCC) for sporting a beard, the Andhra Pradesh State a beard, the Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission has asked the Defence Ministry to make the exemption granted to the Sikh community applicable to Muslims too; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission, in its Order of 11th September, 2015 in Case No. 77 of 2015 has recommended Ministry of Defence to examine and reconsider the matter in detail and pass necessary orders allowing the Muslims to sport beard on lines with the exemption given to the Sikh community. The matter is being looked into.

**Crashes involving military helicopters**

203. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crashes and disappearances of military helicopters recorded in India since 2010, year-wise;

(b) the details of findings of Government investigations as to the reasons for such crashes; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to improve safety standards of military helicopters and reduce number of crashes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Year-wise details regarding crashes of military helicopters since 2010, till date are as follows:

Year	No. of crashes
2010	12
2011	03
2012	03
2013	02
2014	04
2015	04
(upto 25.11.2015)	
TOTAL	28

There has been no case of disappearances of military helicopters since 2010.

(b) The main reasons for the crashes were Technical Defect and Human Error.

(c) Every accident/incident of crash of aircraft including helicopters is investigated by a Court/Board of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court/Board of Inquiry are implemented. Defence Forces have taken various preventive measures like invigoration of Aviation Safety Organization, streamlining of accident/incident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the helicopter fleets. Accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas. Measures are taken to enhance aircrew awareness and cockpit resource management by use of simulators, changes in operational training programme etc.

**Notification of OROP**

204. SHRI NEERAJ SEKHAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has notified the One Rank One Pension (OROP) for ex-army servicemen and their widows, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are dissatisfaction among the personnel with regard to faulty implementation of OROP, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of ex-armymen have returned their medals in protest of diluted OROP notification, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has issued orders for implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) on 07.11.2015.

Certain ex-servicemen associations have been demanding for changes in methodology for fixation of pension, periodicity of its revision, coverage of future PMR cases etc.

The Government has decided to appoint a Judicial Committee to look into anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP

205. [*The question was withdrawn*]**Building of road network at Line of Actual Control**

†206. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to build road network at the Line of Actual Control in Indian territory, in the wake of violations of Line of Actual Control by China along the Indo-China border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Seventy Three (73) roads have been identified as strategic Indo-China Border Roads

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ICBR). Of these, 61 roads have been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO) with a length of 3417.51 km. Out of 61 ICBRs with BRO, 21 roads of length 661.59 km. have been completed. The development of the strategic infrastructure along border areas is undertaken in a planned manner to enhance defence preparedness along the border.

### **Revision of pension of pre-2006 pensioners**

207. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare has issued an Office Memorandum No.38/37/08-P&PW(A) dated 30th July, 2015 regarding revision of pension of pre-2006 pensioners' if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Section Officer (Civ.), Integrated Headquarters, Ministry of Defence (Navy), Directorate of Admin (Civ.) has received representation(s) from pre-2006 pensioners' to revise their pension with effect from 1st January, 2006; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government to revise pension of pre-2006 pensioners' w.e.f. 1st January, 2006 and by which date payment of arrears will be made to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The gist of Office Memorandum (OM) is that the pension/family pension of all pre-2006 pensioners' to be revised in accordance with Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare OM dated 28.01.2013 with effect from 01.01.2006 instead of 24.09.2012.

(b) and (c) No such representation seems to have been received. However, Directorate of Civilian Personnel, Integrated Headquarters (Navy) have sent the copy of the OM mentioned in part (a) to all concerned for information and necessary action.

### **Provision of PMR in OROP**

†208. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-servicemen have rejected the 'One Rank One Pension' (OROP) scheme declared by Government;

(b) the demands of ex-servicemen other than those declared by Government in the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no provision of VRS in the army, rather they are offered pre-retirement (PMR) and whether Government in view of this would include PMR in OROP; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the reaction of Government to other demands of ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Certain ex-servicemen associations have been demanding for changes in methodology for fixation of pension, periodicity of its revision, coverage of future PMR cases etc.

Personnel who opt to get discharged henceforth on their own request under Rule 13(3) 1(i)(b), 13(3)1(iv) or Rule 16B of the Army Rule 1954 or equivalent Navy or Air Force Rules will not be entitled to the benefits of OROP. It will be effective prospectively.

The Government has decided to appoint a Judicial Committee to look into anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP.

### **Hiring of agents by Defence Companies**

†209. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in newspapers that Ministry of Defence is planning to allow Defence Companies to hire agents;

(b) the details of changes the erstwhile Government made in concerned policies subsequent to Bofors gun deal scandal; and

(c) the policy of Government in matters of procurement of defence equipments with respect to above issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Capital procurements of Defence equipments are guided by the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The DPP was first promulgated in 2002 and the provisions have undergone changes through an iterative process and the current DPP is the DPP 2013. DPP provides for direct dealing with the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) or Authorised Vendors or Government Sponsored Export Agencies (applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEMs). It also provides that vendor is required to give full details of any agents/technical consultants/authorised vendors that may have been appointed by them for marketing of this equipment in India. These details should include the scope of work and responsibilities that have been entrusted with the said party in India. DPP provides for review of the procurement procedure after every two years. Besides, amendments are also issued from time to time as required.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Usage of social media by on duty Defence Personnel**

210. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed any incidents of usage of social media by Defence Personnel, who are on duty; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to address it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There is no bar on use of social media by Defence Personnel albeit its use is with certain restrictions and guidelines.

**Funds for Defence research and development**

211. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for research and development in Defence sector during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase fund allocated in the coming years for Defence research and development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The funds allocated to the Department of Defence Research and Development during the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	Allocation of funds (₹ in crore)
2012-13	9884.94
2013-14	10934.17
2014-15	13716.14
2015-16	14358.49
(Budget Estimates)	

(b) and (c) Allocation of funds depends on felt needs of the department and overall availability of funds.

**Shortage of commissioned officers**

212. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the shortage of Defence Personnel at the level of Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force, respectively;

(b) whether it had an impact on the effectiveness of the Defence Forces and increased stress and strain on the existing officers; and

(c) the efforts taken to fill the vacancies, like holding career fairs and exhibitions, advertisements, motivational lectures in schools and colleges and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Details of the shortage of the officers in the Armed forces are as under:

Army (As on 1.7.2015)	Navy (As on 31.10.2015)	Air Force (As on 1.11.2015)
9106	1467	NIL

(b) The needs of security are being met by the optimum utilisation of the available strength by prioritisation of activities, use of technology and reliance on the high motivation of the personnel.

(c) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join Armed Forces to meet the shortages, including sustained image projection and publicity campaign to create awareness among the youth on the advantages of taking up a challenging and satisfying career. Further, Government has taken various steps to make armed forces jobs attractive. These include implementation of the recommendation of the VI Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in the Armed Forces.

### **Defence import by the country**

†213. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share has been 15 per cent in the global import of weapons during the last five years;

(b) whether 59 per cent of the Defence budget is spent on the import of weapons; and

(c) the quantum of reduction in the Defence import during the last one year; after the concept of Make in India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The expenditure on capital acquisition in respect of orders placed on Indian vendors and foreign vendors during the period from 2011-12 to 2014-15 was ₹ 138630.82 crore (56.02%) and ₹ 108852.55 crore (43.98%) respectively. The expenditure in respect of orders placed on foreign vendors has reduced from ₹ 35082.10 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 24992.36 crore in 2014-15.

### **Import of arms and weapons for the Army**

214. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various weapons, arms/ammunition, etc., which are required for Indian Army;

(b) how many of them are produced indigenously;

(c) how many of them are imported from foreign countries; and

(d) the reasons for their import from various foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) The requirements of the Army include items such as Guns, Rockets, Missile Systems and Non-Lethal weapons.

During 2014-15, 4 contracts have been signed with foreign vendors and 17 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors for capital procurement of Defence equipment for the Indian Army.

The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2013 provides for a preferred order of categorisation with higher preference for indigenous procurements. Where equipment is not available indigenously, the DPP provides for procurement from foreign vendors.

### **Maintenance of border roads in Uttarakhand**

215. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lambagarh stretch on National Highway-58 in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand remains blocked for a very long period due to landslide and heavy rains;

(b) if so, the number of days for which this stretch remained blocked affecting the traffic on this stretch during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make this NH motorable throughout the year in view of its importance from the point of view of pilgrimage, tourism and important military establishments on China border?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) National Highway-58 (NH-58) is entrusted to Border Roads Organisation by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT&H). During the last three years and the current year the Lambagarh stretch on NH-58 remained blocked due to landslide and heavy rains as given below:

Year 2012 - 12 days

Year 2013 - 76 days

Year 2014 - 32 days

Year 2015 - 36 days

(c) MoRT&H has appointed a Consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of NH-58 from km. 368 (Rudraprayag) to km. 528 (Mana) for rehabilitation/improvement including mitigation measures for problematic/landslide locations and accordingly entrusted the mitigation works for the Lambagarh stretch to Public Work Department (PWD) Uttarakhand at an approximate cost of ₹ 91.88 crores.

#### **Modernisation plan for Indian Navy**

216. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government formulated any comprehensive plan to give impetus for indigenous development of naval capabilities and pace of modernisation programme of the Indian Navy under Make in India programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) In pursuance of achieving substantial self-reliance in defence capabilities, the Government has taken several initiatives to promote domestic defence industries in Defence production and procurement. This includes preference to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of acquisition over Buy (Global), liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment and Industrial Licensing Policy, establishing level playing field between private and public sector, promulgation of outsourcing and vendor development guidelines. In addition, the Indian Navy has undertaken the following initiatives:

(i) Formation of Indian Naval Indigenisation Plan (2015-30).

(ii) Formulation of Science and Technology Roadmap.

All DPSU shipyards have taken initiatives on comprehensive modernization plan to enhance the capacity and capability for indigenous shipbuilding. Presently, all ships and submarines for Indian Navy are under construction in Indian Shipyards.

**Vacant positions in Defence Research and  
Development Organisation (DRDO)**

217. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that a large number of sanctioned positions at DRDO are lying vacant;
- (b) if so, the total number of sanctioned and vacant positions at DRDO, rank-wise;
- (c) the details of employees who have resigned from DRDO during the last three years, year-wise, rank-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of authorised positions, existing strength and vacant positions in DRDO, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of Group-‘A’ and ‘B’ Gazetted employees resigned from DRDO during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Scientists who have resigned have indicated their personal/domestic grounds as the reasons for leaving DRDO. However, it is assumed that increased opportunities/incentives available elsewhere is the likely reasons of such resignations.

The following incentives have been granted as corrective measures:

- Two additional increments on promotion to each grade for scientists.
- Up to six variable increments on promotions granted on fast track for scientists and three increments for DRTC cadre employees.
- Professional Update allowance to all scientists.
- Opportunity to acquire higher qualifications at reputed institutes *viz.* IIT’s/ IISc, etc. as DRDO sponsored candidates.
- Young Scientists, Scientists of the year and other DRDO Awards in recognition of their contributions, etc.
- Excellent infrastructure facilities have been created at work places and also at residential complexes.

***Statement-I****Authorised, Existing Strength and Vacant Position in DRDO as on 01 Nov., 2015*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Authorisation (a)	Existing Strength (b)	Vacant Position (c=a-b)	Vacancies already released for recruitment (d)	Net Vacant Position (e=c-d)
1.	Defence Research and Development Services (DRDS) (including Service Officers)	7878	7870	08	143*	-135
2.	Recruitment and Assessment Centre (RAC) Chairman	01	00	01	01	00
3.	Works Officer	53	43	10	00	10
4.	Defence Research and Technical Cadre (DRTC) (including PBOR)	14748	11145	3603	2903	700
5.	Admin. and Allied Cadre	10762	6090	4672	579	4093**
TOTAL		33442	25148	8294	3626	4668

\* Released against vacant position and anticipated vacancies due to retirement.

\*\* Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) recruitment is delayed due to Cadre review.

***Statement-II****Details of Group 'A' and 'B' Gazetted Employees resigned during 2013, 2014 and 2015*

Sl. No.	Cadre	2013	2014	2015 (as on 01 Nov., 2015)
1.	Defence Research and Development Services (DRDS) (including Service Officers)	57	29	31
2.	Works Officer	00	00	00
3.	Defence Research and Technical Cadre (DRTC) (including PBOR)	01	04	02
4.	Admin. and Allied Cadre	00	00	00
TOTAL		58	33	33

**Manufacturing of specialist ammunition by private manufacturers**

218. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has mooted a proposal to allow private manufacturers to produce specialist ammunition for the Army; and

(b) if so, the number of years for which a firm commitment will be given to the private supplier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government *vide* Press Note No.4 (2001 Series) opened up the Defence Industry Sector for 100% Indian private sector participation in defence manufacturing subject to licensing. *Vide* Press Note No. 2 (2002 Series), under guidelines for licensing production of arms and ammunitions, it has been stated that the Ministry of Defence is not in a position to give purchase guarantee for products to be manufactured.

**Agitation over OROP**

219. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-servicemen have been agitating for grant of One Rank One Pension (OROP);

(b) if so, response of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any scheme has been framed in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ex-servicemen have been agitating from 2009 for One Rank One Pension (OROP).

(b) and (c) Government has issued orders for implementation of OROP on 7.11.2015. Salient features of the OROP are as under:

(i) Pension of the past pensioners would be re-fixed on the basis of pension of retirees of calendar year 2013 and the benefit will be effective with effect from 01.07.2014.

(ii) Pension will be re-fixed for all pensioners on the basis of the average of minimum and maximum pension of personnel retired in 2013 in the same rank and with the same length of service.

(iii) Pension for those drawing above the average shall be protected.

- (iv) Arrears will be paid in four equal half yearly installments. However, all the family pensioners including those in receipt of Special/Liberalized family pension and Gallantry award winners shall be paid arrears in one installment.
- (v) In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.

Personnel who opt to get discharged henceforth on their own request under Rule 13(3) 1(i)(b), 13(3)1(iv) or Rule 16B of the Army Rule 1954 or equivalent Navy or Air Force Rules will not be entitled to the benefits of OROP. It will be effective prospectively.

The Government has decided to appoint a Judicial Committee to look into anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP.

### **Boosting the country's air power capability**

220. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts made by Government during the last two years to boost the air power of the country in comparison to our neighbouring countries and the details thereof; and

(b) what remedial measures Government have taken or proposes to take to increase the air power of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Increasing the air power of Defence Forces is a continuous process and depends upon the national security/threat perception, strategic objective and operational requirements. This is reviewed by the Government from time to time. It would not be in the interest of national security to give details.

### **Opposition to notification of OROP**

221. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of notification issued by Government on OROP;

(b) whether it is a fact that all ex-servicemen opposed the notification and returned their medals;

(c) the details of each of the demand put forth by ex-servicemen/ex-servicemen association and each of the demand accepted by Government;

(d) the details of contentious demands not accepted by Government;

(e) the reasons for not accepting the same; and



- (f) the constraints in accepting the unaccepted demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government *vide* Ministry of Defence letter No. 12(01)/2014/D(Pen/Pol)-Part-II, dated 7.11.2015 has issued orders for implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) for the Defence Forces Personnel. Salient features of the OROP are as under:

- (i) Pension of the past pensioners would be re-fixed on the basis of pension of retirees of calendar year 2013 and the benefit will be effective with effect from 01.07.2014.
- (ii) Pension will be re-fixed for all pensioners on the basis of the average of minimum and maximum pension of personnel retired in 2013 in the same rank and with the same length of service.
- (iii) Pension for those drawing above the average shall be protected.
- (iv) Arrears will be paid in four equal half yearly installments. However, all the family pensioners including those in receipt of Special/Liberalized family pension and Gallantry award winners shall be paid arrears in one installment.
- (v) In future, the pension would be re-fixed every 5 years.

Personnel who opt to get discharged henceforth on their own request under Rule 13(3) 1(i)(b), 13(3)1(iv) or Rule 16B of the Army Rule 1954 or equivalent Navy or Air Force Rules will not be entitled to the benefits of OROP. It will be effective prospectively.

The Government has decided to appoint a Judicial Committee to look into anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP.

(b) to (f) Government has accepted the demand of ex-servicemen associations to implement OROP, payment of arrears *w.e.f.* 1.7.2014 and coverage of PMR cases under the scheme upto 7.11.2015. However, certain ex-servicemen associations have been demanding for changes in methodology for fixation of pension, periodicity of its revision, coverage of future PMR cases, etc.

The Government has decided to appoint a Judicial Committee to look into anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP.

### **Outcome of Gold Monetisation Scheme**

222. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expected outcomes from the recent launch of Gold Monetisation Schemes by Government and the target to be achieved through Gold Monetization Schemes;

(b) the details of the total quantity and value of gold in Government's possession, in public possession, markets for domestic consumption, and in private gold loan lending companies as on date;

(c) the various measures taken by the Government to control and steady the gold in Government's possession in markets for domestic consumption, in public possession and in private gold loan lending companies; and

(d) the total quantity and value (in INR) of gold imported and exported in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The expected outcome from the recent launch of Gold Monetisation Schemes by Government is to mobilize the gold held by households and institutions in the country to put this gold into productive use and to reduce the country's reliance on the imports of gold to meet the domestic demand.

(b) The forex reserves maintained by RBI includes 557.75 tonnes of gold valued at ₹ 1,216.1 billion (USD 19,074.3 million) as on July 24, 2015. It is estimated that there are stocks of over 20,000 tonnes of gold in India.

(c) The Government has launched the Gold Monetisation Scheme, the Sovereign Gold Bonds Scheme and the Indian Gold Coin in this regard.

(d) The total quantity and value (in INR) of gold imported and exported in the last three years, year-wise is as below:

Year	IMPORT OF GOLD		EXPORT OF GOLD	
	Qty. (KG)	Val. (INR)	Qty. (KG)	Val. (INR)
2012-13	1013717	2921528333894	93032	263989877658
2013-14	661713	1662426199763	72006	186773042257
2014-15	915458	2106580447273	70819	174478309909
2015-16	528444	1124322186230	76866	184028650931
(Apr. to Sep.)				

*Note:* Figures for 2015-16 (April to Sep.) are provisional.

### **Control on counterfeit money in circulation**

223. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific data or report on the total value of counterfeit money in circulation in the country against the total value of genuine currencies in circulation by RBI, as on date in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the value of currencies printed during last three years, year-wise, denomination-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any innovative methods like introducing of plastic currencies with adequate electronic securities/barcode identification;' and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to control and curb the counterfeit money in circulation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of value of notes in circulation and counterfeit notes recovered and seized, in the country in last three years, are as follows:

Year	Value of notes in circulation	Value of counterfeit notes	
		Recovered	Seized
2012	11,253	0.2485	0.2902
2013	12,468	0.2446	0.1845
2014	13,632	0.2828	0.1230

(b) The denomination-wise details of quantity and value of banknotes supplied to RBI during the last three years is as follows:

Denomination	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	No., in Million Pieces	Value (~Billion)	No., in Million Pieces	Value (~Billion)	No., in Million Pieces	Value (~Billion)
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	5506	550.60	946.1	946.70	9417	941.70
20	1154	230.80	935	18700	1086	217.20
50	1626	813.00	1174	587.00	1615	807.50
100	6675	6675.00	5131	5131.00	5464	5464.00
500	3002	15010.00	3393	16965.00	5018	25090.00
1000	1141	11410.00	818	8180.00	1052	10520.00
TOTAL	19103	34689.40	20,918	31996.70	23,652	43040.40

(c) The Government, in consultation with RBI, on an ongoing basis evaluates the different options available to decide on new security features from time to time,

(d) The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, RBI, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN). An FICN

Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency notes in the country. It also coordinates with different security agencies to effect more seizures. The issue has also been raised in international multilateral fora constantly. RBI has also initiated several measures for generating public awareness, conducting training programmes for employees/officers of banks and streamlining the process of reporting and detection of counterfeit notes.

Further, in order to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, Government has recently introduced revised numbering pattern in all denominations of banknotes. RBI has issued a Press Release in this regard on June 25, 2015.

### **Merger of FMC with SEBI**

224. SHRI C. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Forward Markets Commission (FMC) have been merged with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on the aftermath of National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) scam;

(b) whether rules and regulations to be followed by SEBI when it simultaneously handles both shares and commodities have been adopted;

(c) whether pending court cases in relation to FMC have been settled; and

(d) if not, by what time Government intends to do it so that SEBI can handle commodity cases smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Functions of the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) were transferred and vest with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) with effect from 25th September, 2015. This was based on the recommendations of various Experts Committees to achieve convergence of regulations of Securities Market and Commodity Derivatives Market and to increase the economies of scope and scale for the exchanges, financial firms and other stakeholders.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. All pending court cases will be settled as per the decisions of respective courts in due course. In terms of the Finance Act, 2015, SEBI has been substituted in place of FMC and shall handle all pending court cases.

**Lowering of interest rates on small saving schemes**

†225. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government is considering a proposal for offering lower rate of interest on small saving schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the small investors will suffer a loss due to this step and whether the banks will benefit from this; and

(d) the details of dividends earned by various nationalized banks in the country during the last three years and if the banks are in profit currently, then justification for offering lower rate of interest on small saving schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir, at present no specific proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Details of dividend income received from Banks are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank's Name	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Allahabad bank	165.73	80.20	56.25
2.	Andhra Bank	162.29	39.01	73.57
3.	Bank of Baroda	501.84	519.38	407.13
4.	Bank of India	382.01	214.19	0.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	173.58	124.42	67.87
6.	Canara Bank	390.00	350.08	348.81
7.	Central Bank of India	373.27	0.00	67.54
8.	Corporation Bank	174.00	72.00	74.00
9.	Dena Bank	90.89	68.63	30.18
10.	Indian bank	263.42	193.76	165.62
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	136.39	109.41	0.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Bank's Name	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	155.68	134.75	58.51
13.	Punjab National Bank	552.34	213.17	366.32
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	54.37	49.31	19.13
15.	Syndicate Bank	266.87	231.50	215.45
16.	State Bank of India	1768.90	1312.38	1566.28
17.	UCO Bank	251.92	182.59	156.67
18.	Union bank of India	276.00	152.00	231.00
19.	United Bank of India	132.71	0.00	0.00
20.	Vijaya Bank	199.08	113.23	95.43
21.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	IDBI Bank	334.55	33.74	0.00
23.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	State Bank of Patiala	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	State Bank of Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	State Bank of Mysore	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	State Bank of Travancore	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		6805.84	4193.75	3999.76

### **Central funds for States facing financial crisis**

226. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made an assessment or survey of the financial health/condition of the States, if so, the details thereof State-wise including Haryana;

(b) whether some States are facing a financial crisis, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor:

(c) whether Government has proposed to enhance funds to such States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the aforesaid fund is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC- XIII) has worked out a fiscal consolidation roadmap for each State to eliminate Revenue Deficit (RD) and achieve Fiscal Deficit (FD) of 3% of their respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by

2014-15. FC-XIII has also prescribed annual Debt to GSDP ratios for each State to be maintained during its award period 2010-15. The States are required to enact/amend their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMA) incorporating the fiscal targets prescribed by the FC-XIII and adhere to these targets. All States have FRBMAs in place. The fiscal position of the States including Haryana in terms of Revenue Deficit to GSDP ratio, Fiscal Deficit to GSDP ratio and Outstanding Debt to GSDP ratio as gleaned from 2013-14 (Finance Account), 2014-15 (Revised Estimates) and 2015-16 (Budget Estimates) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Ways and Means position of the States as on 24.11.2015 indicates aggregate cash balance of ₹ 1.31 lakh crore and all the States are within their ways and means limit fixed by Reserve Bank of India. The Ways and Means position of States as on 24.11.2015 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Some States in recent past have indicated likely fiscal stress on account of increase in liabilities of power distribution companies (DISCOMs) and consequent interest burden. Government of India has recently approved a new scheme named Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojna (UDAY). UDAY provides for the financial turnaround and revival of Power Distribution companies (DISCOMs), and importantly also ensures a sustainable permanent solution to the problem. UDAY is available for all States.

Further, as per the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission (FFC), for its award period (2015-20), the States' share indivisible pool of Union taxes has been enhanced from 32% to 42% which is highest ever vertical increase in tax devolution. As a result there is an estimated increase of ₹ 25 lakh crore in tax devolution to States during FFC award period as compared to the FC-X III award period. FFC has also recommended revenue deficit grant of ₹ 1,94,821 crore during the award period for eleven States, which were estimated to be in revenue deficit post devolution of States' share of Central taxes. Revenue deficit grant is released on pro-rata monthly basis.

**Statement-I***Fiscal position of States as per 2013-14 (FA), 2014-15 (RE) and 2015-16 (BE) (In percent)*

Sl. No.	States	RD/GSDP			FD/GSDP			Debt/GSDP		
		2013-14 FA	2014-15 RE	2015-16 BE	2013-14 FA	2014-15 RE	2015-16 BE	2013-14 FA	2014-15 RE	2015-16 BE
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0.0	2.5	1.2	2.0	3.5	3.0	21.4	20.2	22.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-0.7	NA	NA	13.1	NA	NA	40.1	NA	NA
3.	Assam	-0.2	2.9	-2.7	2.6	8.7	2.2	24.0	21.6	21.4
4.	Bihar	-2.1	1.2	-2.5	2.7	8.6	2.8	27.7	25.6	23.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.5	-1.2	-1.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	14.5	15.1	15.0
6.	Goa	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	2.8	3.5	2.4	26.3	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	23.6	22.2	22.8
8.	Haryana	1.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.2	18.8	19.6	21.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.9	6.4	4.9	41.5	40.2	38.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-0.1	-3.3	-2.3	5.8	7.8	6.3	56.5	51.3	44.0
11.	Jharkhand	-1.6	-1.8	-2.2	1.3	2.3	2.4	22.0	20.0	22.5
12.	Karnataka	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	22.5	22.6	23.6
13.	Kerala	2.7	2.2	1.5	4.1	3.5	3.4	30.0	30.7	30.7



14. Madhya Pradesh	-1.5	-1.4	-0.9	2.5	3.0	2.8	24.7	23.4	18.8
15. Maharashtra	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.1	2.5	18.0	NA	NA
16. Manipur	-11.9	-6.3	4.2	-2.1	6.1	3.2	53.8	48.4	40.7
17. Meghalaya	-3.6	-5.3	-2.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	31.7	31.0	27.3
18. Mizoram	1.8	9.7	-7.6	8.8	20.4	0.8	65.9	59.1	43.7
19. Nagaland	-5.2	-3.1	-1.0	3.2	5.4	5.0	58.4	52.7	34.8
20. Odisha	-1.2	-1.0	-1.5	1.6	2.8	3.1	15.6	16.8	18.1
21. Punjab	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	33.1	30.8	31.3
22. Rajasthan	0.2	0.7	-0.1	3.3	4.1	3.0	28.4	25.8	24.6
23. Sikkim	-8.4	-10.4	-3.1	0.5	3.6	3.0	29.5	27.4	22.4
24. Tamil Nadu	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	20.6	20.4	20.3
25. Telangana		-0.1	-0.1		4.3	3.3		23.6	22.3
26. Tripura	-7.3	-8.5	-9.7	0.2	4.7	5.5	37.5	33.4	32.8
27. Uttar Pradesh	-1.2	-3.4	-3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	32.9	27.8	26.7
28. Uttarakhand	-0.9	-1.6	0.0	2.3	4.6	4.4	23.8	23.7	23.0
29. West Bengal	2.7	1.3	0.0	3.6	2.9	1.7	35.9	33.5	31.7

(-) sign indicates revenue surplus.

NA: Not Available.

\* 2013-14 indicates fiscal position for Andhra Pradesh prior to re-organization.

**Statement-II***Ways and Means position of States as on 24.11.2015*

State	W&M position (₹ in crore)
1	2
(A) States in Overdraft	Nil
(B) States without Treasury Holdings but within W&M Limit	
1. Jammu and Kashmir	188
2. Nagaland	111
3. Punjab	306
(C) States with Treasury Holdings and Action T-Bills Holdings	
1. Andhra Pradesh	522
2. Arunachal Pradesh	876
3. Assam	5,169
4. Bihar	5,363
5. Chhattisgarh	513
6. Goa	21
7. Gujarat	8,453
8. Haryana	2,904
9. Himachal Pradesh	124
10. Jharkhand	1,575
11. Karnataka	17,650
12. Kerala	884
13. Madhya Pradesh	7,079
14. Maharashtra	32,873
15. Manipur	139
16. Meghalaya	632
17. Mizoram	204
18. Odisha	5,723
19. Rajasthan	9,303
20. Tamil Nadu	22,236

1	2
21. Telangana	1,597
22. Tripura	3,237
23. Uttar Pradesh	2,222
24. Uttarakhand	314
25. West Bengal	1,746
(D) State not banking with RBI	
1. Sikkim	22
TOTAL	131,381

### Performance of Mudra Bank

227. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the response to the Mudra Bank particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mudra Bank has done precious little since it has low capital base but is only projecting regular SME loans advanced by public sector banks as its achievement; and

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to put in correctives in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana(PMMY) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as on 20.11.2015 are as follows:

State	No. of Account	Disbursement (Amount ₹ in crore)
Andhra Pradesh	4,53,959	2928.86
Telangana	2,45,181	1795.35

(b) and (c) MUDRA has been established to ensure that adequate lending takes place at the ground level. The initiatives of MUDRA have resulted in achieving ₹ 42,414 crore disbursement of MUDRA loans under PMMY on all India basis till November, 20, 2015. ₹ 20,000 crore has been allocated to MUDRA for its refinance operations. Further, the Government has announced the setting up of a Credit Guarantee Scheme for MUDRA loans with a corpus of ₹ 3000 crore.

**Reduction of interest rates by micro financial credit agencies**

228. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the micro financial credit agencies have played a leading role in providing loans to poor persons in the rural areas of the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made by Government to make the micro financial credit agencies reduce their interest rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Microfinance institutions provide credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to poor in rural, semi-urban and urban areas especially where penetration of conventional formal lending is unavailable, Microfinance is considered as one of the most effective tools of reducing poverty in developing nations and plays a significant role in bridging the gap between the formal financial institutions and the rural poor.

Micro Financial Credit Agencies involve banks (Commercial banks/RRBs/ Cooperative Banks) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). The Banks disburse loans to Self Help Groups (SHGs) directly and also give loans to MFIs for on lending to SHGs and individuals as micro credit. Loans disbursed by Banks to SHGs during the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 are as under:

(No in lakh and amt. in ₹ crore)

2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
12.20	20585.36	13.66	24017.36	16.26	27582.31

MFIs in India can operate in different forms- NBFC-MFIs, Trusts Societies, Cooperatives etc. RBI regulates only microfinance entities which are company legal structures *i.e.* NBFC-MFIs. Loan and advances given by NBFC-MFIs in the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

FY ended	Total Outstanding loan and advance
Mar, 2013	14332.10
Mar, 2014	17886.23
Mar, 2015	27734.00

(c) RBI has proposed that the interest rate charged by NBFC-MFIs to its borrowers will be the lower of the following:

- (i) The cost of funds plus margin (The margin cap may not exceed 10 per cent for large MFIs (loans portfolio sexceeding ₹ 100 crore) and 12 per cent for the others) or
- (ii) 2.75 times of the average base rate of the five largest commercial Banks The average of beginning of every quarter, which shall determine interest rates for the ensuing quarter and the same is being published in the RBI website every quarter end (issued vide instructions dated February 7, 2014). This will capture the dynamic changes in the interest rate structure in the banking industry.

### **Black money disclosure scheme**

229. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of declarations under the three month compliance window for disclosure of foreign assets;
- (b) the details of total black money declared under the aforesaid disclosure;
- (c) the details of tax collected on above black money declaration scheme;
- (d) whether the above scheme has been a big flop in comparison to earlier similar schemes like VDIS in 1997; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A total of 635 declarants have filed declarations upto 30.09.2015, the last date of filing such declarations under the one time compliance window of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

(b) Undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4160 crores were declared by the declarants under the aforesaid one time compliance window.

(c) The said declarants are required to pay 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as tax and further 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as penalty on or before 31st December, 2015. An amount of about ₹ 16.69 crore has been collected as tax and penalty upto 26.11.2015.

(d) and (e) The one time compliance window of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 is not comparable with VDIS 1997 or other similar schemes for various reasons including the following:-

- (i) One time compliance window of the new law is not in the nature of a voluntary disclosure scheme/amnesty scheme,
- (ii) The one time compliance window was only in respect of undisclosed foreign income and assets,
- (iii) The one time compliance window provided for charging of not only tax at the rate of 30% of the value of undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 but also penalty equal to 100% of such tax in respect of undisclosed assets declared.

### **Recommendations of Justice Shah panel on MAT**

230. SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Justice Shah panel set up to look into the applicability of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of recommendations made in the report;

(c) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations;

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

(e) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the implementation of the recommendations accepted by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Justice A. P. Shah Committee has submitted its final report on applicability of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on Foreign Institutional Investors

(FIIs)/Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) for the period prior to 01.04.2015, to the Government on 25.08.2015.

The Committee has recommended that section 115JB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 may be amended to clarify the inapplicability of MAT provisions to FIIs/FPIs. Alternatively, a Circular may be issued clarifying the inapplicability of MAT provisions to FIIs/FPIs.

The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Committee and decided to carry out appropriate amendment so as to provide that the MAT provisions will not be applicable to FIIs/FPIs not having a place of business/permanent establishment in India. for a period prior to 01.04.2015.

Government's decision in this regard has been communicated to the Income-tax Authorities *vide* Instruction No.9 dated 02.09.2015.

An appropriate legislative amendment to the Income-tax Act is proposed to be carried out through Finance Bill, 2016.

### **Steps for reducing NPAs of PSBs**

†231. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to take concrete step to reduce the NPAs of Public Sector banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the amount of NPAs of banks at present and the steps being taken to reduce it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) As on Sept 2015 the amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) for PSBs was 6.21%. A number of steps have been taken by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Government has decided to establish six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector. In addition, the Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery and to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs. To remove bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2012 has been passed by Parliament and has come into force from 15.01.2013. RBI has also taken a number of steps to resolve the NPA issues. In January, 2014 it came out with “Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy,” in which the banks have to start acting as soon as a sign of stress is noticed in a borrower’s action and not wait for it to become a NPA. RBI has also introduced Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme which enhances lenders’ ability to bring in change in ownership of borrowing entities which are under stress primarily due to operational/ managerial inefficiencies. RBI allowed banks to upgrade the credit facilities extended to borrowing entities whose ownership has been changed outside SDR. Further, to address the NPA situation, the Government is taking sector specific measures in identified infrastructure and core sectors where there is stress due to systemic issues

### **Wrong entry in bank account**

232. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that recently a woman’s account in State Bank of India’s branch in Kanpur showed a balance of over ₹ 9571 crore;

(b) if so, the reasons for this astounding entry; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that mistakes do not occur in electronic updating of peoples’ bank accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that no alleged credit of ₹ 9571 crore was reflected in any account of State Bank of India’s branch in Kanpur (UP). However, due to compatibility/technical issue in passbook printer an inflated/incorrect outstanding balance got printed in the passbook. The issue of printer compatibility has since been resolved.

### **Change in laws concerning foreign money**

†233. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating change in laws concerning money brought by people coming from foreign countries;

(b) if so, by when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No Sir. Foreign Exchange Management Act, which lays down rules and regulations relating to inflow and outflow of foreign exchange, is periodically reviewed and necessary amendments are made after duly taking into consideration prevailing macroeconomic conditions.

**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana for micro units**

†234. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to commence Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana for meeting the shortage of capital of micro units:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been launched on 8 April 2015.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken several steps to make PM MY successful which *inter alia* include:

1. Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency (MUDRA) has been Set up in Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
2. ₹ 20,000 crores have been allocated to MUDRA for its refinance operations.
3. Banks have been allocated a target of ₹ 1,22,188 crore for FY 2015-16. As on 20.11.2015, ₹ 42,521 crore has been disbursed to 66,00,261 borrowers.
4. A campaign was organised during September 25th, 2015 to October 2nd, 2015.
5. A dedicated monitoring web portal has been created to capture the bank-wise, State-wise achievements on a weekly basis.
6. Uniform and simplified loan application form for Shishu loans has been devised and circulated to banks.

**Funds under Make in India programme for MSME sector**

†235. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a fund of ₹ 1000 crores under 'Make in India' programme for MSME sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the role of SIDBI in micro financing sector;

(c) whether SIDBI has identified the MSME units for providing loans at concessional rates under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including those of Assam and Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has created a fund of ₹ 1000 crore from its own resources for providing financial assistance to MSMEs, with a concession of 50 basis points over the applicable rate of interest to units covered under the 25 sectors identified by the Government of India under its "Make in India" initiative.

(b) The cumulative assistance including loans, equity and quasi-equity etc. sanctioned under SIDBI's micro finance initiatives up to March 31, 2015 aggregated to about ₹ 11,000 crore, while cumulative disbursements aggregated to about ₹ 9,600 crore. SIDBI assistance has benefited approx 332 lakh disadvantaged people, most of them being women. Among the various initiatives, SIDBI has implemented the National Micro Finance Support Project (NMFSP), Poorest States Inclusive Growth Programme (PSIG) and Transformation Loan (TL) assistance.

(c) and (d) The fund has become operational with effect from July 01, 2015 and is available to all eligible MSMEs across India. 57 MSMEs have benefitted with a sanction of ₹ 106.30 crore till November 20, 2015 as given in the Statement.

(e) The Government has committed support of ₹ 150 crore under Portfolio Risk Fund (PRF) Scheme, which is utilised by the Bank for meeting 7.5% of the term loan towards security cover (against the normal requirement of 10%) of the MFI's requirements under Micro Credit Scheme.

"India Microfinance Equity Fund" was announced in Union Budget 2011-12 with a corpus of ₹ 100 crore, later enhanced to ₹ 300 crore, which is being managed

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by SIDBI. The fund was committed to MFIs to improve their equity base, meet CRAR requirements, and leverage the same for additional debt raising and scaling-up operations, improve efficiency and build long term commercially sustainable organisations.

Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) was launched on April 08, 2015 as a subsidiary of SIDBI with an initial paid up capital of ₹ 250 crore. The main purpose of MUDRA is to fund the unfunded by way of development and refinancing activities related to micro units.

### **Statement**

*State-wise details of MSME loans disbursed to beneficiaries till 20.11.2015.*

State	No of MSME Beneficiaries	Sanctioned Amount (₹ crore)
Gujarat	4	2.55
Haryana	4	6.75
Karnataka	3	5.35
Maharashtra	10	10.25
New Delhi	9	25.47
Punjab/Haryana	5	13.59
Rajasthan	8	22.80
Tamil Nadu	11	13.54
Uttar Pradesh	1	1.50
Uttarakhand	1	2.00
West Bengal	1	2.50
TOTAL	57	106.30

### **Higher interest rates for loans on animal husbandry sector**

236. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rate on the bank loans being given to meet the requirements of animal husbandry sector by the Government is higher in comparison to that on other loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government is contemplating standardising the interest rates in order to provide loan at affordable rate to the animal husbandry sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Interest rate on loans and advances have been deregulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Banks determine their actual lending rates on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate. However, with a view to ensure availability of agricultural credit to farmers at a reasonable rate, the Government provides interest subvention for short term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakhs at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%. Since this interest subvention is available only for short term crop loans, the same is not available for loans for animal husbandry.

**Payment of dues to IFCI pensioners**

†237. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parliamentary Petition Committee in its 136th and 144th reports had recommended to pay outstanding amount of money along with medical facility to such employees of I.F.C.I. Ltd. who were employed therein as on 1.11.2002 and who had either retired or availed voluntary retirement under V.R.S. scheme 2003-04 by fixing their revised pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has implemented the recommendations of Petition Committee through I.F.C.I.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions in its 136th report (presented on 3rd July, 2009) recommended that the Ministry of Finance may impress upon the IFCI Ltd. through its nominees in its Board of Directors, to implement the revision of pay scale and pensionary benefits w.e.f. 1st November, 2002 in favour of retired employees including VRS optees who were in the pay roll of IFCI Ltd. as on 1st November, 2002 but who ceased to be in service thereafter on account of death, retirement on account of superannuation or VRS of 2003-04. It further noted that the IFCI's decision to include a condition on VRS optees to surrender their post retirement medical benefits, is violative of the Right to Equality and Right to Life, as enshrined in Articles 14 and 21 in as much as VRS optees have been discriminated not only against the employees who retired on superannuation but also the employees of IDBI who retired under their VRS. The Committee thus

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

recommended that IFCI Ltd. may consider re-admission of VRS optees into VWS if they have or had contributed to VWF.

The Committee in its 144th report (presented on 19th December 2012) recommended the Government to implement revision of pay scales and pensionary benefits with effect from 1st November, 2002 in favour of retired employees including VRS optees, who are on the pay roll of IFCI Ltd. as on 1st November, 2002 and also re-admission of VRS optees into Voluntary Welfare Scheme (VWS) if they have contributed to Voluntary Welfare Fund (VWF) for getting medical benefits.

The above recommendations of the Committee were sent to IFCI for taking necessary action.

IFCI has informed that the Board of Directors of IFCI Ltd. had considered the abovementioned recommendations contained in 136th report of the Committee at its meetings held on October 27, 2009; January 8, 2010; July 23, 2010; April 18, 2011; July 28, 2011; October 18, 2011 and November 1, 2011 and the Board gave earnest consideration to the recommendations keeping in view IFCI's status as a Company, the explicit terms and conditions of the Voluntary Retirement Schemes in question, the legal position on the subject and other related factors, the Board did not find it practical or feasible to reopen these Voluntary Retirement Schemes.

While forwarding the recommendations contained in 144th report of the Committee, Department of Financial Services observed that keeping into account the provisions of VRS Scheme 2003-04, there did not appear to have any merit in the prayer of the VRS optees to claim revision in pay scale *w.e.f.* 01-11-2002. However, for employees who have died or retired on superannuation after 01-11-2002, the decision of IFCI appears to be unilateral and they may consider for revision in pay scale *w.e.f.* 01-11-2002.

IFCI has informed that the Board of Directors of IFCI, in its meeting held on 30th July, 2013 had decided that the benefit of revision of pay scales and allowances may be extended to employees who retired on superannuation/ Regulation 33 or expired between November 1, 2002 and October 19, 2006.

Accordingly, the revision of pay scales has been extended in case of 34 such ex-employees of IFCI, who retired normally or died while in service and payment on account of differential in pension, commutation of pension, gratuity and leave encashment has been made to these 34 ex-employees in November 2013 and April 2014.

**New role of post offices based on Kamath Committee report**

238. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted K.V. Kamath committee recommendations on the possibility of new role to be played by post offices based on the concept of 'post-bank' and 'post insurance';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Sir, the information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Financial feasibility of PMSBY and PMJJBY**

239. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Government estimated the cost that the insurance companies and banks will bear for implementing PMSBY and PMJJBY;

(b) what is the mechanism put in place by Government to ensure financial feasibility of the two schemes;

(c) what will be the investment mechanism of the premium that will be collected under the two schemes;

(d) is there any mechanism laid down by Government to settle the excessive claims per year under the schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) The cost is based on the cost of insurance and is in consultation with the insurance companies. The premium for Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) was estimated keeping in view the estimated number of active bank account holders who would opt for Personal Accident cover, the past accidental death incidence ratio and the Sum Insured involved. Accordingly, the premium of ₹ 12/- per person per annum for a Sum Insured of ₹ 2 lakh was considered to be feasible for the age group of 18 to 70 years. An amount of ₹ 1/- out of the premium of ₹ 12/- is meant for the expenses of the banks.

The premium for Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is estimated on the expected number of deaths among the lives to be covered under PMJJBY for age group of 18 to 50 for a period of one year. An amount of ₹ 11/- out of the premium of ₹ 330/- is meant for the expenses of the banks.

The implementation procedure has been finalised in consultation with the insurance companies. The scheme will be analyzed on year to year basis and the premium collection and claim settlements will be monitored closely to ascertain the financial feasibility.

The Premium paid for the above mentioned schemes will be part of the insurance funds of the insurance companies. These funds will be invested as per IRDAI (investment) Regulations as amended from time to time.

The insurance companies have mechanisms to meet out such excess claims like any other line of insurance business through review of premium based on claim ratios.

#### **Losses by insurance companies**

240. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses suffered by insurance companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise ;

(b) whether Government has ordered any probe or investigation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) the details of the profit after tax/loss of life insurance companies and non-life insurance companies, as reported by insurers, are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

**Statement-I**  
*Profit after tax/Loss of Life Insurance Companies*

Sl. No.	Name of Companies	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
		(₹ crore)*		
1.	Aegon Religare Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	(51.47)	(15.36)	(16.96)
2.	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Ltd.	50.18	52.52	32.00
3.	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	876.21	1024.59	1285.64
4.	Bharti Axa Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	(120.61)	(159.70)	(119.29)
5.	Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	285.40	370.75	541.50
6.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	102.90	66.19	23.50
7.	DHFL Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	39.94	0.95	(132.39)
8.	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	(71.00)	(69.26)	(64.72)
9.	Future Generali India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.99	(38.68)	(68.33)
10.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company	785.51	725.28	451.48
11.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	1634.29	1566.66	1495.94
12.	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	154.56	80.12	9.24
13.	India First Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	6.89	(25.47)	(39.58)
14.	Exide Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	65.26	53.03	23.07



15.	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Ltd.	228.89	239.13	189.74
16.	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	414.24	435.92	423.45
17.	PNB Met Life India Insurance Co. Ltd.	52.43	48.91	48.34
18.	Reliance Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	135.18	358.88	380.42
19.	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	21.48	24.09	30.71
20.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	820.04	740.13	622.17
21.	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	79.72	86.06	81.93
22.	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	12.87	(46.54)	(18.60)
23.	TATA AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	263.62	412.95	331.54
	PRIVATE TOTAL	5787.52	5931.16	5510.79
24.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1823.78	1656.68	1437.59
	INDUSTRY TOTAL	7611.31	7587.84	6948.39

\* Figures in brackets are losses.

Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).

**Statement-II***Profit after tax/loss of Non-life/General Insurance Companies\**

Sl. No.	Name of the Insurer	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
				(₹ in crore)
1.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	562.32	408.99	295.08
2.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	535.61	511.36	305.78
3.	Iffco Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd.	206.01	216.09	134.79
4.	Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	81.39	64.08	(92.77)
5.	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.	21.99	68.24	54.67
6.	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	154.07	162.29	105.36
7.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.	137.10	70.10	60.20
8.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	104.00	195.41	154.49
9.	Future General India Insurance Co. Ltd.	60.29	39.62	(19.70)
10.	Universal Sampo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	18.79	9.65	(6.67)
11.	Shriram General Insurance Co. Ltd.	210.07	174.27	110.19
12.	Bharati AXA General Insurance Co. Ltd.	(118.26)	(62.91)	(143.98)
13.	RAHEJA QBE General Insurance Co. Ltd.	10.67	6.42	9.15
14.	SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd.	(105.33)	(98.39)	(145.16)
15.	L&T General Insurance Co. Ltd.	(94.17)	(100.18)	(93.28)

16.	Magma HDI General Insurance Co. Ltd.	5.81	(23.30)	(9.38)
17.	Liberty Videocon General Insurance Co. Ltd.	(146.86)	(102.57)	(39.66)
18.	Star Health and Allied Insurance Co. Ltd.	(140.05)	(93.32)	(125.62)
19.	Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	(93.31)	(132.87)	(115.96)
20.	Apollo MUNICH Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.66	(36.97)	5.10
21.	Religare Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	(99.26)	(79.63)	(38.38)
22.	CIGNA TTK Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	(114.55)	(60.32)	#
	PRIVATE TOTAL	1197.00	1136.04	404.25
23.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	970.11	822.89	697.85
24.	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	1431.22	1088.98	843.66
25.	The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	392.10	460.29	533.88
26.	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	300.57	527.60	527.33
	PSU TOTAL	3093.99	2899.76	2602.72
27.	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC)	180.10	360.70	242.79
28.	Agriculture Insurance Co. of India Ltd.	168.05	248.65	348.21
	SPECIALISED TOTAL	348.14	609.35	591.00
	GRAND TOTAL	4639.14	4645.15	3597.97

\* Figures in bracket are Losses.

# Not commenced operations

Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)

**Lending to SC/ST**

241. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total lending from various PSU Banks and other Financial Institutions in the country during the last three years;

(b) what is amount of lending to SC/ST members out of this total amount;

(c) what are the reasons for the shortfall, if any; and

(d) what are the steps initiated or proposed to be taken to improve the lending to SC/ST members keeping in view the above scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As reported by RBI, advances under Priority Sector to SC/ST by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the last three years are as under:—

(Amt in ₹ crore)

Year	Total Priority Sector Lending (Amt. o/s at the end of the year)	Out of o/s loan to SC/ST (Amt. o/s at the end of the year)
2013	1283689.52	64802.83
2014	1602907.09	80750.27
2015	1707488.66	93811.61

Amt-Amount, o/s-outstanding

RBI has no information regarding lending by other Financial Institutions in this regard.

(c) In terms of Reserve Bank's guidelines on lending to Priority Sector, a target of 10 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit has been prescribed for lending by scheduled commercial banks to weaker sections inclusive of SCs/STs and there is no specific target for lending to the SCs/STs.

(d) RBI has issued standing instructions to banks in the form of Master Circular dated 01.07.2015 Credit facilities to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) with special emphasis for their welfare along with measures to step up their advances to SCs/STs.

Salient features:—

- At the block level a certain weightage is to be given to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in the planning process.

- Credit planning should be weighted in favour of SCs/STs. Loan proposals of these communities should be considered sympathetically and expeditiously.
- While 'adopting' villages for intensive lending, villages with sizeable population of these communities may be specially chosen.
- To encourage SC/ST borrowers to take advantage of credit facilities, various schemes formulated by banks and field staff of banks to contact such borrowers and explain to them the salient features of the schemes.
- Banks should advise their branches to organize meetings more frequently exclusively for SC/ST beneficiaries to understand their credit needs and to incorporate the same in the credit plan.
- Banks should not insist on deposits while considering loan applications under Government sponsored poverty alleviation schemes/self-employment programmes from borrowers belonging to SCs/STs.
- Rejection of applications of SCs/STs be done at the next higher level with reasons for rejection be clearly indicated.

Under the following Central Government sponsored schemes, there is reservation /relaxation for the members of the SC/ST communities:

- a. **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)**- NRLM would ensure adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that 50% of these beneficiaries are SCs/STs.
- b. **National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**- under NULM, which is a poverty alleviation scheme in urban areas, advances should be extended to SCs/STs to the extent of their strength in the local population.
- c. **Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI)**-
  - I. Under DRI scheme, banks provide finance upto ₹15,000/- at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum to the weaker sections including SC/ST for engaging in productive and gainful activities. Under this scheme, banks have been advised to grant advances to the extent of not less than 2/5th (40 per cent) of total DRI advances.
  - II. Under the DRI scheme, size of land holding criterion is not applicable to SCs/STs. Any SC/ST beneficiary satisfying the income criterion of the scheme can avail of housing loan up to ₹ 20,000/- per beneficiary over and above the individual loan of ₹ 15,000/- available under the scheme (as announced in the Union Budget 2007-2008).

**Criteria for loans under mudra scheme**

242. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the criteria for getting loan under Mudra Scheme;
- (b) whether the nodal officers for implementing the scheme are appointed everywhere; and
- (c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Any citizen who is otherwise eligible to take loan and has a business plan for a non farm income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is upto ₹ 10 lakh under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). The borrowers need to approach the nearest bank branch and submit the loan application, in the prescribed format, along with the required supporting documents for availing the loan.

(b) and (c) All banks have appointed nodal officers for implementation and monitoring of PMMY.

**Ease of paying taxes in India**

243. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to make it easier to pay taxes;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that India rank 156 out of 189 countries in ease of paying taxes;
- (c) whether Government plans to take measures to improve India's ranking;
- (d) whether Government feels peer review assessments can improve quality of tax orders, as recommended by the Tax Administration Reform Committee (TARC); and
- (e) the detailed factual report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It has been the endeavor of the Government to simplify the procedures for compliance with tax laws including payment of taxes. Further, simplification of the procedures relating to payment of central taxes is a continuous process. On Custom's side, facility for 24x7 customs clearance for specified import is now available at 18 sea-ports and 17 air-cargo complexes.

The importers can pay the dues any time during the day/night and obtain clearance of goods.

(d) and (e) The issue is being examined by a Committee which was constituted by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) in September, 2015.

### **Norms for installation of ATMs**

244. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms laid down for installing an ATM by the nationalized and private banks;

(b) has the Government provided any special provision to the banks for opening of ATMs in the rural and remote areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) do not need to obtain permission of RBI for installation of ATMs at branches and extension counters for which they hold licenses issued by RBI. Scheduled Commercial Banks can also install Off-site ATMs without the permission of RBI subject to certain conditions. In 2012, RBI decided to permit non-bank entities incorporated in India under the Companies Act 1956, to set up, own and operate ATMs in India. Non-bank entities that intend setting up, owning and operating ATMs, are christened "White Label ATM Operators" (WLAOs) and such ATMs are called "White Label ATMs" (WLAs). Three different schemes are available to WLAOs for setting of WLAs which incentivize setting up of WLAs in Tier III to Tier VI centres (population less than 50000). As on 31.10.2015, 10983 WLAs have been set up.

### **Decline in non-farm sector credit growth**

245. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-farm sector credit off take growth has fallen to 20 years low in June, 2015;

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

(c) the steps proposed to incentivize credit off take by the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that disbursement of credit under Non Farm Sector (Priority Sector) have been steadily increasing over the years. As per the report received from NABARD,

disbursement under Non Farm Sector (Priority Sector) by all agencies, *i.e.* Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks was at ₹ 1,33,768.67 crore during the year ended 31.3.2013, which rose to ₹ 2,71,420.71 crore during the year ended 31.3.2015. Disbursement under Non Farm Sector (Priority Sector) during 2015-16 upto 30.6.2015, *i.e.* during the first quarter of the current year is at ₹ 1,12,907.34 crore.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Sector by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) was at ₹ 6,87,208.74 crore as on 31.3.2013, which stood at ₹ 8,94,559.07 crore as on 30.6.2015 (provisional data). RBI has further reported that the Education loans outstanding (Priority Sector) by SCBs, which was at ₹ 52,738.67 crore as on 31.3.2013, stood at ₹ 60,282.81 crore as on 30.6.2015 (provisional data). Similarly, the Housing loans outstanding (Priority Sector) by SCBs, as reported by RBI, stood at ₹ 3,52,047.12 crore as on 30.6.2015 (provisional data) as compared to ₹ 2,82,928.40 crore as on 31.3.2013.

(c) Some of the important measures taken by RBI and NABARD for enhancing the credit flow to Non Farm Sector are as under:

- (i) RBI has advised SCBs that in view of the credit guarantee cover of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and the zero risk weight for capital adequacy purpose for the portion of the loan guaranteed by the CGTMSE, they may provide differential interest rate for such MSE borrowers, subject to norms relating to base rate.
- (ii) Provision of specialized MSE branch in every district for Public Sector Banks
- (iii) No requirement of collateral security in case of loans upto ₹ 10 lakh extended by SCBs to units in the MSE Sector.
- (iv) NABARD has been implementing the Cluster Development Programme under the National Programme on Rural Industrialization (NPRI) from 1999-2000. The prominent clusters that have been supported by NABARD are handlooms (57), handicrafts (42), food processing and rural tourism (7 each), etc.
- (v) NABARD also supports Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDPs) and Skill Development Programmes (SDPs) to promote self-employment and wage employment opportunities for the rural youth.
- (vi) NABARD has disbursed refinance under Rural Non Farm Sector to the tune of ₹ 5150.88 crore, ₹ 7806.46 crore and ₹ 11117.83 crore during the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.



**NABARD loans for creating new rural infrastructural units**

246. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Developments (NABARD) to various State Governments from the Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF) for creating new rural infrastructural units during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of infrastructure projects under implementation in different States during the period along with present status thereof, project and State/UT-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of loans sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to various State Governments/UTs from the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for creating new rural infrastructural units during the last three years and the current year, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The State-wise details of loans disbursed/loans sanctioned for the infrastructure projects under implementation under RIDF are given in the Statement-II and III respectively (See below).

***Statement-I***

*RIDF—Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during the last three years and Current Year (2015-16)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 31 October 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1054.96	1449.54	1297.03	232.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	217.38	70.37	13.02
3.	Assam	260.96	481.33	626.32	249.43
4.	Bihar	1490.16	1764.27	1085.20	650.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	982.79	1002.55	1135.95	295.68
6.	Goa	195.00	269.80	309.43	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1464.20	1800.00	2615.25	2112.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	355.58	490.17	656.23	134.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	432.15	496.09	707.60	445.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	275.96	40.26	307.91	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	447.57	1292.37	1161.85	420.49
12.	Karnataka	629.91	906.79	1317.25	0.00
13.	Kerala	738.75	1003.62	1200.59	20.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1793.95	2103.94	1972.55	543.52
15.	Maharashtra	559.70	650.95	1340.20	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	6.82	0.00	92.97	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	118.57	29.21	5.68
19.	Nagaland	0.00	40.00	6.16	0.00
20.	Odisha	1562.30	1054.78	2651.80	2909.36
21.	Puducherry	0.00	40.35	59.07	0.00
22.	Punjab	621.34	660.60	680.91	354.53
23.	Rajasthan	2106.25	1788.42	2191.81	764.47
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	63.34	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	1445.11	1441.36	1651.40	989.46
26.	Telangana			959.24	343.12
27.	Tripura	99.33	113.93	174.43	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2289.54	1798.05	1644.03	661.16
29.	Uttarakhand	367.16	534.77	1194.40	652.69
30.	West Bengal	1397.28	1186.78	1434.74	558.12
TOTAL		20576.77	22746.67	28637.24	12358.04

*Source:* NABARD

**Statement-II**

*RIDF—Details of loans disbursed for the projects under implementation during the last three years and current year (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13					2013-14					Total
		Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector	Total	Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	603.07	444.61	216.13	157.45	1421.26	87.07	350.44	235.16	82.25	754.92	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	43.48	2.01	9.92	55.41	0.00	50.00	17.00	0.00	67.00	
3.	Assam	0.00	203.89	0.00	47.38	251.27	2.13	92.32	0.00	31.49	125.94	
4.	Bihar	79.06	700.10	4.16	119.04	902.36	74.74	1135.25	9.47	105.59	1325.05	
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.51	225.83	0.00	22.05	288.39	41.29	567.60	33.77	31.72	674.38	
6.	Goa	44.94	62.92	0.85	0.00	108.71	24.76	85.05	10.12	0.00	119.93	
7.	Gujarat	730.71	53.69	857.78	57.82	1700.00	1231.94	98.47	262.78	158.86	1752.05	
8.	Haryana	101.11	125.66	59.41	36.19	322.37	70.86	182.65	125.82	41.46	420.79	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.73	211.79	92.79	4.69	400.00	59.59	230.72	42.12	17.58	350.01	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.29	299.55	59.55	18.61	413.00	10.09	231.07	31.87	4.28	277.31	
11.	Jharkhand	0.53	586.60	162.87	0.00	750.00	0.00	636.79	100.39	12.83	750.01	
12.	Karnataka	131.74	402.69	107.11	107.54	749.08	127.97	332.79	89.35	67.84	617.95	
13.	Kerala	46.43	124.27	155.81	83.49	410.00	65.49	191.94	101.87	133.14	492.44	

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	862.82	307.76	35.19	44.24	1250.01	730.43	308.68	84.01	126.87	1249.99
15.	Maharashtra	217.93	390.08	43.76	33.50	685.27	140.92	410.39	20.02	94.07	665.40
16.	Manipur	43.40	0.00	0.00	0.60	44.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	14.32	19.82
17.	Meghalaya	9.94	27.09	0.00	13.88	50.91	5.35	16.67	12.83	16.82	51.67
18.	Mizoram	0.00	3.04	5.98	33.44	42.46	0.00	14.30	1.61	25.56	41.47
19.	Nagaland	0.00	29.00	0.00	19.20	48.20	0.00	39.96	0.00	15.32	55.28
20.	Odisha	276.43	533.12	0.64	135.06	945.24	254.54	467.21	0.00	280.20	1001.95
21.	Puducherry	6.39	12.08	6.95	0.00	25.43	2.85	24.81	15.48	2.57	45.71
22.	Punjab	120.03	22.43	9.57	37.96	190.00	171.07	166.89	21.88	165.06	524.90
23.	Rajasthan	20.18	689.75	220.38	219.79	1150.10	55.60	847.10	463.45	182.94	1549.09
24.	Sikkim	5.00	48.87	16.80	3.91	74.58	2.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	47.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	144.87	489.02	321.79	261.15	1216.83	139.90	503.69	238.81	386.45	1268.85
26.	Telangana										
27.	Tripura	0.00	140.76	1.40	2.10	144.26	0.00	124.28	16.05	9.67	150.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	645.91	363.35	46.58	357.28	1413.12	732.57	299.77	16.04	294.20	1342.59
29.	Uttarakhand	118.75	279.16	0.00	42.09	440.00	222.12	284.25	0.00	38.64	545.01
30.	West Bengal	38.30	477.29	13.72	270.69	800.00	92.22	460.47	35.95	478.91	1067.55
	TOTAL	4414.07	7297.89	2441.23	2139.07	16292.26	4345.50	8198.58	1991.36	2818.63	17354.07

Sl. No.	States	2014-15					2015-16 (as on 31 October 2015)					(₹ in crore)	
		Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector	Total	Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector	Total		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.87	210.57	260.65	111.28	648.37	20.47	54.73	65.14	10.18	150.52		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	64.74	28.90	0.00	93.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3.	Assam	48.05	100.38	0.00	113.03	261.47	17.15	71.75	0.00	31.09	119.99		
4.	Bihar	64.21	907.39	5.47	151.58	1128.65	26.00	405.00	2.00	10.90	443.90		
5.	Chhattisgarh	198.32	537.04	25.12	22.05	782.53	67.36	161.54	22.22	3.96	255.08		
6.	Goa	27.02	67.33	60.32	0.00	154.67	0.00	13.05	7.98	0.00	21.03		
7.	Gujarat	1292.43	0.00	70.25	48.21	1410.89	73.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.23		
8.	Haryana	191.03	165.53	110.41	10.77	477.74	33.88	37.91	13.05	1.34	86.18		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.89	184.61	65.64	78.87	400.01	71.06	135.99	75.93	0.31	283.29		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.16	303.37	29.22	21.96	365.71	3.02	18.26	0.00	0.48	21.76		
11.	Jharkhand	152.86	578.89	57.73	0.00	789.48	0.00	336.24	0.00	0.00	336.24		
12.	Karnataka	101.55	476.71	78.70	51.27	708.23	19.06	119.44	21.91	3.93	164.34		
13.	Kerala	92.79	149.87	180.98	127.72	551.36	35.46	91.84	117.35	102.94	347.59		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	584.39	503.01	343.29	69.30	1499.99	576.46	67.96	135.26	0.00	779.68		

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15.	Maharashtra	227.28	439.78	0.00	67.07	734.13	19.96	166.46	0.75	53.97	241.14
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.91	0.00	7.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	3.73	34.06	7.84	34.91	80.54	1.59	6.95	0.00	7.32	15.86
18.	Mizoram	0.00	13.68	0.07	14.36	28.11	0.00	0.67	6.53	6.29	13.49
19.	Nagaland	0.00	24.00	0.00	7.73	31.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	361.98	911.75	4.07	285.50	1563.30	304.10	510.40	0.00	0.00	814.50
21.	Puducherry	0.73	23.36	15.04	2.07	41.20	4.57	4.49	4.76	0.00	13.82
22.	Punjab	151.01	164.66	85.76	101.41	502.84	158.74	49.88	5.12	2.63	216.37
23.	Rajasthan	75.24	498.50	831.11	467.80	1872.65	55.47	272.82	273.12	113.45	714.86
24.	Sikkim	2.46	28.83	5.59	0.89	37.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	250.46	438.44	344.22	292.08	1325.20	93.71	206.02	170.17	133.15	603.05
26.	Telangana	116.34	166.05	95.54	73.90	451.83	17.68	20.12	45.37	23.21	106.38
27.	Tripura	13.60	158.07	18.25	7.28	197.20	0	0	0	0	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	954.66	335.79	6.17	223.57	1520.18	362.98	350.89	0.00	131.28	845.15
29.	Uttarakhand	307.09	339.08	53.83	0.00	700.00	108.62	337.37	0.00	6.87	452.86
30.	West Bengal	191.20	540.38	90.34	510.37	1332.29	88.33	157.71	70.32	52.37	368.73
TOTAL		5556.35	8365.87	2882.43	2894.98	19699.63	2158.90	3597.49	1036.98	695.67	7489.04

\*Disbursements during the year includes disbursements under ongoing tranches

Source: NABARD

**Statement-III**

*RIDF—Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during the last three years and current year (2015-16)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13				2013-14				Total	Agri-Related Sector	Total
		Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector	Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219.16	489.12	146.02	200.66	1054.96	193.65	542.71	480.89	232.29		1449.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		180.41	36.97	0.00		217.38
3.	Assam	75.83	0.00	0.00	185.13	260.96	109.87	196.15	0.00	175.31		481.33
4.	Bihar	18.73	1202.19	0.00	269.24	1490.16	154.96	1539.24	0.00	70.07		1764.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.12	974.67	0.00	0.00	982.79	69.56	764.16	168.83	0.00		1002.55
6.	Goa	70.65	124.35	0.00	0.00	195.00	51.3	181.51	36.99	0.00		269.80
7.	Gujarat	860.54	0.00	603.66	0.00	1464.20	1800	0.00	0.00	0.00		1800.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	205.70	79.14	70.74	355.58		391.68	98.49	0.00		490.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	74.43	250.65	107.07	0.00	432.15	33.44	220.58	133.28	108.79		496.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	275.96	0.00	0.00	275.96		6.52	0.00	33.74		40.26
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	447.57	0.00	0.00	447.57	378.68	824.93	88.76	0.00		1292.37
12.	Karnataka	132.36	382.70	21.25	93.60	629.91	44.87	439.19	339.44	83.29		906.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	20.20	227.47	371.95	119.13	738.75	32.33	261.55	207.20	502.54	1003.62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	862.04	372.89	245.67	313.35	1793.95	643.41	555.17	905.36	0.00	2103.94
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	559.70	0.00	0.00	559.70	106.51	468.69	0.00	75.75	650.95
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.82	6.82		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		67.40	0.00	51.17	118.57
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
20.	Odisha	476.96	824.65	0.00	260.69	1562.30	270.68	488.12	0.00	295.98	1054.78
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	40.35	0.00	40.35
22.	Punjab	544.73	0.00	0.00	76.61	621.34	61.26	353.92	75.42	170.00	660.60
23.	Rajasthan	10.73	1124.74	301.71	669.07	2106.25	92.3	864.29	566.35	265.48	1788.42
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	91.70	606.13	285.26	462.02	1445.11	310.69	450.87	369.78	310.02	1441.36
26.	Telangana										
27.	Tripura	0.00	89.98	0.00	9.35	99.33	33.81	26.97	43.15	10.00	113.93
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1542.54	332.50	0.00	414.50	2289.54	1088.03	346.05	0.00	363.97	1798.05
29.	Uttarakhand	42.37	221.86	0.00	102.93	367.16	290.69	241.70	0.00	2.38	534.77
30.	West Bengal	93.10	474.30	5.80	824.08	1397.28	231.33	564.83	91.88	298.74	1186.78
	TOTAL	5144.19	9187.13	2167.53	4077.92	20576.77	5997.37	10016.64	3683.14	3049.52	22746.67



(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15					2015-16 (as on 31 October 2015)				
		Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector	Total	Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri-Related Sector	Total
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201.73	308.01	743.75	43.54	1297.03	62.22	121.76	48.88	0.00	232.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	35.62	34.75	0.00	70.37	0.00	13.02	0.00	0.00	13.02
3.	Assam	0.00	291.47	0.00	334.85	626.32	0.00	208.72	0.00	40.71	249.43
4.	Bihar	142.52	942.68	0.00	0.00	1085.20	105.52	545.28	0.00	0.00	650.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	684.82	357.79	93.34	0.00	1135.95	84.73	129.49	15.60	65.86	295.68
6.	Goa	0.00	90.67	218.76	0.00	309.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1902.30	0.00	712.95	0.00	2615.25	2112.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	2112.34
8.	Haryana	236.49	256.14	163.60	0.00	656.23	134.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.64
9.	Himachal Pradesh	361.99	230.40	115.21	0.00	707.60	186.46	208.62	50.68	0.00	445.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	250.32	25.29	32.30	307.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	1054.85	89.13	17.87	1161.85	0.00	420.49	0.00	0.00	420.49
12.	Karnataka	268.94	703.77	238.48	106.06	1317.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	154.08	324.00	440.12	282.39	1200.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.91	20.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1035.68	410.72	526.15	0.00	1972.55	441.52	0.00	102.00	0.00	543.52
15.	Maharashtra	645.72	560.00	18.57	115.91	1340.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	51.56	2.01	39.40	92.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	7.26	21.95	29.21	0.00	0.00	5.68	0.00	5.68
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.16	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	432.26	1253.72	0.00	965.82	2651.80	1416.80	790.75	543.63	158.18	2909.36
21.	Puducherry	0.00	46.94	12.13	0.00	59.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	396.00	130.00	154.91	0.00	680.91	164.53	190.00	0.00	0.00	354.53
23.	Rajasthan	209.15	639.30	1061.14	282.22	2191.81	6.45	0.00	754.02	4.00	764.47
24.	Sikkim	0.00	59.21	3.03	1.10	63.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	270.70	563.99	459.77	356.94	1651.40	121.44	191.67	491.23	185.12	989.46
26.	Telangana	360.25	360.38	238.61	0.00	959.24	0.00	343.12	0.00	0.00	343.12
27.	Tripura	11.52	89.98	67.08	5.85	174.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	639.21	577.77	0.00	427.05	1644.03	267.65	340.22	0.00	53.29	661.16
29.	Uttarakhand	497.50	460.28	179.41	57.21	1194.40	0.00	652.69	0.00	0.00	652.69
30.	West Bengal	389.04	496.56	223.11	326.03	1434.74	250.64	307.48	0.00	0.00	558.12
TOTAL		8839.90	10546.13	5828.56	3422.65	28637.24	5354.94	4463.31	2011.72	528.07	12358.04

**Benefits of rate cuts by RBI**

247. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has recently announced rate cuts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the banks in the country have passed on the benefits of the rate cuts to the borrowers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not what action Government and RBI propose to take to ensure that benefits of rate cuts are passed on to the borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced a reduction in policy repo rate by 75 basis points in three equal steps of 25 basis points each on January 15, March 4, June 2, 2015 and 50 basis points on 29th September, 2015.

(c) and (d) Following the reduction in the RBI's policy repo rate by 125 basis points during January 15-September 29, 2015, out of a total 91 scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)), 69 banks (27 public sector banks, 16 private sector banks and 26 foreign banks) have reduced their base lending rates in the range of 20-105 basis points so far (up to November 15, 2015) as given in the table below.

Bank Groups	Reduction in Base Rate since January 15, 2015 (basis points)
Public Sector Banks	30-70
Private Sector Banks	25-75
Foreign Banks	20-105
SCBs (Excluding RRBs)	20-105

Source: RBI

With the introduction of the Base Rate System since July 1, 2010, all rupee lending rates have been deregulated. In a deregulated environment, banks have complete freedom to decide their spread, risk premia, term premia and other customer specific charges as considered appropriate on the loans and advances based on their commercial judgement. Accordingly, the interest rates on rupee advances are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Boards.

**Revenue neutral rate for implementing GST**

248. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the revenue neutral rate estimated by the Government of India for implementing GST;

(b) how has the rate been determined; and

(c) what is the status of implementing GST infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has constituted a committee under the Chief Economic Advisor to study the revenue neutral rate under the proposed GST. Simultaneously, the NIPFP is also working on this subject under the aegis of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. Both these reports are awaited, and hence, no rate has been determined yet.

(c) A not-for-profit, Non-Government Company called Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN), jointly set up by the Central and State Governments will provide shared IT infrastructure and services to the Central and State Governments, tax payers and other stakeholders. GSTN will prepare the necessary software for frontend modules which would include Registration, Payments and Returns. GSTN would also prepare back end processing modules like assessment, audit, etc. which would be required by the various States. In case the States want to develop their own software for backend modules, they are free to do so and in case they want to use the backend modules prepared by GSTN, they are being provided the same. GSTN has already engaged a managed service provider (MSP) for developing the necessary software and hardware infrastructure.

**Lack of co-ordination between RBI and GOI**

†249. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference of opinion between Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance on Monetary Policy, Interest-rate and the report of Financial Sector Legislative Reform Commission;

(b) whether Government proposes to down size the rights of the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether there is lack of co-ordination between the RBI and the policies of Government on economic reforms; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the extent to which the growth rate is being affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Monetary policy formulation is the exclusive mandate of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Ministry of Finance and the RBI are working together on a new monetary policy framework. The report of the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission is being examined in the Ministry of Finance in consultation with various Ministries and agencies including the RBI.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No.

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

#### **Disclosure of foreign assets**

250. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has received details of undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 3700 crore from 638 declarations till September 30, 2015, the deadline for availing the opportunity under its new black money law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to tile rapid response from tile people to tile scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A total of 635 declarants have filed declarations declaring undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4160 crore upto 30.09.2015; which was the last date for filing such declarations under the one time compliance window of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

(b) The one time compliance window under Chapter VI of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 provided an opportunity to declarants to declare their undisclosed foreign assets during the period from 1st July, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 subject to certain conditions prescribed under that Chapter. The said declarants are required to pay 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as tax and further 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as penalty on or before 31 December, 2015. Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition, of Tax Act, 2015 read with section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The aforesaid new law, *inter alia*, contains stringent provisions of penalty

and prosecution in respect of undisclosed foreign income and assets. The new law has also made the offence of willful attempt to evade any tax, penalty or interest referred to in its section 51 as one of the Scheduled Offences of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

**Central assistance to Uttarakhand for holding Kumbh Mela**

251. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttarakhand Government have asked for Central assistance to enable it to hold the Ardh Kumbh Mela in Haridwar expecting huge flow of devotees during the Mela;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Central assistance allocated and released to the Government of Uttarakhand for the purpose till date;

(c) the Central assistance provided by the Government to hold Kumbh Mela in different places in the past; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that Central assistance is given to Uttarakhand for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) A proposal from NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) for release of ₹ 166.67 crore to the State Government of Uttarakhand for holding Ardh Kumbh Mela in Haridwar was received during 2014-15. However, Central assistance could not be released for the purpose as the proposal was received on the very last day of the financial year. During current financial year, no request for fresh release of fund for the purpose has been received from the State Government of Uttarakhand.

However, the State Government has again requested for release of Central assistance for Ardh Kumbh Mela recommended by NITI Aayog in 2014-15.

(c) From 2007-08 to 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 1890.13 crore in total was released to the States of Madhya Pradesh (₹ 100 crore), Maharashtra (₹ 100 crore), Uttar Pradesh (₹ 1141.63 crore) and Uttarakhand (₹ 548.50 crore) for holding Kumbh Melas at Ujjain, Nashik and Trimbakeshwar, Allahabad and Haridwar respectively.

(d) Resulting in biggest ever increase in devolution on account of state's share in sharable pool of Union taxes recommended by 14th Finance Commission from 2015-16, allows the States greater autonomy in designing and financing of schemes/projects as per their contextual needs and requirements, some of the State Plan schemes including the scheme under which funding for holding events like Kumbh was provided have been subsumed in larger devolution of Central taxes flowing to the States.

### **Expenditure on social welfare schemes**

252. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the combined expenditure of Central and State Governments on social welfare schemes is very low as percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as against amount spent by the developed countries;

(b) the details of steps proposed to be taken to increase the annual expenditure on social welfare schemes for poor in urban and rural areas of the country; and

(c) the details of the innovative financing schemes/models being explored for financing social welfare schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15, the combined expenditure of the Central and State Governments on social services is 6.9 per cent of the GDP. Social services referred above include: education, sports, art and culture; medical and public health; family welfare, water supply and sanitation, housing, urban development, welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities, labour and labour welfare, social security and welfare, nutrition, relief on account of natural calamities, etc. As per the Factbook of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), published in 2014, the public social expenditure of the OECD countries stood at 21.9 per cent of the GDP in 2013. Social expenditure, as per the OECD Factbook, comprises cash benefits, direct in-kind provision of goods and services, and tax breaks with social purposes.

(b) The Government of India has been implementing various social welfare schemes. Besides on going social sector programmes, the Government has also introduced some new innovative social welfare schemes/programmes in critical sectors like health, education, sanitation, employment, housing, roads etc. both in rural and urban areas. Some of these include: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) intending to achieve 100 per cent open defecation free India by 2019; Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gramin Kaushalya Yojana, a placement linked skill development scheme for rural youth; National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for imparting skills to the urban poor; National Skill Development Mission and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana for skill-based training; Housing for All (Urban) Mission/Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for housing requirement of urban poor; Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat for language and mathematics development; and Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative for construction of separate girls toilets in primary schools within a year etc. Besides, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), combined with Aadhaar, is

contributing substantially in financial inclusion and in transferring benefits of social schemes directly to the bank accounts of beneficiaries. On the social security front, three important schemes, *viz.* Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana have also been launched.

(c) PMJDY and direct benefit transfer help in plugging leakages in the delivery of benefits of social welfare schemes, thereby also generating significant fiscal savings for renewed focus on social welfare schemes. The new social security schemes *viz.* Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana utilize the Jan Dhan platform and forge partnership with banks/insurance companies to ensure cover and support to the poor against accidents or penury in old age.

### **Tax on salary payments by MNCs to expatriate managers**

253. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued notices to Indian branches of several multinational companies to pay taxes on salary payments by the parent company to their expatriate managers: if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the total revenue to be generated on account of collection of tax by the aforesaid measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

### **Norms on gold monetisation scheme**

254. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has recently issued norms on gold monetisation scheme; if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much would be interest, what would be the minimum deposit and what would be the minimum and maximum tenure of deposit; and

(c) what are the reasons that the Government is imposing tax on the gold monetisation scheme in spite of demands for exempting it from the tax net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, sir. The details are available in RBI's Master Direction No. DBR. IBD. No. 45 /23 .67.003/2015-16 dated October 22, 2015, which is available on RBI's website.



(b) The amount of interest rate payable for deposit made for the short-term period would be decided by the banks on the basis of the prevailing international lease rates, other costs, market conditions etc. The amount of interest rate payable for deposit made for the medium-term is 2.25 per cent per annum and for long term is 2.50 per cent per annum for the deposit made in 2015-16. The minimum deposit of gold under the scheme is 30 grams. The deposit can be made for a short-term period of 1-3 years (with a roll out in multiples of one year); a medium term period of 5-7 years and a long-term period of 12-15 years.

(c) As per the guidelines issued by the Government on Gold Monetisation Scheme (or the revamped Gold Deposit Scheme), tax exemptions, same as those available under the Gold Deposit Scheme (GDS), would be made available to the customers, as applicable.

#### **Withdrawal of investment by FPIs**

255. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of foreign investors who have withdrawn their investments in India since May, 2014;

(b) what is the amount that has been withdrawn; and

(c) what are the reasons for withdrawal of investments by them according to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) have made a net investment of INR 272,582 Crore during the period May 2014 till November 20, 2015. Out of the 8,585 FPIs registered as on November 20, 2015, a total of 1,242 FPIs have been net sellers during the aforementioned period, with net sale of INR-263,180 crore.

(c) Individual FPIs make their own investment decision. Some of the common factors that influence FPIs investment include anticipated future returns out of the proposed investment, risk taking ability of the concerned FPI, financial, economic and monetary policy scenarios in its own jurisdiction and competitive markets, investment objective and mandate of the concerned FPI and other global macroeconomic and geopolitical factors.

**Enforcement of Swachh Bharat Cess**

256. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FICCI and CII had urged the Government to postpone the date of enforcement of 'Swachh Bharat Cess';

(b) if so, the reasons given by them therefor; and

(c) the details of proposals, if any, to redress their concern in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons cited concerned lack of clarity on admissibility of Cenvat Credit, value of services under presumptive model of taxation, effective rate of tax on services taxable at an abated rate, paucity of time, procedural aspects like accounting codes.

(c) Most of the concerns were addressed by issuing notifications in this regard and posting them alongwith FAQs (frequently asked questions) regarding Swachh Bharat Cess (SBC) on [www.cbec.gov.in/website](http://www.cbec.gov.in/website). Suitable Press Releases were also issued.

**Encouragement to electronic payments for financial transactions**

257. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend tax benefits and other sops to encourage traders and consumers for making electronic payments for their sale purchases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this would be helpful to consumers, not to pay any service charges, convenience fee for making their payments electronic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) So far as payment of central taxes are concerned, presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to extend tax benefits and other sops for making electronic payments for their dues. Further, it is mandatory to pay Central Excise duty/Service tax.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to part (a) above, Questions do not arise.

**Application of MAT to foreign companies**

258. SHRI A.W. RABI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced that the controversial Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) will not apply to foreign companies that do not have a permanent establishment or a place of business in India, putting to rest another tax issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government will amend the Income Tax Act, 1961 retrospectively from April, 2001 to give effect to this decision and ensure that past cases are not opened;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the move would boost confidence among foreign investors, if so, the details thereof!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) The Government has decided that with effect from 01.04.2001 the provisions of section 115JB of Income-tax Act, 1961 relating to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) shall not be applicable to a foreign company if-

- (i) the foreign company is a resident of a country having a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DT AA) with India and such foreign company does not have a permanent establishment within the definition of the term in the relevant DT AA, or
- (ii) the foreign company is a resident of a country which does not have a DT AA with India and such foreign company is not required to seek registration under section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956 or section 380 of the Companies Act, 2013.

An appropriate legislative amendment to the Income-tax Act, 1961 is proposed to be carried out through Finance Bill, 2016. This move will bring clarity and certainty on the issue of applicability of MAT to foreign companies.

**Raids on MGF construction company**

259. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether MGF Construction Company was raided by income tax, Enforcement Directorate and CSI for corruption in Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government till date;

(c) whether the properties of MGF Company were attached by ED; and

(d) the number of properties attached by ED and this kind of properties attached at various places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) CSI and Enforcement Directorate(ED) have not conducted raids against MGF Construction company for corruption in Commonwealth Games. As far as Income tax raid is concerned, disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under Section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Whenever any instance of violation of direct taxes laws is noticed by the income tax department, appropriate action including searches, survey, assessment of income, levy of tax, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution is taken as per law, depending upon facts and circumstances of each case.

#### **Enhancement of retirement age of PSU bank officers**

260. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to enhance the retirement age of Chairman cum Managing Director and Exective Director of Public Sector banks, Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has permitted the Chief Executive Officer cum Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director and Executive Director of I.F.C.I. Limited to continue their services in I.F.C.I. despite completing sixty years of age; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such proposal is contemplated.

(c) and (d) The CEO&MD and DMD of Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (IFCI Ltd.) were appointed with effect from 12.12.2013 for a period of three years. IFCI became a Government Company with effect from 07.04.2015. The Appointments Committee of Cabinet has approved the continuation of CEO&MD and DMD of IFCI Ltd. beyond their age of superannuation till the completion of their contract period *i.e.* upto 11.12.2016.

**Disclosure of unaccounted money**

261. SHRI A.W.RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government got only ₹ 2,262 crore from disclosure under a three month compliance window for unaccounted money abroad and that this amount is only a fraction of the ₹ 6,500 crore that Government expected to come to the exchequer under the window;

(b) whether the previous amnesty scheme of 1992 which involved 30 percent tax with no penalty had seen the exchequer get about ₹ 10,000 crore;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether lack of trust with respect of keeping the information confidential, valuation rules and insufficient time given to tax payer received poor response; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A total of 635 declarants have filed declarations declaring undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4160 crore under one time compliance window of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. There was no target, as such, in this regard.

(b) and (c) There was no amnesty scheme in 1992. Further, one time compliance window of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 is not comparable with amnesty schemes for various reasons including the following:- (i) One time compliance window of the new law is not in the nature of a voluntary disclosure scheme/amnesty scheme, (ii) The one time compliance window was only in respect of undisclosed foreign income and assets, (iii) The one time compliance window provided for charging of not only tax at the rate of 30% of the value of undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 but also penalty equal to 100% of such tax in respect of undisclosed assets declared.

(d) and (e) The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, incorporates provisions of section 138 of income-tax Act, which regulates disclosure of Information of Assessees. Such disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 read with section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Central Board of Direct Taxes, *vide* Circular No.IS of 2015 dated 3rd September 2015 had also clarified that the information in respect of declaration made was confidential as in

the case of return of income filed by assesseees. Reasonable time of three month from 01st July, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 was granted under the one-time compliance window. Moreover, the provisions of the one-time compliance window under the Black money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, which received the assent of the President on the 26th May of 2015, were in public domain even before the period of compliance window was notified. Comprehensive valuation rules have been provided under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Rules, 2015. Inference of poor response does not appear to emanate out of the available facts.

### **Loans to MSMEs by PSBs/financial institution**

262. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for granting loan to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of loan disbursed by the banks during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines which seek to qualify any business loan for restructuring to be classified as Non Performing Assets (NPAs) have an adverse impact on MSMEs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the public sector banks/financial institutions provide loan to sick industries and if so, the details thereof; and .

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to increase credit flow to MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs, banks are advised to achieve:

(i) 20 % year-an-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises.

(ii) 10 % annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts.

(iii) 60 % of total lending to MSE sector as on preceding March 31st to Micro enterprises.

(b) Bank-wise details are provided is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The guidelines of RBI are not meant to affect any specific borrower/sector. The RBI has not barred banks from sanctioning need based additional finance to borrowers whose accounts are classified as non-performing assets. On the contrary,

Reserve Bank's extant guidelines envisage a situation where banks may need to sanction additional finance to borrowers under stress to revive/rehabilitate the borrower and to preserve the economic value of the asset. Mere classification of an account as non-performing asset need not result in withdrawal of support to viable borrowal accounts. However, while considering their support to accounts under stress, banks should make proper distinction between willful- defaulters/non-cooperative/unscrupulous borrowers on the one hand, and, on the other hand, borrowers defaulting on their debt obligations due to circumstances beyond their control.

Further, in terms of extant guidelines of the Reserve Bank, banks may restructure accounts classified under 'standard', 'sub- standard' and 'doubtful' categories, to preserve the economic value of the asset, provided the financial viability is established and there is a reasonable certainty of repayment from the borrower, as per the terms of restructuring package.

(d) Position of Sick Small Scale Industry Units and Sick/ Weak Non-SSI Units Financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have, *inter alia*, taken the following measures to make bank credit more accessible to MSMEs:

1. Scheduled Commercial Banks not to accept collateral security in the case of loans upto ₹ 10 lakh extended to units in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Sector.
2. Further, banks may, on the basis of good track record of the units, and the financial position of the units, increase the limit of dispensation of collateral requirement for loans to ₹ 25 lakh.
3. Any collateral/ third party guarantee free credit facility (both fund as well as non fund based) extended by Member Lending Institutions (MUs) of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), to new as well as existing MSEs, with a maximum credit cap of ₹ 1 crore are covered under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme operated by CGTMSE.
4. Government of India advised on 29th June 2010 to all Scheduled. Commercial Banks as under:
  - Achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises to ensure enhanced credit flow;
  - Allocate 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises and
  - Achieve a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts.

5. Government of India had set up Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for the promotion, financing and development of industry in the MSME sector and to co-ordinate the functions of the institutions engaged thereof. SIDBI provides refinance support to eligible Primary Lending Institutions (PUs), such as, banks, State Financial Corporations (SFCs) for onward lending to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).
6. Government of India set up a Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Ltd. which would be responsible for refinancing all Banks, NBFCs and Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), which are in the business of lending to micro/small business entities engaged in manufacturing, trading and services activities upto ₹ 10.00 lakh.



Statement-I  
Status of achievement of various targets/sub-targets for Tending to MSI: sector by Public Sector Banks

		(Amount ₹ in crore)														
		Micro Enterprises				Small Enterprises				Total MSE (inclg Indirect Fin)				Micro/ MSF %	Y-o-Y growth Micro units	Y-o-Y growth Credit to MSE
		Sep-14		Sep-15		Sep-14		Sep-15		Sep-14		Sep-15		Target 60%	Target 10%	Target 2010
		No. of A/c	O/s	No. of A/c	O/s	No. of A/c	O/s	No. of A/c	O/s	No. of A/c	O/s	No. of A/c	O/s			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Allahabad Bank	199576	7417	258630	9209	45574	13967	50008	14675	245150	21438	308638	23884	43	30	11.41
2.	Andhra Bank	215466	4113.94	248426	5706.83	35505	10122.26	36151	13501.98	250971	14236.2	284577	19208.81	32.07	15.3	34.93
3.	Bank of Baroda	362000	29599	408000	31334	33000	22850	34000	20691	395000	52449	443000	52025	56.42	12.71	-0.8
4.	Bank of India	429361	15308	524999	17823	52956	23433	55763	24254	482317	38741	580762	42097	46	22.27	8.66
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	184000	7276	206000	10866	30000	8335	21000	10385	214000	15611	227000	21251	51.13	11.96	36.13
6.	Canara Bank	578975	18665	720050	23283	61197	22562	65474	25998	640172	41227	785524	49281	56.48	24.37	19.54
7.	Central Bank of India	397753	5932	455489	8263	106088	17199	90196	18616	503841	23131	545685	26879	31	15	16
8.	Corporation Bank	159694	8701.3	196725	9099.44	98239	15221.66	100806	17784.4\$	257933	23922.96	297531	26883.89	35.31	23.18	12.38
9.	Dena Bank	135000	6630	148000	6864	40000	5248	6000	5379	139000	11878	155000	12243	57.78	9.62	3.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10.	Indian Bank	279129	6108.35	343227	6817.29	18526	6522.12	22446	6275.13	297655	12630.47	365673	13092.42	41.08	22.96	3.66
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	504606	11100.81	788452	12665.05	24047	14355.45	25261	14550.99	528653	25456.26	813713	27216.04	49.75	56.25	6.91
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	197400	12091.05	233283	12048.19	•32173	12068.28	35102	12314.1	229573	24159.33	268385	24362.29	50	13.18	0.84
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	54988	4582	78166	4251	17337	5169	18839	5869	72325	9751	97005	10120	42.01	42.15	3.78
14.	Punjab National Bank.	460919	24604	523020	25278	41688	34217	47447	44134	499078	58821	570467	69412	36.41	13.83	18.01
15.	State Bank of India	853904	37912	667010	35891	67928	32322	36864	28649	921832	70234	703874	64540	55.61	-21.88	-8.11
16.	State Bank of Bikaner Jaipur	137213	4430.17	141036	5468.18	5692	4122.18	3414	3877.64	142905	8552.35	144450	9345.91	50.45	2.78	9.28
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	174344	5472.22	205378	6489.81	6877	6192.04	6707	6483.64	181221	11664.26	212085	12973.45	96.84	17.8	11.22
18.	State Bank of Patiala	93785	7991	93265	8639	6879	5748	6911	5776	100664	13739	100716	14415	57.52	-0.55	4.92
19.	State Bank of Mysore	71830	2391	72619	3113	4686	2190	3281	2101	76516	4581	75900	5214	59	7.1	14
20.	State Bank of Travancore	42187	4439.9	70549	3818.17	4986	2946.79	8067	4359.08	47173	7386.69	78616	8177.25	46.69	67.22	10.7

21. Syndicate Bank	467400	10447.96	585108	14960.7	23478	6797.93	30384	8099.48	490878	17245.89	615492	23060.18	60	64.88	14.75
21. UCO Bank	355518	9921.58	800880	10553.63	48996	13786.9	29116	13226.25	404514	23708.48	829996	23779.88	41.31	125.27	0.3
23. Union Bank of India	396000	11973	395000	13762	45000	24058	39000	22688	441000	36031	434000	36450	37.7	-0.99	1.16
24. United State Bank of India	227431	6036.37	229136	7227.83	14406	3922.37	13509	3327.85	241837	9958.74	232463.85	10555.68	68.47	0.75	19.74
25. Vijaya Bank	166599	5486	182558	6393	12364	5281	18088	6239	178963	10767	200646	12632	51	10	17
26. IDBI Bank	55593	3834.68	132308	7293.62	45405	16344.68	36339	14364.86	100998	20179.35	168647	21658.48	33.68	137.99	7.33
27. Bhartiya Mahila Bank	395	73.47	5541	94.97	70	7.44	280	30.38	465	80.91	5821	125.35	75.76	29.26	54.92
TOTAL	7201066	2725378	8712855	307212.71	923097	334989.1	840453	353649.83	8084634	607580.89	9545666.9	660882.63	50.46	28.05	12.29

**Statement-II**

*Position of Sick Small Scale Industry Units and Sick/Weak Non-SSI Units Financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks*

Year (end-March)	Sick SSI MSE		Sick Non-SSI		Weak Non-SSI		Sick/Weak Total	
	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding
1993	238176	34.43	1867	79.01	657	17.9	240700	131.34
1994	256452	36.8	1909	81.52	591	18.64	258952	136.96
1995	268815	35.47	1915	87.4	476	14.52	271206	137.39
1996	262376	37.22	1956	88.23	418	12.03	264750	137.48
1997	235032	36.09	1948	86.14	420	15.64	237400	137.87
1998	221536	38.57	2030	98.62	446	19.64	224012	156.82
1999	306221	43.13	2357	131.14	435	20.37	309013	194.64
2000	304235	46.08	2742	167.48	422	22.99	307399	236.56
2001	249630	45.06	2928	184.78	389	27.92	252947	257.76
2002	177336	48.19	2880	175.91	381	36.55	180597	260.65
2003	167980	57.06	2999	215.18	397	75.91	171376	348.16
2004	138811	52.85	5054	311.66	567	45.31	144432	409.82

2005	138041	53.8	4478	296.44	774	47.83	143293	398.07
2006	126824	49.81	3408	260.13	1132	69.76	131364	379.7
2007	114132	52.67						
2008#	85187	30.82						
2009	103996	36.19						
2010	77723	52.33						
2011	9014.1	52.11						
2012	85591	67.9						
2013	22049*	124.42						
2014	465492	263.11						
2015	528300	253.88						

Notes: 1. 1987 and 1988 data relate to end-June.

2. 1989 data relate to end-September.

3. SSI stands for Small Scale Industry.

4. # The date, for the period up to 2007 is of Small Scale Industries (SSI). Subsequent to 2007, data with reference to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) are being compiled.

5. Data for 2015 are provisional.

6. \*The definition of sickness was revised with effect from November 01, 2012. For details refer the Notes on Tables.

**Declaration of undisclosed foreign assets**

263. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a scheme to provide an opportunity to individuals and institutions to declare their undisclosed foreign assets on or before 30 September, 2015;

(b) if so, the complete details of the scheme;

(c) whether Government has formulated/proposes to formulate a new legislation to track undisclosed income and assets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of individuals/institutions who have disclosed their foreign assets/income after launch of above scheme and total value of these assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Chapter VI of the newly enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 provided an opportunity to declarants to declare their undisclosed foreign assets during the period from 1st July, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 subject to certain conditions prescribed under that Chapter. The declarants are required to pay 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as tax and further 30% of value of such undisclosed assets as on 01.07.2015 as penalty on or before 31st December, 2015.

(c) and (d) The Government has enacted Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force *w.e.f* 01.07.2015. The aforesaid law, *inter alia*, contains stringent provisions of penalty and prosecution in respect of undisclosed foreign income and assets. The new law has also made the offence of wilful attempt to evade any tax, penalty or interest referred to in its section 51 as one of the Scheduled Offences of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

(e) A total of 635 declarants have filed declarations declaring undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4160 crores upto 30.09.2015.

**Decline in profits of banks**

264. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been attracted to a report that 19 out of 39 Indian listed banks have recorded a drop in profits in the June quarter;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for some of them, the decline is between 95 per cent and 81 per cent; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) 20 out of 39 Indian listed banks have recorded a drop in profits in the June quarter on Year on Year (Y-o-Y) basis. Details of Net Profit/Loss reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of these 39 banks are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has been taking various steps to improve the financial health of Public Sector Banks (PSBs). These measures include governance measures such as steps to improve the board level deliberations by improving the quality of the board, separation of the post of Managing Director and Chairman etc., operational measures such as complete operational autonomy with no interference and measures to improve capital situation of banks by assessing their Basel-III requirement and making comprehensive plan to meet the same.

### *Statement*

#### *Net profit of Indian Banks*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Profit after Tax (₹ in crore)				Y-on-Y Growth (%)	
		Mar-14	Jun-14	Mar-15	Jun-15	Mar-15	Jun-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,110	112	604	141	-45.6	25.6
2.	Andhra Bank	436	107	638	203	46.6	89.3
3.	Bank of Baroda	3,387	934	2,714	720	-19.9	-22.9
4.	Bank of India	2,061	272	445	-92	-78.4	-133.7
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	386	118	451	59	16.8	-49.6
6.	Canara Bank	2,311	777	2,584	458	11.8	-41.1
7.	Central Bank of India	-1,263	192	606	204	-148.0	6.3
8.	Corporation Bank	562	231	584	204	4.0	-11.8
9.	Dena Bank	552	82	265	15	-51.9	-81.4
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	594	71	608	37	2.3	-47.5
11.	Indian Bank	1,117	202	984	188	-11.9	-6.9
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	446	195	-414	-10	-192.8	-105.0
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,139	365	497	258	-56.4	-29.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	301	21	121	43	-59.6	101.4
15.	Punjab National Bank	3,080	1,298	2,679	637	-13.0	-50.9
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,668	464	1,493	337	-10.5	-27.4
17.	UCO Bank	1,417	495	976	285	-31.1	-42.5
18.	Union Bank of India	1,599	611	1,594	455	-0.3	-25.5
19.	United Bank of India	-1,213	66	256	52	-121.1	-20.7
20.	Vijaya Bank	416	161	439	143	5.7	-11.7
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	732	215	777	271	6.2	26.1
22.	State Bank of India	8,605	2,406	9,835	3,044	14.3	26.5
23.	State Bank of Mysore	274	75	409	94	49.1	25.8
24.	State Bank of Travancore	316	50	4	81	-98.9	62.5
25.	City Union Bank Ltd.	347	99	395	112	13.8	12.1
26.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	-252	3	-241	-23	-4.1	-852.0
27.	Federal Bank Ltd.	839	220	1,006	141	19.9	-35.8
28.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1,182	130	509	159	-57.0	22.1
29.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	311	122	451	109	45.1	-10.1
30.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	430	122	456	135	6.1	10.2
31.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	60	28	132	40	121.7	43.0
32.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	508	127	307	65	-39.5	-48.4
33.	Axis Bank Ltd.	5,268	1,467	6,067	1,793	15.2	22.3
34.	DCB Bank Ltd	151	45	191	47	26.3	5.0
35.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	8,232	2,161	9,968	2,582	21.1	19.5
36.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	7,813	2,410	9,826	2,624	25.8	8.9
37.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1,408	421	1,794	525	27.4	24.7
38.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1,503	430	1,866	190	24.2	-55.8
39.	Yes Bank Ltd	1,618	439	2,005	551	24.0	25.4

*Source:* Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations



**Special financial package to Maharashtra**

265. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give special financial package to the State of Maharashtra to deal with consistent drought condition in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (b) Government is seized of the matter related to drought condition prevalent in the State of Maharashtra in the FY 2015-16. An Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed on request of the State Government to visit the State of Maharashtra from 9.11.2015 to 22.11.2015 for assessment of the situation and requirement of Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of drought kharif-20 15.

**Shortage in supply of free condoms**

266. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry acknowledges that India's AIDS programme has won praise globally and HIV prevalence among female sex workers halved between 2007 and 2011;

(b) whether Government also acknowledges the shortage in the supply of free condoms in 2/3rd of India's 31 State AIDS units, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this shortage is because of a one-time procurement issue or a cut in funding; and

(d) whether measures are being taken to address this shortage, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare acknowledges that India's AIDS programme has won praise globally. India's AIDS programme was appreciated in UN General Assembly Special Session held in June 2011 as one of the three success stories in the world. It is also acknowledged that HIV prevalence among female sex workers has halved from 5.06% in 2007 to 2.67% in 2011 as indicated by HIV Sentinel Surveillance data.

(b) Yes. There was a shortage of condom supply in 26 States except Meghalaya, Gujarat, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh, since October, 2015, Condom stock position in all State AIDS Control Societies has improved.

(c) Yes. The shortage of condom was mainly because of procurement issues.

(d) Yes. NACO has taken various possible steps and initiatives such as inter-State and intra-State transfer of condom stocks and borrowing of condoms from National Health Mission (NHM) to minimize the impact of delayed supply. Now the procurement of condom has been started and supply of condoms to the all States has initiated.

### **Lack of investment and focus on health sector**

267. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to make health a priority;

(b) if so, whether Government has failed to make new policies, new ideas, any significant public commitment and financial commitment to the health sector across the country;

(c) whether there is a lack of investment in the public health system and growth of an unregulated private sector;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to meet the country's needs in healthy sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The focus of the Government is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable healthcare facilities to all sections of the country. Accordingly, Government of India also provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments for supplementing their efforts in this direction, as the health is a State subject. The public expenditure on healthcare provisioning has increased from ₹ 88,054 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 1,54,567 crore in 2014-15 (BE) as per Economic Survey 2014-15.

The Government of India has formulated the draft of National Health Policy 2015 in the light of the changes that have taken place in the country's health sector scenario since the formulation of the National Health Policy 2002.

(c) and (d) The public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP stands at 1.2 per cent for 2014-15 (BE) as per Economic Survey 2014-15. The Twelfth

Five Year Plan envisages increasing total public health funding on core health to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Plan period.

The primary responsibility to regulate the private health care sector rests with the State/UT Governments. The Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, to provide a legislative framework for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and also seeks to improve the quality of health services through the National Council for Standards by prescribing minimum standards of facilities and services which may be provided. The Clinical Establishments Act has, however, been adopted only by the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and all Union Territories except Delhi.

Further, the Medical Council of India (MCI) grants recognition of medical qualifications, gives accreditation to medical colleges, grants registration to medical practitioners, and monitors medical practice in India, through the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. Complaints against medical practitioners with regard to professional misconduct fall within the ambit of the Medical Council of India or the concerned State Medical Council, as the case may be.

(e) In order to meet the country's needs in health sector, the Government has taken several steps which *inter alia* include :

- Initiatives under the National Health Mission (NHM) for providing free of cost health care in the public health facilities through a nationwide network of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) in both rural and urban areas. Various programs such as National AYUSH Mission, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, National Deworming day, Weekly Iron Folic Acid supplementation program, Menstrual Hygiene Program, Mission Indradhanush, Kayakalp Abhiyan, Free Drugs and Diagnostic Initiative, Free care for family welfare services, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), free medicines under the various national health programmes like Anti-Malaria and Anti-TB Programmes seek to strengthen various health components.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.

- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit on family floater basis.

The Government have also taken several steps in the direction of preventive health care, which *inter alia* include Universal Immunization of children against seven diseases; Pulse Polio Immunization; Family Planning services; Maternal and Reproductive Health Services; Child Health services that include both home based and facility based New born Care; Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) services; Investigation/ screening and treatment for Malaria; Kala-azar, Filaria, Dengue; Japanese Encephalitis and Chikungunya; Detection and treatment for Tuberculosis including MDR-TB; Detection and treatment for Leprosy; Detection, treatment and counselling for HIV/AIDs; Cataract surgery for Blindness control.

Further, under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) support is being provided to States/UTs for child health screening and early intervention services through early detection and early management of common health conditions classified into 4 Ds *i.e.* Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including disability. A comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for activities including health promotion, early detection and treatment of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke, has also been initiated.

#### **Low immunization levels of children in the country**

268.SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many children in India have died due to diseases that can be prevented by vaccinations in the last three years and the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) how many of India's children are administered the three doses of the DPT vaccine, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that countries like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have better records than India in immunizing children;

(d) what are the reasons for the comparatively low immunization levels in India; and

(e) what steps are being taken to increase vaccinations for children in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) report, the number of children died in India due to vaccine preventable diseases in the last three years is given as below:-

Year	Diphtheria	Pertussis	Measles	Neonatal Tetanus	Poliomyelitis
2012	60	39	40	42	Nil
2013	67	7	10	20	Nil
2014	104	1	33	17	Nil

(b) The details of India's children who are administered the three doses of the Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT) vaccine State/UTs wise are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Yes, as per the WHO-UNICEF estimates the third dose of immunization coverage of DPT vaccine for Sri Lanka and Bangladesh is better than India. DPT3 coverage of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India is 93%, 99% and 88% respectively.

(d) The main reasons for the low immunization levels in India are lack of awareness among parents about the benefits of vaccination and fear of side-effects of vaccination (adverse events following immunization).

(e) The steps being taken by Government to increase vaccinations for children in India are:

1. Besides providing all vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), Government has been providing flexible funds to states for mobility support, Alternate Vaccine Delivery and mobilization of children by Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) etc.
2. In addition, Government has also conducted Special Immunization Weeks (SIWs) from time to time in areas with pockets of low immunization coverage.
3. Government is now implementing "Mission Indradhanush" and targeting areas with partial immunization and no immunization. In 1st phase 201 high focus districts were covered and in 2nd phase 352 districts are being covered with enhanced IEC activity, detail micro-plans on the same footing as the Pulse Polio Programme was implemented.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise children administered three doses of DPT vaccine  
(as per HMIS data as on 26th Nov., 2015)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16 (April-October 2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,126	2,380
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,21,684	2,51,278
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,321	12,160
4.	Assam	6,06,217	91,542
5.	Bihar	24,43,607	2,29,537
6.	Chandigarh	14,460	7,140
7.	Chhattisgarh	5,40,209	1,06,722
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,388	3,723
9.	Daman and Diu	3,469	1,657
10.	Delhi	45,779	18,231
11.	Goa	446	239
12.	Gujarat	31,510	14,924
13.	Haryana	6,524	5,948
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,08,419	58,130
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,923	1,998
16.	Jharkhand	7,08,823	1,43,978
17.	Karnataka	15,613	3,935
18.	Kerala	1,903	816
19.	Lakshadweep	1,052	454
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11,63,741	21,864
21.	Maharashtra	19,21,252	10,58,405
22.	Manipur	45,964	25,727
23.	Meghalaya	75,647	43,108
24.	Mizoram	20,193	11,868
25.	Nagaland	21,755	13,283
26.	Odisha	7,22,851	3,79,537

1	2	3	4
27.	Puducherry	1,659	216
28.	Punjab	4,25,992	35,103
29.	Rajasthan	10,97,117	13,445
30.	Sikkim	7,582	4,357
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	120
32.	Telangana	6,28,290	2,47,110
33.	Tripura	52,985	29,507
34.	Uttar Pradesh	46,19,242	25,41,522
35.	Uttarakhand	1,69,295	7,598
36.	West Bengal	14,67,980	1,23,885
	INDIA	178,49,618	55,18,003

### Long waiting period for medical operations at AIIMS, Delhi

†269. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that general patients suffering from serious diseases are being given several years waiting period for operation at AIIMS, New Delhi, the details thereof;

(b) the method adopted by AIIMS to protect the patients from ill effects of delay in operations concerning serious diseases like heart diseases, liver cancer, nephrology, urology and effectiveness thereof;

(c) whether it is so because of shortage of doctors and other employees in AIIMS; and

(d) the details of various posts lying vacant as on date in different Government hospitals in Delhi including AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) No. However in some of the clinical departments for elective or new emergency procedures there is a waiting time of upto 3-6 months.

(d) The details of various posts lying vacant as on date in different Government hospitals in Delhi including AIIMS, New Delhi is given in the Statement (See below).

**Statement***Details of various posts lying vacant as on date in different Government hospitals in Delhi including AIIMS, New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Detail of the post	AIIMS, New Delhi		Safdarjung Hospital and V.M.M.C. New Delhi		Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi		Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi	
		Sanctioned Post	Vacancy	Sanctioned Post	Vacancy	Sanctioned Post	Vacancy	Sanctioned Post	Vacancy
1.	Faculty	869	224	395	26	309 (inclusive of 67 GDMO posts)	89 (inclusive of 18 GDMO Posts)	298	50
2.	Sr. Residents (Academic)	500	257	480	34	117	3	301	53
3.	Sr. Residents (Non-Academic)	809	221	—	—	270	26	—	—
4.	Jr. Residents (Academic)	833	166	—	—	—	—	426	54
5.	Jr. Residents (Non-Academic)	207	63	397	18	231	76	64	16
6.	Nursing Cadre	4553	618	1324	201	1201	247	1180	376
7.	Others	6313	905	3076	791	597 (Paramedical Staff)	223	1708	618



**Law for regulating surrogacy**

270. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is growing as a hub for Surrogate Motherhood Industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any law governing surrogacy in India or any legal procedure for such activity, if not, whether Government proposes to bring any law for this; and

(c) how Government plans to regulate and monitor this, keeping in view the poverty, illiteracy, extortion and various similar factors to regulate misuse of this technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the Law Commission Report No. 228 of 2009, India is a favourable destination for foreign couples looking for Surrogacy and mentions ART industry is now ₹ 25,000 crores industry.

As per two independent studies conducted by reputed agencies forwarded to the Department of Health Research, around 2,000 foreign babies are born to Indian surrogates every year and the international surrogacy services are offered by nearly 3,000 such clinics operating across the country.

However, Health being a State subject, Government of India has issued comprehensive technical guidelines to the State Governments to regulate surrogacy in their respective States. Under these guidelines, the State Governments have been asked to set up State accreditation authorities and appropriate authorities to regulate and ascertain the prevalence of surrogacy in their respective States.

(b) and (c) Department of Health Research has drafted a legislation to regulate Surrogacy, Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2015, which is under inter-ministerial consultation.

Presently, National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics in India, 2005 issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to regulate Surrogacy are in-force.

For preventing exploitation and misuse of technology, recently the Department of Health Research has issued instructions *vide* letter No. V. 25011/119/2015-HR dated 4th November, 2015 conveying the following:

(a) Ministry of Commerce has issued notification banning the import of human embryos except for research purposes;

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued directions to not grant visa/permission to foreign nationals (including OCI Cardholders) to visit India for commissioning Surrogacy;

In addition to the above, PC&PNDT Act 1994 and Medical Council of India's guidelines also cover the unethical practices in Surrogacy.

### **Health sub-centres in rural areas**

271. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has resolved to provide basic facilities like health to the poor in the rural areas of the country and it has decided to establish health sub-centres in villages having more than 500 population, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the names of the districts and number of rural areas where health sub-centres have been established/proposed to be established in Bihar and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public Health is a State subject and hence the primary responsibility to provide healthcare to the entire population lie with the States/UTs. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare particularly to the rural population. Under the National Health Mission which encompasses the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare delivery system including for setting up of Sub-Centre based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. The population norm for setting up Sub Centre is 5000 in plain areas and 3000 in Hilly/Tribal/Difficult Area. There is no proposal for establishing health sub-centres in villages having more than 500 population.

(b) The information regarding names of the districts and number of functional Sub-entre provided by the State Government is in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### ***State Health Society, Bihar***

#### ***List of District-wise functional Health Sub Centre***

Sl. No	District	No. of Health Sub-Center (Functional)
1.	Araria	199
2.	Arwal	64
3.	Aurangabad	216

Sl. No	District	No. of Health Sub-Center (Functional)
4.	Banka	265
5.	Begusarai	287
6.	Bhagalpur	258
7.	Bhojpur	302
8.	Buxar	161
9.	E-Champaran	327
10.	W-Champaran	368
11.	Darbhanga	259
12.	Gaya	440
13.	Gopalganj	186
14.	Jehanabad	92
15.	Jamui	279
16.	Kaimur	197
17.	Katihar	345
18.	Khagaria	171
19.	Kishanganj	136
20.	Lakhisarai	102
21.	Madhepura	272
22.	Madhubani	429
23.	Munger	154
24.	Muzaffarpur	480
25.	Nalanda	374
26.	Nawada	325
27.	Patna	387
28.	Purnia	334
29.	Rohtas	186
30.	Saharsa	152
31.	Samastipur	362
32.	Saran	413
33.	Sheikhpura	85
34.	Sheohar	29
35.	Sitamarhi	212
36.	Siwan	367
37.	Supaul	178
38.	Vaishali	336
TOTAL		9729

**Dengue patients not admitted by hospitals**

†272. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who suffered from dengue this year;
- (b) the areas of Delhi and NCR which were the most affected by dengue;
- (c) the number of dengue patients who could not get admission to Government and private hospitals;
- (d) the number of people who fell ill during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (e) the effective steps taken by Government to control the ever increasing dengue cases year after year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) During 2015 (till 15.11.2015), 84391 Dengue cases have been reported across the country.

(b) During 2015 (till 15.11.15), the areas of Delhi, NCR which were the most affected of dengue are South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation in Delhi, Gurgaon and Faridabad in Haryana, Ghaziabad and Gautam Budha Nagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) 1792 beds were earmarked for dengue patients in 33 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals in Delhi.

(d) The number of Dengue cases reported during the last four years and in 2015 (till 15th November 2015) is as under:

Year	Cases
2011	18860
2012	50222
2013	75808
2014	40571
2015	
(till 15th November 2015)	84391

(e) Government of India provides Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Diagnosis is provided through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in Delhi. Periodic reviews have been done at the level of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare and Director General of Health Services. Advisories were issued to all States Government including one from Hon'ble HFM to all Chief Ministers for prevention and control of Dengue. Focused Information Education Communication/ Behavioural Change Communication (IEC/ BCC) activities were carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures. Central teams were deputed to the States where dengue cases were on the rise to assist the States.

### **Presence of harmful chemicals in vegetables**

273. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether harmful chemicals are present in alarmingly high doses in food items across the country, with the highest number of failed samples being that of vegetables;

(b) if so, whether it was the duty of the State and its authorities to achieve an appropriate level for protection of human life and health;

(c) whether there has been an almost two fold increase in the number of vegetables, fruits, meat and spices samples containing pesticides above the permitted level in the last six years; and

(d) the stringent action taken to provide safe food to the people of India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) While the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has specified regulations and laid down maximum residue limits/tolerance limits for various pesticides, the implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act and Regulations thereunder primarily rest with the State/UT Governments. No separate data regarding samples of vegetables having been drawn and analysed for presence of chemicals beyond permissible limits, is maintained centrally by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

(c) The Government is aware of reports appearing in the media regarding higher presence of pesticides in fruits and vegetables. However, no separate data in this regard has been compiled at the national level.

(d) Random sampling and testing of food products is done by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs for ensuring compliance with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations thereunder. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards/limits, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

**Framing of a suitable antibiotic policy**

274. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that in a recent report India has been declared to have one of the highest rates of antibiotic resistance in the world;

(b) whether the Ministry will consider developing a suitable antibiotic policy with a framework to curb rampant use of antibiotics in livestock; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the recent report (2015) released by Global Antimicrobial Resistance Partnership (GARP), it is reported that resistance among common pathogens is increasing worldwide though regional patterns of resistance vary.

(b) and (c) A National Policy for containment of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in the country was formulated in the year 2011 and has been widely disseminated. The said policy envisages enforcement and enhancement of regulatory provisions for use of antibiotics for humans as also for veterinary use. An insertion has also been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to specify the withdrawal period of antibiotics in case of egg, milk, poultry and fish before these enter the human food chain. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has also issued Advisories in 2014 addressed to all States and Union Territories regarding judicious use of antibiotics to prevent AMR.

**High TB cases in the country**

275. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that during the last year India has recorded the highest number of TB cases in the world;

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

(c) whether Government is aware of the WHO's Global TB Report, 2015 in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent/cure TB?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per the World Health Organization (WHO) Global TB report 2015, in the year 2014, 2.2 million cases were estimated in India which is higher than any other country.

However, this high number is due to our large population even though the incidence and prevalence of TB in India has been consistently declining over the last 15 years and India has also achieved the Millenium Development Goal and has halved the TB prevalence and mortality as compared to 1990 levels. Amongst the 22 high Burden countries in the world India ranks 17th in incidence rate.

(d) The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken following action under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan:

- RNTCP is being supported under the National Health Mission.
- Maintaining a network of more than 13,000 Designated Microscopy Centers and more than 4,00,000 DOTS Centers.

Alignment of Tuberculosis Units with Block Programme Management Units under National Health Mission (NHM).

Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB undertaken at 64 Culture and drug susceptibility testing (C- DST) laboratories, of which 51 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test. Additionally, Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 121 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases.

- Under RNTCP the treatment of drug sensitive and drug resistant TB cases is being provided free of cost.
- To generate awareness and demand amongst the community, audio visual campaigns and other advocacy communication and social mobilization activities, are undertaken.

#### **Full immunization coverage by 2020**

276. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of child immunization in the country;
- (b) whether Government has identified certain high focus districts with nearly 50 per cent all unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target of full immunization coverage by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the HMIS data of 2014-15 (as on November 2015), full immunization coverage of the country is 85.7%.

(b) and (c) Yes, the Government has identified 201 high focus districts in 28 State/UTs where nearly 50 per cent all unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children reside. The details of 201 districts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has conducted four week-long intensified immunization drives *i.e.* “Mission Indradhanush” for four consecutive months starting from 7th April to July 2015. More than 75 lakh children were vaccinated and more than 20 lakh pregnant women received tetanus toxoid vaccine during Phase 1 of Mission Indradhanush. The micro-plan have been strengthened and updated after Mission Indradhanush and missed areas incorporated in the revised micro- plans. Further, Intensive training was carried out for health workers including frontline workers, to strengthen their skills. In addition, during Mission Indradhanush, IEC was strengthened to bring in awareness in the community and to create demand for Routine Immunization.

***Statement***

*Mission Indradhanush-201 High Focus Districts-Phase-I*

State		District
Andhra Pradesh	1.	East Godavari
	2.	Guntur
	3.	Krishna
	4.	Kurnool
	5.	Visakhapatnam
Arunachal Pradesh	6.	Changlong
	7.	East Kameng
	8.	East Siang
	9.	Lohit
	10.	Upper Siang
Assam	11.	Bongaigaon
	12.	Darrang
	13.	Dhubri
	14.	Goalpara
	15.	Hailakandi
	16.	Karimganj
	17.	Kokrajhar
	18.	Nagaon



State	District
Bihar	19. Araria
	20. Begusarai
	21. Champaran East
	22. Champaran West
	23. Darbhanga
	24. Gaya
	25. Jamui
	26. Katihar
	27. Kishanganj
	28. Muzaffarpur
	29. Patna
	30. Saharsa
	31. Samastipur
	32. Sitamarhi
Chhattisgarh	33. Balodabazaar Bhataparaq
	34. Bijaapur
	35. Bilaspur
	36. Dantewada
	37. Jashpur
	38. Korba
	39. Raipur
	40. Sarguja
Delhi	41. North-East
	42. North-West
Gujarat	43. Ahmedabad
	44. Ahmedabad Corpn.
	45. Banaskantha
	46. Dahod
	47. Dangs
	48. Kutch

State		District
Gujarat	49.	Panchmahals
	50.	Sabarkantha
	51.	Valsad
Haryana	52.	Faridabad
	53.	Gurgaon
	54.	Mewat
	55.	Palwal
	53.	Panipat
Jammu and Kashmir	54.	Doda
	55.	Kishtwar
	56.	Punch
	57.	Rajauri
	58.	Ramban
Jharkhand	59.	Deoghar
	60.	Dhanbad
	61.	Giridih
	62.	Godda
	63.	Pakur
	64.	Sahibganj
	65.	Bangalore (U)
Karnataka	66.	Bellary
	67.	Gulbarga
	68.	Koppal
	69.	Raichur
	70.	Yadgir
	71.	Kasaragod
Kerala	72.	Malappuram
	73.	Alirajpur
Madhya Pradesh	74.	Anuppur
	75.	Chhatarpur

State	District
Madhya Pradesh	76. Damoh
	77. Jhabua
	78. Mandla
	79. Panna
	80. Raisen
	81. Rewa
	82. Sagar
	83. Satana
	84. Shadol
	85. Tikamgarh
	86. Umariya
	87. Vidisha
Maharashtra	88. Beed
	89. Dhule
	90. Hingoli
	91. Jalgaon
	92. Nanded
	92. Nasik
	93. Thane
Manipur	94. Churachandpur
	95. Senapati
	96. Tamenglong
	97. Ukhrul
Meghalaya	98. East Khasi Hill
	99. West Garo Hills
	100. West Khasi Hill
Mizoram	101. Lawngtlai
	102. Lunglei
	103. Mamit
	104. Saiha

State	District
Nagaland	105. Dimapur
	106. Kiphire
	107. Kohima
	108. Mon
	109. Tuensang
	110. Wokha
Odisha	111. Boudh
	112. Gajapati
	113. Ganjam
	114. Kandhamal
	115. Khurda
	116. Koraput
	117. Malakangiri
	118. Nabarangpur
	119. Nuapada
	120. Rayagada
Puducherry	121. Yanam
Punjab	122. Gurdaspur
	123. Ludhiana
	124. Muktsar
	125. Pathankot*
Rajasthan	126. Alwar
	127. Barmer
	128. Bundi
	129. Dhaulpur
	130. Jaipur
	131. Jodhpur
	132. Karauli
	133. Sawai Madhopur
	134. Tonk

State	District
Tamil Nadu	135. Coimbatore
	136. Kancheepuram
	137. Madurai
	138. Thiruvallur
	139. Tiruchirapalli
	140. Tirunelveli
	141. Vellore
	142. Virudhunager
Telangana	143. Adilabad
	144. Mahbubnagar
Tripura	145. Dhalai
	146. Tripura North
	147. Tripura West
Uttar Pradesh	148. Agra
	149. Aligarh
	150. Allahabad
	151. Amethi
	152. Amroha
	153. Auraiya
	154. Azamgarh
	155. Badaun
	156. Badohi
	157. Bahraich
	158. Balrampur
	159. Banda
	160. Barabanki
	161. Bareilly
	162. Bulandshahar
	163. Chitrakoot
	164. Etah
	165. Etawah
	166. Farrukhabad

State	District
Uttar Pradesh	167. Ferozabad
	168. Ghaziabad
	169. Gonda
	170. Hapur
	171. Hardoi
	172. Hathras
	173. Kannauj
	174. Kasganj
	175. Kaushambi
	176. Kheri
	177. Mainpuri
	178. Mathura
	179. Meerut
	180. Mirzapur
	181. Moradabad
	182. Muzaffarnagar
	183. Pilibhit
	184. Sambhal
	185. Shahjahanpur
	186. Shamli
	187. Siddharthnagar
Uttarakhand	188. Sitapur
	189. Sonbhadra
West Bengal	190. Srawasti
	191. Sultanpur
	192. Hardwar
	193. 24-Parganas North
	194. 24-Parganas South
	195. Bardhaman
	196. Birbhum
	197. Murshidabad
	198. Uttar Dinajpur

\*Gurdaspur district of Punjab has been bifurcated into two: Guradaspur and Pathankot. Therefore, Punjab now has four districts.

**Compensation for victims of clinical trials**

277. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by Ministry as on date to strictly monitor clinical trials of poor patients by pharmaceutical companies;

(b) whether Hon.Supreme Court has advised the Ministry in this regard, if so, what further action has been taken by Ministry;

(c) what action has been taken by Government to provide adequate compensation to poor patients who expired during clinical trials;

(d) whether Government has any specific data of poor patients expired during clinical trials within last three years and the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has checked that in such cases sufficient and timely compensation are paid to these aggrieved families?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) (a) All Clinical Trials are monitored strictly in accordance with the provisions contained in Rules 122DA, 122DAA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD, 122E of the Drug and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and Schedule Y to these Rules.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its Order dated 03/01/2013, directed that until further orders, clinical trials of new chemical entities be conducted strictly in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Schedule Y to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and these be undertaken under the direct supervision of Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The directions of the Supreme Court have been complied with and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules amended accordingly.

(c) Elaborate provisions have been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of death or injury (other than death) occurring during clinical trials. These rules also lay down the procedure for payment of compensation in case of clinical trial related injury or death within prescribed timelines. Detailed guidelines have been issued for examination of the reports of deaths and a formula for determining the quantum of compensation in case of clinical trial related deaths. Similarly, a formula has been finalized to determine the quantum of compensation to be paid in case of clinical trial related injury other than death.

(d) The data regarding Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of death is not maintained separately for poor patients undergoing clinical trial. As per available data, the total number of SAEs of death reported during last three years are as under:

Year	No. of SAE-deaths	No. of related SAE-deaths	No. of cases in which compensation has been paid
2012	436	16	Compensation in all 16 death related cases has been paid
2013	590*	46	Compensation in 41 death related cases has been paid. The remaining 5 are in process.
2014	443#	22	Compensation in 18 death related cases has been paid. The remaining 4 are in process.

\*The relatedness has been examined in 534 out of 590 cases.

# Out of 443 reports, 345 reports of SAEs of death have been examined.

(e) Yes.

### **Drug inspectors and specialists for regulatory work**

278. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of drug inspectors and specialists for regulatory work in the country *vis-a-vis* their present strength;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to meet the huge requirement of drug inspectors and specialists for regulatory work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Keeping in view the size of Indian Pharma Industry and consumer base/number of sales units, over 3000 drug inspectors are required both at the Central and State levels. The strength of drug inspectors in the country as compiled by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization in September, 2015, was 1467.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Central Government has increased the number of sanctioned posts of drugs inspectors in CDSCO from 32 in April, 2008 to 279 in November, 2015. The Government has approved a proposal to strengthen the Drug Regulatory Structures both in the Centre and the States at a cost of ₹ 1750 Crore. This will include augmentation of human resources at different levels both for regulatory functions and laboratories.



**Check on misuse of diclofenac**

279. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite ban on use of Diclofenac for veterinary use, the multi dose vials available in the market for human use are widely misused for veterinary purposes resulting in 99 per cent decline in the population and 3 species of Vultures;

(b) if so, the reasons for inaction in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to restrict the pack of Diclofenac for human use in single dose only in order to avoid its misuse?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The use of diclofenac and its formulations for animal use had been prohibited by the Government with effect from 04.07.2008. Further, *vide* notification dated 17.07.2015, diclofenac injection for human use is permitted only in single dose pack *inter alia* to avoid its possible misuse.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As stated in reply to (a) above, Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended and the amended rules are being enforced strictly.

**Outbreak of mosquito-borne diseases in the National Capital**

280. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the outbreak of the deadly mosquito-borne diseases like malaria, chikunguniya and dengue in the Capital recently;

(b) if so, what are the details of such cases reported and patients died this year and how does it compare with the last two years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been alarming decline in the allocation of Central funds for prevention of these diseases since the year 2013-14, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) There was an increase in number of Dengue cases in the capital. Total number of Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya cases and deaths reported from Delhi during last two years and the current year are as below:

Year	Malaria			Dengue			Chikungunya		
	2013	2014	2015 (Upto Sept.)	2013	2014	2015 (Prov. Till 15th Nov.)	2013	2014	2015 (Prov. Till 15th Nov.)
Cases	353	98	44	5574	995	15531	18	8	17
Deaths	0	0	0	6	3	38	0	0	0

(c) Funds allocation for prevention and control of Vector Borne diseases from 2013-14 is as under:

Year	Allocation of Funds (₹ in lakhs)
2013-14	572.00
2014-15	572.00
2015-16	505.65

### **HIV/AIDS affected people in the country**

281. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people affected by HIV/AIDS in the country;
- (b) the States which are considered high risk for HIV/AIDS;
- (c) the funds allocated and released to the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO); and
- (d) the number of NGOs in Maharashtra that receive financial aid from NACO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of HIV positive cases detected (number of person affected) in India during last three years are as follows.

Year	HIV positive cases detected (number of person affected)
2012-13	2,45,859
2013-14	2,40,234
2014-15	2,23,723

(b) According to HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2012-2013, HIV prevalence among Antenatal clinic attendees (ANC) (considered proxy for prevalence among General Population), was highest in Nagaland (0.88%), followed by Mizoram (0.68%), Manipur

(0.64%), Andhra Pradesh (0.59%) and Karnataka (0.53%). Also, States like Chhattisgarh (0.51%), Gujarat (0.50%), Maharashtra (0.40%), Delhi (0.40%) and Punjab (0.37%) recorded HIV prevalence of more than the national prevalence (0.35%). Prevalence in the southern and some North-Eastern States as mentioned above was high since the beginning of HIV epidemic and has now come down considerably over the period of time. The rising trends among ANC attendees were observed in some moderate and low prevalence States such as Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Punjab, Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(c) The details of funds allocated and released to National AIDS Control Organisation.

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE	RE
2012-13	1700.00	1759.56
2013-14	1785.00	1500.00
2014-15	1785.00	1300.00

(d) National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) does not release funds directly to NGOs whose engagement is done by State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) based on establishment norms.

In the State of Maharashtra there are two separate AIDS control societies running Targeted Intervention (TI) programme as a strategy for prevention which works with the high risk behavior groups—Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men having Sex with Men (MSM), Transgender/Hijra (TG), Injecting Drug User (IDU), Migrants and Long Distance Truckers (LDTs). These are the Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society and Mumbai District AIDS Control Society (MDACS). In total there are 227 NGOs/CBOs that receive financial aid from these two societies.

### **Printing of warning signs/pictures on tobacco packets**

282. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision to print warning sign/pictures of required dimensions on packs of tobacco products has been taken;

(b) if so, what is the deadline thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons—legal, medical economic, etc. for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT

PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare notified the new Health Warnings through the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, *vide* G.S.R -727 dated 15th October, 2014. As per the New Rules, Pictorial Health Warnings shall occupy at least eighty five per cent (85%) of the principal display area of the package (85% includes 60% of pictorial health warning and 25% of textual health warning).

This notification was to come into effect from 1st April, 2015. However, in view of the fact that the matter was under examination of Committee on Subordinate Legislation (CoSL), Lok Sabha, a corrigendum was issued on 26th March, 2015 suspending the date of implementation and stating that the date of implementation shall be as appointed/notified by the Government.

On 24th September 2015, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has notified that the New Rules on Pictorial Health Warnings would come into effect from 1st April, 2016.

#### **Acute shortage of staff nurses and counsellors in hospitals**

283. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of psychology counselor has not been filled in so many hospitals for a long period, if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that staff nurses have been working as counselors in the said hospitals despite being ineligible for the post, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is acute shortage of staff nurses in the hospitals for a long time, if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to fill posts of counselors and staff nurses in said hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no such sanctioned post in these hospitals.

As far as shortage of Staff Nurses is concerned, a number of posts of Nurses in these hospitals are lying vacant on account of retirement, resignation, non-finalisation of Recruitment Rules, etc. and other administrative reasons. However, this Ministry

has approved filling of 743 posts of Nurses on contract basis for a period of 6 months or till appointments are made on regular basis, whichever is earlier, as per details given below:

Name of Hospital	No. of Posts of Nurses approved for filling up on contract basis
Safdarjung Hospital	177
Dr. RML Hospital	236
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	266
Kalawati Saran Children Hospital	64

#### **Unsatisfactory performance of population control measures**

284. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Population Fund has spent several million dollars in India for the population control, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the outcome regarding population control is not satisfactory despite spending of so much funds; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The detail of funds released by UNFPA for the purpose of reproductive health care including its various components such as Family Planning and maternal health in India during last three years and current year are as under:

#### *Expenditures (2012-2015)*

Year	Expenditure (US\$)
2012	66,58,628
2013	34,45,194
2014	33,89,935
2015(*)	30,65,075
TOTAL	1,65,58,832

(\*) Estimated budget planned for January-December, 2015

(Source: information provided by UNFPA)

(b) and (c) Outcome of the efforts of the Government of India and UNFPA are satisfactory which reflects from the percentage decadal growth rate of the country that has declined significantly from 21.5% for the period 1991-2001 to 17.7% during 2001-2011. In addition to this Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.2 at the time when National Population Policy, 2000 was adopted and has declined to 2.3 as per Sample registration Survey (SRS) 2013 conducted by the Registrar General of India. Further, measures taken by the Government to control the population growth of country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

### ***Statement***

*Taken steps/measures to control the population growth of India  
by the present Government of India.*

#### **On-going interventions:**

- More emphasis on Spacing methods like IUCD.
- Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities.
- A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.
- Quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
- National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of Non Scalpel Vasectomy.
- Emphasis on Miniap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynecologists/surgeons.
- Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.

- Strong political will and advocacy at the highest level, especially in States with high fertility rates.

**New interventions under family planning programme:**

1. **Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries:** The government has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries.
2. **Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:** The scheme is operational from 16th May, 2012, under this scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. ASHAs are to be paid the following incentives under the scheme:
  - a. ₹ 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage.
  - b. ₹ 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
  - c. ₹ 1000/- in case the couple opts for a permanent limiting method up to 2 children only. The scheme is being implemented in 18 States of the country (8 EAG, 8 NE Gujarat and Haryana).
3. Boost to spacing methods by introduction of new method PPIUCD (Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptives Device).
4. Introduction of the new device Cu IUCD 375, which is effective for 5 years.
5. Emphasis on Post-partum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilisation in the form of post-partum sterilisation to capitalise on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY.

**Assured delivery of family planning services** for both IUCD and sterilisation.

6. Compensation for sterilisation acceptors has been enhanced for 11 High Focus States with high TFR.
7. Compensation scheme for PPIUCD under which the service provider as well as the ASHAs who escorts the clients to the health facility for facilitating the IUCD insertion are compensated.
8. Scheme for provision of pregnancy testing kits at the sub-centres as well as in the drug kit of the ASHAs for use in the communities to facilitate the early detection and decision making for the outcome of pregnancy.
9. RMNCH Counselors (Reproductive Maternal New Born and Child Health) availability at the high case facilities to ensure counseling of the clients visiting the facilities.

10. **Celebration of World Population Day 11th July and fortnight:** The event is observed over a month long period, split into fortnight of mobilization/sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery and has been made a mandatory activity from 2012-13 and starts from 27th June each year.
11. **FP 2020:** Family Planning Division is working on the national and State-wise action plans so as to achieve FP 2020 goals. The key commitments of FP 2020 are as under:
- Increasing financial commitment on Family Planning whereby India commits an allocation of 2 billion USD from 2012 to 2020.
  - Ensuring access to family planning services to 48 million (4.8 crore) additional women by 2020 (40% of the total FP 2020 goal).
  - Sustaining the coverage of 100 million (10 crore) women currently using contraceptives.
  - Reducing the unmet need by an improved access to voluntary family planning services, supplies and information.

**Presence of prohibited elements in sweets**

285. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that sweets sold during various occasions like Diwali contained prohibited elements and there is no mechanism for proper checking and sampling in the country;

(b) if so, how many samples were picked up on the occasion of Diwali in various parts of the country; and

(c) whether these samples were analysed and action taken against the sweet vendors and stores in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder is primarily the responsibility of State/UT Governments. A Surveillance Plan for States has been prepared by a Working Group of Food Safety Commissioners taking into account various parameters including consumption pattern for cultural/festival occasions. The States are at liberty to modify it as per local requirements and take action accordingly to prevent food adulteration:

(b) No separate data regarding samples picked up on the occasion of Diwali is maintained centrally by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

(c) Does not arise.



**Policy for tackling major diseases**

†286. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to formulate any policy to tackle the fury of major diseases, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details of criteria, facts and data on the basis of which the above policy will be ascertained;

(c) the manner in which said policy would be implemented, State-wise and the benefits to be availed by the people by means of the said policy; and

(d) the budgetary amount required for implementing the policy and by when this policy would be implemented and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The Department of Health and Family Welfare is implementing various National programmes on All India basis in relation to a number of diseases including Communicable diseases such as Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dengue, Chickengunya, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis, Leishmaniasis, Leprosy, HIV AIDS and Non Communicable Diseases such as Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases, Stroke, Deafness, Blindness, Mental Illness, etc. The Government also implements a National Programme for universal immunization against many vaccine preventable diseases. The activities up to the district level under the disease control programmes are being implemented under the National Health Mission which also provides funds for strengthening health systems and infrastructure in the States. An Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is also implemented with the objective of early detection and response to various disease outbreaks. For each programme, necessary budget is allocated and made available subject to *inter-se* priorities and availability of funds.

**Launching of e-Hospital service**

†287. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch e-hospital service, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government also proposes to start tele-medicinal service, if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) This service has been launched on 1st July, 2015 with the following objectives:

- (1) To avail OPD appointment services,
- (2) To integrate payment gateway for online payments, and
- (3) To facilitate patients in viewing their lab reports and check blood availability status in hospitals.

Presently, this service have been made available in various hospitals which include All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi; Sports Injury Centre, New Delhi; National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bengaluru, etc. Online registration service has also been started in Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals from November, 2015.

(b) No. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is establishing National Medical College Network (NMCN) wherein 41 Government medical colleges are being networked in the first phase riding over National Knowledge Network (NKN) with the purpose of e-Education and e-Healthcare delivery.

### **Impact of budgetary cuts on CGHS**

288. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funding for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) has been steadily going down since 2013 onwards, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether the Health Ministry has no funds left in the CGHS account for November and December 2015, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether successive budget cuts have resulted in the present crisis in CGHS; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government for smooth functioning of CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No. The Budget allotted under CGHS and the expenditure incurred for the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:

*CGHS Budget*

(₹ in crores)

year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2013-14	1515.3	1747.56	1832.15
2014-15	1726	1781.9	1799.81
2015-16	1891	awaited	1264.40 (prov. till 13.11.2015)

(b) Sufficient funds are available for meeting the requirements for the months of November and December 2015.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Establishing CGHS centre at Goa**

289. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Central Government Health Services (CGHS) centre in Goa;

(b) if so, by what date the centre is proposed to be established;

(c) whether any list of hospital proposed to be empanelled has been prepared; and

(d) the number of CGHS dispensaries proposed to be established for the purpose and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Orders have been issued on 17.11.2014 to open a CGHS Wellness Centre at Panaji, Goa.

(b) The CGHS Wellness Centre will be operationalized on the availability of suitable accommodation for which efforts are underway.

(c) No. However, private hospitals will be empanelled on operationalization of the CGHS Wellness Centre.

(d) At present, orders have been issued to open one Wellness Centre at Panaji, Goa.

**Centrally sponsored health schemes in Maharashtra**

290. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Centrally sponsored health schemes or programmes presently in operation in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of funds allocated and provided under this scheme to the State during last two years; and

(c) whether Government has made any assessment about proper implementation and progress of this scheme in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The details of Centrally sponsored health schemes in operation under National Health Mission in Maharashtra and allocation of funds during last two years, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) To ensure proper implementation and utilization of funds and to provide health care facilities to all the citizens of the country including Maharashtra, the Government has taken several steps which *inter alia* include organizing periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, conducting external surveys, undertaking Common Review Missions (CRM) on annual basis, conducting monthly concurrent audit and annual audit of the State/District Health Societies, proper maintenance of Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog), etc.

**Statement**

*Details of Centrally sponsored health schemes in operation under NHM in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Programme	2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in crore)
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>A. NRHM Flexible Pool</b>						
(a)	RCH Flexible Pool	848.02	727.61	834.79	708.70	
(b)	Mission Flexible Pool	372.16	279.10	407.37	374.24	
(c)	Routine Immunization	420.73	394.43	376.69	296.43	
(d)	Pulse Polio Immunisation	18.67	16.06	21.71	16.28	
(e)	National I.D.D. Control Prog.	36.16	36.16	28.65	21.49	
		0.30	1.86	0.37	0.26	
<b>B. Infrastructure Maintenance</b>						
		356.05	267.04	265.54	347.26	
<b>C. Communicable Disease Control Programmes</b>						
(a)	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	89.07	78.01	93.29	110.14	
		15.57	8.17	19.94	6.48	
(b)	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Prog.	66.51	63.75	66.58	96.88	
(c)	National Leprosy Eradication Prog.	4.13	4.25	3.97	3.97	
(d)	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	2.86	1.84	2.80	2.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>D. Non-Communicable Disease Programmes</b>					
(a)	National Prog. For prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and stroke (NPCDCS)	22.11	5.86	12.89	12.89
(b)	National Prog. For Control of Blindness	16.95	11.03	4.50	4.50
(c)	National Mental Health Prog.	14.74	5.82	2.50	2.50
(d)	National Programme for the Healthcare of the Elderly	3.69	0.00	2.50	1.98
(e)	National Prog. for prvention & Control of Deafness	3.32	0.00	0.56	1.45
(f)	National Tobacco Control Prog	1.47	0.77	1.42	1.42
(g)	Other New Initiative under Non-Communicable Disease Injuries and Trauma	0.37	0.42	0.00	0.00
(h)	National Oral Health Programme	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
Sub Total (A+B+C+D)		1355.79	1096.57	1218.06	1190.83
<b>E. National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool</b>					
GRAND TOTAL		1520.71	1218.51	1536.58	1431.76

**Research on cancer treatment in the country**

†291. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is still lagging behind in the field of research of medicine to eliminate cancer while this disease is spreading considerably;

(b) if so, the latest position of the development for the treatment of cancer in the country;

(c) whether Government has any plan to work together with the other countries already doing research in this field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The technological advances in the field of cancer treatment in various specialities is an ongoing process. The treatment of cancer is by radiotherapy, chemotherapy, surgery and palliative care. The State Government Health facilities and Central Government Institutions, such as AIIMS, Safdarjung Hospital, RML Hospital, PGIMER (Chandigarh), JIPMER (Puducherry), CNCI (Kolkata), etc., provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The ICMR has developed and disseminated guidelines for management of various type of cancers.

(c) and (d) India has signed an MoU with National Cancer Institute of USA in which ICMR, AIIMS and DBT are the parties for cooperation on Cancer Research Prevention, Control and Management. India is also a member of International Agency of Research on Cancer (IARC) which is a WHO body for research on Cancer.

**Use of geneXpert TB test machines**

292. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths due to drug resistant tuberculosis in the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has sanctioned and rolled-out the GeneXpert TB test machine for the detection of drug resistant TB, if so, the details thereof, if not, why not; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has made adequate financial and storage provisions for the operation of GeneXpert machines, if so, the details thereof, if not, why not and the corrective action Government plans to undertake?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (PMDT) commenced in India from 2007 and nationwide coverage was completed in March 2013. Accordingly, the drug resistant tuberculosis patients diagnosed and put on treatment has been increasing but this does not imply increasing prevalence of Drug Resistant TB. The State-wise list of the number of deaths due to Drug Resistant TB in the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The mortality rate has marginally declined from 23% to 22% from 2010 to 2012.

The Government of India has sanctioned the use of Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Technique (CBNAAT) Machine for detection of Rifampicin Resistant TB. 121 such machines GeneXpert (CB NAAT) machines are currently providing diagnostic services in the country, including 30 machines at ART centers for detection of TB in people living with HIV/AIDS. Additional 300 machines have been sanctioned.

(c) Yes, adequate provisions have been made for the operations of these machines.

### ***Statement***

*Number of Deaths in drug resistant TB reported under RNTCP (State-wise)*

State	2010	2011	2012
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	2
Andhra Pradesh	17	47	169
Arunachal Pradesh		0	11
Assam		0	31
Bihar			25
Chandigarh		0	10
Chhattisgarh		0	5
Delhi	58	110	285
Goa		1	6
Gujarat	168	190	416
Haryana	16	20	34
Himachal Pradesh		13	18
Jammu and Kashmir		0	17



State	2010	2011	2012
Jharkhand	0	7	25
Karnataka		15	19
Kerala	18	17	46
Madhya Pradesh		8	80
Maharashtra	49	102	775
Manipur		0	5
Meghalaya		0	18
Mizoram		0	6
Nagaland		0	6
Odisha	3	8	19
Puducherry		2	6
Punjab		0	49
Rajasthan	46	69	468
Sikkim		1	4
Tamil Nadu	38	38	171
Telangana	28	60	116
Tripura		1	1
Uttar Pradesh		14	28
Uttarakhand		4	19
West Bengal	42	38	139
GRAND TOTAL	483	765	3029

Data till 31st December 2012 (as treatment outcomes of drug resistant TB patients registered under RNTCP are reported 33-36 months after initiation of treatment), Data of Lakshadweep is reported along with Kerala, whereas Data of Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is reported along with Gujarat.

### **Dengue cases in Delhi and Jharkhand**

293. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of dengue and deaths caused on that account in the country and particularly in Delhi and Jharkhand in the current year;

(b) what preventive steps were taken by Government to generate awareness regarding dengue;

(c) the number of persons treated for dengue in Central Government hospitals in Jharkhand and deaths on this account in the current year; and

(d) what is the plan of Government to address this matter for the future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Total number of Dengue cases and deaths reported in the country and in Delhi and Jharkhand are as below:

2015 (Prov. till 15th Nov)	Cases	Deaths
States	84391	170
Delhi	15531	38
Jharkhand	91	0

(b) Government of India provides technical guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Periodic reviews have been done at the level of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare and Director General of Health Services. Advisories were issued including one from Hon'ble HFM to all Chief Ministers for prevention and control of Dengue. Focused Information Education Communication/ Behavioural Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities were carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures. Central teams were deputed to the States where dengue cases were on the rise to assist the States.

(c) As per information received from the Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi, Jharkhand has not reported any patient suffering from Dengue or any death due to Dengue during 2015.

(d) Government of India will continue implementation of the Mid-Term Plan strategies for prevention and control of dengue and impart training to the doctors on the case management as per new guidelines. Strategies of integrated vector management will be continued for elimination of vector breeding to reduce the transmission risk.

#### **Availability of vaccines against swine flu**

294. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate number of vaccines are available against swine flu in the country and same is being administered on children and old age people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether swine flu virus infecting people this season is more volatile than last year; and

(c) if so, whether the vaccine available is fit enough to take care of the infections by the latest virus?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Government of India has recommended trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine which is available in the country and can be obtained as per the requirement. Based on epidemiological evidence, the advice of World Health Organization, Indian Council of Medical Research and subject experts, Government of India recommends vaccination of high risk groups with seasonal influenza vaccine. The recommendations for prioritized groups are as under:

Health care workers, pregnant women, persons with chronic illnesses such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart disease, liver disease, kidney disease, diabetes, cancer and those who are immuno-compromised; children having chronic diseases like asthma, neuro-developmental conditions, heart diseases, kidney disorder, liver disorder, diabetes, blood disorders, metabolic disorders and immuno-compromised.

Vaccine is desirable for elderly individuals (> 65 years of age) and children between 6 months to 8 years of age.

Keeping in mind that there may be enhanced Influenza A(H1N1) pdm2009 virus activity, similar to that witnessed in the early part of this year, for the ensuing winter months from December 2015-March, 2016, the currently available vaccine (Northern hemisphere trivalent vaccine for the winter of 2015-16) is recommended, as the Influenza A(H1N1) pdm 2009 sub type included in the vaccine remains the same since 2009. Further, this vaccine has the approval of Drug Controller General (I).

#### **Opening of drug database to foreign regulators**

295. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to open drug database to foreign regulators;

(b) if so, whether it will dispel campaign of spurious drugs emanating from India; and

(c) the status of implementation of the decision on bar-coding of pharma product consignments meant for exports?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) India is a major supplier of medicines to the world.

Regulators of countries importing drugs from India observe due diligence before permitting such imports. Any data that is not barred from disclosure under the law/rules, etc., can be shared with such regulators.

(b) Yes.

(c) Bar coding has been made mandatory for exports with effect from 01.10.2015.

### **Increase in tobacco usage among college students**

296. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a 4-fold increase in cigarette/other tobacco products trade in India;

(b) whether this illegal trade has been harming the health system especially of college students, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has devised some action plan to control this menace, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) doesn't have any information about the 4-fold increase in cigarette/other tobacco products trade in India.

However, as per the information provided by the Anti-Smuggling Unit of the Department of Revenue, the value of various categories of tobacco products seized under the Customs Act by the Department has increased in the year 2014-15 as compared to the year 2013-14. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (2010) conducted in the age group of 15 years and above revealed that there are about 274.9 million users of tobacco products in India. As per the Global Youth Tobacco Survey-2009, 14.6 % of students aged 13-15 in the country currently use tobacco products.

As per the report of Tobacco Control in India (2004), nearly 8-9 lakh people die every year due to diseases attributable to tobacco use.

(c) As per its international obligation under Article 15 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, Government of India led by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has actively participated in all the Inter-government Negotiating Body (INB) meetings for development of the protocol on illicit trade.

As per the information provided by the Anti-Smuggling Unit of the Department of Revenue, all field formations, including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

(DRI) of CBEC, have been alerted and strict vigilance is kept in sensitive areas at airports/borders. Inter-agency coordination with other Law Enforcement Agencies is also maintained for greater exchange of intelligence inputs to keep a check on smuggling activities.

### **Statement**

*Value of Tobacco Products (in ₹ Lakh) seized under the Customs Act*

Year	Cigarette	Gutkha	Tobacco	Bidi	Gul
2013-14	2011.12	42.87	0.00	3.54	0.00
2014-15	8938.48	108.02	20.56	5.42	2.33

### **Starting of AIIMS in Kerala**

297. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is considering to start All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government has received suggestion for any possible locations for AIIMS in Kerala and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Setting up AIIMS in Kerala is not covered under PMSSY till date. However, the matter may be considered in subsequent phase.

(b) Yes. The Government of Kerala have identified following four locations:

- (i) Thiruvananthapuram District-Kattakada Taluk, Kallikadu Village, Block 31, Resurvey 66
- (ii) Kottayam District-Arpookkara, Athirampuzha and Peraicakadu villages
- (iii) Ernakulam District- Block No.5, 717/5, Block No.6, 321/1
- (iv) Kozhikode District- Kinalur and Kanthalad villages in Panangad Grama Panchayath, Thamarassery Taluk.

### **Rise in cases of cataract and blindness**

†298. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in pollution and ultraviolet rays are the main reasons behind the rise in cases of cataract and blindness in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether any specific committee has been constituted to get rid of this problem; and

(c) whether special camps are being organised in hospitals across the country for check up of eyes in view of this problem and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Ultraviolet radiation is one of the multifactorial etiology causing cataracts. There is no scientific evidence of pollution being a cause of cataract formation.

As per Rapid Assessment of Avoidable blindness (RAAB) national survey conducted in 2007 the prevalence of blindness has reduced from the earlier 1.1% in 2001-02 to 1% in 2007. Cataract accounts for 62% of the total blindness hence there is no rise in the cases of cataract per million population.

As per the systematic reviews of world literature, most cataracts develop slowly with normal aging. The cause of age-related cataract is multifactorial and not completely understood. However, cataracts also may be related to genetic diseases, medical conditions such as diabetes, poor nutrition, sun damage, drugs (steroids), smoking, alcohol, eye trauma may influence cataract formation in addition to ultraviolet rays.

(b) No specific committee has been constituted under National Programme For Control of Blindness (NPCB) to get rid of this problem. However, awareness has been generated amongst masses to protect their eyes from exposure to excessive light, particularly so during summer months.

(c) Screening eye camps are organized under the NPCB all over the country under the direct supervision of district health authorities to check the eyes of people for development of cataract and surgical treatment is provided to the people suffering from cataract for restoration of vision.

### **Reviving of family planning programme**

299. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of unchecked population growth rate, whether Government would consider reviving the family planning programme as a mass movement, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, why not and what alternative plans are planned, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Population Growth Rate in India has reduced

substantially as a result of persistent efforts of the Government under Family Planning Programme which is evident from the following:

- (i) The percentage decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.5% for the period 1991-2001 to 17.7% during 2001-2011.
- (ii) Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.2 at the time when National Population Policy, 2000 was adopted and the same has declined to 2.3 as per Sample Registration Survey (SRS) 2013 conducted by the Registrar General of India.

Further, measures taken by the Government under Family Planning Programme to stabilize the population growth of India in the Statement (*See below*).

### ***Statement***

*Taken steps/measures to control the population growth of India  
by the present Government of India.*

#### **On-going interventions:**

- More emphasis on spacing methods like IUCD.
- Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities.
- A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.
- Quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
- National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (and team) for conducting sterilisations.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of Non-Scalpel Vasectomy.
- Emphasis on Miniap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynecologists/surgeons.

- Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- Strong political will and advocacy at the highest level, especially, in States with high fertility rates.

**New interventions under family planning programme:**

1. Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries: The government has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries.
2. Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births: The scheme is operational from 16th May, 2012, under this scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. ASHAs are to be paid the following incentives under the scheme:
  - (a) ₹ 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage.
  - (b) ₹ 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
  - (c) ₹ 1000/- in case the couple opts for a permanent limiting method up to 2 children only. The scheme is being implemented in 18 States of the country (8 EAG, 8 NE Gujarat and Haryana).
3. Boost to spacing methods by introduction of new method PPIUCD (Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptives Device).
4. Introduction of the new device Cu IUCD 375, which is effective for 5 years.
5. Emphasis on Post-partum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilisation in the form of post-partum sterilisation to capitalise on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY.

**Assured delivery of family planning services for both IUCD and sterilisation.**

6. Compensation for sterilisation acceptors has been enhanced for 11 High Focus States with high TFR.
7. Compensation scheme for PPIUCD under which the service provider as well as the ASHAs who escorts the clients to the health facility for facilitating the IUCD insertion are compensated.
8. Scheme for provision of pregnancy testing kits at the sub-centres as well as in the drug kit of the ASHAs for use in the communities to facilitate the early detection and decision making for the outcome of pregnancy.



9. RMNCH Counselors (Reproductive Maternal New Born and Child Health) availability at the high case facilities to ensure counseling of the clients visiting the facilities.
10. Celebration of World Population Day 11th July and fortnight: The event is observed over a month long period, split into fortnight of mobilization/ sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery and has been made a mandatory activity from 2012-13 and starts from 27th June each year.
11. FP 2020- Family Planning Division is working on the national and State-wise action plans so as to achieve FP 2020 goals. The key commitments of FP 2020 are as under :
  - Increasing financial commitment on Family Planning whereby India commits an allocation of 2 billion USD from 2012 to 2020.
  - Ensuring access to family planning services to 48 million (4.8 crore) additional women by 2020 (40% of the total FP 2020 goal).
  - Sustaining the coverage of 100 million (10 crore) women currently using contraceptives.
  - Reducing the unmet need by an improved access to voluntary family planning services, supplies and information.

### **Curtailing use of antibiotics in livestock farming**

300. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a study of American researchers' report published in 'Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences' which predicts India will be fourth largest consumer of antibiotic—laced chicken by 2030;

(b) if so, what steps Government has initiated to curtail use of antibiotics for subtherapeutic purpose in livestock farming; and

(c) if so, the details of remedial measures adopted so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government is aware of the findings as reported in the print media.

(b) and (c) Anti-microbial resistance is a major concern and the Government has taken a series of steps to ensure rational use of antibiotics both for human and veterinary use. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945 have been amended to

regulate manufacture and sale of antibiotics and habit forming drugs with a view to ensure that these are not misused. A new Schedule H1 containing 46 drugs has been added to these rules. These drugs are required to be sold in the country with the following conditions:

- (I) To be labelled with the symbol Rx which shall be in red and conspicuously displayed on the left top corner of the label. It shall also be labelled with the following words in a box with a red border:

“Schedule H1 Drug-Warning:

-It is dangerous to take this preparation except in accordance with the medical advice.

-Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.”

- (II) The supply of a drug specified in Schedule H1 shall be recorded in a separate register at the time of the supply giving the name and address of the prescriber, the name of the patient, the name of the drug and the quantity supplied and such records shall be maintained for three years and be open for inspection.

Further, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries issued a circular on 03/06/2014 to the Animal Husbandry Departments of all States and Union Territories requesting them to advise the veterinarians, feed manufacturers and the persons involved in treatment of animal to ensure judicious use of antibiotics and hormones and stop their use in animal feed.

The Drugs Controller General (India) has also requested all State/UT Drugs Controllers on 06/06/2014 to advise all Animal Husbandry Departments in their respective States/UTs for compliance of the above referred circular issued by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. DCGI has also issued an advisory to all States/Union Territories on 12/09/2014 that use of antibiotics and hormones in animal feed be stopped.

### **Complaints against unethical practices by medical professionals**

301. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lots of complaints against medical professionals who are involved in unethical practices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) In order to regulate the conduct of doctors, the Medical Council of India (MCI), with the prior approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.

MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints are received against the violation of code of ethics for doctors, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/medical practitioners are registered. The MCI is an Appellate Authority. The MCI has received the following number of complaints/appeals on medical negligence and professional misconduct during the last three years:-

Year	Complaints	Appeals
2013-2014	168	65
2014-2015	229	90
2015-2016	90	51

As reported by MCI appeals are decided on case to case basis on merits of each case.

### **Special measures to control dengue and malaria**

302. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dengue and malaria cases are rising and several deaths have been reported till now in various States of the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government had introduced any special measures/program for controlling this menace and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) While there has been an upsurge of dengue cases and deaths reported in various States of the country, the number of cases and deaths of Malaria in the country have progressively declined. showing State-wise dengue and malaria cases and deaths in 2014 and 2015 in the country is annexed (*See below*).

(b) As far as controlling Dengue is concerned, Government of India provides Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Diagnosis for Dengue is provided through

Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories in Delhi. Periodic reviews have been done at the level of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare and Director General of Health Services. Advisories were issued including one from Hon'ble HFM to all Chief Ministers for prevention and control of Dengue. Focused Information Education Communication/ Behavioural Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities were carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures. Central teams were deputed to the States where dengue cases were on the rise to assist the States.

For malaria, measures including early case detection and complete treatment for malaria, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response are taken for prevention and control.

Integrated Vector Management *viz.* Indoor Residual Spraying in selected high risk areas, use of insecticide treated bed nets and Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), use of larvivorous fishes, anti larval measures in urban areas including biolarvicides, minor environmental engineering are done for reducing mosquitoes density.

Public Private Partnership, inter-sectoral convergence, Human Resource Development through capacity building, Operational research including studies on drug resistance of malaria and insecticide susceptibility are included as supportive interventions.

Statement

Dengue and Malaria cases and deaths in the country during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Dengue				Malaria			
		2014		2015 (till 15th Nov)		2014		2015 (till September)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1262	5	2667	2	21077	0	19291	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	0	1933	1	6082	9	3747	1
3.	Assam	85	0	829	1	14540	11	10777	0
4.	Bihar	297	0	1575	0	2043	0	2071	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	440	9	362	1	128993	53	85145	8
6.	Goa	168	1	254	0	824	0	592	1
7.	Gujarat	2320	3	4343	8	41608	16	30301	1
8.	Haryana	214	2	8021	12	4485	1	1975	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	19	1	102	0	49	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	137	0	291	0	151	0
11.	Jharkhand	36	0	91	0	103735	8	63670	2
12.	Karnataka	3358	2	4443	9	14794	2	6768	0
13.	Kerala	2575	11	3534	23	1751	6	1127	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2131	13	1592	6	96879	26	48329	11
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	9	0	39168	73	34812	60
16.	Maharashtra	8573	54	3461	19	53385	68	36785	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Manipur	0	0	52	0	145	0	158	0
18.	Mizoram	19	0	43	0	23145	31	21005	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	9	0	1936	2	1259	3
20.	Odisha	6433	9	2167	2	395035	89	330336	56
21.	Punjab	472	8	12628	13	1036	0	523	0
22.	Rajasthan	1243	7	3466	7	15118	4	7991	0
23.	Sikkim	5	0	21	0	35	0	20	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2804	3	3465	6	8729	0	4261	0
25.	Tripura	6	0	33	0	51240	96	26288	17
26.	Telangana	704	1	1664	2	5189	0	7770	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	200	0	2436	9	41612	0	27983	0
28.	Uttarakhand	106	0	1382	1	1171	0	1194	0
29.	West Bengal	3934	4	5703	9	26484	66	16844	28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	139	0	143	0	557	0	298	0
31.	Chandigarh	13	0	737	0	114	0	133	0
32.	Delhi	995	3	15531	38	98	0	44	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	641	1	1038	0	669	1	443	0
34.	Daman and Diu	46	0	110	0	56	0	52	0
35.	Puducherry	1322	1	493	0	79	0	40	1
36.	Lakshadweep					0	0	2	0
TOTAL		40571	137	84391	170	1102205	562	792234	217

**Targeted goals under de-worming project**

303. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the budgetary allocations made for the recent de-worming project undertaken by Government;

(b) what is the estimated time-frame within which Government plans to reach the expected goal; and

(c) whether the de-worming program will be accompanied by supplementary programs focusing on sanitation and provision of clean drinking water and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) De-worming is an approved activity under Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) and funds are allocated to States and UTs for procurement of Albendazole tablets. ₹ 49.29 crore has been allocated to the States/UTs for procurement of Albendazole tablets for FY 2015-16. However, in 2015, a National mass deworming strategy has been adopted.

(b) The expected goal is to maintain coverage of more than 75% of school children with Albendazole, till Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) ceases to become public health problem.

(c) Yes. The de-worming program is accompanied by awareness generation activities, like Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies focusing on sanitation, hygiene and use of clean drinking water etc., besides administration of deworming drug, *i.e.* Tab Albendazole to all pre-school and school age children aged 1 to 19 years.

**Rise in dengue cases**

304. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of dengue disease has been on the rise this year;

(b) if so, the total number of dengue cases reported and died as a result thereof in this year;

(c) the steps taken to prevent dengue disease;

(d) whether the funds allocated for this purpose was not sufficient; and

(e) if so, the amount proposed to be increased/allocated during the next year to meet the dengue outbreak?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Total number of Dengue cases and deaths reported during current year are as below:

Dengue	2015 (upto 15th November)
Cases	84391
Deaths	170

(c) Government of India provides Technical Guidelines to the States for prevention and control of dengue, including clinical management of dengue cases. Diagnosis is provided through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories in Delhi. Periodic reviews have been done at the level of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Secretary, Health and Family Welfare and Director General of Health Services. Advisories were issued including one from Hon'ble HFM to all Chief Ministers for prevention and control of Dengue. Focused Information Education Communication/Behavioural Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities were carried out at National and State level with media mix strategies focusing on source reduction and personal protective measures. Central teams were deputed to the States where dengue cases were on the rise to assist the States.

(d) and (e) Allocation of funds to the States for prevention and control of dengue, based on their State Project Implementation Plan (PIP), was made for National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for Financial Year 2015-16 under Communicable Disease Flexipool of the overall umbrella programme of National Health Mission (NHM).

### **Rural medical practitioners**

305. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural medical practitioners that are practicing medicine in India currently;

(b) the number of instances of injuries and deaths caused by rural health practitioners in the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government plans to or has undertaken measures to train rural health practitioners as paramedics, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, no such data is maintained centrally.

As per MCI records, there are 9.29 lakh doctors registered in the Indian Medical Register as on 31.03.2014. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 7.4 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. Besides, there are an estimated 6.77 lakh AUH doctors (Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathic) in the country.

(c) No.

### **Effective system for controlling swine flu menace**

306. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of swine flu in India, *i.e.*, how far it has been controlled;

(b) whether this menace has shown higher figure in the capital city Delhi during the current year;

(c) if so, the details with reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has developed some effective system to help control this menace at its earliest stage, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Influenza A H1N1 virus that caused the Influenza Pandemic during 2009-10 continues to circulate in the community causing sporadic outbreaks in various parts of the country. In 2015, the impact of the outbreak of Seasonal Influenza A H1N1 has been largely in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Delhi has reported 4288 cases of Influenza A H1N1 and 12 related deaths in the year 2015 till 22nd November, which is higher than the figures for year 2014. While declaring the Influenza Pandemic to be over in 2010, World Health Organization informed that the Pandemic Influenza virus would continue to circulate as Seasonal Influenza virus causing sporadic cases and outbreaks of various intensities.

(d) Health is a State subject. However, for containment of the impact of this seasonal influenza, States have been provided guidelines on screening, risk categorization of patients, clinical case management and ventilator management. These guidelines have been also uploaded on the website of the Ministry. Advisories from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) at various levels regarding

preparedness measures have been issued to States/UTs from time to time. The States are procuring drug Oseltamivir, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment as per requirement. An emergency stock of Oseltamivir drug, N-95 masks and Personal Protective Equipment is also being maintained by MoHFW, GoI to meet any sudden requirement. To guide and assist the State Governments, teams from MoHFW have been sent this year to Telangana, Rajasthan, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. MoHFW is in regular touch with affected State Governments/UTs to ascertain and resolve difficulties, if any.

The laboratory network of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme and Indian Council of Medical Research across different parts of India is providing free testing facilities for Influenza A H1N1.

To raise the awareness about Influenza among general public, IEC campaign is undertaken in national and local newspapers and through radio and television.

Training for master trainers in Ventilatory/ICU management is also provided to doctors from State Governments by MoHFW.

#### **Shortage of staff in Air and Doordarshan Kendra in Odisha**

307. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of Technical and Non-Technical staff in the All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendra of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned strength of the staff and the vacant posts; and

(c) by when the Ministry proposes to fill the vacant posts of AIR/DDK of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) to (c) Though there are vacancies in All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendra of Odisha, there is a need to reassess actual requirement of staff in Prasar Bharati keeping in view changes in broadcast technologies. Prasar Bharati has been advised to carry out a Manpower Audit to identify posts actually needed to be filled up.

#### **Vacant posts at DDK-PGFs in Odisha.**

308. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the important posts are vacant at Bhawanipatna DDK Programme Generating Facility (PGF); if so, by when these posts will be filled up;

(b) the details of other PGFs in Odisha and in other States of the country where such vacancies are existing, the details thereof with reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to start FM Radio service at Bhawanipatna DDK, if so, by when, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) and (b) Though there are vacancies at DDK, Programme Generating Facility (PGF), Bhawanipatna and other PGFs, there is a need to reassess actual requirement of staff in Prasar Bharati keeping in view changes in broadcast technologies. Prasar Bharati has been advised to carry out a Manpower Audit to identify posts actually needed to be filled up.

(c) A scheme for establishing 5 kW FM Transmitter at DDK Bhawanipatna in the State of Odisha has been approved under 11th Five Year Plan. As informed by Prasar Bharati, this project will be completed by the end of this financial year *i.e.* year 2015-16.

#### **Less advertisements to Urdu newspapers**

309. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu newspapers are not provided advertisements by DAVP in proportion to their circulation in the country;

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

(c) the details of circulation of Urdu, Hindi and English newspapers in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the details of budget allocated for Urdu, Hindi and English newspapers by DAVP for advertisements in last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) No, Sir. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) releases advertisements to Urdu Newspapers in accordance with the provisions contained in the advertisements policy of Government of India dated 2.10.2007.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State-wise details of claimed circulation of English, Hindi and Urdu publications in the country which filed Annual Statements (copies per publishing day) during the year 2014-15 is in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The details of budget allocated to Urdu, Hindi and English newspapers in the last three years (*i.e.* for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) are in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise claimed circulation of English, Hindi & Urdu publications which filed annual statements during 2014-15*

(copies per publishing day)

State/UTs	Urdu	Hindi	English
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	37848	50641
Andhra Pradesh	2167677	471100	5657317
Arunachal Pradesh	0	17000	192962
Assam	153163	304560	892490
Bihar	3005335	8209602	237939
Chandigarh	0	1168248	905694
Chhattisgarh	236374	8640356	238682
Daman and Diu	0	190917	13575
Delhi	7574975	36000196	15209708
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	442302	191163
Goa	0	28000	204758
Gujarat	206456	3530182	1463606
Haryana	29500	5310879	744802
Himachal Pradesh	0	1003154	178320
Jharkhand	863286	3455815	385037
Jammu and Kashmir	2336643	681406	5521255
Karnataka	641242	180314	2673243
Kerala	0	237130	1265140
Maharashtra	903372	6457679	10216918
Manipur	0	6658	138072
Meghalaya	12616	58437	138778
Mizoram	0	0	107703
Madhya Pradesh	870758	41967020	802170

State/UTs	Urdu	Hindi	English
Nagaland	0	0	170490
Odisha	65554	355518	1347066
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	10411	2289493	20893
Rajasthan	121100	25018347	471327
Sikkim	51000	113445	268014
Telangana	304371	19780	584901
Tamil Nadu	0	84184	5044086
Tripura	0	0	111161
Uttar Pradesh	19743988	93138835	3794514
Uttarakhand	1108189	17206843	820723
West Bengal	867939	1136737	2599522
TOTAL	41273949	257761985	62662670

### Statement-II

*The details of budget allocated to Urdu, Hindi and English newspapers in the last three years (i.e. for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)*

State-wise print media commitment during 2012-2013 for English, Hindi and Urdu languages as on 25/11/2015

State	Language	Commitment
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	English	2439048
Andhra Pradesh	English	9139548
Andhra Pradesh	Hindi	203569
Arunachal Pradesh	English	7450562
Assam	English	12637973
Assam	Hindi	2801355
Bihar	English	2753095
Bihar	Hindi	66726292
Bihar	Urdu	15800024
Chandigarh	English	35546886
Chandigarh	Hindi	11898338

State	Language	Commitment
Chandigarh	Urdu	321873
Chhattisgarh	English	2010475
Chhattisgarh	Hindi	59095670
Chhattisgarh	Urdu	2167882
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	English	118930
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Hindi	1038930
Daman and Diu	Hindi	2040825
Delhi	English	837153477
Delhi	Hindi	287792198
Delhi	Urdu	44067906
Goa	English	6534827
Gujarat	English	12667378
Gujarat	Hindi	31046033
Gujarat	Urdu	197196
Haryana	English	1264033
Haryana	Hindi	48611811
Haryana	Urdu	149971
Himachal Pradesh	English	847710
Himachal Pradesh	Hindi	13034480
Jammu and Kashmir	English	55097086
Jammu and Kashmir	Hindi	6614549
Jammu and Kashmir	Urdu	24676721
Jharkhand	English	3600858
Jharkhand	Hindi	42378446
Jharkhand	Urdu	5751646
Karnataka	English	49208433
Karnataka	Hindi	2330780
Karnataka	Urdu	5384979
Kerala	English	10829240
Kerala	Hindi	1065256

State	Language	Commitment
Madhya Pradesh	English	4707970
Madhya Pradesh	Hindi	170368562
Madhya Pradesh	Urdu	3645518
Maharashtra	English	199413982
Maharashtra	Hindi	67609235
Maharashtra	Urdu	4773120
Manipur	English	2828078
Manipur	Hindi	6228
Meghalaya	English	3997117
Meghalaya	Hindi	1013156
Mizoram	English	5322266
Nagaland	English	6972307
Odisha	English	6655623
Odisha	Hindi	2244417
Odisha	Urdu	155368
Punjab	English	2131716
Punjab	Hindi	24641569
Rajasthan	English	2989329
Rajasthan	Hindi	174297465
Rajasthan	Urdu	418920
Sikkim	English	5504928
Sikkim	Hindi	1933740
Tamil Nadu	English	100343459
Tamil Nadu	Hindi	1690038
Tamil Nadu	Urdu	644509
Telangana	English	82300735
Telangana	Hindi	4140044
Telangana	Urdu	10855186
Tripura	English	1746568
Uttar Pradesh	English	13159538

State	Language	Commitment
Uttar Pradesh	Hindi	237941402
Uttar Pradesh	Urdu	53507595
Uttarakhand	English	3796140
Uttarakhand	Hindi	46603282
Uttarakhand	Urdu	4379933
West Bengal	English	82405723
West Bengal	Hindi	20893196
West Bengal	Urdu	7605472
TOTAL		3088139723

*State-wise print media commitment during 2013-2014 for English,  
Hindi and Urdu languages as on 25/11/2015*

State	Language	Commitment
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	English	3385228
Andhra Pradesh	English	13132895
Andhra Pradesh	Hindi	341899
Arunachal Pradesh	English	10923008
Arunachal Pradesh	Hindi	361894
Assam	English	22508308
Assam	Hindi	5125811
Bihar	English	3599006
Bihar	Hindi	93063790
Bihar	Urdu	18550865
Chandigarh	English	48540697
Chandigarh	Hindi	23926678
Chandigarh	Urdu	793119
Chhattisgarh	English	3513601
Chhattisgarh	Hindi	94245699
Chhattisgarh	Urdu	1505536
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	English	64962
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Hindi	2810732



State	Language	Commitment
Daman and Diu	Hindi	2828902
Delhi	English	959167691
Delhi	Hindi	349462764
Delhi	Urdu	56459847
Goa	English	10141705
Goa	Hindi	270832
Gujarat	English	17940241
Gujarat	Hindi	49262205
Gujarat	Urdu	189437
Haryana	English	1517396
Haryana	Hindi	58130599
Haryana	Urdu	112956
Himachal Pradesh	English	305254
Himachal Pradesh	Hindi	18707314
Jammu and Kashmir	English	74783885
Jammu and Kashmir	Hindi	7753458
Jammu and Kashmir	Urdu	31050141
Jharkhand	English	4114128
Jharkhand	Hindi	64974639
Jharkhand	Urdu	7400474
Karnataka	English	78633116
Karnataka	Hindi	3491020
Karnataka	Urdu	9512559
Kerala	English	15843633
Kerala	Hindi	763955
Madhya Pradesh	English	8427349
Madhya Pradesh	Hindi	224877373
Madhya Pradesh	Urdu	3202912
Maharashtra	English	249425545
Maharashtra	Hindi	104116541

State	Language	Commitment
Maharashtra	Urdu	7561722
Manipur	English	5701351
Meghalaya	English	6866317
Meghalaya	Hindi	1901156
Mizoram	English	6328803
Nagaland	English	9328362
Odisha	English	7928002
Odisha	Hindi	3196322
Odisha	Urdu	568509
Punjab	English	5516524
Punjab	Hindi	35161254
Rajasthan	English	4406849
Rajasthan	Hindi	251878146
Rajasthan	Urdu	512625
Sikkim	English	8495798
Sikkim	Hindi	1721453
Tamil Nadu	English	141050848
Tamil Nadu	Hindi	2954890
Tamil Nadu	Urdu	589668
Telangana	English	118648792
Telangana	Hindi	8040082
Telangana	Urdu	15230445
Tripura	English	2899890
Uttar Pradesh	English	19527314
Uttar Pradesh	Hindi	301131139
Uttar Pradesh	Urdu	52280993
Uttarakhand	English	4580600
Uttarakhand	Hindi	55257527
Uttarakhand	Urdu	3413695
West Bengal	English	104212372
West Bengal	Hindi	29828314
West Bengal	Urdu	8982062
TOTAL		3984963423

*State-wise print media commitment during 2014-2015 for English,  
Hindi and Urdu languages as on 25/11/2015*

State	Language	Commitment
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	English	2684399
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Hindi	212507
Andhra Pradesh	English	11064594
Andhra Pradesh	Hindi	191377
Arunachal Pradesh	English	9469574
Arunachal Pradesh	Hindi	246712
Assam	English	16139342
Assam	Hindi	2148546
Bihar	English	3841382
Bihar	Hindi	77820050
Bihar	Urdu	11921185
Chandigarh	English	33645730
Chandigarh	Hindi	16543568
Chandigarh	Urdu	376230
Chhattisgarh	English	2347244
Chhattisgarh	Hindi	61617386
Chhattisgarh	Urdu	840307
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	English	169523
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Hindi	2287714
Daman and Diu	Hindi	1733281
Delhi	English	849160458
Delhi	Hindi	314243722
Delhi	Urdu	33128722
Goa	English	6855135
Goa	Hindi	472481
Gujarat	English	16173556
Gujarat	Hindi	31353866
Gujarat	Urdu	260477
Haryana	English	994314

State	Language	Commitment
Haryana	Hindi	41827760
Haryana	Urdu	80270
Himachal Pradesh	English	683751
Himachal Pradesh	Hindi	15700642
Jammu and Kashmir	English	49449734
Jammu and Kashmir	Hindi	4691181
Jammu and Kashmir	Urdu	14252803
Jharkhand	English	2999880
Jharkhand	Hindi	41513046
Jharkhand	Urdu	2656657
Karnataka	English	56278613
Karnataka	Hindi	1779007
Karnataka	Urdu	3575439
Kerala	English	11319539
Kerala	Hindi	903777
Madhya Pradesh	English	5411595
Madhya Pradesh	Hindi	189282754
Madhya Pradesh	Urdu	1982977
Maharashtra	English	214832387
Maharashtra	Hindi	80789490
Maharashtra	Urdu	4059302
Manipur	English	3591642
Meghalaya	English	5281758
Meghalaya	Hindi	1170560
Mizoram	English	5726556
Nagaland	English	7328199
Odisha	English	7836760
Odisha	Hindi	2499566
Odisha	Urdu	752288
Punjab	English	3503238

State	Language	Commitment
Punjab	Hindi	25374506
Rajasthan	English	3844406
Rajasthan	Hindi	192660709
Rajasthan	Urdu	297025
Sikkim	English	4986064
Sikkim	Hindi	1067566
Tamil Nadu	English	100354478
Tamil Nadu	Hindi	1548811
Tamil Nadu	Urdu	223526
Telangana	English	81498211
Telangana	Hindi	5477710
Telangana	Urdu	8030696
Tripura	English	1379953
Uttar Pradesh	English	15710205
Uttar Pradesh	Hindi	255091262
Uttar Pradesh	Urdu	38370878
Uttarakhand	English	4124965
Uttarakhand	Hindi	48503559
Uttarakhand	Urdu	2354465
West Bengal	English	93539886
West Bengal	Hindi	18584752
West Bengal	Urdu	6670507
TOTAL		3199398693

### Full autonomy to Prasar Bharati

310. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concerned about the proper functioning of Prasar Bharati, which is India's largest public broadcaster;

(b) whether Government is concerned about the proper functioning of Prasar Bharati, which is India's largest public broadcaster;

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

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to include professionals in the Prasar Bharati Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati was established as an autonomous corporation on 23.11.1997 under the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990. The Act provides full functional autonomy to Prasar Bharati. The general superintendence, direction and management of Prasar Bharati is vested in the Prasar Bharati Board which exercises all powers and does all acts and things on behalf of the Corporation, as enshrined in the Act.

(d) The Chairman and the Members of Prasar Bharati Board are appointed as per the provisions stipulated in Section-4 (3) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, which provides that the Chairman and the Part-time Members shall be persons of eminence in public life; the Executive Member shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as administration, management, broadcasting, education, literature, culture, arts, music, dramatics or journalism; the Member (Finance) shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of financial matters and the Member (Personnel) shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of personnel management and administration. In view of the above, Government has included all the professionals in Prasar Bharati Board.

#### **Delayed payments to newspapers and TV channels by DAVP**

311. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DAVP has delayed the payment for advertisements to newspapers and TV channels;

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

(c) the details of delayed payments with the names of newspapers and TV channels, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) and (b) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) releases payments to newspapers and TV channels immediately after receiving funds from the client Ministries/Departments. As regards Print Media advertisements, the submission of bills is 60 days after the publication of the advertisements and in case of TV channels the period is 30 days after the advertisements are aired on TV. The bills are normally processed only

after the period of bill submission cycles is completed. However, payments to the newspapers/TV channels are sometimes held up due to late receipt of funds from client Ministries/Departments.

(c) The details of the outstanding payments to be made by the DAVP to the individual newspapers and TV channels, State-wise are available on DAVP's official website i.e. [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in) (under head-'Newspapers' and sub head-'Pendency with respect to Rajya Sabha Question Dy.No.S 565').

### **Removal of pay scale anomalies in Prasar Bharati**

312. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered grant of Prasar Bharati Pay Scales to various Sections of employees in Prasar Bharati who were left out in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Communication No. 310/173/97-B(D) dated 25 February, 1999;

(b) whether Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has considered the proposal received from Prasar Bharati as stated in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4333 on 22 December 2005 and decision taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put an end to the prevailing wage discrimination and pay scale anomalies in Prasar Bharati and the time-frame for implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal received from Directorate General of All India Radio (AIR) on 09.12.2005 and referred in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4333, on 22.12.2005, was considered in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and it was decided to refer this issue to Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati (GoM), which was constituted on 7th March 2006. However, this issue could not be taken up for consideration by the GoM.

The GoM on Prasar Bharati, reconstituted on 10.02.2010, in its 2nd meeting held on 17.6.2010, considered the issue regarding demands of employee organizations for grant of higher pay scales and decided that a Committee of Joint Secretaries (COJS) may be constituted to look into the specific issues relating to disparity in pay scales and other related issues for categories of employees that are exclusive to Prasar Bharati.

While referring the matter to COJS, the GoM had observed that the issues relating to disparities in the pay scales of common administrative categories of

employees like LDCs, UDCs and other Ministerial cadres would not be considered by the Committee as this would have wide ranging implications.

Recommendations of COJS could not be placed before GoM for final decision on the matter. All GoMs, including the GoM on Prasar Bharati, were abolished with effect from 04.6.2014, *vide* an order of the Cabinet Secretariat. As per this order, the Ministries concerned were required to process the pending issues referred to GoMs for taking appropriate decisions with the approval of competent authority. Information was sought from Prasar Bharati regarding financial implications for extension of upgraded pay scales in respect of all categories of employees. However, in the meanwhile, in order to implement an Order dated 10.11.2014 of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), Ernakulam Bench, in a Contempt Petition in OA No. 298/2010, filed by Federation of Doordarshan Core Professionals (FDCP) who were seeking upgraded pay scales as were granted to 11 categories of employees *vide* order dated 25.2.1999, the Ministry issued a Speaking Order dated 09.12.2014. As per this order, the Ministry rejected the petition of employees associated with FDCP on the grounds, that the upgraded pay scales were allowed for becoming Prasar Bharati employees, whereas, the Prasar Bharati Amendment Act, 2011 had declared all such employees as Central Government Employees on deemed deputation to Prasar Bharati. CAT has disposed off the Contempt Petition in view of the order dated 09.12.2014 of the Ministry.

The employees associated with FDCP have filed a fresh OA, before CAT Ernakulam Bench, challenging the Speaking Order dated 09.12.2014 and with prayer of extension of upgraded pay scales to them. The matter is *sub-judice*.

### **Review of scheme for welfare of minorities**

313. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reviewing its existing schemes for welfare of minorities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has started a scheme named 'Usttad' to promote traditional arts and handicrafts among the minority communities, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The review of the existing schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs is a constant process based on the ground realities and the feedback. Accordingly, schemes are modified with a view to improve their delivery.

(b) Yes, Sir. A new scheme "USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)" has been approved during 2014-15 to



preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. As the name of the scheme suggests Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) *i.e.* upgradation of Traditional Arts/Crafts is the purpose of the scheme where a vast section of population, particularly of Minority Community is engaged. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages.

The scheme also targets the training of minority youths who are between 14-35 years of age and minimum Class-V qualified through master craftsmen by involving Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) and Knowledge Partners.

### **Law to protect and develop Wakf lands**

314. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring about a new law to protect and develop Wakf lands in the country based on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to increase the corpus fund for the welfare of minorities in the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has formulated a new stand-alone legislation named “The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014” to protect Waqf Lands/Properties from encroachment in the country. This Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.02.2014 and it was referred to Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment for examination and report. The committee, after taking oral evidence of the officers of this Ministry along with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Urban Development and Law & Justice (Legislative Department) submitted its recommendations to Rajya Sabha on 12.08.2015. Draft Cabinet Note incorporating the recommendations of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultation on 16.11.2015.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government provides funds to the Corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF). During Twelfth Five Year Plan, the corpus of MAEF has been enhanced up to ₹ 1250 crore from ₹ 750 crore in the Eleventh Plan. During Twelfth Plan, Government has earmarked ₹ 500 crore to be contributed to Corpus of MAEF. Out of this, ₹ 386 crore has already been released to MAEF during Twelfth Plan and at present a corpus fund of ₹ 1136 crore is available with MAEF.

**Benefits to minority women under NMDFC**

315. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the allocation of funds and expenditure made under National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for benefit of various communities during the last three years in the country, year-wise, State-wise, community-wise;

(b) the details of beneficiaries who have availed benefits under NMDFC in last three years, State-wise, community-wise;

(c) whether priority is being given for providing benefits to women under NMDFC provisions; and

(d) the details of women beneficiaries who have availed benefits under NMDFC in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs contributes Central Government's share of equity in the authorized share capital of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). Therefore, State-wise and community-wise funds are not released by the Ministry under equity contribution to NMDFC. The details of fund allocated and released under equity contribution to NMDFC during last 3 years and current year are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (B.E.)	Fund Released	Remarks
2012-13	100.00	99.64	—
2013-14	120.00	0.00*	Full Allocation could not be released during 2013-14 and 2014-15 for want of increase in the authorized share capital of NMDFC.
2014-15	120.00	30.00*	
2015-16	120.00	120.00	—
Till 31.10.15			

(b) NMDFC implements its lending schemes through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The State-wise,

year-wise funds released by NMDFC during last three years for extending concessional loans and minority beneficiaries covered State-wise are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Further, community-wise funds are not disbursed by NMDFC to SCAs. The loans are extended by SCAs to eligible members of notified minority communities. As per reports received from the SCAs, the community-wise flow of loans in percentage terms of funds disbursed to beneficiaries during last three years is as under:-

Financial Year	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Sikhs	Parsis	Jains
2012-13	73.19	23.24	0.23	2.58	0.00	0.77
2013-14	76.96	19.72	0.16	2.47	0.00	0.70
2014-15	76.73	20.05	0.44	2.52	0.00	0.28

(c) Funds under Micro-Finance scheme of NMDFC are primarily meant and utilized for financing women beneficiaries for their small economically viable ventures. In addition, under “Mahila Samridhi Yojana”, training is imparted exclusively to women in women friendly trades and micro-credit is extended to them after training for starting income generation activities. Moreover, the rate of interest on loans extended to minority women is less compared to minority men.

(d) The details of women beneficiaries who have availed benefits under NMDFC schemes in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise is given in the Statement-I and II.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing fund disbursed and beneficiaries assisted by NMDFC during the last three years and current financial year (up to 31.10.2015) Provisional Figures*

Sl. No.	State	2012-2013										2013-14			
		Term Loan		Micro Credit		Total		Term Loan		Micro Credit		Total			
		Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Chandigarh	0.07	7			0.07	7					0.00	0		
2.	Chhattisgarh	2.00	210			2.00	210					0.00	0		
3.	Delhi	0.09	9			0.09	9					0.00	0		
4.	Gujarat	5.00	474	0.20	89	5.20	563					0.00	0		
5.	Haryana	0.50	52	1.50	666	2.00	718			1.50	667	1.50	667		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.51	160			1.51	160	3.50	368			3.50	368		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	947			9.00	947	15.00	1579			15.00	1579		
8.	Karnataka					0.00	0	18.50	1947			18.50	1947		

9. Kerala	38.74	4079	43.00	19109	81.74	23188	48.00	5052	25.00	11110	73.00	16162
10. Maharashtra	3.00	316	3.00	1333	6.00	1649					0.00	0
11. Mizoram					0.00	0					0.00	0
12. Nagaland	5.00	527	5.00	2222	10.00	2749	4.00	422	0.96	427	4.96	849
13. Odisha	2.00	211			2.00	211					0.00	0
14. Puducherry	3.00	316			3.00	316	1.50	158	1.50	667	3.00	825
15. Punjab	7.00	737			7.00	737	7.00	738			7.00	738
16. Rajasthan	17.00	1790			17.00	1790	40.00	4211			40.00	4211
17. Tamil Nadu	17.00	1790	33.00	14666	50.00	16456	6.00	632	14.00	6222	20.00	6854
18. Tripura	5.41	570			5.41	570	9.00	948			9.00	948
19. Uttarakhand	0.75	79			0.75	79					0.00	0
20. West Bengal	49.16	6644	105.13	77006	154.29	83650	66.90	8830	83.51	79806	150.41	88636
GRAND TOTAL	184.07	19328	186.70	82974	370.77	102302	202.50	21318	122.96	54648	325.46	75966

Sl. No.	State	2014-15						2015-16 (upt 31.10.2015)					
		Term Loan		Micro Credit		Total		Term Loan		Micro Credit		Total	
		Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.	Amt.	Benefs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Chandigarh	0.20	21			0.20	21					0.00	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.50	158	1.50	667	3.00	825					0.00	0
3.	Delhi					0.00	0					0.00	0
4.	Gujarat					0.00	0					0.00	0
5.	Haryana	0.20	21	0.80	356	1.00	377			1.00	400	1.00	400
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.50	580			5.50	580	2.50	167			2.50	167
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	2106			20.00	2106	17.44	1163	0.50	200	17.94	1363
8.	Karnataka	20.00	2105			20.00	2105	10.00	667			10.00	667
9.	Kerala	54.50	5737	38.00	16887	92.50	22624	48.00	3199	10.00	4000	58.00	7199
10.	Maharashtra	10.00	1053			10.00	1053					0.00	0

11. Mizoram	2.00	211		2.00	211				0.00	0
12. Nagaland	5.00	527	3.50	1556	8.50	2083			0.00	0
13. Odisha					0.00	0			0.00	0
14. Puducherry	1.00	105	1.00	444	2.00	549	1.50	100	2.00	300
15. Punjab	11.00	1159			11.00	1159			0.00	0
16. Rajasthan	19.50	2053	0.50	222	20.00	2275	20.00	1333	20.00	1333
17. Tamil Nadu	7.00	737	31.50	14000	38.50	14737			0.00	0
18. Tripura	12.00	1263			12.00	1263	10.00	666	10.00	666
19. Uttarakhand					0.00	0			0.00	0
20. West Bengal	69.77	9253	137.18	48889	206.95	122838	30.95	4072	66.24	31501
GRAND TOTAL	244.40	25731	186.80	83021	431.20	108752	159.44	10629	221.44	35429

**Statement-II***Details of women beneficiaries under NMDFC schemes in West Bengal*

Sl. No.	District	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (As on 31.10.2015)		(Amount in ₹)
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1.	24 Pgns(N)	3,018	2,80,40,000	8,107	8,38,65,000	11,426	11,98,85,000	773	98,00,000	
2.	24 Pgns(S)	394	71,90,000	897	1,22,00,000	4,627	5,15,00,000	43	28,00,000	
3.	Alipurdwar	6	4,70,000	2	1,70,000	292	42,45,000	22	16,90,000	
4.	Bankura	60	8,55,000	1,204	1,24,70,000	1,595	1,63,50,000	393	49,20,000	
5.	Birbhum	8,090	8,98,98,000	8,267	9,46,45,000	12,177	16,67,15,000	4,488	5,76,79,000	
6.	Burdwan	1,765	1,81,45,000	5,604	5,89,80,000	5,774	6,53,46,000	659	80,30,000	
7.	Cooch Behar	1,462	1,57,00,000	4,280	4,43,05,000	5,184	6,64,65,000	1,109	1,56,95,000	
8.	Dakshin Dinajpur	2,764	4,34,00,000	3,057	4,23,25,000	7,629	13,65,28,000	782	1,28,55,000	



9.	Darjeeling	271	54,40,000	2,356	3,13,55,000	1,816	2,70,10,000	558	74,70,000
10.	Hooghly	596	74,60,000	811	92,90,000	2,892	3,51,94,000	375	53,75,000
11.	Howrah	1,068	1,11,20,000	4,647	4,71,10,000	5,499	5,70,65,000	3,132	3,70,74,000
12.	Jalpaiguri	1,095	1,42,65,000	1,910	2,07,40,000	993	1,41,05,000	110	11,00,000
13.	Kolkata	1,969	2,57,05,000	2,372	2,67,35,000	3,011	3,73,40,000	1,880	2,30,60,000
14.	Malda	5,350	6,96,10,000	8,238	10,89,40,000	9,343	15,07,82,000	2,777	4,28,75,000
15.	Midnapur-East	50	20,55,000	2,599	2,87,20,000	2,550	2,93,40,000	791	92,80,000
16.	Midnapur-West	71	15,45,000	854	92,30,000	2,013	2,10,80,000	208	30,10,000
17.	Murshidabad	31,090	53,66,15,000	9,287	9,58,35,000	13,957	14,48,40,000	2,773	5,28,66,000
18.	Nadia	7,643	9,44,15,000	5,908	6,62,50,000	10,331	15,21,30,000	2,710	3,47,30,000
19.	Purulia	76	9,00,000	1,115	1,16,00,000	332	36,50,000	261	27,10,000
20.	Uttar Dinajpur	11,015	13,40,00,000	9,216	9,48,70,000	13,189	14,52,82,000	4,073	5,53,65,000
TOTAL		77,853	1,10,68,28,000	80,731	89,96,35,000	1,13,585	1,37,18,12,000	27,917	38,83,84,000

**Scheme for increasing minority representation in State/Central services**

316. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated special schemes with a view to increase the number of minorities' officials/officers in States and Central services;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made with regard to implementation of these schemes;

(c) whether Government have reviewed as to what percentage the minority representation has increased in State/Central services after implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the details of initiatives taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing various schemes viz. Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship, Merit-cum-Means Scholarship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship, Schemes run by Maulana Azad Education Foundation, Padho Pardesh, etc. for improving educational level and competitiveness among minority students, promote higher education in the country and abroad. Besides, free coaching in reputed institutions are given under the scheme of 'Free Coaching and allied Scheme' to sharpen their competitiveness so that they can qualify the Competitive Examinations for higher education and recruitment in Government and private sector. 30% seats in all these schemes are earmarked for minority girl students. The Ministry also provides financial support to minority candidates for the preparation of Mains Examinations who qualify in the Preliminary Examination of the Civil Services conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commissions and the Staff Selection Commission.

The Ministry has taken action to formulate a new scheme 'Nai Manzil', which is an integrated education and livelihood initiative for school dropouts and Madrasa students. These measures, taken by the Ministry, provide ample opportunity to the persons of minority communities in getting various types of jobs in Central and State Governments and private sector. The details of the progress made in the implementation of the above mentioned schemes are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs-<http://minorityaffairs.gov.in>.

(c) and (d) The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) compile the data on recruitment of minorities, received from all Central Ministries/Departments. The

data on recruitment of minorities in Central Government shows steady increase in their representation from 6.24% in the year 2011-12 to 8.86% in 2014-15.

DoPT, being the Nodal Department for issues related to the recruitment of minorities, has issued an O.M. dated 08.01.2007 to Ministries/Departments of Central Government, Public Sector Enterprises, Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions, Quasi-Government Organizations, Autonomous bodies, etc. and all appointing authorities to scrupulously observe the following guidelines:-

- (i) The composition of Selection Committees should be representative. It should be mandatory to have one member belonging to SC/ST and one member belonging to minority community in Selection Boards/Committees for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies.
- (ii) Where the number of vacancies against which selection is to be made is less than 10, efforts should be made to have the Scheduled Caste/Tribes officer and a minority community officer included in such Committees/Boards.
- (iii) Wider publicity should be given to all appointments in Government, Public Sector Enterprises and Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions. Advertisement should be issued in the language(s) spoken by large number of people of the State/UTs, apart from English and Hindi. Further, the Group C & D level posts, having only basic qualifying requirements, information about vacancies for recruitment should also be disseminated through schools and colleges in that area, in addition to normal channels.
- (iv) Where there is concentration of minority community population in local areas, the vacancy circular in local language may be distributed in those areas by suitable arrangements.

### **Separate Wakf Council for Andhra Pradesh**

317. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has separated" Wakf Council for Andhra Pradesh after the bifurcation of Telangana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) After the reorganization of State of Andhra Pradesh, the scheme for dissolution of the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board and for reconstitution of Separate Waqf Boards for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been notified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs *vide* Notification

NO.8- 10/2014-Waqf dated 7th September, 2015. A copy of the notification is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

MINISTRY OF MINORTTY AFFAIRS

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2015

S.O.2452(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) to (5) of section 102 of the Waqf Act, 1995 (43 of 1995), the Central Government, after consulting the Central Waqf Council and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, hereby approves the scheme for dissolution of the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board and for reconstitution of separate Waqf Boards for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and makes the following order to give effect to the scheme so approved, namely:

1. **Short title and commencement-** (1) This order may be called the Approval of Scheme for Dissolution and Reconstitution of the State 'Waqf Boards' for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Order, 2015.  
(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions-** In this order, unless the context otherwise required:
  - (a) "Act" means the Waqf Act, 1995 (43 of 1995);
  - (b) "appointed day" means the date on which this order is published in the Official Gazette;
  - (c) "existing Board"; means the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board;
  - (d) "section" means section of the Act. .
3. **Dissolution of existing Board-** on and from the appointed day, the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board shall stand dissolved and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana shall establish their own State Waqf Boards in accordance with the provisions contained in section 13 and 14 of the 'Act' and the Boards so constituted shall have jurisdiction over the areas falling in the respective States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
4. **Provisions for registration of auqaf in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana-** Where, a waqf registered or deemed to be registered under the Act is under the superintendence of the existing Board prior to the appointed day, and the waqf property attached to such waqf is situated:

- (i) wholly within one State, such waqf shall, as on the appointed day, be deemed to have been registered with the successor State Waqf Board of that State;
  - (ii) partly in one State and partly in another State, such waqf property shall, as on the appointed day, be deemed to have been registered, without any further enquiry, charge or fee, in each of those States to the extent of the property situated in each State.
5. **Transfer of rights and liabilities of existing Board-** (1) All the rights and liabilities of the existing Board (including the rights and liabilities under any contract made by it) shall be transferred to the successor: State Waqf Board-
- (2) The successor State Waqf Boards shall receive the benefits as also bear the financial liabilities of the existing Board.
  - (3) The apportionment of assets and liabilities shall be subject to such financial adjustment as may be necessary to secure a just, equitable and reasonable apportionment of the assets and liabilities among the successor State Waqf Boards.
6. **Transfer of assets of existing Board-** (1) As the fixed assets of the existing Boards are spread over the areas of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the principle of "as is where is" shall be adopted in respect of all assets including properties, land and buildings, trees and orchards and other endowments, records and digital records relating thereto:
- Provided that any other property attached to a waqf or belonging to a waqf institution which are situated outside the State of Andhra Pradesh or, as the case may be, Telangana, and are under the superintendence of the existing Board, shall be deemed to be under the superintendence of respective successor State Waqf Boards.
- (2) All other stores, articles and other goods including electronic goods belonging to the existing board shall in so far as they are located outside Hyderabad, become the property of the successor State Waqf Boards in whose territory such stores, articles and other goods are located and If such stores, articles and other goods including electronic goods are located within Hyderabad, they shall be distributed between the State Waqf Boards of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana the ratio of 45:55:
- Provided that the Centralised Computing Facility which is under the superintendence (if the existing Board shall go to the State Waqf Board of Telangana and a new Centralised Computing Facility shall be created for the State Waqf Board of Andhra Pradesh with the financial assistance from the Central Waqf Council.

- (3) The fixed deposits of around rupees forty crores with the existing Board, being received from the erstwhile Government of Andhra Pradesh on account of acquisition of land from Waqf Institutions, alongwith interest thereon, shall be returned to the successor State Waqf Board within whose jurisdiction those waqf institutions are situated.
- (4) The investment of rupees twenty-three crores made by the existing Board in the sites adjacent to the State Haj House building at Hyderabad shall be given to the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board, with interest thereon, to the extent such money was received from the waqf institutions situated within the State of Andhra Pradesh and utilised for purchase of land and for development of commercial buildings on the sites near the Haj House.
- (5) The money invested from waqf institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh in Haj House situated in Telangana shall be returned to the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board, without any interest thereon, only after vacating of the premises of Haj House. Occupied by the Andhra Pradesh Haj Committee, Urdu Academy and Minorities Finance Corporation.
- (6) Rents collected from private commercial institutions located in Haj House shall be shared in the ratio of 45:55 between the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board and the Telangana State Waqf Board based on the Muslim population in the respective States till such time as the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana continue to jointly have Hyderabad as their Capital:

Provided that, on the transfer of State Capital to a new location by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Telengana State Waqf Board shall transfer to the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board, the total sum of money invested in the Haj House to the extent such money was received from the Waqf institutions located in the State of Andhra Pradesh, without interest thereon, within six months of the transfer of State Capital by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

- (7) Running cash balance in the account of the existing Board as on the appointed day shall be divided between the successor State Boards of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the ratio of 45:55 on the basis of Muslim population in those States.
- (8) The distribution of vehicles of the existing Board between the successor State Boards of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana may be determined on the basis of total aggregate value of vehicles and the vehicles shall be allocated on the basis of aggregate value in the ratio of 45:55 between the two State Boards.

7. **Recovery of outstanding contributions and dues-** The right to recover contribution and other dues payable, but not so recovered, as on the appointed day, in respect of any waqf property under the superintendence of the existing Board shall—
- (i) if the whole of the waqf property is situated in one State, as on the appointed day, belong to the State Waqf Board having jurisdiction over the areas within which such property is situated;
  - (ii) in all other cases, belong to the State Waqf Board of the State, where the property, as on the appointed day, is deemed to have been registered.
8. **Apportionment of staff of existing Board-** (1) Every employee (If the existing Board, who is a native of Andhra Pradesh, shall, on and from the appointed day, be transferred to and become the employee of the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board and the services rendered by such employees for all purposes, be deemed to be service rendered by the employee of the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board.
- (2) All other employees of the existing Board shall, on and from the appointed day, be transferred to and become employees of the Telangana State Waqf Board and the services rendered by such employees under the existing Board shall for all purposes, be deemed to be services rendered by the employees of the Telangana Waqf Board.
  - (3) The determination of nativity of the employee III the existing Board shall be in accordance with the criteria followed in bifurcation of all other employees of the two State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
  - (4) Every employee shall be entitled to and be subject to, the same conditions of service and the same rights and liabilities as respect, disciplinary matters as he was entitled to, and as subject to, immediately before the appointed day.
  - (5) The employees who have taken loans and advances from the existing Board shall continue to pay the installments until liquidation thereof. to the successor Stat-Waqf goard to which they are allocated.

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9. **Transfer of records-** (1) All records (including digital: records) and other documents belonging to the existing Board and exclusively relatable to the Andhra Pradesh State shall, with effect from the appointed day, be handed over to the Chief Executive Officer of the Andhra Pradesh Waqf Board or

to a person duly appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this behalf under the Act.

- (2) All other records and documents belonging to the existing Board shall, with effect from the appointed day, belong to the Telangana State Waqf Board.

**10. Special provisions relating to certain proceedings pending before the existing Board-** All proceedings pending before the existing Board immediately before the appointed day as are certified by that Board, having regard to the situation of the waqf properties and other circumstances:—

- (i) which ought to be disposed of by the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board, shall as soon as may be after such certification, be transferred to the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board;
- (ii) which ought to be disposed of by the Telangana State Waqf Board shall, as soon as may be, after such certification, be transferred to the Telangana State Waqf Board.

**11. Legal proceedings-** Where immediately before the appointed day, the existing Board is a party to any legal proceeding instituted in any court or Tribunal in the State of Andhra Pradesh or in the State of Telangana the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board or the Telangana State Waqf Board, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be substituted after that day as a party to such proceeding or added as a party thereto, and the proceeding may continue accordingly.

**12. Regulations made by the existing Board to continue in force-** All regulations made by the existing Board and in force immediately before the appointed day shall, until altered by the successor State Waqf Boards, continue to be in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**13. Saving of certain actions taken by the existing board-** (1) All things done or actions taken by or on behalf of the existing Board in the State of Telangana under the Act, before the appointed day, shall be deemed to be things done or actions taken by the Telangana State Waqf Board.

- (2) All things done or actions taken by or on behalf of the existing Board in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Act, before the appointed day, shall be deemed to be things done or actions taken by the Andhra Pradesh State Waqf Board.

**14. Resolution of disputes-** (1) Any dispute regarding the amount of financial assets and liabilities shall be settled through mutual agreement between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana failing which the decision of the Central Government in such matters shall be binding.



- (2) The Central Government shall decide any issue in respect of which the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana fail to reach an agreement and such decision of the Central Government shall be binding.

[F.No.8-10/2014-Waqf]

Rakesh Mohan,  
Jt. Secy.

### **Moratorium on communal violence**

318. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures that have been taken by Government, and specifically, the Ministry of Minority Affairs to strengthen the implementation of the ten-year moratorium on communal violence announced by the Prime Minister on 15 August, 2014;

(b) whether Government is planning to revisit and revise the Guidelines for Communal Harmony to give effect to the moratorium; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence, registration, investigation/inquiry and prosecution of crimes and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Government. However, under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (PM's New 15PP) for the Welfare of Minorities, the Government has issued the Guidelines on Communal Harmony to the States/UTs in 2008, which, *inter alia*, delineate steps to be taken to prevent communal violence and steps to be taken to restore peace and order in case of outbreak of communal violence.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country and are under constant watch of the law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

A review meeting of PM's New 15PP was taken by Ministry of Minority Affairs on 6th November, 2015, attended by 15 Ministries/Departments, including home Ministry wherein issues of Communal Harmony and strengthening of efforts for socio-economic and educational empowerment of minorities in coordination with States were stressed upon.

### **Scheme for development of hill-based minority community people**

319. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any schemes for the welfare and development of Lapchas, Tamangs and other hill-based minority community people in the country, particularly in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) No Sir, Ministry of Minority Affairs has not launched any scheme for the welfare and development of Lepchas, Tamangs and other hill-based minority community people in the country, particularly in West Bengal and other part of the country. The Lapchas, Tamangs are not notified as minority communities by the Central Government under Section 2(c) of National Commission of Minorities Act 1992.

### **Implementation of Sachar Committee Report**

†320. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seriously considered the report of Sachar Committee if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of up-to-date progress made in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Sachar Committee submitted its report on 17th November, 2006. The Ministry of Minority Affairs circulated the recommendations/suggestions, contained in the report, to the concerned Ministries/Departments for examination and comments. Later, each recommendation was discussed in various rounds of inter-ministerial meetings. After detailed discussions, the Government accepted 72 recommendations.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For administrative convenience and effective implementation of 72 accepted recommendations, the Government took 43 decisions by clubbing the recommendations of similar nature in the following focus areas:

- (i) Education (15 decisions)
- (ii) Skill Development of Minorities (2 decisions)
- (iii) Access to credit (6 decisions)
- (iv) Special development initiatives (2 decisions such as Multi-sectoral Development Programme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission)
- (v) Measures for affirmative action (4 decisions such as Setting up of National Data Bank and Assessment and Monitoring Authority, etc.)
- (vi) Protection and Management of Waqf Properties (4 decisions), and
- (vii) Miscellaneous (10 decisions such as Prevention of Communal Violence, Delimitation Act, Sensitization, Multi-Media campaign etc.)

The responsibility for implementation of these decisions has been given to Ministry of Minority Affairs and the concerned Ministries/Departments. Follow up action on all 43 decisions has been taken by the Government. Most of the decisions have already been implemented. The follow up action on remaining decisions is of on-going nature and their progress is monitored on regular basis by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The text of each recommendation, the details of each accepted recommendation and their up-to-date status, are available on the website of this Ministry [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

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

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*The House re-assembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**POINTS REGARDING JOINT COMMITTEE ON MP's  
SALARY AND ALLOWANCES AND ISSUE OF  
CASTE BASED DISCRIMINATION — Contd.**

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, on this morning issue ...(Interruptions)... Sir, on this morning issue ...(Interruptions)... The morning issue ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the issue was closed. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this is an assault on the Constitution of India. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Minister, Goyalji, made a statement, which was totally uncalled for. It is actually, because the Leader of the House spoke, the lady spoke; the matter was over. After that, to make that kind of a statement is almost like calling her a liar in public. We have no issue, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Please, ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I did not call her a liar. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: In the spirit of graciousness ...(Interruptions)... Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I am requesting the hon. Member to close this issue. ...(Interruptions)... Withdraw, apologise and let us move on. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... One line. ...(Interruptions)... Let us move on. ...(Interruptions)... It is a good spirit. ...(Interruptions)... It is a good spirit....(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): For a change, let me agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... One minute Seljaji....(Interruptions)... Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I was about to compliment the Government for their brilliant Machiavellian strategy of bringing the Constitution Day on Dr. Ambedkar and deflecting the entire attention away from the Bihar defeat. I thought it was a wonderful move. Now, that was over. They have done their Machiavellian trick. After that, why unnecessarily inflict a self-goal, I do not understand. Now, in this matter, the person concerned is a senior Member of this House, who had been a Cabinet Minister earlier; she has made a statement. The matter should have ended there. Instead of that, why cast aspersions and call her all the names that you have called. That too, Sir, today, in one whole century there has not been such devastation in Tamil Nadu as the floods are causing. I had to cancel going to Tamil Nadu. I was supposed to be there today. Given that gravity, the House should be discussing that, expressing our solidarity, asking the Central Government to take the measures necessary to help the State Government. But, Sir, all that is going into the background and we have this sort of a dispute. This is precisely the point. Next week, you are going to have a discussion on 'the growing intolerance in the country'. Bring it in then. You could have showed all this then. You could have taken up all these matters at that time. Why is this being done to disrupt the proceedings? ...(Interruptions)... My appeal is ...(Interruptions)... My appeal is, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My appeal is that let the Leader of the House please tell us here clearly that this is an issue which can be settled during that debate ...*(Interruptions)*... Withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... Withdraw, withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... Seljaji, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Withdraw what has been said today and apologise for that insult. It was a clear insult to the Member concerned and apologise and let us proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let us proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak standing there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my appeal to ...*(Interruptions)*... Mistryji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak standing there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Standing there, you cannot speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let us please take up this urgent matter about the floods in Tamil Nadu. Let them withdraw that and apologise, and then settle the matter and let the House go on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to sort it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us try to sort it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में कम से कम पांच-छह बार द्वारका मंदिर का नाम लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us try to sort it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर उन्होंने जो नाम लिया, वह गलत था, तो उसको करेक्ट करने की व्यवस्था है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let us try to sort it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जितनी बार भी द्वारका मंदिर का नाम ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने लिया है, उसे expunge किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके साथ ही साथ माननीय सदस्य ने जो टिप्पणी की है, उसे भी expunge कर दिया जाए। यह एक सामान्य सी बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

कहती हैं कि आपने द्वारका मंदिर का नाम नहीं लिया, हम आपको दिखा रहे हैं कि आपने कम से कम पांच बार द्वारका मंदिर के बारे में कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा है कि द्वारका मंदिर में आपको एक जाति विशेष के कारण प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए इस बारे में अगर आपने कोई गलतफहमी में, अनजाने में कोई बात कही है, तो उसे भी expunge कर दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, उसे भी expunge कर दिया जाए। इसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जितनी बार भी द्वारका मंदिर का नाम ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने लिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें उन्होंने कहा है - "कुछ समय पहले जब हमारी सरकार थी, यूपीए की सरकार थी, उसमें मैं मंत्री थी, मैं गुजरात गई।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... "मैं दलित हूँ पर हिन्दू हूँ। हमारा भी मन मंदिर जाने के लिए करता है।" "मैं द्वारका गई, तो मेरी भी इच्छा हुई कि मैं द्वारका मंदिर जाऊँ।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... "सबको पता था कि मैं मंत्री हूँ", ...**(व्यवधान)**... "लेकिन मैं देश भर में बहुत मंदिरों में गई हूँ", ...**(व्यवधान)**... "साउथ में भी गई हूँ और नॉर्थ में भी गई हूँ।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... "आप \* का एक यह भी हिस्सा देखिए।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... "एक यह भी उसका दृश्य देखिए कि द्वारका मंदिर में — पूरे देश में एक नहीं", ...**(व्यवधान)**... "सैकड़ों मंदिरों में मैं गई हूँ, मैं यह नहीं कहती कि सारे मंदिर बराबर हैं या" ...**(व्यवधान)**... "हर जगह मेरे भाई या बहनों को वहां पर इज्जत मिलती है", ...**(व्यवधान)**... "सब जगह पर इज्जत नहीं मिलती है"। ...**(व्यवधान)**... "मुझे बतौर मंत्री, बतौर केबिनेट मंत्री" ...**(व्यवधान)**... "इस देश का — द्वारका के मंदिर में मुझसे पूछा गया कि आपकी जाति क्या है"? ...**(व्यवधान)**... "मुझसे पूछा गया।" फिर हमारे एक सदस्य ने कहा कि यह बात गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... "मैं जो कह रही हूँ, वह सच है"। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारा अनुरोध यह है कि यह हमने नहीं कहा है, यह रिकार्ड का हिस्सा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्य को ...**(व्यवधान)**... "द्वारका मंदिर" पर अगर उनको लगता है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो वे कहना चाहती थीं, वह गलत है, तो "द्वारका मंदिर" प्रोसीडिंग में से expunge किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर माननीय सदस्य को लगता है कि कोई बात आपत्तिजनक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो उसे भी expunge किया जाए, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... बात खत्म हो जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow me to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow me...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow me to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Seelam, please allow me to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**... Ms. Selja...**(Interruptions)**... You allow me to say something. ...**(Interruptions)**... You ask them to keep quiet. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me say something. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, तमिलनाडु में ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां पर हजारों-हजार लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**... बेघर हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How is it that you are not allowing me?  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आज देश चिंतित है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।  
...(व्यवधान)... आज महंगाई पर चर्चा का नोटिस था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you shouting at me? ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowing me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इन मुद्दों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: बाढ़ पर डिस्कशन होना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let me have my say. ...(Interruptions)... I will not adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I agree with you that we should have discussion on flood situation in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... Come what may I am not going to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... This is a small matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... You please call the Leader of the House and tell them just to withdraw it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Let them allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... It is most unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... You keep quiet. ...(Interruptions)... It is most unfortunate. Why do you...(Interruptions)... (Interruptions)... You cannot do this. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot speak from here. ...(Interruptions)... You can't speak from here. ...(Interruptions)... Keep quiet. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot speak from here. ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. ...(Interruptions)... I know there is a problem. I agree. Some of you are aggrieved or Ms. Selja is aggrieved. ...(Interruptions)... I know. ...(Interruptions)... But, there has to be some solution. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You do not allow the Chair to speak. I cannot understand that. Then, who will solve it? ...(Interruptions)... You go to your seat. You are a senior parliamentarian. ...(Interruptions)... For the last ten minutes, I am trying to speak and you are not allowing me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... For what? ...(Interruptions)... I am requesting you. ...(Interruptions)... I am to conduct this House, not anybody else, not the Minister and not the leader. ...(Interruptions)... I am to conduct and you are not allowing me. Where do I complain? ...(Interruptions)... You keep quiet and allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Are you ready for that? ...(Interruptions)... What are you talking? ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowing me to speak. Then, what is

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

LoP? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair is not being allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know there is a problem. I don't want to take any side. I don't want to blame anybody. I know she is aggrieved. I want to solve it because I know what havoc is caused in Tamil Nadu – rains, floods, etc., a 100-year record. That subject is there. We have to discuss. That is my concern. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am trying to solve it. Please cooperate. LoP, I am requesting you to give suggestions to solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... After LoP, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, we are all human beings. Sometimes, we will commit mistakes. Maybe, some mistake has been committed from this side or that side. There should be a solution. Let us strive for a solution. We are responsible Members. The whole country is watching us. The last whole session, the Monsoon Session, was washed out. I am not blaming anybody. Should we have that again? I am telling you I am not in favour of that. I am very sorry. I know it is my failure also. Therefore, it cannot be allowed. If there is a problem, it would be discussed and solved. Government and Opposition can sit together and discuss. If somebody has to withdraw a statement, withdraw it. It has to be done. Therefore, I will request LoP to give his positive suggestion so that this *impasse* or crisis is solved. And then I will allow Mr. Yechury.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, while recognising that something has been said from the Treasury Benches, which should not have been said, I would say that we had full-fledged discussion for three days. There were words being said from all the sides – strong words and mild words – and those words were disposed of there and then. There was no need of raking up this issue again. We had decided in my room with all the Members that we will make it possible to pass as many Bills as we can today. Unfortunately, something happened, not from this side but from the Treasury side, which complicated the entire issue. That was further complicated by another colleague Minister which was not called for. That could have been avoided. While recognising the seriousness of the subject, I would like to make it clear and request my friends that they should not fight with the Chair. Some solution has to be found. We should come to some conclusion and a solution has to be found. But, at the same time, I would also like to make it clear from my Party that in so far as the discussion on the cyclones in Tamil Nadu is concerned, the entire House is concerned about it. Rather, the entire nation is concerned about the floods which have taken the lives of a few dozen people and rendered a few million people houseless. So, that is a matter of great concern for all of us. When the time is fixed for discussion on Tamil Nadu floods, I would request everybody, including Members from my party particularly that we would like to discuss about it. There is no question of disturbing the House. In the meanwhile, I would request the Chair to find some solution to this, and we can't continue this for days together.



SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No proposal has come for a solution. I have said and I repeat it here, I was complimenting till yesterday that their entire Machiavellian tactic of success in having a very serious discussion for three days on the Constitution and on Dr. Ambedkar, it was *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, have you finished your consultation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. I have two ears.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are what we call in Andhra Pradesh "Ashta Santhagrahi" You can concentrate on eight different things at the same time. We compliment you for that. But what I am trying to convey is that after all this, this was a matter that was unnecessarily raked up. Now, this can be resolved if only what was said is withdrawn, and an apology for having hurt the sentiments of not only a senior Member, a senior Minister in the erstwhile Government but also, I think, the entire community in our country. This is completely antithetical towards Dr. Ambedkar, what he stood for and the homage we paid to him. Now, given that situation, given the urgency to discuss the Tamil Nadu floods, and the unprecedented agony of the people there, and as I said, the need for the Central Government to be proactive and to show the degree of humanism which, at least, this House should show immediately. So, keeping that in mind, I would request the Leader of the House, the solution I am not offering, if he doesn't hear there is nothing like graciousness, you please go ahead, you please call the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Other leaders.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is up to you. But at least you call them to your Chamber and settle this. Till such time adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we can do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, only one minute. I have to say something. Okay, I will allow you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this point is very simple. Let us not over- cook this. The lady Member has made a statement. Before that the Leader of the House has made a statement. Till then it was a statement and a counter-statement. After that there was a subsequent statement. What I have said in the morning which I am reiterating not to over cook this issue. The subsequent statement made therein lies the problem. Apologise and withdraw that statement. Let's move on. That's it. We can do it here. We don't need to do something privately in the backroom. The Leader of the House has said something, leave that. The lady Member has said something, leave that. Come down to the other statement used "manufactured intolerance" which has affected. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, जो सजेशन दिया है, *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Nothing concerning the conduct of this House can be done secretly in any Chamber. What will be done in the Chamber is to arrive at a mechanism which will come to the House as a whole. You allay the fears that as though something is happening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, nothing secret will happen inside the Chamber. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, I called him already.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Withdraw those words, apologise and let's move on and discuss the Tamil Nadu floods. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you bringing the Leader of the House? That is over now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, तमिलनाडु की स्थिति को देखकर मैंने महंगाई पर चर्चा को विदड़ों कर लिया था और यह मैंने इसलिए किया था ताकि कम से कम तमिलनाडु की गम्भीर स्थिति पर चर्चा हो सके, वहां के लोगों को यह न लगे कि कहीं न कहीं भारत सरकार ने इसमें देर की है। दुर्भाग्य है कि एक छोटी सी बात पर सदन में इतना बड़ा विवाद पैदा हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I heard it. ...(Interruptions)... त्यागी जी, अगर आपका कोई सुझाव है, तभी बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक सजेशन है कि उन शब्दों को ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत छोटी सी बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, आपकी बात हो गई है।...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, आपकी बात हो गई। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Seelam, let me try to solve it. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, why are you worried? Let me try to solve it. Don't you want a solution? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I appeal to you, let us not trivialize this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तमिलनाडु की समस्या कोई छोटी समस्या नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप भी तमिलनाडु के हैं, रमेश जी भी तमिलनाडु के हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me try to solve it. Sit down. Let me try to solve it. Now, त्यागी जी, आपके पास कोई सजेशन हो तो बोलिए, otherwise, don't waste time.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं सजेशन देना चाहता हूं। मेरा पहला सजेशन तो यह है कि जब तक शैलजा जी, एक महिला के नाते, एक दलित के नाते और हाउस का एक सीनियर मेम्बर होने के नाते, सेटिस्फाइड न हो जाएं, तब तक कोई सॉल्यूशन नहीं निकल सकता है। दूसरा, नेता सदन ने सुबह जब अपनी बात शुरू की थी, उसके बाद यह विषय खत्म हो गया था। अब जब हम लोगों पर यह आरोप लगा है, तो इस प्रश्न पर भी मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं सर, कि हम हाउस नहीं चलने देते; this is 'manufactured intolerance'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't go to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't go to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look, I have a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would be calling you inside. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the SCs and STs in this country are facing such a situation... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Why are you repeating it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you repeating that? Sit down? I asked you to speak only if you have any new suggestion. This is not a new suggestion. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am giving the suggestion. Members must be accommodated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Don't complicate things.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am not complicating things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: किसी ने एससी/एसटी की बात नहीं कही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... एससी/एसटी की बात उन्होंने कही है, हमने नहीं कही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, why do you do this? I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: एससी/एसटी की बात उन्होंने कही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I am calling Members inside, not to decide anything or do anything, but there should be some communication. So, I am calling the Leaders, including the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and Party Leaders to the Chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me see. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, she would be there. How can you discuss that without her? Why do you say that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, the Minister as well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, then, for that I would adjourn the House for fifteen minutes. We will discuss it, decide and come out with a solution. I believe, after discussion a solution could be found. That would then be announced here and if the House is in agreement, we can proceed. So, I adjourn the House for fifteen minutes.

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

*The House re-assembled at thirty-eight minutes past two of the clock,*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair.*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : The House is adjourned till three of the clock.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes  
past two of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at three of the clock,*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair.*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The House is adjourned till 3.15 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at three of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at fifteen minutes past three of the clock,*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair.*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : The House is adjourned till 3.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past  
three of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at thirty minutes past three of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

#### **Damage caused due to North-West monsoon rain and floods in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will now take up the Short Duration Discussion on the notice given by Smt. Kanimozhi, Shri Rangarajan and Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, to raise a discussion on the ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, अंदर जो निर्णय हुआ है, उसके बारे में यहां भी बताइए।

† شری محمد علی خان : سر، اندر جو فیصلہ ہوا ہے، اس کے بارے میں یہاں بھی بتائیے۔

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप कृपया बैठिए। Allright. Okay, I will say. I will explain. I agree that I am bound to explain. Yes, you are correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will explain. Sit down. I will tell you. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take the seat. I will tell you certainly. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. I should have started... *(Interruptions)*... I agree with you; I should have started after explaining that because I myself said in the House that I am calling the leaders for a discussion to sort out that issue, which was raised in the morning. We discussed and then the leaders decided that at 3.30 we will start the discussion on floods, that being a very important and a very serious matter affecting Tamil Nadu, and for that matter, the entire country. And, therefore, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. Therefore, keeping aside ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Andhra Pradesh also. I fully agree; Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh. And see ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, see ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. See, keeping aside all differences, the leaders have come to the decision that we will start the discussion, and on the rest of the matter, tomorrow morning, in the presence of Chairman, a final decision will be taken and whatever will be the decision, that will be informed to the House. That decision will be taken in the presence of Chairman. Therefore, that matter is kept pending. That is not decided. That is pending. But, in view of the serious matter of the flood situation, we are starting at 3.30. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I requested you that at 3.30, you please call the session, and we could start this discussion. You didn't agree with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I am doing that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You have finally done that. So, next time onwards, please accept, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir,... *(Interruptions)*... I am just coming to your point also.

Sir, in certain areas, there is a serious flood situation, and in certain areas, there is a serious drought situation. We have to decide whether we are discussing both together or separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... My suggestion, Sir, is, let us first take

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

the flood situation which is becoming very precarious and very serious, mostly, in Tamil Nadu, partly in Andhra Pradesh, and, to some extent, in West Bengal, which has also been affected. ...(*Interruptions*)... And Pondicherry also. Sir, in fact, in the other House also, the same discussion is going on. Just now, I had a talk with our people. The situation is becoming very, very precarious; I am really worried. I pray to God that same thing does not happen today and tomorrow because the IMD, the Meteorological Department, says that coming 24 hours are very crucial. The entire city of Chennai is in floods from 5th November onwards. But, recently, what has happened is that in the last sixteen days, water has come into all the streets. Some of the people are living on first floors. The Airport runway is full of water and water has entered the Airport buildings too. The Egmore railway line has been washed away and all the major bus stands are also in water. ...(*Interruptions*)... Today morning, we met the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister told us that he has talked to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and has assured her that whatever support is required, it would be extended. What I am trying to say is – I am not responding, as a Minister, the Home Minister and the concerned people will respond to that – now we should all speak in one voice. Secondly, we should extend moral support that is required because as my daughter, who lives at Chennai, was telling me, – some of the family members of our Members are also struck in the airport – that a lot of people are stranded in the airport itself. Some 400 passengers have been stranded since yesterday. The number may have gone up. And 180 people have died. Then, at Nellore, which is nearer to the State, the National Highway has breached, and for six days, there has been no traffic on both the sides. Thousands of vehicles have been stranded. Last week-end, I visited the area, and the Chief Minister also had camped there, and they are trying to do their best. Now the Army and the Navy have been pressed into service. The Prime Minister, this morning, had a preliminary discussion with the Finance Minister, Defence Minister, Home Minister and myself. Now, in this precarious situation, particularly, at Chennai, if any well-meaning suggestions are given by people, who are well-versed with the situation, both short-term as well as long-term, they can be conveyed to the Authorities who are dealing with the situation. Shortly, the Home Minister of India is going to have a high-level meeting as per the advice of the Prime Minister to see to it that whatever relief is to be sent is sent immediately. Sir, the Navy has been pressed into service. The NDRF teams have been pressed into service. The Bhubaneswar and Bangalore air bases have been alerted as they are the nearer places to reach the State. And, the Defence Minister has told me that whatever support is required will be extended. I am afraid of the people there. In the Chennai city, the Army and the Police have to go from one street to another. It is becoming difficult for the people residing there to even move from one house to another. Men are swimming in certain places but

ladies cannot swim, and there are not enough boats as well. It is humanly impossible to have that many number of boats. But boats are also being pressed into service. The Tamil Nadu Government is doing its best and they are working day and night. The Central Government is releasing the last year's arrears as well as this year's money also, and around ₹ 933 crores have been given. I am not talking about the money. I am more concerned about the other support that is needed to be given. In this connection, I urge upon the House to focus on the crisis rather than trying to criticise anybody because that will send a wrong message. Let us give some constructive suggestions. That is my request.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I fully endorse what the hon. Minister has said. I would like to state, on behalf of not only my party but also on behalf of the House, that we should extend all our sympathies, our concern and all the help. And, Sir, we are prepared, as a party and as MPs, if the Government so desires, we can allocate a part of our MPLADS Funds for relief operations. I am sure that that is the decision to which all of us will agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले डिस्कशन तो शुरू कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Secondly, Sir, he wanted a concrete suggestion. My information says that the National Disaster Relief Force is also hamstrung in reaching the affected areas. They are ready to take off from Vishakapatnam, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore, but they are not able to reach the affected areas. It is necessary, and I would request the Central Government, through you, Sir, to press into action certain helicopters which will, actually, airdrop certain food packets into the affected areas. So, that may be started. I am sure that the State Government will have no objection to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I do not know whether I will get the time to speak because I would like that as many Members, particularly, from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, from all the sides speak because they are the ones who are feeling the pinch. Besides the point, at this crucial juncture, the entire country, irrespective of which political party we may belong to, is with the people there. Millions and millions of our brothers and sisters are facing this problem in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. I also associate myself with the suggestion of the Leader of the CPI (M) about which I, during the lunch time, spoke to a few of my friends at Chennai. This had come to my mind also but my friend always takes the lead on such occasions. So, I would also, on behalf of my party, be forthcoming on this issue of support. We will be supporting the people of Tamil Nadu. In so far as the MPLADS funds is concerned, whatever amount is fixed by the hon. Chairman of the House, we will also be supporting them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think there is consensus. All of us will contribute a sizeable amount to Tamil Nadu flood relief and the amount will be decided in consultation with the hon. Chairman.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for allowing this discussion under extraordinary circumstances which we are witnessing in the city of Chennai as well as other coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry.

Sir, this is not for the first time that Tamil Nadu has been subjected to such a big disaster. Eleven years ago we had Tsunami hitting the shores of Tamil Nadu and the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu were very badly affected. Now, we have incessant rains during the entire last month and more than fifteen days there were unrelenting rains. The houses and streets of Chennai are flooded. It is not just Chennai but Tiruvallur, Kanchipuram, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvavur. And, Sir, Cuddalore is one of the worst affected areas. Whenever rain comes, Cuddalore is affected. This time it has been very badly affected. What worries us is, as per the prediction, rain is not going to stop for four more days. The airports are closed. There is no way to reach Chennai. Trains and busses have been stopped. There is no way for cars and other vehicles to ply on the streets of Chennai. The only thing which works, at this moment, is metro rail. Other than that, there is no way to reach from one place to another in Chennai. As the hon. Minister said, even to go to the next house, you need help — boat or Army or Navy or Air Force. There are so many NGOs. There are people who are willing to donate food, to reach out people, rescue people who are marooned. But, there is no way to even step out of your homes to go and help. The areas like Vandalur, Mudichur, Tambaram and everything is under water. It is not just a few feet of water. In some areas, water has reached as high as second floor of houses, housing estates and even flats are under water! It is true that you have to bring in boats as that is the only way to reach people. One can watch on television people moved up to terraces of their house. They are sitting in rain on terraces. In many areas, Sir, you can see people sitting on walls, because if you get down it is dangerous. On television we just saw a person walking in a street — it is not river — where water flow is taking the person away and he is trying to swim across the current. All the bridges are overflowing. IT parks, industries are all closed as they are all submerged under water. People cannot go to work. Newspapers are not able to publish their editions. Even television studios are under water. So, this is the situation. If this is the situation, one can think of slum areas where people are living in huts. It is really bad. They have no homes even to go back. They have moved from their homes to schools and other relief camps. Sir, their lifetime earnings have been washed away by floods. Students have not gone back to schools for more than 15-16 days. All their books and other things have been washed away by floods.



The Government estimates show the death toll around 180-200 people. But, it is believed that more people have died. Nearly around 250 people have died due to these rains and floods. Sir, this is unprecedented. So, lakhs of people have been displaced from their homes. The economic impact has been enormous with the manufacturing units and small and medium enterprises as well as traders being affected. In Chennai, Kancheepuram district, Cudalore, Nagai and Thanjavur district, Thiruvarur, agriculture has been affected and crops are being devastated to an unbelievable extent. We have not been able to really estimate what it is. Cattle have been washed away and have died in the rains. There is no way to save them.

I really understand that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have reached out to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister. They have spoken to her and promised all measures. I really like to commend the efforts of the Army, the Air Force, the Navy and the work that the NDRF are doing. It is remarkable. Without them, even the few citizens who have been rescued could not have been because it is not possible for a person who is not well-trained even to walk in these waters. It is so bad. There are videos of parents trying to save their children. They are walking in the water; the water is going above their heads; they make the children sit on drums and the drums are floating in the water; they are pushing those drums and trying to rescue children! Pregnant women are affected. The Government hospitals and private hospitals have been flooded. There is no power over there. It is difficult to shift patients because of the water in streets. It is impossible to shift patients. Pregnant women have delivered on terraces! It is such a bad situation.

Sir, it is really commendable that the Central Government is supporting the Tamil Nadu Government to this extent, but we need much more because the situation is so grave. The help which has come is definitely not enough. The people are marooned all over; it is just not Chennai; even the districts around Chennai have been badly affected, as I said in Mudichur, Tambaram, etc.; they are entirely under water. The people have to be rescued. The water levels are rising and the rains are not stopping. The reservoirs have to be opened. All tanks and everything else are overflowing. About the Adayar river, none of us have ever seen the river flowing. Now, it is overflowing above the bridge. Sir, it is such a grave situation and we need more forces. I understand the plight about the planes not being able to land. The Tirupati Airport also has to be closed because of the rains. We were hoping that the planes will come and drop food packets in Chennai and the surrounding districts. Again, that is becoming a problem. So, we need much more help from the Central Government immediately because the people are suffering by the day, by the hour. So, much more forces have to be sent. More resources have to be sent.

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

As I said, Sir, the people are willing to help but there is no possibility. There are so many people who want to donate food and reach out to those affected people but there is no way to take the food from one place to another. That is the situation over there. The Central Government should declare this a national disaster, as sought by my colleagues like Mr. Yechury and the LoP. They also said that the MPLADS funds will be given by all the MPs. I think, this has to be declared a national disaster and all rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures should be taken at the earliest. The State Government's initial announcement of ₹ 500 crores towards relief and rehabilitation has not been sufficient looking at the damages that have been caused by the recent floods. The State Government has pegged the damages caused by the torrential rains at ₹ 8,481 crores. The Central Government has sanctioned only ₹ 839 crores initially. It is necessary that the Central Government has to release more funds immediately to help tide over the situation.

Sir, hopefully the rains will recede and the waters will recede soon. But, after that, there is the danger of health hazards, outbreak of water-borne diseases. I think, we have to start preparing for that and have health camps. The Central Government has to help the State Government to deal with such situations because it is really a worrying situation because the entire city and the districts surrounded are flooded now, and once the water recedes, there will be an outbreak of many epidemics and that situation has to be dealt with. In Cuddalore district alone more than 50 people have died because of these rains and subsequent floods. Sir, every story we hear, every situation we come across, is really saddening; it is really frightening and scary. In a newspaper, a reporter has written about his visit to a village in Cuddalore. He says that he has once gone to this village and he has heard about an entire family being washed away in the floods. He goes to the bank of the river and he talks to the people over there and he is asking as to what has happened. He says that there were a mother and four children and there were visitors who come to visit her with four children. He says that the mother was a very hardworking person and her dream was to educate these four people; lift them from this situation; educate them and give them a better life. She worked so hard for this. Nearly six or seven people were there in that family. Suddenly the river started flooding and water level rose and in just a few minutes, there was nothing left on the other shore. The reporter says that now, after this incident, when he looks at the other bank, there is nothing. There is not even a trace of a family being there; there is not even a trace of a house being there. The entire family, the mother, the four children and all the visitors who had come to see her, have been washed away. There was just one notebook of one of the children which was caught in a branch of the tree, which was there. This is not just the story of one person; it is a story of so many people. This is the sad

situation which Tamil Nadu and other areas are facing. Sir, the media try to probe and ask us questions about what the Tamil Nadu Government has done. Have they failed? Do you think they have failed? I really don't think that this is the time for us to raise questions like that. I think we all should stand together, reach out to the people and make sure that the people are rescued, and whatever measures, whatever help can reach out to them, have to reach them now. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, has said that the DMK Government will wholeheartedly support the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: DMK Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are not yet in the Government.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Thank you for that. It is a very promising thing.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): For ten more years.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: For ten more years, we will be in the Government; thank you. Sir, Dr. Kalaignar, leader of our DMK Party has said that the DMK Party will give wholehearted support to the Tamil Nadu Government in this time of need. He has also said that we have pressed all our cadres to help in the respective areas. The DMK Party has given out helpline numbers and we have asked people to call if they need help. All our district headquarters and Secretaries have been asked to help people in need and our cadres are in the field, helping and working along with the Government agencies to rescue people and to make sure that they get food and whatever they need.

Sir, I also request the Central Government to send another high-level delegation to assess the extent of the damages caused by the recent spell of rains and revise its relief measures. It is important that all agencies of the Centre work in tandem with the State Government to carry out immediate rescue and relief efforts. Once the rains relent, the Central agencies, such as Ministry of Health must carry out special medical camps and aid in stopping the spread of epidemics. Similarly, thousands of kilometres of roads and highways have been destroyed, and the Centre should provide special aid to repair these roads which serve as the lifeline for the people of the State.

Sir, finally, this is the time to show the people of Tamil Nadu that the political parties are united in this hour. I suggest that in the spirit of cooperation and collaboration, as suggested by my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, that an all-party Parliamentary Delegation visit the most affected areas and report back to the Parliament with recommendations to the Central Government. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Shrimati Kanimozhi. Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have just one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have two observations to make. One is that the Central Team has gone there. Part of the Central Team also is stranded there only because of this situation. So, they have been now asked to take care of the situation and then report back because it is progressing day by day. This is one.

Secondly, with regard to the other suggestion, we should not think on those lines as of now because our visit will divert the attention of the people. So, we can think about it later.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Not now, Sir, later.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, exactly that is what I proposed in the starting. Surely, we will all visit there. But let us not disrupt the relief operations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am happy with what Kanimozhi has said that this is not the time to find fault with this Government or that Government. Let us all work together. I am very happy about the tone set by her.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, गत 15 दिनों से तमिलनाडु के अन्दर और आंध्र प्रदेश, पुडुचेरी आदि प्रदेशों में जो घटना घटी है और दो दिन से फ्लड के कारण एक भयानक सिचुएशन के बारे में जो चिंता व्यक्त की गई है, उसके बारे में आदरणीय वेंकैया नायडु जी, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, येचुरी जी, कानीमोझी जी ने अपनी भावनाएँ अभी हाउस में रखी हैं। इन सबकी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो बातें मैं अत्यंत आवश्यक समझता हूँ, उनको यहां कहने की इच्छा करता हूँ।

महोदय, अभी दो दिन की सिचुएशन से अंदाजा लगाना मुश्किल है, फिर भी सरकार की सबसे पहली प्राइोरिटी जान बचाने की होनी चाहिए। चारों तरफ से अन्य राज्यों को केंद्र बना कर जितनी अधिक से अधिक जानें बचाई जा सकती हैं, उसके बारे में सबसे पहले ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। जान बचाने की स्थिति में जैसे ही एक-दो दिन बीत जाएंगे, वैसे ही कई लोगों को अन्न की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। कई बार सहायता करने वाली एजेंसीज चेन्नई या बड़ी सिटीज चली जाती हैं, लेकिन सरकार स्वयं, जो इंटीरियर प्लेसेज हैं, विलेजेज हैं, उनके लिए एक प्लान बना कर, उसका दरवाजा अन्य राज्यों में खोल कर, वहां से उनकी सेवा करने की दृष्टि से — आंध्र प्रदेश से, हैदराबाद एयरपोर्ट से, बेंगलुरु से, त्रिवेंद्रम से भी — इस तरह से चारों तरफ से घेर कर उनकी सहायता करने की कोशिश करेगी, तो ज्यादा लाभ होगा, ऐसी मेरी राय है।

साथ ही साथ, दो दिन के बाद एक ऐसी स्थिति आएगी कि हमें उनके स्वास्थ्य के बारे में चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। वहां कई कंटेजियस डिजीज़िज़ आ सकती हैं। उसके लिए भी चारों तरफ से दवाइयां इत्यादि भेजने की दृष्टि से सरकार का काम तेजी से होना चाहिए। भारत सरकार अभी

**4.00 p.m.**

जो काम कर रही है, उसको रेगुलरली मॉनिटर करते हुए जिस-जिस समय जो भी संभव हो, सेना के द्वारा, रैपिड एक्शन फोर्स के द्वारा या और किसी भी प्रकार के डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा, उन सब चीजों को लेकर वह काम करने की कोशिश करे, यह मेरी विनती है।

साथ ही साथ, इस घटना के तुरंत बाद समुद्र के किनारे बड़ी मात्रा में जो गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उनके हजारों-हजार घर उजड़ गए हैं। उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन करना एक बहुत बड़ा काम होता है। इसके पहले एक बार कर्णाटक में इसी प्रकार की फ्लड आने के बाद कर्णाटक सरकार ने पब्लिक रिक्वेस्ट करके थोड़े ही समय में समाज से हेल्प लेकर कम से कम 6 हजार से अधिक नए मकान बनाए थे। उसी प्रकार तमिलनाडु गवर्नमेंट को भी सार्वजनिक अपील करके उनकी जिन्दगी फिर से सुंदर ढंग से चालू करने के लिए जो भी काम आवश्यक हो, वह करना चाहिए।

इसमें आप सभी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स, उद्योगपतियों से विनती करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से वे सरकार के साथ आएंगे। इसलिए इस दिशा में भी सरकार सोचे।

इतना कहते हुए मैं एक बार फिर विनती करता हूँ। वैसे इस स्थिति का पूरा विवरण देते हुए कानीमोझी जी ने बताया है कि अभी दो दिन और यह चलने वाला है, इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में ज्यादा न बोलते हुए कहूंगा कि situation should be managed in a more scientific way ताकि ओवरलैपिंग न हो, काम करने वाले एक-दूसरे के ऊपर न गिर जाएं, जिससे फिर कोई नई समस्या खड़ी न हो जाए। रेसक्यू के काम के दौरान, जैसे उत्तराखंड में एक हेलीकॉप्टर गिरने से आर्मी के लोग भी शहीद हो गए थे, वैसी स्थिति वहां न हो। इसलिए भारत सरकार पूरे वैज्ञानिक तरीके से स्थिति को मॉनिटर कर राज्य सरकार को सहयोग देकर व्यवस्थित ढंग से इस आपदा से लोगों को बचाने को काम करे और इसी दृष्टि से पुडुचेरी, आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु, इन सभी जगहों के लिए काम करे। इतनी विनती करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a great calamity for the Chennai city and also the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. Especially from Andhra Pradesh coastal area down to the South, Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari, all the coastal districts have been affected. Just a fortnight ago, the rehabilitation work was also supervised by the Central Government team. But, unfortunately, we are not implementing the statutory provisions, which are already available with all the blueprints, which have to be followed by the Disaster Management Committee. We have passed the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which stipulates that when there is a natural disaster, or, there is a perception of natural disaster, then, we have to start with prevention, mitigation and also preparedness. These three areas have not been implemented properly. We are not blaming any Government. With the facilities which are available in their hands, the State Government could do it. But the Central Government has to rush through the rehabilitation process now. We have got the incident. Historically, we can describe it. Never, it can be expected like this. Nobody can expect it, except by scientific methods, which are having

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the records, which are part of disaster management, resource network, knowledge network, and which are having all the data as to how 100 years back this had happened. More specifically, Chennai city is having outlets, that is, Koovam river, Adyar river and Buckingham Canal. The Britishers had done everything excellently by allowing rainwater to be dried up immediately if such a thing happened. But, unfortunately, we are overlooking that aspect. As the Government now wants to give some positive propositions, I request the Central Government to immediately rush through the Naval Force, Air Force and Military to dredge the canals quickly, so that water goes into sea.

Another aspect is, all the poor people who are suffering have to be airlifted and put in naval ships, which have to be brought in nearby the ports. They have to be protected and hospitalised. Food should be provided to them immediately. They cannot live in their houses at least for a fortnight or twenty days. Till then, it has to be treated as a national project. It should not be left for the State Government alone, that let them do it and we will pay the money; our officials will visit there; they will assess it; and, they will give the report after 10 days. These are all old colonial methods. The disaster management system works through participation, not through contribution. You have to participate. National Forces have to come. A small Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, which was looking after the disaster management, was brought into the Ministry of Home Affairs just to have coordination amongst all the Departments of the Government of India, the State Governments, at district, *taluka* and village levels. That is why the National Disaster Management Act was made and committees were to be made at every level. They have to coordinate with the local people there. They have to be equipped with all the tools and machineries so that they can go for the rehabilitation work immediately.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *In the Chair.*]

It is not a blamegame; it is not a delay game. It has to be done immediately; and it cannot be taken for granted. It is not a case that 'we will be helping afterwards, and you spend now'. That is not the case. You have to go with all the materials, machines, human resources, scientific technology and all other things which are in the command of the Government of India which is having huge resources. It has to be pooled there and it has to be brought into Tamil Nadu to see that the people are rehabilitated. The infrastructure also has to be immediately brought back properly. You know very well that the military is very much equipped to put the temporary bridges. Saidapet bridge is now overflowing with water. There is no traffic in that. From Chennai towards all the Southern districts, trains are cancelled and all the

bus routes are cancelled. All the carriages are cancelled. Why it had to happen? Immediately, the military has to intervene and bridges have to be restored, traffic has to be restored and the movement of the people should be restored. People should be protected in all respects. Beyond 150 kilometres from the coastal area, people are starving without water. My district is not having any rain. There is a drought there. This is the situation in Tamil Nadu. We have to take into consideration all these issues and see that Acts which were made in Parliament are enforced properly. I don't want to blame anyone, but you have not filled up the vacancies which are lying vacant in the disaster management system. That is why the Vice-President is not there. The President is the Home Minister and the other people could not convene it. The Prime Minister could not take the time for that. All the machineries are lying idle. They could not coordinate with the State Government. That is the problem which we are now facing. Kindly see to it. I am not questioning anybody; I am not blaming anybody. All the organs of India have to come forward and protect the people of India who are called Tamil people who are living in cosmopolitan city of Chennai and in other coastal areas. Now there is no separate India. It is a part of India. You have to take it as a challenge. The Central Government should go there. There is no point in talking one thing and doing something. At the same time, I request all the Government departments, especially, the medical department, to rush all the machinery, all the medicines, all the experts there. All the groups have to go and protect them from this disaster. Similarly, the Agricultural Department and the Rural Development Department also have to rush to protect the agricultural process, which has stopped there. Everything has submerged there. It is not that the officers are going there and looking at the things and taking ten days in submitting their report. We can't wait like that. You have to rush all the materials there. You have to rush everything there. It is not assessment or grant for somebody who are sub-ruled by somebody. It is a part of India. We will have to take it as a challenge. We have to explore all the possibilities to help them, which can come through the paramilitary forces, through the military forces, through the naval forces and also through the Air Force. We have to take the command. The International Airport of Chennai is submerged in water. Tirupati Airport is also submerged now. Everything is submerging in water because we are not taking any effective steps to drain the water. Rain may fall, but draining is quite possible. It is not the midland; it is the part of the seashore. Therefore, we have to take it into consideration. People's cooperation is needed. People are crying every day. We are not at all attached with the disaster management system. We have to bring them inside. A huge infrastructure is already there. A huge fund allocation is given in the Budget. That has to be spent there. It is not that assistance will be provided after ten days or after one year. It is not the



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case. The relief measures are to be taken within minutes, within hour. That is why we have accepted to debate this issue here so that the Central Government could act immediately. There should not be any kind of differentiation on the part of any Department. All the Departments will have to coordinate and see that the things are happening. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भीषण बाढ़ के कारण तमिलनाडु में, खास तौर पर चेन्नई, तिरुवल्लूर, कांचीपुरम और कई जिलों में जो भीषण तबाही हुई है, उससे करीब 188 लोगों की जान गयी है, धन-जन की हानि हुई है और वहां पर आज भी हवाई यातायात, रेल, सड़क यातायात, बसें आदि सब जाम हैं। तो मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बाढ़ में जिन लोगों की क्षति हुई है, उनके प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज तमिलनाडु को मदद की आवश्यकता है। सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने भरोसा दिलाया है और सरकार ने भी कहा है कि हम पर्याप्त सहायता करेंगे। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे विश्व में जो एक तरह से दैवी आपदाएँ आ रही हैं, अलनीनो प्रभाव के कारण भी ये तूफानी चक्रवात आ रहे हैं, जिनके कारण भीषण तबाही हुई है और हो रही है। आज तमिलनाडु के साथ-साथ कई राज्यों में भी अभी भारी बारिश हुई है। गत वर्ष इसी तरह का चक्रवात आया था, उसमें बहुत से लोगों की जान गई थी। तो हम सरकार से मांग करना चाहते हैं कि सरकार को पर्याप्त मदद करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, केंद्र सरकार कानून बनाती है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार का कानून बना है कि वर्षा से या बाढ़ से कोई भी मकान क्षतिग्रस्त होता है, तो उसके लिए केवल 70,000 रुपये दिये जाते हैं। कच्चा मकान होता है, तो 17,600 रुपये दिये जाते हैं, इसी तरह से जो गम्भीर रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त मकान होते हैं, उनको 12,600 रुपये, कच्चे मकान के लिए 3,800 रुपये और आंशिक के लिए 3,800 रुपये, कच्ची झोंपड़ी को छोड़ कर, जहां क्षति 15 प्रतिशत हुई है, उसको 2,300 रुपये दिये जाते हैं। महोदय, इससे तो बाथरूम भी नहीं बन पायेगा। इन नियमों में बदलाव करना पड़ेगा। माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। तो केंद्र सरकार के नियमों में तब्दीली करनी पड़ेगी।

महोदय, मैं फिशरमैन कम्युनिटी से आता हूँ। मैंने तमाम बाढ़ें देखी हैं। तमाम दैवी आपदाओं में हम लोगों ने भाग लिया है। जब बाढ़ से तबाही होती है, तो उस समय जो ट्रेडिशनल फिशरमैन हैं, नाव चलाने वाले हैं, उनको पुलिस खोजती है और लाठी-डंडा मार कर कहती है कि तुम अपनी नाव दो, तुम मदद करने चलो, जबकि खुद उस बेचारे का घर डूब रहा होता है, फिर भी वे उसको पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं। उसके बच्चे डूब रहे होते हैं, लेकिन उसकी नाव को पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उसकी हालत बड़ी खराब होती है। मैं इसके लिए मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए जो ट्रेडिशनल फिशरमैन हैं, नाव चलाने वाले हैं, उनकी अलग से केंद्रीय पुलिस बल में एक स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स बने। हम जानते हैं कि समुद्र हो, नदियां हों या झीलें हों, फिशरमैन का, मल्लाह या केवट का एक 14 साल का बेटा 14-15 किलोमीटर समुद्र में तैर कर वापस लौट आ जाता है, उसको किसी प्रकार की सेप्टी बैग की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। तो ऐसी आपदा के समय ऐसे लोगों की एक स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स सेना में,



नेवी में बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे दैवी आपदा के समय इनका प्रयोग किया जा सके। अब तमिलनाडु में, चेन्नई में दैवी आपदा आ गयी। अभी खुद बेचारे फिशरमेन, जिनको उधर 'गंगापुत्र' भी बोलते हैं तथा अन्य नामों से भी जिनको जानते हैं, वे परेशान हैं, तो ऐसे में पुलिस उनको ले जाती है। वे बेचारे अपने बच्चे को बचायें या पहले दूसरों की मदद करें? तो ऐसी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, पूरे देश में यह प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। हम लोग प्रकृति के साथ छेड़छाड़ कर रहे हैं। आज पूरे देश की नदियां समतल हो रही हैं। उसके ऊपर अतिक्रमण हो रहे हैं। झील, जलाशय और तालाब सब अतिक्रमण किए जा रहे हैं। हम वृक्षों को लगाने के बजाए उनका कटान कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण कहीं सूखा पड़ रहा है तो कहीं बारिश हो रही है। आज हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से लगकर कई प्रदेशों में सूखा है। एक तरफ तमिलनाडु में तथा अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़ की स्थिति है, वहां लोगों की जमीन फट रही है, किसान फसल नहीं बो पा रहे हैं, दलहन-तिलहन नहीं बो पा रहे हैं। तो हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि इससे निबटने के लिए, जबकि आजादी के 67 साल बीत गए, हमारी केंद्र सरकार ने इस ओर कोई ऐसा नियम नहीं बनाया, जबकि हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमें इसके लिए कोई ठोस उपाय करना चाहिए, ठोस कृषि नीति लानी चाहिए। जितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें वहां लोग केवल क्यारियों में अपना शोध करते हैं, बीज उगाते हैं। उन्हें फील्ड का ज्ञान नहीं होता है कि कैसी जमीन है, कैसी खाद उर्वरक के लिए प्रयोग की जानी चाहिए, कैसे बीज प्रयोग किए जाने चाहिए। तो मान्यवर, ऐसी दैवी आपदा के समय हम आपके माध्यम से मांग करते हैं कि बाढ़ के बाद जो-जो स्थिति होती है, जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने बताया, हमने देखा है कि जब बाढ़ खत्म हो जाती है तो उसके बाद मरे हुए पशु होते हैं और फसलों की सड़ांध होती है। उनसे उत्पन्न बीमारियों से निबटने के लिए फिर प्रदेश सरकार के अलावा और जिले के अलावा वहां कोई मौके पर काम नहीं आता है। हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए तमिलनाडु के लिए अलग से इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। चूंकि जब बाढ़ खत्म होगी तो तमाम बीमारियां पैदा होंगी। वहां पीने के पानी की समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी, वहां का प्रदूषित पानी लोग नहीं पी सकते। पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, उनके अस्थाई आवास की व्यवस्था, उनके भोजन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। कई-कई महीनों तक जब उनके मकान नहीं होते हैं तो उनके लिए अस्थाई मकान, अस्थाई आश्रय बनाने की आवश्यकता होती है। इसके लिए हम केंद्र सरकार से मांग करना चाहते हैं कि ऐसे कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए कि जहां पर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था हो, कोई स्पेशल कानून बने कि उनके लिए अस्थाई आश्रय बनाए जाएं तथा बीमारियों से निबटने के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य तमिलनाडु के हैं, हम चाहेंगे कि वे ज्यादा बोलें, क्योंकि वे वहां अपने क्षेत्र गए होंगे तथा वहां से उनके पास काफी फोन भी आ रहे होंगे।

सर, चूंकि हम नदियों के किनारे रहने वाले हैं, हम लोगों ने नदियों की बाढ़ वगैरह देखी है। मुझे याद है मैं जब नवीं क्लास में पढ़ता था, तब मैं तीन किलोमीटर नदी में बह गया था, लेकिन मैं फिशरमैन का बेटा हूं, इसलिए मैंने अपना बैग छोड़ दिया था और तैरते हुए पानी की धारा से निकलकर मैं खुद किनारे लग गया था। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से बाढ़ के समय परेशानियां होती हैं, दिक्कतें होती हैं तो उसमें वहां के लोकल लोग, रूरल एरिया के ही लोग होते हैं। लेकिन शहरों में तो लोग मदद करने के लिए पहुंच जाते हैं। रूरल एरियाज में जहां हेलीकॉप्टर नहीं पहुंच सकता है, कोई साधन नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं, तो ऐसे एरियाज को

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

चिन्हित करके वहां के लोगों को तत्काल राहत दी जानी चाहिए। शहरों में तो सड़क के किनारे लोग चले जाते हैं, जिससे उनको मदद दे देते हैं, लेकिन जो रूरल एरियाज़ में फंसे लोग हैं, उनको कैसे बचाया जाए, उनकी कैसे मदद की जाए, इनके बारे में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। वैसे तो वहां की सरकार इंतजाम कर रही है, उसके लिए हम बधाई देते हैं, साथ ही केंद्र सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि वह उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस प्राकृतिक आपदा पर न तो कोई भाषण करने का समय है, केवल इस पर अफसोस जाहिर किया जा सकता है और ऐसी आपदा में कैसे राहत का रास्ता निकले, उस पर चर्चा की जा सकती है। यह समस्या आज तमिलनाडु के साथ है, पुडुचेरी के साथ है, आंध्र प्रदेश के साथ है। किसी न किसी समय पर समूचा देश इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं को झेल चुका है। बिहार में 2007 में,.... बिहार का नाम आते ही रवि शंकर जी उठकर चले गए। बिहार में हम और ये, साथ-साथ थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: नहीं, मैं यह यील्ड नहीं कर रहा हूं, No, कल आपने नहीं किया था।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am deeply touched by Tyagiji's concern for the State of Tamil Nadu because of the floods there. I am very happy that he is travelling beyond Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I greet him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay. Tyagiji, please continue.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: महोदय, 2007 और 2011 में बिहार प्रांत भी इसी तरह की कोसी की आपदा झेल चुका है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उस समय देश और विदेश की कई संस्थाओं ने इसकी मदद की थी और मुझे लगता है कि इस प्राकृतिक आपदा में हमारी पार्टी, हमारी बिहार की सरकार, बिहार की जनता तथा और सब लोग इस आपदा में उनके साथ हैं और तन-मन-धन से हम उनकी मदद करेंगे।

सर, मैं एक-दो चीजों की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। 1990 में यूएन की तरफ से भी इस पर एक बड़ा सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था, जिसने कुछ चेतावनी भारत के बारे में दी थी। भारत दुनिया का दूसरे नंबर का मुल्क है, जहां पर प्राकृतिक आपदा आने की सबसे अधिक संभावनाएं हैं।

Sir, 76 per cent of the coastline is prone to the cyclone and tsunamis; 68 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought which is happening in many parts of the country. India's current forest cover is estimated to be 78.29 million hectare and 33 per cent to 90 per cent of forest area is prone to forest fire. अभी भी हम देखते हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाएं घटती हैं। Twelve per cent of the land is prone

to flood and soil erosion which is happening daily and 59 per cent land is prone to earthquake. पहले एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर सिर्फ डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की एक सेल हुआ करती थी। उसके बाद लातूर, भुज, अंजार, सूरत, तमिलनाडु, केरल, आंध्र प्रदेश, पुडुचेरी, कश्मीर, हिमालयन रीजन, महाराष्ट्र और नॉर्थ बिहार में घटनाएं घटीं। सर, इतनी घटनाएं देश भर में घटीं। उसके बाद उत्तराखंड की घटना घटी। उसके बाद यह डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट बनाया गया और सेल के स्थान पर यह डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी बना। अभी शायद गुजरात के एक मित्र बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने ठीक कहा कि अभी भी जो इसका सिस्टम है, वह जस का तस ही है, जैसा 2005 में बना था। उसके बाद न इसमें रिवीजन हुआ, न इसमें कोई एडिशन हुआ और इसके द्वारा जिस तरह की मदद मिलनी चाहिए, जिस तरह के arrangements होने चाहिए, उसका अभाव अभी भी देश में डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी में दिखता है। अभी यह गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन है। यह एक अथॉरिटी है, लेकिन यह अभी सुविधाओं से पूरी लैस नहीं है, जैसा कि कानीमोझी जी ने अभी अपने वक्तव्य में, वहां का जो डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट है और वहां की जो situation है, उसके बारे में विस्तार से जिक्र किया था।

सर, मैं दो-तीन सुझावों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि इस पर ज्यादा वक्तव्य की आवश्यकता नहीं है। स्टेट लेवल और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर इस तरह का coordination डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का होना चाहिए कि देश का कोई भी जिला उन संसाधनों से वंचित नहीं होना चाहिए, जो मदद के काम के लिए आवश्यक होते हैं। जो परिस्थिति आज वहां पर हुई है... अभी पेरिस में जलवायु परिवर्तन को लेकर सम्मेलन चल रहा है और वहां से जिस तरह की रिपोर्ट आई है, कार्बन उत्सर्जन को लेकर जो चिंताएं भारत ने व्यक्त की हैं, आने वाले समय में सबसे बड़ा खतरा जो विश्व के लिए होने वाला है, वह टेम्परेचर का है। सर, अगर ग्लोबल टेम्परेचर चार डिग्री बढ़ता है, जिसकी संभावना व्यक्त की जा रही है, तो इतना डिजास्टर होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया की बड़ी आबादी के लिए खतरा बनेगा। इसलिए पेरिस की चिंताएं हमारे देश की भी चिंताएं हैं और आज जिस तरह के मैनेजमेंट की आवश्यकता है, उसका नितांत अभाव है। यह कोई सरकार का मामला नहीं है कि एनडीए गलत कर रहा है या यूपीए ने अच्छा किया है, हमारा सिस्टम इसके लिए ठीक तरह से suitable नहीं है। सर, अगर मैं आपसे कहूँ, तो कोस्टल एरिया का बड़ा हिस्सा, लगभग 60 परसेंट... सर, अब आप यह देखिए कि पिछले दिनों यह ओडिशा में आया था, उससे कई साल पहले तमिलनाडु में आया था, उससे पहले आंध्र प्रदेश में आया था, गुजरात के भुज में भी आया था और बिहार में कोसी में आया था। इससे कोई जगह बची नहीं है। अगर यहां जम्मू-कश्मीर के हमारे साथी अभी बैठे हों, तो सबसे डिजास्टरस श्रीनगर का अर्थक्वेक था, उत्तराखंड का अर्थक्वेक था। यह अकेली एक ऐसी बीमारी है, जो न जात देखती है, न धर्म देखती है और न भाषा देखती है। यह युनिवर्सल है। यह पूरी दुनिया में है। इसलिए सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार तत्परता के साथ काम करे, जैसी चिन्ता शासक दल के नेताओं ने, पार्टिकुलरली पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने जताई है।

सर, जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव श्रीमती कानीमोझी ने रखा है, उसको हमारा और हमारी पार्टी का समर्थन है, क्योंकि हम खुद कोसी की त्रासदी के भुक्तभोगी हैं। कष्ट यह है कि कोसी में हर साल बाढ़ आएगी, हर साल बरबादी होगी, इसलिए कोसी का जो उद्गम है, उसको लेकर भारत सरकार और नेपाल की सरकार के बीच कोई ऐसा मैनेजमेंट बने ताकि इस प्राकृतिक आपदा की

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

उम्र कम हो जाए या इसका नुकसान कम हो जाए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाता। सरकारें आती हैं, जाती हैं और हम पिछले 15-20 सालों से देख रहे हैं। मैं खुद और हमारे अध्यक्ष, शरद यादव जी प्रचंड साहब के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में नेपाल गए थे। उपेंद्र यादव जी डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे और वे उसी इलाके के रहने वाले थे। उनसे हमारी लम्बी बात हुई। वर्ष 2011 में हम उनसे बात कर ही रहे थे कि उसी समय यह आपदा आ गई और कोसी का बहुत नुकसान हो गया। इसलिए डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी को और इफेक्टिव बनाया जाए। यह अकेले श्रीमती कानीमोझी, उनकी पार्टी या ऑल इंडिया अन्ना डीएमके अथवा आंध्र प्रदेश का कन्सर्न नहीं है, बल्कि यह सारे देश का कन्सर्न है और हम पूरी सहानुभूति और हमदर्दी के साथ उनके साथ खड़े हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Good afternoon, Chennai; good afternoon, Tamil Nadu; may you have the strength, may you have the determination to deal with whatever nature has thrown at you and will continue to throw at you over the next few days. And there is no reason we have any doubt that Chennai and Tamil Nadu will stand together bravely. I think the leader and the speaker from the DMK set the tone for this discussion by rising above anything to do with political parties and expressed herself.

Sir, the first thing is that there is a piece of information which is available. I want to share it because if we share it in the House, more people will get to know about it. For those people, who are affected, either for shelter, for food, or for rescue operations, *chennairains.org* is a crowd-source list which anyone can go to and use. So, that is *chennairains.org*. If you go there, there are thousands of people who have offered their homes, their food and their schools for shelter. So, there are thousands more which will add to the Government.

Sir, when these kinds of disasters happen, one way is to make a few points which may not prevent the natural disasters, but preparedness will help. So, I have three or four points to make. Actually, 100 days ago, there was a similar very big disaster. Someone was saying Andhra Pradesh. Yes, Andhra Pradesh was before that. But Bengal was hit by a huge disaster 100 days ago. Now, it is out of the media. I will come back to that in a while.

Sir, I have some suggestions. First is regarding the chain of commands since the Minister of State for Home Affairs is here. The National Disaster Response Force is under the administration of the National Disaster Management Authority, but also reports directly to the Home Ministry. This is a complicated process. We suggest to make it more efficient. You have to change the style of reporting.

Sir, I have the second point on fund utilization. The NDRF budget for 2014-15 was ₹ 200 crores. I was looking at those numbers yesterday and I was disappointed

to note that out of ₹ 200 crores, only ₹ 7.11 crores have been allotted, and the budget for this year has gone up from ₹ 200 to ₹ 255 crores. So, when we close in March, ensure that this amount of ₹ 7 crores goes as close to ₹ 255 crores as possible. There are some issues on infrastructure. The Minister is sitting here. I do not wish to go into the details of the infrastructure issues but eight out of ten battalions of NDRF actually do not have permanent buildings and the NDMA has a bigger space because they report to the Prime Minister. The NDMA has 75,000 sq.ft. office space, which is very good, while the NDRF is operating from 4,000 sq.ft. office space, which is, I dare say, just about enough for a quarter of an MP.

My last suggestion is relating to the CAG Report. The CAG Report, which we went through, and, which was submitted to the Parliament, says, and I quote, "The NDMA is ill-prepared to handle a potential natural or man-made disaster". This is what the CAG Report says. Let us take cognizance of that, Sir.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House, through you, Sir, to the Komen cyclone which hit Bengal. The State of Tamil Nadu has asked for ₹ 8,800 crore and they have been granted ₹ 7,000 crores. Please give that to Tamil Nadu. I have no issue but let me tell you as to what happened hundred days ago in Bengal where the number of lives lost was 100. Now, the point, I want to make is, please do not penalize those State Governments who have taken pre-emptive measures to ensure that less number of lives are lost. I think, the other good example was Odisha. When you take pre-emptive measures, you move lakhs of people to get them to safe zone. So, please keep that in mind, Sir. The Bengal numbers look very, very sad. It is not about Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Odisha or Andhra but let us look at the figures. The State Exchequer has spent ₹ 1,572 crores. Since you are writing these numbers, with all humility, I will ask you to write one more number please. On this, the total amount which Bengal has asked for is ₹ 6,400 crores. It is not that I am coming here today with a begging bowl just because the disaster has happened in Chennai; my Chief Minister, who is also the Party Chief of Trinamool Congress, on 7th August, 2015, sent a detailed letter to no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister of India. The point we made in that letter was relating to Damodar Valley Corporation. We said that in all these power projects, be careful that you do not hurt the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) because that is where a lot more floods can happen.

Sir, another detailed follow-up letter was written later in August. Sir, I will take the liberty to leave both the letters with you after this discussion; not with a begging bowl. We have got ₹ 270 crores, and, this also I was told informally that the cheque is in the mail. Now, from ₹ 6,500 crores, and, it is not comparing

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

with Tamil Nadu or Andhra, the State Exchequer has spent recorded ₹ 1,572 crores. I am talking not only about Komen but there was also a big disaster in Darjeeling, the Darjeeling landslide in North Bengal, where 13 lakh hectares of agricultural land is inundated. That is a lot of land, Sir. We are requesting you to consider a programme of loan-waiver or restructuring farm loans, and, perhaps, you could do the same even for Andhra or others. That is fine but at the end of all my speech of six, seven minutes, the only message I want to leave here, is, Sir, please write out some cheques, not because of any charity that you need to do but we have taken some serious steps in Bengal to pre-empt the disaster. Let us look at the SDRF figures of amounts allocated from 2015 to 2020, that is, over the next five years. Maharashtra has allocated ₹ 8,200 crores; it is very good; Madhya Pradesh ₹ 5,000 crores; Rajasthan ₹ 6,000 crores; West Bengal ₹ 2,000-odd crores. Sir, there are very few States in this country, which are prone to both drought and cyclone. Bengal is one of those States, Maharashtra is one of those States, Tamil Nadu also. Mr. Dilip was telling me, Odisha is also one. You can add to the list. But the bigger point here is, certain promises have been made and I am certain that the Government will look seriously into this as they are doing in Chennai and 4-5 months later, when we, God forbid, have another such disaster, I do not need to stand up here and again plead so humbly for funds. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Derek. Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Our State Tamil Nadu is suffering. I thank all the hon. Members, who expressed their solidarity in support of Tamil Nadu. One or two data may be permitted to be submitted before this august body to understand the gravity of this problem, which the Tamil Nadu is facing now.

In the current year, most of the districts in Tamil Nadu recorded more than 1000 mm rainfall in a few hours. On an average, the State received actual rainfall of 382.7 mm upto 15.11.2015 as against the normal rainfall of 290.1 mm in the corresponding period in the normal year. To be more specific, 217 mm of rainfall has been received in the State in 12 days starting from 04.11.2015. As per IMD observations, the State has recorded excess rainfall of 32 per cent as on 15.11.2015, during North-East monsoon period from 01.10.2015.

I may be permitted to submit one more statistics. At Neyveli, it rained 437 mm on 09.11.2015 and, similarly, Chennai received the second heaviest monthly rainfall

recorded in the past more than hundred years, I repeat it, past more than hundred years in just first 20 days of the November.

So, to understand the gravity, I am submitting these data. I do not want to waste the time of this august House. One or two steps the State Government has taken, may be relevant to understand how the Government headed by our hon. Chief Minister *Amma* very promptly acted. It must be understood by this House.

I may be permitted to submit that the hon. Chief Minister instructed that relief should be disbursed to the affected people as per enhanced norms without any delay. The Chief Secretary to the Government convened a Monsoon Preparedness Meeting with all the line department officials on 01.10.2015 and issued instructions with regard to the preparedness for the North-East Monsoon 2015. The Principal Secretary/the Commissioner of Revenue Administration convened a meeting with the District Collectors through video conferencing on 26.10.2015 and 05.11.2015 to review the state of preparedness for the North-East Monsoon and issued instructions to the District Collectors to gear up the district machinery to face any eventuality.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration also issued circular instructions to the District Collectors to convene a meeting of line department officials to tackle the situation arising out of any emergency. Accordingly, Collectors also convened meetings with line department officials to review their state of preparedness.

Instructions were also issued to evacuate people from low-lying areas and put them in safer places. The Collectors were also requested to advise people not to venture near water bodies so as to avoid loss of human lives. The same instructions were strictly followed by the Collectors. The District Collectors had already prepared the District Disaster Management Plan. I repeat it, the District Collectors had already prepared the District Disaster Management Plan in which vulnerable areas have been identified and resources available in the districts in the event of disasters have been enumerated.

The District Collectors had put into action the District Disaster Management Plan as soon as the advisory was received from Meteorological Department that the rainfall would be heavy, very heavy and extremely heavy. The Taluk level Disaster Management Plan was also put into force and all precautions were taken by the line departments to prevent damage to infrastructure. First preference was given to preventing loss to human lives and buildings, providing shelter and medical assistance to the affected people. They were identified. Locations for centralised and mass kitchens were also identified in safe places near water bodies and other low lying areas.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you are speaking like a Minister.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is as per the instructions of hon. *Amma*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said you are speaking like a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am a humble worker of my party.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in this House, nobody's instructions should be carried out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: There is nothing wrong in it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No permission...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't waste your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You say what you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is an old concept. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You continue with your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is my leader's view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to reflect my leader's view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: You need not teach us. ...*(Interruptions)*... We know how to conduct ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... We go by our leader's advice. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No problem. ...(Interruptions)... You proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Every party member obeys the leader. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Though all precautionary measures were taken, there was heavy, very heavy and extremely heavy rainfall for days together which caused extensive damage to infrastructure. The reservoirs, minor irrigation tanks and other ponds got quickly filled up and their overflow aggravated the problem. The rivers like the Adyar in Chennai City, the Gadilam in Cuddalore and the Kosasthalaiyar in Tiruvallur carried water more than their capacity thereby inundating adjoining areas. During this period, adjoining areas of Andhra Pradesh had also received very heavy rainfall and the outflows from Krishnampallam Dam to the Kosasthalaiyar river and Pichattoor Dam to the Arani river also aggravated the problem. Even though resources available with the State were pressed into action for avoiding death, destruction and distress, the fury of nature led to extensive damage. Districts like Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Cuddalore had unprecedented rainfall in certain stations. In many areas, the downpour was very heavy in a short duration of time.

I would like to submit that the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu conducted a series of meeting with Ministers and senior officers and closely monitored the rescue and relief operations in the State. The Government has taken a large number of steps to minimise the loss of lives. The State Government Departments and District Administration was put on high alert. People from low lying areas were evacuated and moved to shelters. That apart, nearly 14,35,695 houses were inundated and four lakh people from the inundated areas were shifted to relief camps and provided food, shelter, clothing and medical assistance. Five hundred thirty nine relief camps were set up during this period.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are four speakers from your party.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: As per the orders of the hon. Chief Minister *Amma*, High Level Teams of Ministers and senior IAS officers were deputed to various affected districts to monitor the preventive, rescue and relief operations. The hon. Chief Minister *Amma* visited the rain affected areas in Chennai on 16.11.15 and initially sanctioned a sum of ₹ 500 crore for relief and restoration. Hon. Chief Minister *Amma* announced for provisions of one additional set of uniform, books and notebooks to the school children in the affected areas and issuance of duplicate ration cards to those who have lost them in the rains.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, I want to know one thing from you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I may be permitted to repeat it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. You are the leader of your party. Your party's total time is seven minutes and you have four speakers. It being a Tamil Nadu issue mainly, I want to allow all the four speakers. But already your party's time, which is seven minutes, is over. Try to conclude, so that I can give chance to others also.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I will take two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Take two more minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Immediate relief is being provided to families of 169 who lost their lives in the floods. In addition, relief is provided in 2,038 cases of loss of cattle and 80,672 cases of loss of poultry. Then, a memorandum was submitted to the Government of India for seeking assistance of ₹ 2,630.58 crore for temporary restoration and ₹ 5,850.34 crore for permanent restoration, totalling ₹ 8,480.93 crore from the National Disaster Response Fund for flood damages suffered by the State of Tamil Nadu. The hon. Chief Minister *Amma* also made a request for immediate release of ₹ 2,000 crore in a letter written to the hon. Prime Minister dated 23.11.2015. The Central Government has released a sum of ₹ 939.63 crore which includes second instalment of 2014-15 of ₹ 133.79 crore and second instalment of 2015-16 of ₹ 254.62 crore already due to the State of Tamil Nadu under the State Disaster Response Fund. But for the leadership provided by the hon. Chief Minister *Amma* and the timely action taken by the State Administration, the State would have witnessed untold miseries and unprecedented destructions. I humbly submit that disaster management was being carried out by hon. Chief Minister *Amma* on right and proper lines. We need assistance from the Central Government. That's all. Thank you.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I also join with the pain and the solidarity of the Members who spoke here. This is not a time to speak much. Tamil Nadu is affected very badly. It is because of the modern technology that the casualties are less now. If it would have happened some 10-15 years back, thousands may have been affected by this very, very serious flood. Sir, now, the tally of deaths is more than 200. It is reported. It may be more. We can say that only later. This painful situation is very much affecting Kerala also. We are sisterly States and every walk of our life is connected with Tamil Nadu. It will affect in future also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Malayalam is also developed from Tamil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some historic kind of connection is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am saying is that it will not be concluded by this. In future also, the supply of food material in Tamil Nadu,

Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka would be affected. That will be there. The infrastructure is also affected. Now, the immediate thing to do is, as hon. Member, Mr. Natchiappan, said here, we have to save the people and infrastructure. That is the issue. Here comes the question of our disaster management system. Like Mr. Derek pointed out, we have a Budget of around ₹ 380 crore and we spent only ₹ 7-10 crore and we are not spending it. Proper mechanism is not there. The problem is, in Chennai, even with the disaster management system, we cannot do something because this is unexpected. In Chennai, nobody will think about such a big and huge flood. In Kerala, it is happening. We have flood and within 24 hours, water goes to the sea. That is the experience. Every year, we are facing floods and sometimes drought also. But, Tamil Nadu has the infrastructure, the waterways like the Cooum River and others, and other manmade canals are there. That is not functional. Now, because of the new kind of development, filling all the water canals and everything, this is affecting us throughout the country. So, we have to think of the future. Now, immediately, some Naval Forces or some other forces are to be engaged because it is not like Kerala. In Kerala we have a slope land. Now, this is a plain land. For draining out water, it takes much time. So, something has to be done.

Then, about epidemics, after continuous rains and floods, this will happen. The entire area is flooded. We should not wait for the after-effects of this disaster. Therefore, a Central medical team should be sent to Tamil Nadu, and quality medicines should be distributed. Our party leader, Shri Sitaram Yechury has spoken here about the steps that we are going to take in the State. We are also ready to do. As per the decision of the House, our Members of Parliament will also contribute from our MPLAD fund for carrying out relief and rescue operations. All our CPM workers are already there from other States. It is not necessary to go from other States because actually going there is a problem. Even landing is a problem. That is the issue. Later on we can do that.

So, a separate discussion is required on this. At this time, we have to go together. There is no question of party politics and differences. We can do that maximum later on. But a separate discussion is required on the disaster management. After the Bhuj disaster we know something. After flash floods in Uttarakhand, we know something. For the first time this has happened in Tamil Nadu. I think the climate change is responsible for this kind of things. This incident is coinciding with the Climate Change summit in Paris. The global warming is the issue. I am requesting the hon. Chair to have a separate discussion on the climate change.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion. The interesting thing is in Tamil Nadu there was no rain. Now there are so much rains and floods. In

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Kerala there was rain. Now, the rains have drastically decreased. That is the impact of climate change. I have no doubt about it. As the hon. Member has suggested, there is a need for a separate discussion on the disaster management. A discussion on climate change is also very essential. I support that.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I, on behalf of my party, Biju Janata Dal, our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, want to say that when the people of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh are facing this grim situation at this juncture, we are solidly behind them. No State in the entire country is without natural calamities. All people in the country are affected by natural calamities like floods, drought, cyclone, earthquake and tornado. This is our pity. My hon. friend has suggested for a discussion on this subject, and you have readily agreed to his suggestion. It is high time that the Parliament and the Government should take note of it, and discuss on disaster management and on natural calamities, at least, for two days in general how to make ourselves prepared for this, how to make our school children and NCC boys to face the situation and meet such challenges.

I do not know whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Ms. Jayalalithaa has requested the Government of India that it should be declared as a national calamity. For the first time in 100 years, Tamil Nadu has faced such a situation. Chennai has not seen such type of rains in the past. When such a situation arises, it is our duty and the duty of the Government to say that it is not the issue of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh but it is the issue of the entire country.

Unfortunately, in 1999, the State of Odisha had faced this kind of situation. It was a terrible disaster. I was in the Government. From that time onwards, I always pray to the God that our country should not face any such natural calamity any more. In those days this type of technology to predict cyclones and heavy rains was not there. Whatever request has come from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India should accede to her request immediately without Central Team's report. Two or three Central Ministers should station themselves in Chennai to supervise relief and rescue operations. Some senior officers, especially those who have already worked in such situations elsewhere in the country, should be deployed there. We had witnessed in Srinagar last time when we were there that a hospital had totally submerged. The ground and the first floor of the hospital were totally submerged in water. So, what is important is to rescue the people immediately. Life of every individual should be saved. The life of every individual is the property of the State. And when I talk about State, as a student of political science, State

means the whole country. Tamil Nadu is a State of the Union, but India is also a State. So, immediately rescue operations should be launched. Articles like candles, matchboxes, dry food and water should be supplied. Drinking water is very important. Then, boats should also be immediately supplied. Coimbatore, Madurai and Tuticorin airports should be the operation centres. The heart of Tamil Nadu, the city of Chennai, is submerged in water. People are not able to move. The entire operation should begin there without any delay. Sir, Members of Parliament of all parties stand strongly behind the people in Tamil Nadu. I salute all of them. We are all behind them. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I come to my last point. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister had promised ₹ 399.83 crores on account of the Cyclone Phailin in Odisha, but this has not yet been released.

Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had asked for ₹ 8,000 crores as relief while just ₹ 700 crores have been given. I know this is not the time to talk about money. This is the time to save every individual life. That is the provision in the Constitution. Saving the lives and property is the duty of the Government. Sir, you must also support us. We have been facing severe drought, not only in Odisha but in all the eastern States as well as the State of Maharashtra. As the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs mentioned here, we have given notice. Agrarian crisis must not be taken as a part of it. A separate discussion on drought situation should be held in the House.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri C. M. Ramesh.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, thank you for this opportunity. Today, everybody is supporting the situation in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry. The situation is very bad there and the leaders and Members from all the Parties have supported us. I am thankful to everybody for that.

Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, rains started on 9th November. Since then, there have been incessant rains in three districts – my own district, Kadapa, Chittoor and Nellore. There has been a huge damage to property. Two lakh hectares of agricultural land has been affected. The crop which was ready to be taken home by the farmers has been damaged. Our Chief Minister, Shri Chandra Babu Naidu, has visited all the affected places. He had arranged for immediate rehabilitation and distribution of ration, dal, etc. The Tirupathi Airport has also been closed because of the heavy rains.

Sir, no Member would want his State to be affected by any kind of natural calamity, be it drought, flood, incessant rain or an earthquake. But, since nobody can

[Shri C. M. Ramesh]

**5.00 P.M.**

win over nature, we must bear the brunt. We can only take remedial and precautionary measures to minimize the damage.

The unprecedented rains recently in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry have played a havoc not only resulting in the death of hundreds of people, but also in the damage of lakhs of acres of standing crops, as also killing of huge numbers of livestock.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh is in a peculiar situation as three districts have been severely affected by heavy rains and other districts are suffering from drought. Sir, 359 *mandals* in nine districts have been declared as drought-affected during the Kharif season, after carefully examining the reports submitted by the Collectors.

Nellore, Chittoor and my own district Kadapa are affected with very heavy rains lashed out at Andhra Pradesh causing extensive damage to life and property. Sir, more than 40 people died and 150 villages are totally damaged. The flash floods coupled with unprecedented rains caused due to the low pressure in Bay of Bengal resulted in extensive damage. Sir, 86 cms. rain recorded in Nellore itself indicates the magnitude of the problem. Initial estimates indicate that the total losses have been calculated at more than ₹ 3,800 crores due to heavy rains. Now, again, heavy rains have started since yesterday. What the damage is we have to do a survey now. Floods caused extensive damage to crops in more than 2 lakh hectares and infrastructure, including 550 irrigation tanks and canals, roads, electricity and thousands of houses. Sir, there is a national highway six-lane from Kolkata to Chennai. That road has been damaged about five to six days. There is no traffic. The Chief Minister has sat there and immediately they have made that road temporarily and now the traffic is going on. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also announced compensation to the affected families. But, compensation is not a permanent solution. It is only to help the flood victims to meet the temporary damage. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had written a letter to the Prime Minister to immediately allot ₹ 1,000 crores to give some help to the Andhra Pradesh. Sir, now Andhra Pradesh is already bifurcated. Now, we have the date sheet of the Budget and now this damage. You have seen the Hudhud toofan that during Hudhud, there was total damage in the Vizag. The Prime Minister also came to Vizag and he announced some amount. Still, some balance amount is there and now because of these damages, we are in a huge trouble. We are in a big problem. Because of the deficit budget, bifurcation has happened. Now, I request the Government to immediately send the team. So, all our MPs went to meet the Home Minister and we have given the representation

and all the damage reports. He told that he would immediately send the team. Till now, the teams have not gone and again the rains have been started. We request the Government. The Prime Minister has to visit and the Minister has to visit and some teams have to go and immediately some rehabilitation has to happen. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Shri Ramesh. Now, Shri D.P. Tripathi.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Hon. Members have made most of the points and I would not like to repeat them. Shrimati Kanimozhi in detail explained how this calamity in Chennai and coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, in Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry, is unprecedented and people are facing unimaginable hardships. Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister said that a Central team is there to monitor the rescue operations and assess the kind of damage and devastation which has been caused. I do not think Chennai ever faced this kind of a situation, a metropolitan city with a huge population under water, people being washed away. More than two hundred people have died. I do not wish to go into all those points, they have been made. I wanted to mention the UN Report which has been already mentioned. I wanted to talk about the CAG Report which Shri Derek O'Brien has already mentioned. What we need today is to stand by the people of Tamil Nadu. The whole country should stand together in this crisis and this feeling must go there. How will it go there? I have a concrete solution. As political parties, we are committed to the cause of our people and if they are facing hardships and distress, we must stand by them. So, my appeal to all political parties is that, at least, make people aware of the kind of calamity that has happened in Tamil Nadu. This kind of calamity never happened. The whole nation should be made aware. The media is playing its role; they are informing the people about the hardships. It is the duty of all the political parties, irrespective of whether they are in the Government or in the Opposition, to at least, observe one day as 'Tamil Nadu Day' and explain to the people the kind of difficulties they are facing and what they need today. If this feeling goes there, this will give a lot of moral strength to the people who are facing unimaginable difficulties.

My second suggestion is for professionalization of the Disaster Management Authority. There are very good officers in the Disaster Management forces, but further professionalization is needed. Why do I say this? I am taking the name of the President of my party second time in this House because it is relevant for the discussion. Shri Sharad Pawar was appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Disaster Management Authority with Cabinet Rank by the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He made certain suggestions about professionalization of the Disaster



[Shri D. P. Tripathi]

Management Forces. Those suggestions are there on record. If we really assess the situation and if we really strengthen our assessment and monitoring authorities and organizations, which can give us warnings about these disasters in advance, that would really save a large number of people from these difficulties and a lot of lives too.

The last point that I wish to make without taking much of your time, Sir, is that the disaster management discussion should be extensive. It has been agreed upon by the hon. Deputy Chairman. Therefore, that discussion should be in detail. Finally, I would like to say that we all stand by the people of Tamil Nadu. This, as I said, should be taken as a national disaster, as pointed out by three-four hon. Members. Thank you.

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for the indulgence given to me. The deluge and disaster is something which cannot be adequately described in words. Hon. Member, Shrimati Kanimozhi, has very tersely painted the picture of the calamity. There were some talks about this State, that State, etc. We had a disaster in Uttarakhand, Kashmir and other States. But we give them a label only for identification. They are not Tamil Nadu disaster or this disaster or that disaster; they are all national disasters. Therefore, the first thing which is needed is an official declaration that it is a national disaster.

Sir, there is no power and the main supply has been switched off to prevent electrocution. There is no water inside for drinking purposes. If they come outside, the water comes up to the lips, but it can't be drunk. It is really an occasion where one can recall Tantalus. When he opened his mouth, the hanging grapes rose above his reach; when he opened his mouth, the water came up to the lips, but did not enter his mouth; it receded. We are in a position where the suffering is not only because of the rain but also because of the flood. Intermittently, even when the rain stops, they are finding it difficult to flood out the water. All reservoirs have been opened for the purpose of protection. Hon. Shri Yechury very rightly pointed out the difficulty to access the people who are in need. The whole city of Chennai is in waters. Therefore, there is an immediate need of an action. This is not an occasion for the purpose of reading out statistics. All those things can be taken up on other occasions. But this is an occasion to take stock of the reliefs which are required. Actually, the Army, the Navy and the NDRF have intervened. We know what work they did when the disaster was there in Jammu and Kashmir. The hon. Prime Minister has declared that he would extend full aid in this disaster. The Tamil Nadu State Government as well as leaders of all the political parties and the Opposition in Tamil Nadu have all joined in helping in this endeavour. This



is an occasion not for crossing swords. This is an occasion of anguish and, when we are in anguish, the most required thing is the united strength. All the united strength of all the men and women of any State of the country cannot withstand a wrath, a fury of the nature of this type. They can only aid in going to the help of those who are in distress and if it has been demonstrated on any occasion, it has been very well demonstrated on this occasion by the people of Chennai. It is remarkable that individuals and institutions have rushed to their help. Whoever was in a location, where he could stretch his hand of help, has helped on this occasion. I know of instances in this floods where the first floor and second floor of houses were thrown open for whoever was wading through the waters, irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That is the unity shown. That is the unity which is required on such occasions. I am sure, a lot of help will be flowing from every quarter. It is gratifying that — I was here when you were announcing that — the Members will also be contributing their might from the MPLADS Funds. And the occasion do require such support.

Sir, I am happy for the time that you have afforded to me. This is an occasion more for anguish than for exchanges and, I am sure, the help required, the relief required will be coming in such abundance. Though we cannot remove all the sufferings being undergone by them, we can, at least, assuage them and mitigate the sufferings of the people. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu, Pudducherry and a part of Andhra Pradesh have been worst affected by this unprecedented rainfall, unprecedented flood. It is a part of the North-East monsoon. This is unprecedented. The Chennai city stands cut-off. Airport remains closed; no train service from Chennai; no bus service from Chennai; schools, colleges remain closed; exams have been postponed and office-goers do not go to office. So, it is such a devastation for Chennai. Around Chennai, there are some Districts; that is, Kadalur, Kanchipuram and Tiruvallur have been worst affected. Along with it, Puducherry and the whole coastal areas have been affected badly. The standing crops stand destroyed. Paddy, banana, cotton, all standing crops, stand destroyed. Thousands of acres of standing crops stand destroyed and people have lost their houses and their day to day useful utensils. They have lost everything. Sir, it is a very sad situation. When the Parliament is discussing this, I get an SMS which says, — the Minister may kindly take note of it — "Anna, I am watching the Rajya Sabha proceedings. Tambaram Manimangalam area people are waiting for rescue and food." Sir, Tambaram is next to the Airport. This outcry, this appeal, this pleading is coming from all parts of Tamil Nadu, particularly, the

[Shri D. Raja]

coastal areas. And now what is the requirement, the short-term requirement? People need food. People need safe drinking water. People need relief and people need medical care. I do not know when water recedes, what the health hazards will be. I am not able to foresee it. There can be many health hazards which people will be facing. Health care becomes a very imperative and an important issue. So, all these things are there. Whatever the State Government and the Central Government is doing, at present, is all right. But we need more. People need more. And the Central Government will have to extend all possible help to the State Government. Now, the hon. Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, said that the Central team went there, and a part of the team is stranded there. What do we want? You send another Central team to make a fresh assessment of the damages and losses and a fresh assessment of the need of the people in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, they are saying that no Central team has reached so far. So, send a Central team. What is preventing you? You can despatch a Central team at any time, and it is good that you have deployed the Army, the Navy and security forces to help the people, to rescue their lives. It is good. We appreciate that. But it is not enough. And the damages, which are of such a vast nature, need to be assessed. A Central team should go, and on the basis of their report, the Central Government must extend all financial support, economic support, to the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh. It is the responsibility of the State Governments. Sir, we have been witnessing all these disasters. Earlier, we saw that the the Kosi river changed its course causing damages in Bihar. And we saw what happened in Uttarakhand. We saw what happened in cloud bursts and resultant damages in Jammu and Kashmir. It keeps on happening. Some years back, we saw what happened in Odisha. So, our country has been facing such natural calamities and disasters. The Central Government, being the Government of the entire country, must share the responsibility with respective State Governments. That is where we request that the Central Government must be liberal and realistic to extend its financial support to the State Governments. This is one thing.

Secondly, Sir, I wish to make a concrete proposal. I met the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 27th November. We made a request to him stating, "We request you that the recent rain havoc in Tamil Nadu may be declared as a calamity of severe nature. This will enable MPs belonging to Tamil Nadu and also MPs from other States to contribute to the Government of Tamil Nadu from their MPLADS funds. Then, the Government may also please examine to relax the maximum limit of ₹ 50 lakhs, that the MPs can allot from their funds, to ₹ 1 crore, as a special case, for Tamil Nadu. These are all immediate measures which the Central Government

can do. As long-term measures, because South India happens to be in the tropical zone of the globe, we have to confront the impact of climate change, we will have to concentrate our efforts on protecting water bodies, rivers and forests, and we will have to see how our National Disaster Management can be streamlined, strengthened and professionalised. Whatever is there, that is not adequate to face the challenges, and we will have to strengthen our National Disaster Management Force. These are some of my suggestions. Thank you very much.

**श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र) :** माननीय डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, फ्लडिंग द्वारा देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति से हम सभी वाकिफ हैं और उसी पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सभी लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि अत्यधिक सूखा, जरूरत से ज्यादा बारिश, कोई भी चीज़ जब excess में होती है, तो परिस्थितियां बहुत ज्यादा गंभीर हो जाती हैं, विकट हो जाती हैं। फ्लडिंग ने देश को सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान पहुँचाया है। बेमौसम तूफानी बारिश और बाढ़ की स्थिति सारा जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त कर देती है।

सर, अगर हम ताजा स्थिति की ओर ध्यान दें, तो तमिलनाडु, स्पेशली चेन्नई और उसके आस-पास के इलाके की स्थिति अत्यंत गंभीर बनी हुई है। इस तूफानी बारिश ने शायद पिछले सौ सालों का रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिया है। कुछ समय पहले ही भारत सरकार ने तमिलनाडु को बाढ़ के नुकसान से निपटने के लिए तकरीबन 900 करोड़ रुपये भेजे हैं। सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वहां की सम्माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात की है और उनको जितनी सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी, वे सारी मुहैया कराने का उनको आश्वासन दिया है।

सर, सिर्फ तमिलनाडु ही नहीं, बल्कि पिछले कुछ समय से तमिलनाडु के अलावा आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, मणिपुर, जम्मू-कश्मीर, पश्चिमी बंगाल और यहां तक कि महाराष्ट्र के भी कुछ हिस्से इससे अत्यधिक प्रभावित हुए हैं। सर, बाढ़ आई, तबाही हुई, जनहानि भी हुई। केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों ने सुरक्षा बल भेजे, आर्थिक सहायता की। यह सब तो होता रहता है, लेकिन बाढ़ की स्थितियों को रोकने के लिए वैश्विक स्तर पर और देश में क्या किया जा रहा है, जिससे भविष्य में ऐसी calamities को रोका जा सके, यह एक बड़ा सवाल है।

अभी-अभी सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी पेरिस गए थे और climate change पर उन्होंने highest forum में बात की। उन्होंने वहां पुरजोर तरीके से कहा है कि क्लाइमेट चेंज से जो तबाही हो रही है, इसके लिए भारत किसी भी तरीके से जिम्मेदार नहीं है। जो प्रगतिशील देश हैं, उनकी प्रगति का जो डैमेज है, उसका हिस्सा पूरे देश-दुनिया को सहन करना पड़ रहा है, जिसमें भारत भी एक है। सर, Indian Government ने, चाहे वह आज की सरकार हो या पिछली सरकारें हों, environment protection के लिए जो भी जरूरी कदम हैं, उठाए हैं। इस पर तेजी से लगातार और भी काम किया जा रहा है, ताकि man-made problems के कारण होने वाली समस्या को समय से रोका जा सके। सर, मैं यह तमिलनाडु के रेफरेंस में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि देश के बारे में in general कह रहा हूँ। Sir, unplanned industrialisation, encroachments of land in coastal area, too much urbanisation, delay in linking of rivers, too much concrete clusters, cutting of jungles and trees आदि अनेक ऐसे कारणों से बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है, जिसको रोका जा सकता है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair.*]

सर, इन चीजों से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं। बाढ़ न आए, इसलिए पेड़ों को लगाना, जंगल बचाना, समुद्री तटों से आबादी को दूर रखना, ऐसे अनेक उपाय सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं। गृह मंत्रालय ने, विशेषकर बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होने से बचाव के लिए सैन्य दलों की तैनाती, नेवी का deployment, सारे साधन-सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना, health issues से निपटने के लिए कार्यबल, दवाइयाँ और डॉक्टरों की व्यवस्था करना, financial assistance आदि सभी चीजों की तैयारी की है। गृह मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री, दोनों स्वयं इस स्थिति पर पूरी निगरानी रखे हुए हैं और जैसा कि शुरुआत में सम्माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने बताया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शायद आज ही होम मिनिस्टर जी की अध्यक्षता में क्राइसिस ग्रुप की बैठक बुलाकर उसमें और क्या किया जा सकता है या immediately क्या करना है, they are monitoring day-in-and-day-out. सर, वहां पर तकरीबन 180 लोगों की जानें जा चुकी हैं। वहां एयरपोर्ट्स बन्द हैं और वहां व्यवस्था पहुँचाना भी अपने आप में एक बड़ा tedious काम है। सर, सबसे ज्यादा दुख इस बात का है कि माल के नुकसान की भरपाई तो हो जाती है, लेकिन जान के नुकसान की कीमत कहां से अदा की जाएगी? इसलिए मैं इस सदन में बैठे हुए सभी वरिष्ठ सदस्यों और मित्रों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस विषय की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखकर पर्यावरण की रक्षा के लिए हम सब एक स्वर में उन सभी उपायों का समर्थन करें, जो इस दिशा में उठाए जा रहे हैं। बाढ़ से पीड़ित सभी देशवासियों को हुए जान-माल के नुकसान के प्रति मैं अपनी तथा अपनी पार्टी और सदन की ओर से संवेदनाएं प्रकट करता हूँ और अपनी बातों को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to say a few words because my friends spoke about Tamil Nadu. Of course, Tamil Nadu is the worst affected. Puducherry, its adjoining areas and Andhra Pradesh, especially Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur and Prakasam districts, have severely been affected. More than 2 lakh hectares of crop is damaged and there is a huge loss of livestock and Animal Husbandry department. The people are in great distress. I don't want to repeat what has been said by my colleague, Shri Ramesh. But, he mentioned damage in three districts. But, in fact, five districts are affected. Two people died in Anantapur and one person died in Prakasam district. So, it is five districts. The rehabilitation work is going on. Thanks to the officers. They are working to shift people from the low-lying areas. In fact, 86 mm rain in one day is a record.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh is not new to facing cyclones. There is a system to meet the natural calamities like this. Not only Andhra Pradesh but right from West Bengal, Odisha and other States have been affecting. The hon. Leader of the Opposition explained how he spent 21 days in Odisha looking at the hundreds of dead bodies. We are used to facing such situations. I wanted to, at this juncture, wish to say a point. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, before the start of the discussion, asked us to give suggestions. He himself was quoting, for instance in Andhra Pradesh, during the current trouble, the rain started from 9th November, but the seriousness

came from 15th November. Between 15th and 22nd November, it was very, very unfortunate since there was so much damage to crops and also causing inconvenience to people. He was saying that there should be concrete suggestions. But, he himself spoke about Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has assessed a preliminary damage of ₹ 3,000 crores and requested the Government of India to release, at least, ₹ 1,000 crores immediately to meet the eventualities. Hon. Minister has also said, 'We have created the State Disaster Relief Fund which comprises 75 Central share and 25 per cent State's share'. He also said that every year they are releasing some money from the Centre to States under the SDRF. What his suggestion is this. This applies to all the 3-4 States which are affected. For instance, money is released to Andhra Pradesh in two installments — once in every six months. So, in the last two years, 2014-15 and 2015-16, Andhra Pradesh was given four installments of the Central share. What his suggestion was this. The suggestion was that let that money be spent first and the State should add 25 per cent and then come to the Centre. 'Don't ask money from us'— this is what he said. Then they will give from the National Disaster Relief Fund.

Sir, secondly, this is not happening on the ground. There should be clarity. Relief and rehabilitation should be there. Meeting the natural calamities is not new. There is a set pattern. But, after the new dispensation has come, there is some discrepancy because the State Disaster Relief Fund will not be able to meet the colossal loss. That is why there should be a strong presence of the Centre. The Centre should come to the rescue of the State Governments because the State Governments' Budget is very, very limited. Even if they spend their own share of 25 per cent and 75 per cent share of the Centre, it is not enough. These are natural calamities with a huge magnitude. Reading the guidelines will not be sufficient. Sir, there is a set pattern of the policy. How does it fail? For instance, we had a very, very unfortunate Hudhud cyclone. Mr. Ramesh was mentioning that originally the loss claimed was huge. The hon. Prime Minister visited the area, and looking at the serious impact of the disaster, promised ₹ 1,000 crores on the spot. But, what happened was, the State Government gave an estimation of ₹ 9,000 crores. The Prime Minister came and released ₹ 400 crores immediately. The Central Team visited. They assessed the loss at Rs.770 crores. Sir, look at the difference between the estimation of ₹ 9,000 crores made by the State Government and the Central Government's estimation of ₹ 770 crores. What happened then? ₹ 400 crores was released. As per the Prime Minister's announcement, they should have got the balance of ₹ 600 crores. But they only got ₹ 230 crores. It is said that that was the Central share of 75 per

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

cent in the State Disaster Relief Fund. So, ultimately, out of ₹ 9,000 crores that the State Government has requested, they got only ₹ 630 crores and not ₹ 1,000 crores as promised by the Prime Minister. No, that was not given but only ₹ 630 crores was given.

Sir, what I am trying to say is that when such calamities occur, irrespective of which party rules, it must be realised that it is the people who are suffering. So, the Government of the prevailing dispensation should have a re-look of their policies. It should be equitable with a matching proportion to the damage. The survey needs to be done immediately and relief be provided immediately because even when the relief is given, some discrepancies do creep in. For instance, our team, under the Chairmanship of the President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, which also comprised other senior leaders, including the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, went round all the affected five districts for seven days. They suggested some measures saying that before the new dispensation came, it was working well; the old scheme of immediate Central assistance was working very well. Today, it happened here. God forbid, such calamities should not happen elsewhere. For the entire coastal States, I would suggest that there should be a proper policy in place which does not ask the States to spend first, because the States are under severe financial constraints. Especially, my State of Andhra Pradesh, as you are aware is newly created. It is not like the one created by my Telangana friends. We are asked to go out and start a new capital, new offices and the new administrative set up. The normal practice is, the State sends a report to the hon. Members; the hon. Members then go to the Prime Minister and explain what is happening. Now, there is no communication on what is happening. We have to collect from our party. Our party has gone and prepared a report. I hope, we are one in this calamity. We would like to support the Government's stand to get more support from the Central Government and to see to it that there is an equitable distribution. I would like to tell my friend, tell your people that it is rehabilitation work. In relief work, cyclone or drought situations, the revenue machinery is given free hand to take care. But it is different in the sense, I do not want to get politics into this, but what is happening is, they look at the colour, where you are, and which party you belong to, then you will be given preference. This is unfortunate. The State should understand that people at this hour of crisis should be treated equally without playing any politics. So, this is my submission because the suffering is true; it is common to everybody. So, firstly, I would like to suggest that the Andhra Pradesh situation should not end like the Hudhud situation in Visakhapatnam. The promise made for ₹ 1,000 crores by the hon. Prime Minister should be fulfilled. Sir, this Government is not fulfilling what they are saying. It is not true of just natural calamity, it is true of building

our State, it is true of giving special category status, giving money to compensate for the loss of revenue in Hyderabad, giving money to build the Capital. Every time we ask for money, they will come up with some explanation, 'spend from here, spend from there; spend what is being given.' Sir, there are different heads of account, and you cannot really say, 'we have given, use that money'. Anyway, I would like to not only suggest to the Central Government, through you and through this august House, but also I would urge the Government of Andhra Pradesh to be dispassionate, to be more quick, not to entrust it to the local *janmabhoomi* party committees, and entrust the work of rehabilitation to the officers, and see to it that everybody is relieved of this stress; relieved of this problem.

Sir, I would also, at the same time, request the Government of India to honour the commitment made to the people of Andhra Pradesh and, specially, in these five districts, people are suffering, farmers are suffering, the labourers are suffering. There is no work, no food. I suggest that immediately food packets should be distributed through helicopters, and the National Highway should be taken up for repairs immediately. Thousands and thousands of vehicles are stranding; people are not able to locate their kith and kin. Even now, it started raining, Sir. I pray to the Rain God to stop and request the Administration, both Central and State Government, to take immediate steps for quick relief without any favour or fear. This is my request. Thank you for giving me this time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Tamil Nadu floods and demanding more funds from the Government of India. Hon. Amma's Government of Tamil Nadu is seeking assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund and from other Central funds towards the immediate relief and other restoration works and the extensive damage suffered in the aftermath of extremely heavy rainfall in different districts in Tamil Nadu in the month of November, 2015. On 23.11.2015, my leader, hon. Amma, had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister of India regarding the requirement of funds for immediate rescue and relief, and temporary and permanent restoration of infrastructure which has been worked out to ₹ 8,481 crores in all.

Further, Sir, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, my leader, hon. Amma, requested to depute a Central team immediately. The Government of India has sanctioned ₹ 939 crores for temporary relief. Now already the Central team is assessing damages. I am thankful to the Government of India for sanction of this amount temporarily and setting up a Central team. Again, Sir, still the rain is continuously falling. Huge damages have been occurred. The demand for an amount of ₹ 8,481 crores ...(Interruptions)...



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I request the House to remain quiet.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: The demand for an amount of ₹ 8,481 crores was the position on 23.11.2015. Sir, still the flood is going on. The rest of the amount of ₹ 7,542 crores may please be released immediately. Before releasing the temporary relief of the sanctioned amount of ₹ 939 crores by the Government of India, hon. Amma has already visited Chennai City and released ₹ 500 crores for taking immediate steps. Again, the Tamil Nadu Coast near Marakkanam is causing extremely heavy rains, particularly in the four Northern Districts of Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Chennai and Thiruvallur. Nowadays, the south part of Tamil Nadu, *i.e.*, Thoothukudi District is also affected by these heavy rains.

Sir, my leader Amma has taken adequate precautionary measures which have minimized loss to life and property. The State level agencies and the District Administration in the affected Districts were put on high alert. High-level Team of Ministers and senior officers were deputed to various districts to monitor preventive rescue and relief operations.

Secondly, Sir, the State Government and the local body personnel belonging to different Departments, including Revenue, Police, Fire Service and Public Works were fully mobilized. As on 23.11.2015, four lakh people were shifted to the relief camps and provided food, shelter and rescue and relief operations were undertaken on a war-footing. As on 23.11.2015, Sir, 169 persons lost their lives. My leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. Amma immediately released ₹ 4 lakh to every individual family. All these efforts were taken by my leader, hon. Amma as the rainfall was extremely heavy and sustained for several days. It has left a trail of damage and destruction. For example, at Neyveli, already my friend, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, has already quoted, it rained 437 millimeter on 9.11.2015. Similarly, Chennai has received the second heaviest monthly rainfall recorded in the past over 100 years in just the first 20 days of November, 2015. Many parts of the State have been severely affected due to flooding. There was widespread damage to property, including dwelling units, crops, infrastructure, roads and bridges. Storm water drainage systems, water supply and sewerage systems and electricity supply systems have been damaged in many areas.

Sir, as on 23.11.2015, the approximate damage caused is ₹ 8,481 crores, but the Government sanctioned only temporary ₹ 939 crores. I urge the Government of India, especially the hon. Prime Minister of India, hon. Home Minister and hon. Finance Minister to please release the rest of the amount of ₹ 7,304 crores immediately. Thank you to the Chair as well as hon. Amma.



SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to share, on behalf of the Bahujan Samaj Party and its National President, Km. Mayawati, the grief and sorrow of the people of Tamil Nadu, the Union Territory of Puducherry and the State of Andhra Pradesh suffering due to heavy North-East Monsoon rains. The famous city of Chennai has now become an island. Sir, not only Chennai, but many other places near Chennai have also become islands. We are now seeing many islands there. It has happened there for the first time. Sir, the situation is more than Tsunami. I think you might have heard of Tsunami, but it is more than Tsunami.

Sir, the village people migrate to cities in search of livelihood. But after coming to cities, their condition further worsens. Without any other means, they settle in places and locations which are waterways and water bodies during monsoon. Thus, they, who are living in the metropolitan cities, are considered as refugees within the States. It happens not only in Chennai, but at many places. We have come to understand from the newspapers that one more reason for the situation is encroachment of water bodies and water canals. This happens because of non-application of mind by city planners and administration. Schools, housing projects of State Governments, multinational companies, etc., are also constructed in those places which were once water bodies. These types of things should not happen again. Hereafter, everybody – people and the Government – should be vigilant.

I also urge upon the Government to take necessary and immediate steps to release necessary funds to the State Government to carry out necessary relief and rehabilitation works.

Considering the extent of coastal line of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, I urge upon the Government to set up a branch of NDMA in Chennai. Now, I think, the Government is planning to set up an NDMA centre there. If they set up a centre there – at present, they are bringing the rescue team from Visakhapatnam – it will be useful for the Southern India. If proper steps are not taken immediately, we will have to lose many cities and many metropolitan cities.

Thank you very much.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

On my part, I can, at the most, describe devastation of the unprecedented rains in different dimensions, which I do not want to. After 105 years, Chennai is facing such heavy rains. If I have to explain the intensity of rains – I was told by a statistical survey – of the total rainfall of UK, which does not have monsoons, but rain throughout the year, two-thirds have poured in Chennai during the last ten

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

hours. I watched the news last night. It kept on raining the whole night. Even in the morning, when we had expected that rains would have stopped and the floods would have receded, rains were pouring. Last night, it was knee-deep water. Now, it is hip-deep. When I just went out for a cup of tea, I was told that it is still raining in Chennai. The Northern districts of Tamil Nadu are badly suffering. The central part of Tamil Nadu is cloudy. So, in this situation, what has to be done? This only has to be discussed. I think, everybody has expressed his or her concern and solidarity.

All pre-emptive measures have been washed away by the heavy rains. With the kind of rains and floods that we have seen in the Adayar river, Saidapettai and Kotturpuram and all, it seems the bridges would be washed away in a day or two. I was very much disturbed when Mr. Derek told Tamil Nadu must prepare for more rains in the next four days. I wish the Meteorological Department's forecast would be false. But, I am afraid, it may be true. Every message that we receive and whatever we see on the television make us shiver. I should say, at this moment, that the Central Government has taken cognizance of this issue. The State Government and the Central Government are in touch. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Prime Minister have talked. And, they have *suo motu* taken some action. Before your financial assistance, we wish your moral support, your logistic support, and technical support. This is first and foremost. Instead of relief and rescue, it should rather be rescue and relief. I am afraid, maybe, by today night, we may lose all communications with the people of Chennai because the power will be totally off, there will be no mobile network, no internet, no televisions. So, I think, it will be like an 'island', even that is also not a right word. I am not able to portray every situation in words. I think, you can understand. I am trembling. I am worried about those people who are all there. They all, children, aged people and sick people, are without any food for the past three days. Nothing is available there. So, your helicopters should fly. Wherever you have got any source, you should fly there and give food packets to all the people and you have to rescue them. Army should be deployed to the fullest extent and this should be done on a war-footing. Moreover, the Tamil Nadu Government had asked for ₹ 8,000-odd crores earlier. That was the earlier estimate. In the coming days, the situation may become worse and the estimate might shoot up. The financial assistance has to be looked up later, whether it is our MPLAD funds, or, Central Government funds, or, anything else, but before that, we are worried about the lives of the people. We are worried about the scare that has come into the minds of the children there and anybody who is there. Whenever they speak to us or give a message, we are also shaken. We, here in Delhi, are

also worried. But we think that we are doing something for our people who are there. As our Leader said, rising above all the politics, even in the year 1962, we had given up a policy for the sake of the, and now, for the sake of the people in Tamil Nadu, we are prepared to help the Tamil Nadu Government in all possible ways. Our Leader has said that and Shrimati Kanimozhi has spoken here the same. So, I think we are in solidarity and what we expect is the Union Government's fullest support on a war-footing. We should hear news from your side today night that all the Army, all the Naval and all the Air Force is there to help the people there. Kindly arrange food packets for them. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the very outset, on behalf of all my respected colleagues here in the House and everyone, our heartfelt condolences for those who have lost their loved ones, the terrible tragedies that have taken place in individual homes and collectively as a State. As the low pressure moved upwards from Tamil Nadu, South Coastal Andhra Pradesh in Rayalseema received heavy rains. Normal life has been disrupted and streets have filled up with water.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर....(व्यवधान).....

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: अभी आपको रुकना पड़ेगा, बैठिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): बीच में तो आपको नहीं बुला सकूंगा। Please don't disturb.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Streams and rivulets like the Swaranmukhi, the Kalangi and the Kaivalyan, were in spate and the flood levels rose increasingly overnight. And, especially, the rains in Venkatgiri, Balayapalli, Guduru and Sullurpeta, Tada and nearby regions have impacted the National Highways, the old National Highway No. 5 and the current one, as it is known as National Highway No. 16. Incredible disaster and the downfall has happened. We are the neighbours of Tamil Nadu. So, part of the devastation has come from there and impacted us in Andhra Pradesh as well. Sir, many respected colleagues have addressed different issues and suggested different ways of dealing with this. But I do believe that we need to think out of the box. Besides, the State Governments and the Central Government jointly have to do this. This is not just a favour that you are doing to the States but it is a sense of collective responsibility, because every citizen in this country is important to us and, nationally, that should be focussed on. Sir, the devastation that is going to impact subsequently is what you need to think about. My heart goes out to the farmers. Sir, the issue of standing crops has been mentioned by Rajaji. The land has been devastated. But do you know what is going to happen? There is going to be no Rabi, and the Khariff in the next season is also not going to

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

be possible in these areas, because the land will have so much silt carried over by the waters that this land is not going to be cultivable any more, at least for the next five, ten years. A comprehensive intervention and vision has to be applied in these areas to mitigate the sufferings of the farmers. It is not enough that we all talk about farmers' suicides. These things pave the way to farmers' suicides. As a preventive measure, we must call the insurance companies in crop insurance of the farmers to provide immediate credit availability for the farmers to be able to have a sustainable livelihood. This must be looked into. As far as the farm labour goes, these people are going to be unemployed in the given circumstances, and, I think, Centrally, NREGS must be extended by a minimum of another 100 days, at least, in all these areas so that they will have sustainable livelihoods for the poor landless farmer and other people.

Sir, the other thing that we need to do is that the Army, — the Military, of course, — the Navy and the Air Force have to be requisitioned and their hospitals should be used. All these places have hospitals. Areas should be zonalized in Tamil Nadu, and people should be shifted into these hospitals because they have the additional capacity to deal with and look after the citizens in this way. Ships can be moved into strategic positions where medical aid and food, etc., can be reached by water to the nearest areas and then redistributed to the areas where that are required.

You must have immunization for the children, elderly. You have flu shots which should be given. America doesn't give you insurance renewal unless you have done your pneumonia shots and your flu shots. These should be flown in immediately. Children should be given their immunization so that post-floods areas where deaths don't come into focus must be held relevant now, and people should be able to give them the immediate immunization. Mosquito nets should be flown out there in large numbers so that the mosquito population that will come up immediately after the draining of water will be contained and malaria and disease outbreak will not happen.

Sir, I think, this is the time we need to call upon industry. Corporate Social Responsibility should be pinned on all industries now, and all drinking water bottle people can give us packets of safe drinking water and bottles of plastic water which will be easy to deploy and which will be useful for citizens in those areas. The other corporates should also chip in to see that they restore the school buildings so that the children can go back to school at the earliest, and toy shops and all these people should contribute toys and all that because it helps in rehabilitation of children psychologically when they get impacted by such natural disaster.

Now, we need to have a swift response system. Many respected colleagues have talked about the intervention of the Central Government as well as the State Governments. I am afraid talking is just not going to be enough. Giving MPLAD funds is also not going to be adequate. What we need to do is to put our money where our mouth is and you should have a swift response system so that we categorize the priorities that are required for the citizens and help should be reached immediately. It is another matter that we can't now rush this under the carpet and say ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Just a minute. Is it the consensus of the House that we sit beyond 6.00 p.m till 7.00 p.m. or till the discussion is over?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, mine will conclude in another minute.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): जब तक डिबेट कंप्लीट नहीं हो जाती, तब तक हाउस चलने दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, till the discussion is over.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, how many more speakers are there?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): There are about five-six of them. Please carry on.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I do believe that the House here should collectively propose a Resolution where we convey to the people of Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Puducherry that we sympathize with them, not just sympathy but that we are willing to reach out and help them in whatever way that we can, and each State must come forward collectively.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

It is ironic that for years Tamil Nadu looked forward to water and then you have the floods. The deluge that has come has drowned so many aspirations of so many citizens there as well as the carry-over that has spilled into Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra also, my farmers have suffered greatly. All our tanks are breached, all our small rivulets are breached and there is a serious situation because there is extreme contamination where the sewage and drinking water now swirl together. So, giving them sustainable safe drinking water should become a national mission for us and we have to ensure that for the next forty days till this water recedes and the pipelines

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

**6.00 P.M.**

are cleaned and there is clean water going, safe drinking water is made available, which should be a fundamental right of any citizen in this country.

And also, there is a surprising lesson which I got to learn from the flood-affected areas. Quite often, the Collectors rush to the spot and distribute rice, onions, etc., which are needed, but people don't realise that in a wet area, where the ground is wet and the clothes are damp, there is no place to keep them. So, when I asked the citizens, 'what do you want?', they said, 'we want tins and trunks, in which we can keep dry clothes, etc.' This is just a suggestion I am putting out. Those of you who can do it, please see to it that they get these basic requirements.

I think, all of us are together in conveying our condolences again and that our efforts would be there collectively to rescue our people, our brothers and sisters in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I salute the spirit of this august House, which has weaved an anthem of togetherness, showing solidarity with our people in distress in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and other parts. This move is very inspiring. Equally inspiring is the way the brave, courageous people in distress in Chennai and other parts, despite themselves being in distress and grave difficulty, are trying to help each other. Why not? *Intha neratthil desam muzhuvathum Tamizhaga sahodara sahodarigal pakkam nirkiradu.*

Sir, in this hour of crisis, we stand, the entire nation stands, together with the Tamil sisters and brothers wherever the rains have played havoc. This is a very difficult situation. We are speaking here; we are communicating with each other. After that we will go back home and have hot meals. And look at the TV screens, how the disaster has played havoc in Tamil Nadu! But when we think of our people in Tamil Nadu, leave aside communicating with each other, which is impossible, it is quite difficult to know what is going to happen tomorrow. Who is going to help them? And, what kind of help would be given to them? I thank our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, who has immediately sanctioned more than ₹ 900 crores for disaster relief and today, ₹ 500 crores plus have already been released. We all stand today with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. We lend all support to them.

Sir, I was deeply moved by the speech made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Kanimozhi, especially the example of the four member-family that got washed away.

It reminded me of the Kedarnath tragedy where the people had seen their sisters, brothers, sons, daughters and husbands being washed away in floods in front of their eyes. They kept coming back to Chamoli, Joshi Math and other areas even after two-three years in the faint hope of finding their near and dear ones alive. That kind of a situation is very difficult for us to feel and imagine. This august House has sent out a very strong message about the spirit of India to the people in distress, and that goes very well with the message of Thiruvalluvar: *Udukkai izhandavan kai polay ange idukkan kalaivathaam natpu*, which means, a friend in need is a friend indeed. That is what the *Thirukkural* says.

Sir, we may feel for the disaster that has struck the people there, but I must say that today itself we must make up our minds about providing help from our MPLADS funds. I humbly announce that out of my MPLADS funds, I would pay ₹ 50 lakhs for disaster relief in Tamil Nadu. I am sure that my hon. colleagues and leaders would be more forthright and inspire more by announcing such help. This is just symbolic. This is nothing much, but it is a gesture to show that in their hour of difficulty, in their hour of distress, we stand with them. The other thing is the role of social media in this distress. Enormous! Wherever they are able to open internet and go on social media, Twitter, we are finding 'ChennaiRainsHelp' for affected people. I was just looking at the site, there are messages like 'hot meal and shelter available on this road', 'call us on this number', etc. We salute the people of Chennai who are providing common people and anonymous people help. We will never be able to know about them, but they are coming out of their houses and providing the best help that they can give. Whatever they have in their houses, they are sharing it with others. They inspire us; they give inspiration to everyone of us. Doctors are giving their numbers with messages such as 'If you need any help', even if you cannot come to me, please call me if you can; I will advise you on telephone', etc. Common people are coming out for help. As the hon. Member also said in her speech, we salute the soldiers of our Army and Navy. They have given great help. Always they have given help. Even in Uttarakhand, they were like hands of angels and Gods and they have given help to people in distress. We salute them. They put their own lives at risk but they help others. Sir, I would like to point out one thing. Let this be taken as a lesson also. No blame game. But can we form people's movement for better water management? Let this be people's agenda. Desilting of rivers and deepening of channels can control aggravating havoc and situation in such disastrous conditions. Secondly, as one Architect, Xavier Benedict, has said, "Revisiting the principles of traditional architecture is another solution." Benedict says, "Traditional homes in Tamil Nadu villages have raised plinths, and all the streets used to be aligned with temple tanks and ponds. It is unfortunate that with modern education systems being inspired



[Shri Tarun Vijay]

solely by the West, we have forgotten localized design principles in architecture and engineering." Can we revisit these ideas? Can we review such things? The South Buckingham Canal from Adyar creek to Kovalam creek has been reduced in many places to make way for several projects. Can we review this kind of a thing so that the rivers are desilted and channels are deepened? The Cooum river, for instance, has been a topic of discussion for years, and bringing back its pristine charm is an uphill but achievable task. Let the togetherness that Parliament has shown today be also reflected in our togetherness in Tamil Nadu and Chennai. Let all of us work together and have a people's movement for better water management.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): I am thankful to the hon. Deputy Chairman for giving me the opportunity to speak about the flood situation in Puducherry and Karaikal regions. Sir, Puducherry and Karaikal regions, like most part of Tamil Nadu, have been battered by the heavy rains and consequent flooding during the last fortnight. It has also been continuing severely for the last two days and has completely paralysed the life in this region. Incessant rains, often downpouring, made drainage of storm water difficult. The water stagnated, often invading low-lying residential areas and agricultural fields.

Trees have fallen; roads have been battered; bridges have been damaged; bed-dams breached and several buildings have been collapsed. For days together, fishermen could not venture into the sea; daily labourers could not earn their living; people have been confined to their houses. In short, life has become very miserable. Agriculture is the most affected sector. Sir, 17,317 acres of crops have been inundated, affecting 12,000 farmers. All the crops have perished. All roads have become unfit for transportation and will have to be re-laid completely. Already, demands for flood relief and compensation have been raised by various sections of people. The Government of Puducherry has estimated the initial damage at ₹ 182.45 crores. On behalf of Puducherry and my Party, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I thank the Government of India for immediate response and for sending a Central team of officers to assess the damages. Sir, the Government of India has to depute one more team to assess the further damages. There seems to be no announcement on the interim relief to Puducherry in the visits already made. Already, the Government of Puducherry is under financial strain and it would be extremely difficult for the Government to divert funds for an unexpected natural calamity of this order.

Weathermen forecast more rainy days as the North-East monsoon may last for another month. Forthcoming cyclonic storm and depression would only escalate the existing estimated damages. Therefore, I appeal to the Government of India to release,



at least, ₹ 100 crores as an interim relief for the natural disaster immediately without waiting for the assessment report. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर,

"सैकड़ों हजारों लोगों का बरबाद हो जाता है ब्लड,  
जब अचानक आ जाता है फ्लड।"

सर, जब अचानक बाढ़ आती है, तो बहुत ही गंभीर स्थिति का निर्माण होता है। तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और पुडुचेरी, इन तीन राज्यों में अचानक बारिश के कारण बाढ़ आ गई है और हमारे महाराष्ट्र में भी बारिश हुई, जिसके कारण वहां भी फसलों का नुकसान हुआ है। जो नैसर्गिक आपदा है, इस तरह की नैसर्गिक आपदा से बहुत नुकसान होता है। तमिलनाडु में इस आपदा से कम से कम 80 लोगों की मौत हुई है। इस संबंध में मेरी मांग यह है कि मरने वाले लोगों के परिवार को दस लाख रुपए की मदद मिलनी चाहिए और मैं, राज्य सभा सदस्य होने के नाते, एक महीने का वेतन, जो एक लाख रुपए है, तमिलनाडु के लिए दे रहा हूँ। इसके साथ ही बाकी सभी सदस्यों से मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप भी अपना एक महीने का वेतन दे देते हैं, तो इससे उनको बहुत मदद मिल सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Athawale, we have already decided in the House that Members will contribute from their MPLAD funds also. Mr. Tarun Vijay has already announced a sum of ₹ 50 lakhs. So, you are announcing this in addition to that. We have already decided. That is the sense. Every hon. Member should contribute sizeable amount, like ₹ 50 lakh, ₹ 1 crore or even more.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Yes, Sir, I am giving ₹ 1 lakh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the sense. That is the decision that we have taken. So, this amount that you have announced is in addition to that.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Yes, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति:** क्या आप यह MPLADS के अलावा देना चाहते हैं?

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** जी हां, सर।

**श्री उपसभापति:** यह बहुत अच्छा है।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** सर, मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि जो 'राज्य आपदा कार्रवाई निधि' और 'राष्ट्रीय आपदा कार्रवाई निधि' है यानी जो 'एस डी आर एफ' और 'एन डी आर एफ' है, इनका फंड बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट घराने हैं, जैसे अंबानी है, अडाणी है, टाटा है, बिरला है, ऐसे लोगों के माध्यम से भी इस फंड को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए यानी उनको कंपनियों से जो फायदा होता है, उसमें कुछ परसेंट इस फंड में लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

सर, महाराष्ट्र में काफी सूखा पड़ा है, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केंद्र सरकार से इसके लिए चार हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है, इसलिए केंद्र सरकार से मेरी यह अपील है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भी चार हजार करोड़ रुपए मिलने चाहिए। 940 करोड़ रुपए तमिलनाडु को दे दिए हैं, तो आंध्र प्रदेश और पुडुचेरी को भी मदद मिलनी चाहिए। तमिलनाडु में काफी नुकसान हुआ है, इसलिए उसको और भी ज्यादा मदद मिलनी चाहिए।

सर, जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, तब उन्होंने नदियों को जोड़ने के कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लिया था। मेरा यह कहना है कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए नदियों को जोड़ने का भी काम होना चाहिए। जहां ज्यादा बारिश होती है, वहां की नदियों में बाढ़ आने लगती है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि वहां की नदियों की ज्यादा खुदाई करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम नदियों की खुदाई करेंगे, तो ज्यादा बाढ़ नहीं आएगी। हमें इस तरफ भी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अभी जो बाढ़ आई है, उसमें जो लोग मरे हैं, उनके प्रति मैं श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और उनकी फैमिली के पीछे सब लोगों को खड़े रहना चाहिए। जो किसान लोग हैं, खेत मजदूर हैं, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा compensation मिलना चाहिए। 'रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया' की तरफ से यही मांग करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. Now, Shri B. K. Hariprasad.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. My heart goes out for the people in Tamil Nadu, especially, in Chennai, who have been stranded. The entire Chennai is inundated by water for almost 24 hours now. Sir, whenever there is a cyclone in Chennai, the other city which will also be affected is Bengaluru city. Normally, we have been seeing, almost through out my life I have seen, whenever there is a cyclone for three days, Bengaluru is also affected. But, now, it has broken the record of hundred years. Almost for fifteen days, continuous rain has damaged most of the infrastructure in Bengaluru.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE), *in the Chair*.]

Sir, whenever there is a disaster or a natural calamity, we discuss very seriously about the rehabilitation, rescue and relief operations in the affected areas and any Government of the day takes appropriate steps for relief, rescue and rehabilitation. It is not new to me. I have witnessed myself the super cyclone of Orissa in 1999, which was called as '05B Paradip Cyclone', the earthquake of Gujarat in 2000 and J&K earthquake. We have been witnessing Phailin and Hudhud recently in East Coast. There are no words to express the disaster and the misery caused by these natural calamities.

Sir, I would like to say that we all discussed about the damage, the loss of life ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence please! Do not talk across the Benches, please.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: ...because of this calamity and we demand for the relief from both the State and the Central Governments. Sir, we have seen in this country, irrespective of political parties, the entire country stands by the people of any part which is affected by the natural calamities. It is not a new thing for us.

Sir, we have discussed enough about the rescue, rehabilitation and the relief operations but, I think, as Mr. Deputy Chairman was saying, we have to discuss about the global warming also. This cyclone is known as the 'El Nino' effect. It is because of the global warming which has caused this effect. It is because of this El Nino. That is what I have read in the newspapers. It is a wakeup call for all the Governments, whether it is State Governments, Central Government or NGOs or civil society. If you do not take proper steps to maintain the ecological balance, we will be witnessing more disasters like this. Sir, as I know, the people of Tamil Nadu are very resilient people who can face any disaster. But this is something unimaginable. During 1999 or 2000, when there was a cyclone and the earthquake, Congress President Sonia Gandhi had directed all the Congress-ruled States to adopt the districts which were affected by the earthquake in Gujarat and the districts which were affected by the super cyclone in Orissa. My State Government of Karnataka, adopted Kendrapara in Orissa and Jawahar Nagar in Gujarat where there was a huge disaster. So, I appeal to all the political parties, if they have their Government in different States, they should adopt these districts. Our Prime Minister is known for declaring packages for many States. I appeal to him that considering the magnitude of disaster that has taken place in Tamil Nadu, he should announce a big package for Tamil Nadu, so that they can come out of this calamity's effects.

Sir, while talking bout global warming, in 2006, I participated in a Global Warming Seminar at London where we were told that the damage that has been caused to the Ozone layer is as big as the Himalayan Mountains. If this layer is further damaged, we will witness acid rains. Some of the South American countries have already witnessed it. It will not be far off for us to witness this kind of disaster. While taking all the steps for rescue, rehabilitation and relief, we should also take steps to avoid urbanisation.

[Shri B. K. Hariprasad]

In Tamil Nadu, about 960 lakes have been encroached for dumping debris. Tamil Nadu and Bangalore have a wonderful drainage system. The real estate mafias have almost raped the cities. This kind of disaster is taking place because there is no way out for the rain water. Earlier, almost thirty years ago, heavy rain or cyclone effects would not have affected the cities. But now even small quantity of rain affects the entire infrastructure of both Chennai and Bangalore.

Venkaiah Naiduji is here who is looking after the Ministry of Urban Development. He should take initiative to take care of some of the lakes and water bodies which need to be protected. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, देश के कई हिस्सों में बाढ़ का संकट बहुत ही गम्भीर हो रहा है। तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश के कोस्टल एरिया एवं पुडुचेरी आदि राज्यों के सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने राज्य की स्थिति बताई। तमिलनाडु की स्थिति, डी.एम.के. नेता श्रीमती कानीमोझी, श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन और श्री सी.एम. रमेश जी ने बताई। आज लाखों-करोड़ों लोग इस संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं। ये सब हमारे भाई-बहन हैं। मुम्बई के बहुत बड़े हिस्से धारावी और मातुंगा में तमिलनाडु और साउथ इंडिया के लोग बहुत बड़ा संख्या में रहते हैं। वह एक प्रकार से मिनी तमिलनाडु है। वहां के लोग भी हमें सुबह से पूछ रहे हैं कि वहां क्या हो रहा है? वहां उनके रिश्तेदार रहते हैं। आज एक अच्छी बात यह है कि इस सदन में सभी राजनीतिक दल, यानी पूरा देश, इस संकट की घड़ी में तमिलनाडु के साथ खड़ा है। केंद्र सरकार को जो भी राहत कार्य करना है, वह पूरी ताकत और पूरी मजबूती से करना है और ऐसे सभी राज्यों के साथ खड़े रहने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, यह कोई राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। इस संकट से मुम्बई शहर भी गुजरा है। बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में भी इस प्रकार का संकट पैदा होता है। ओडिशा तो हमेशा से इस प्रकार की आपदा का शिकार होता रहा है। हमारे देश में किसी भी राज्य में इस प्रकार का संकट आ सकता है। अतः मैं मानता हूं कि यदि किसी भी राज्य में इस प्रकार का संकट आता है, तो वह पूरे देश का संकट होना चाहिए, फिर चाहे बाढ़ हो या सूखा। मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि यह मौसम की असहिष्णुता है कि वहां पानी है और महाराष्ट्र में सूखा। अगर थोड़ा पानी हमारे महाराष्ट्र में आता, तो हमारे किसान भी सूखे के संकट से बाहर निकल जाते, लेकिन तमिलनाडु में इतनी बाढ़ आई कि दो-दो फीट तक पानी चढ़ गया है। और महाराष्ट्र में 15 हजार गांवों में पानी की बूंद तक नहीं गिरी है, मराठवाड़ा में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। यह एक नैचुरल कैलेमिटी है कि कहीं पानी है और कहीं सूखा है, लेकिन आज जो सबसे बड़ा संकट है, तमिलनाडु का संकट है, आंध्र प्रदेश का संकट है। मुझे लगता है कि वहां पर हम क्या राहत कार्य कर सकते हैं, उसके संबंध में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। जैसा मैंने कहा कि मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि आने वाले 72 घंटे में वहां फिर से रेन की पोजिशन क्रिटिकल है। यह हमारे मौसम विभाग ने कहा है कि आने वाले 72 घंटे में वहां पर फिर से क्रिटिकल पोजिशन हो सकती है। मेरा सवाल है कि जब 15 दिन से वहां बारिश हो रही थी तो उससे पहले यह अनुमान क्यों नहीं लगाया कि

चार दिन के बाद इतनी अधिक बरसात, इतनी अधिक बाढ़ वहां आने वाली है, यह संकट आने वाला है? जब बारिश शुरू हो जाती है तो आप बताते हैं कि चार दिन और बारिश होने वाली है, लेकिन उससे पहले जो हमारी यंत्रणा, हमारा सिस्टम, हमारा डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट हम बना रहे हैं, वह कहां जाता है? क्या वह भी बह जाता है? पूरे देश में अगर इस प्रकार से बात होती रहेगी तो डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट का कोई अर्थ नहीं रहेगा। बात चेन्नई की नहीं है, चेन्नई एक बड़ा शहर है, मुंबई जैसा शहर है। जब एक घर बह जाता है तो उसे खड़ा करने में कितनी तकलीफ होती है, यह हम सबको मालूम है। आज एक बड़ा शहर पानी में डूब गया है। वहां के अस्पताल, वहां के स्कूल, वहां के कॉलेज, वहां की इंडस्ट्री, वहां के ऑफिस — इन सबको बनाना इतना आसान नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि यह एक नैचुरल कैलेमिटी है और हमारे देश के सभी लोगों को इस भयंकर संकट के समय सरकार के साथ और तमिलनाडु की जनता के साथ खड़े रहने की जरूरत है। जब इस प्रकार का संकट आता है तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि पैसों की कोई कमी नहीं है। जितना पैसा चाहिए, हम दे देंगे, लेकिन संकट गुज़र जाने के बाद, बार-बार यहां पैसों की मांग होती है, पैसा नहीं मिलता है, धनराशि नहीं मिलती है। इस बारे में भी अभी सरकार को निर्णय लेना होगा कि चेन्नई या मुंबई जैसे शहर जब संकटग्रस्त होते हैं तो पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को, डेवलपमेंट को नुकसान होता है, यह देश का नुकसान है। ऐसे शहरों को ताकत देने की और मजबूती से उनके साथ खड़े रहने की जरूरत है। मुझे विश्वास है कि आज जो चर्चा सदन में हो रही है, उसका यही निर्णय होगा और ऐसे शहरों को ताकत दी जाएगी। तमिलनाडु की जनता, जो संकट में है, पुडुचेरी की जनता, जो संकट में है, आंध्र प्रदेश की कोस्टल एरिया की जनता, जो इस संकट का सामना कर रही है, हम सब उनके साथ हैं, मेरी पार्टी शिवसेना भी उनके साथ है, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): सर, एक बहुत अच्छा डिस्कशन हुआ है, इस संबंध में सबको चिंता भी है। ऐसा बार-बार होता है, कभी किसी राज्य में बाढ़ आ गयी, कभी सूखा पड़ गया। मेरा सरकार से एक निवेदन है, अगर वह ठीक समझे तो केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें मिलकर ऐसे एरियाज, जहां पर भूकंप आते हैं, साइक्लोन आते हैं और सूनामी वगैरह आता है, आइडेंटिफाई करके उनकी परसन और प्रॉपर्टी का इंश्योरेंस कराए, जिसका प्रीमियम सरकार दे। अगर ऐसा हो जाए तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि इसमें तुरंत पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है। ऐसे में इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी पैसा दे सकती है। अगर ऐसा पॉसिबल हो तो इस बात पर विचार किया जा सकता है। दूसरा, जो हम एमपीलैड का पैसा देने वाले हैं, तमिलनाडु सरकार कोई एक प्रोजेक्ट आइडेंटिफाई कर दे और वहां पर सारा पैसा चला जाए, ताकि वह पैसा वहां लगा दिखे, ऐसा मेरा अनुरोध है।

## SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

The reply is slated tomorrow. We will now take up Special Mentions. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. You can lay it on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH (Tamil Nadu): No, no, Sir. We will read. Please, Sir. It is an opportunity for us.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): जब आपका नम्बर आएगा, आप तब बात करिए। I am requesting somebody else. I am requesting him, not you. Do you want to read or lay?

**Need to take concrete steps for rehabilitation of mentally retarded persons in the country**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में लाखों की संख्या में पूरी तरह मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ लोग अपना कीमती जीवन रेलवे स्टेशन, बस स्टैंड, सड़क पर तथा सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर खुले आसमान के नीचे व्यतीत कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): धन्यवाद।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, मैं पूरा पढ़ लूं? उनके तन पर ठीक ढंग से कपड़ा तक नहीं होता है और कई दिनों तक स्नान न कर पाने की वजह से उनके शरीर से दुर्गन्ध आती है। उनके पास भोजन का अभाव है और वे बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हैं। उनकी सुध लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। कोई भी सामाजिक संस्थाएं, गैर राजनीतिक संगठन या सरकारी संस्थाएं उनका ध्यान नहीं रखतीं।

महोदय, बीच में एक ऐसा मामला प्रकाश में आया था कि एक मानसिक विकलांग व्यक्ति हाईवे पर सड़क पार करते समय वाहन के नीचे आ गया और उसकी मौत हो गयी। पूरी रात उसके मृत शरीर से लाखों गाड़ियां पार होती रहीं। यह मानवीय संवेदना की सारी हदों को पार करने वाली और अत्यंत ही दर्दनाक घटना थी।

महोदय, यह हमारे सभ्य समाज के लिए एक गहन चिंता का विषय है। कोई भी संस्था या सरकार इस सामाजिक समस्या का समाधान करने के प्रति दृढ़ संकल्प दिखाई नहीं दे रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर मानसिक रूप से विकलांग लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए तुरंत उचित कदम उठाए जिससे समाज का भला हो सकेगा और हमारे देश में एक सभ्य समाज का निर्माण भी हो सकेगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में किसी मानसिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्ति के परिवार को उसके ट्रीटमेंट की पूरी जानकारी एवं उसके खानपान तथा रहन-सहन का पूरा विवरण सरकार को हर साल उपलब्ध कराना अनिवार्य किया जाना चाहिए। उसकी सम्पत्ति का हिस्सा भी उसी व्यक्ति को मिलना चाहिए जो उसकी देखरेख करता हो, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Motilal Vora, absent. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, absent. Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, do you want to lay it?

### Need to take effective measures to make the river Betwa in Vidisha pollution free

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात इस तारीखी सच के साथ शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान तन्हा ऐसा मुल्क है जिसकी सभ्यता और संस्कृति सिंधु घाटी और गंगा-जमुना के रूप में नदियों के नाम से मंसूब है। इस सच्चाई को सामने रखकर जब 67 साल की आज़ादी और विकास पर चर्चा होगी तब यह सोचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा कि सरकार यह बताये कि देश में कितनी नदिया अपना अस्तित्व खो चुकी हैं और कितनी नदियां अपने अस्तित्व की आस लेकर सिसक रही हैं।

गंगा-जमुना से शुरू होने वाली यह दर्दनाक कहानी मेरे गृहनगर विदिशा और मेरी जन्म स्थली से वाबस्ता पाकीज़ा बेतवा नदी तक आती है। नदियों के प्रदूषण की दर्दनाक कहानी में ज़ालिम की भूमिका अदा करने वाला कोई बाहरी मुल्क नहीं, बल्कि अपने ही देश के कल-कारखाने और नागरिक हैं। आपके माध्यम से मेरा यह भी आरोप है कि नदियों की अपवित्रता में अंग्रेज शासकों ने भी खलनायक की भूमिका अदा करते हुए ज्यादातर बस्तियों से बहने वाले गंदे नालों को नदियों से जोड़कर नदियों के स्वच्छ और शीतल पानी को ज़हरीला बनाने का काम किया है। मेरी मांग है कि बेतवा में ज़हरीला पानी छोड़ने वाले कारखानों पर कार्यवाही की जाए। क्या आज तक इन कारखानों पर कोई कार्यवाही हुई है?

मैं विदिशा के ऐतिहासिक मैदान से बहने वाली बेतवा मैया का अस्तित्व बचाने की गुहार करते हुए भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार में ऐसे अनेकों राजनीतिक किरदार हैं जो राजनीतिक तौर पर बेतवा के कर्ज़दार हैं, उन सबको अपने अस्तित्व के लिए कराहती हुई बेतवा की सफाई के लिए जोड़ते हुए मंडीदीप जिला रायसेन से लेकर माताटीला तक एक विराट और विशाल योजना बनाने की मांग करता हूँ।

बेतवा के किनारे बने हुए तमाम कल-कारखानों को एक बार पुनः प्रदूषण निवारक यंत्रों को अवलोकित करते हुए बेतवा में छोड़े जाने वाले तेजाबी वेस्ट मैटीरियल से बचाने की मांग करता हूँ और विदिशा के ऐतिहासिक चरणतीर्थ घाट को गहरीकरण के माध्यम से सुंदर, व्यवस्थित और झीलरूपी बनाकर पर्यटकों के लिए लुभावन योजना तैयार करते हुए स्वीकृत करने की मांग करता हूँ।

नदियां मां के दुलार की तरह अपने बच्चों को जीवन देने वाली होती हैं, इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि ज़मीन पर बहता पानी ज़िंदगी होता है और ज़िंदगी बचाने की सरकार की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : مائے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں اپنی بات اس تاریخی سچ کے ساتھ شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دنیا میں ہندوستان تنہا ایسا ملک ہے جس کی تہذیب و ثقافت، سندھو گھاٹی اور گنگا-جمنا کے روپ میں ندیوں کے نام سے منسوب ہے۔ اس سچائی کو سامنے رکھ کر جب 67 سال کی آزادی اور وکاس پر چرچا ہوگی تب یہ سوچنے پر مجبور ہونا پڑے گا کہ سرکار یہ بتائے کہ دیش میں کتنی ندیاں اپنا 'استتو' کھو چکی ہیں اور کتنی ندیاں اپنے 'استتو' کی آس لے کر سسک رہی ہیں۔

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

گنگا-جمنا سے شروع ہونے والی یہ دردناک کہانی میرے گرہ نگر 'ودیشا' اور میری جنم استھلی سے وابستہ پاکیزہ بیتوا ندی تک آتی ہے۔ ندیوں کے پردوشن کی دردناک کہانی میں ظالم کی بھومکا ادا کرنے والا کوئی باہری ملک نہیں، بلکہ اپنے ہی دیش کے کل-کارخانے اور ناگرک ہیں۔ آپ کے مادھیم سے میرا یہ بھی آرپ ہے کہ ندیوں کی 'اپورتا' میں انگریز شاسکوں نے بھی کھلنائک کی بھومکا ادا کرتے ہوئے زیادہ تر بستیوں سے بہنے والے گندے نالوں کی ندیوں سے جوڑکر ندیوں کے صاف اور شیتل پانی کو زہریلا بنانے کا کام کیا ہے۔ میری مانگ ہے کہ 'بیتوا' میں زہریلا پانی چھوڑنے والے کارخانوں پر کارروائی کی جائے۔ کیا آج تک ان کارخانوں پر کوئی کارروائی ہوئی ہے؟

میں ودیشا کے تاریخی میدان سے بہنے والی 'بیتوا میا' کا 'استتو' بچانے کی فریاد کرتے ہوئے بھارت سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حالیہ سرکار میں ایسے بہت سے سیاسی کردار ہیں جو سیاسی طور پر 'بیتوا' کے قرض دار ہیں، ان سب کو اپنے 'استتو' کے لئے کرباتی ہوئی 'بیتوا' کی صفائی کے لئے جوڑتے ہوئے منڈی-دیپ ضلع رائے سین سے لے کر ماتائیلہ تک ایک وراٹ اور وشال پوجنا بنانے کی مانگ کرتا ہوں۔

بیتوا کے کنارے بنے ہوئے تمام کل-کارخانوں کو ایک بار پورن پردوشن نوارک ینتروں کو اولوکت کرتے ہوئے بیتوا میں چھوڑ جانے والے تیزابی ویسٹ میٹریل سے بچانے کی مانگ کرتا ہوں اور ودیشا کے تاریخی چرن-تیرتھ گھاٹ کو گہریکرن کے مادھیم سے سندر، ویوستھت اور جھیل روپی بناکر پریٹکوں کے لئے لبھاوں یوجنا تیار کرتے ہوئے سویکرت کرنے کی مانگ کرتا ہوں۔

ندیاں، ماں کے دلار کی طرح اپنے بچوں کو جیون دینے والی ہوتی ہے، اسی لئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ زمین پر بہتا پانی زندگی ہوتا ہے اور زندگی بچانے کی سرکار کی اخلاقی ذمہ داری ہے۔

(ختم شد)

**Need to constitute a Committee to identify families of victims of 1984 riots and resolve their problems\***

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निम्न अति लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन एवं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि सब जानते हैं कि 1984 में देश भर में सिख विरोधी दंगे हुए थे जिनमें विभिन्न प्रदेशों सहित देश भर में हजारों सिखों का कत्लेआम हुआ था, जिसमें हजारों परिवार बेघर और बरबाद हो गए। 1984 के दंगों के प्रभावित परिवारों में आज भी हजारों ऐसे परिवार हैं जिनको अभी तक मृत्यु प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। मृत्यु प्रमाण-पत्र न मिलने से इनके पास अन्य किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रूफ नहीं है और इससे इनको लैंड ट्रांसफर में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा



है। हमारे देश का कानून भी है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति का 7 वर्ष तक पता नहीं लग पाता, तो उसको मृत मान लिया जाए, लेकिन इन मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को इस कानून का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। प्रभावित परिवारों द्वारा एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज कराये जाने के बावजूद इनको मृत्यु प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस समस्या की गंभीरता को देखते हुए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक समिति बनाए जो अन्य प्रदेशों सहित देश भर में 1984 के दंगों में मारे गए सिखों के परिवारों की पहचान करे, प्रभावित परिवारों को प्रमाण-पत्र दिलाने के साथ-साथ उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri C.M. Ramesh.

**Need to give financial assistance to flood hit State of Andhra Pradesh\***

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, the nature has shown its fury in three districts – Nellore, Chittoor and my own district Kadapa of Andhra Pradesh – in the third week of November. Heavy to very heavy rains lashed out Andhra Pradesh causing extensive damage to life and property. Thirty-five people died and 150 villages have totally been damaged. The flash floods coupled with unprecedented rains caused due to low pressure in Bay of Bengal resulted in extensive damage. Sir, 86 cms. rain recorded in Nellore itself indicates the magnitude of the problem.

The preliminary estimates indicate that the total loss has been calculated at more than ₹ 3,000 crores. Floods caused extensive damage to crops and infrastructure, including 550 irrigation tanks and channels, roads, electricity and thousands of houses. The total flood-affected agricultural and horticultural land in Andhra Pradesh is about two lakh hectares.

Despite the State reeling under severe financial crunch, it is taking all measures to mitigate the sufferings of the people. One hundred and eighty-eight relief camps have been set up; foodgrains are being supplied to the victims.

The hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister for taking a sympathetic view on the issue and immediately releasing a sum of ₹ 1,000 crores to Andhra Pradesh for taking up relief, rehabilitation and repair of other damaged infrastructure in rain-ravaged districts.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to immediately release ₹ 1,000 crores to Andhra Pradesh, which will go a long way in taking up relief, rehabilitation and restoration works in three districts of Andhra Pradesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Bhupinder Singh, absent. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

**Need to give financial assistance for relief and restoration works in  
Tamil Nadu severally affected by recent floods**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to read it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Not the whole of it. Just gist of it.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi amma has sought assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund, and from other Central funds towards the immediate relief and restoration works and the extensive damage suffered due to extremely heavy rainfall in different districts in Tamil Nadu.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Earlier, we had a discussion on this. Just lay it.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Adequate precautionary measures were taken, which minimised loss of life and property. The State-level agencies, district administration, high level team of Ministers, senior IAS officers and local body personnel have been deputed to monitor the preventive, rescue and relief operations. More than four lakh people were shifted to relief camps and are provided food and shelter. Rescue and relief operations are carried out on a war footing. Despite all efforts taken by our State Government, rainfall was extremely heavy and sustained for several days. It has left a trail of damage and destruction. Chennai has received the second heaviest rainfall in 100 years. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a sum of ₹ 500 crores for immediate relief and restoration of infrastructure, which has been speedily carried out. The assessment of ₹ 8,481 crores has been made, as an immediate measure, to meet the very high expenditure requirements, which is well beyond the resources available in the State. The extent of damage is still unfolding and many weeks are left in the North-east monsoon period during which more weather systems are expected to develop.

Our Chief Minister has requested for the immediate deputation of a Central team to make an on-the-spot assessment of damage, and for release of an amount of ₹ 2,000 crores to enable the State Government to carry out relief and restoration operations with renewed vigour.

**Need for Central intervention to give remunerative prices for  
palm oil to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh\***

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I rise to highlight the hardships faced by nearly 1,00,000 palm oil cultivators in Andhra Pradesh. They are helping the nation to meet almost fifty per cent of palm oil requirements. Yet, the NDA Government is not coming forward to their rescue.

Sir, Andhra farmers took to palm oil cultivation because the UPA Government encouraged them, offered incentives and subsidies. The present Government is duty bound to carry forward the mission and ensure remunerative price. But, Sir, the Government has failed to bring *Achhe Din* to Andhra farmers engaged in palm oil cultivation.

Andhra Pradesh ranks number one both in terms of area and production of palm oil. An area of over 1,34,966 hectares is covered under palm oil cultivation.

Sir, these days, there is a steep fluctuation in palm oil prices to the dismay of farmers. The price has slumped to around ₹ 5,352 per tonne in September, 2015 from a peak of ₹ 8,442 per tonne in March, 2014. At this price, the palm oil cultivation is unviable and uneconomical.

Andhra Pradesh Government is not coming forward to the rescue of farmers, as in the case of Karnataka, by ensuring minimum remunerative price. So, farmers are looking forward to the Centre desperately. There is need for market intervention scheme. The Centre must fix the price at ₹ 10,000 regardless of international market. Farmers must get incentives and subsidy directly.

If the Government does not come to their rescue, let me caution about future. Forget about the self-sustenance in edible oils, the farmers may be forced to the extreme step of removing the plantations, resulting in scarcity of edible oils.

**Need for special allocation of funds for cement lining and desilting of  
channels and tanks in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu\***

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation that the general public of the Tirunelveli, most of whom are agriculturalists, is very badly affected because the tanks have not been desilted. The following are the tanks that have to be desilted in Tirunelveli District: Veetrirunthankulam, Karukuruchikulam, Melachevalkulam, Prancherikulam, Kothankulam, Gopalamudrakulam in the Canadian

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\* Laid on the Table

[Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

Channel, and Vijayanarayanamkulam, Senkulam, Ponnakudikulam, Nangunerikulam, Parapadikulam, Naraikulam, etc., in Nanguneri. The channels for which cement lining is essential are: the Canadian Channel, the Kodagan Channel, the Nadiyuni Channel, the Manimuthar Channel, and the Palayam Channel, etc. The agriculturists of Tirunelveli district will be benefited if the tanks mentioned above are desilted.

In view of the above circumstances, I request the hon. Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to allocate ₹ 1,000 crores as a special package for the purpose of construction of cement lining in the water channels, namely, the Canadian Channel, the Kodagan Channel, the Nadiyuni Channel, the Manimuthar Channel, the Palayam Channel and for desilting the tanks, namely, Veetrirunthankulam, Karukuruchikulam, Melachevalkulam, Prancherikulam, Kothankulam, Goopalasamudrakulam in the Canadian Channel, and Vijayanarayanamkulam, Senkulam, Ponnakudikulam, Nangunerikulam, Parapadikulam, Naraikulam, etc., in Nanguneri, in the interest of the farmers of Tirunelveli district.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shrimati Viplove Thakur, absent. Dr. Sanjay Sinh, absent.

**Need to give early sanction for construction of a dam at  
Chamgar in Uttarakhand**

**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, भारत-नेपाल ने उत्तराखंड के पंचेश्वर में बांध निर्माण के डी.पी.आर. हेतु दोनों देशों का एक संयुक्त प्राधिकरण नियुक्त किया है, परन्तु पंचेश्वर बांध के भविष्य की अनिश्चितता की स्थिति पहले जैसी है, जिसके चलते रहने की संभावना है। नेपाल में आज के राजनैतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में माहौल बदलने से उसका झुकाव चीन की ओर है।

मैंने नेपाल की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार को सुझाव दिया था कि पिथौरागढ़ और चम्पावत के मध्य बहने वाली सरयू नदी व काली नदी के संगम से 11.5 कि.मी. ऊपर चमगाड़ में कंक्रीट का बांध बनाया जाए, जिसके लिए विशेषज्ञों की सहमति है। पंचेश्वर में बांध निर्माण हेतु नेपाल की सहमति आवश्यक है, लेकिन नेपाल का झुकाव चीन की तरफ बढ़ने से परिस्थितियों में अंतर आया है। नेपाल में संविधान बनने के बाद भी अस्थिरता है और नए प्रधानमंत्री का झुकाव चीन की ओर परिदृश्य होता है।

चमगाड़ में बांध बनाने की स्वीकृति से 400 मेगावाट विद्युत का उत्पादन होगा। पेयजल ग्रस्त पिथौरागढ़ तथा चम्पावत को पानी मिलेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश के 10-12 जिलों को सिंचाई व पीने का पानी मिलेगा तथा डूब क्षेत्र कम होने से पुनर्वास की समस्या कम होगी।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तराखंड के चमगाड़ में बांध बनाने का निर्णय शीघ्र ले, जिससे देश की तरक्की के साथ यह क्षेत्र भी प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर हो सके।

**Need to bring a legislation for inclusion of Narikoravan tribe of  
Tamil Nadu in the Scheduled Tribes category**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Narikoravan or Kuruvikaran tribe is a backward tribe in Tamil Nadu that mainly depends on hunting and gathering in forests for their livelihood. The ban on hunting has severely affected them. During the British Raj, the Narikuravas were placed under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, through which the British sought to control and enslave the nomadic forest tribes in India. Although the Act was repealed after Independence, the social stigma attached to this tribal group continues till date.

The High Level Advisory Committee headed by B.N. Lokur in 1965 had recommended the inclusion of this tribe in the Scheduled Tribes list of Madras. They possess all the characteristics of Scheduled Tribes as stated in the guidelines by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

Their counterparts in Andhra Pradesh (Kurvikaran), Karnataka (Hakkipikki), Chattisgarh (Pardhi), etc., have been included in the Scheduled Tribes list. In 2013, the Minister of Tribal Affairs had moved a Constitutional (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013 to grant Scheduled Tribes status to and include 'Narikoravan grouped with Kuruvikaran' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu. This bill lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

To ensure that the Narikoravan group is no longer marginalised and deprived, the Union Government is urged to bring in a legislation by way of amending the Constitutional (Scheduled Tribes) Order. This way, the Narikoravas will have an opportunity to bring themselves out of the stigma and discrimination that they have endured all these years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Now, Dr. V. Maitreyan.

**Need to withhold introduction of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test  
(NEET) for admission to the Undergraduate and  
Postgraduate courses\***

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, opposed the introduction of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to UG and PG medical and dental courses. Tamil Nadu State Government fought against introduction of NEET in the hon. Supreme

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

Court. The Supreme Court found NEET *ultra vires* of the Constitution and quashed the proposal of NEET. But instead of abiding by the Supreme Court verdict, the then UPA Government filed a review petition.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had urged the Prime Minister to review the stand, withdraw the review petition and abide by the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court.

NEET in any form will be a disadvantage and may not provide a level-playing ground for students from poorer socio-economic backgrounds. They may be unable to compete with urban elite students due to lack of facilities and access materials; so, it will rob their opportunities.

In PG admissions, Tamil Nadu Government gives preference to those who have served in rural, hilly and tribal areas. Government service for a minimum period is made mandatory, which has helped to meet the requirements of specialist medical manpower in the Government hospitals.

Any fresh attempts by the Government seeking re-introduction of NEET or introducing it in any other name or manner, infringes upon the State's rights and admission policies of Tamil Nadu. I urge the Government to desist from introducing the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test in any form. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. That was very kind of you. Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. Shri Shadi Lal Batra, not present. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. Just lay it on the Table.

**Need to give interim financial assistance to Puducherry affected  
by recent floods\***

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Puducherry and Karaikal regions, like most parts of the Tamil Nadu State, have been battered by the heavy rains and consequent flooding during the last fortnight. Incessant rains, often downpouring, made drainage of storm water difficult. The water stagnated, often invading low-lying residential areas and agricultural fields.

Trees have fallen, roads have been battered, bridges have been damaged, bed-dams breached and several buildings have been collapsed. For days together, fishermen could not venture into the sea; daily labourers could not earn their living, people have been confined to their houses. In short, life has become miserable.

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\* Laid on the Table

Agriculture is the most affected sector. About 17,317 acres of crops have been inundated, affecting 12,000 farmers. The total crops have perished. All roads have become unfit for transportation and have to be relaid completely. Already demands for flood relief and compensation have been raised by various sections of people.

The Government of Puducherry has estimated the damage as ₹ 182.45 crores. On behalf of the people of Puducherry and my party AIADMK, I thank the Government of India for immediate response by sending a Central team of officers to assess the damages.

Yet, there seems to be no announcement on the interim relief to Puducherry. Already the Government of Puducherry is under financial strains, and it would be extremely difficult for the Government to divert funds for an unexpected natural calamity of this order.

Weathermen forecast more rainy days as the North-East monsoon may last for another month. Forthcoming cyclonic storms and depressions would only escalate estimated damages.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government of India to release, at least, ₹ 100 crores as an interim relief for the natural disaster immediately without waiting for the Assessment report.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. Just lay it on the Table.

**Need to revisit the process of choosing the advanced technology for  
upgradation of telecom projects in the North-East\***

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, at long last, when the Central Government approved a tidy sum of more than ₹ 5,300 crores for upgrading the telecom infrastructure in the North-East under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) in September, 2014, the telecom subscribers in the North-Eastern Region had looked forward to better connectivity at par with the rest of the country.

However, there are reports suggesting that the executing authorities entrusted with the implementation of the project have chosen an outdated technology. It is alleged that certain vested interests have managed to get a GSM system for the North-Eastern Region that will not have even basic data communication facility, such

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\* Laid on the Table

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

as GPRS and EDGE, while the rest of the country has 3G already in place and is looking forward to getting 4G services rolled out. It would be interesting to know whether the Telecom Communication Consultants India Limited (TCIL), entrusted with the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPP), has specified the obsolete 2G system for the NER project, when new technologies (3G and even 4G) are already in place to ensure 24X7 broadband connectivity.

Lack of adequate basic telecom infrastructure facility has been hindering the development of the North-Eastern Region for long. In the garb of internal security priorities clamped for border states comprising almost all the North-Eastern States, the common man cannot be denied anymore the right to enjoy telecommunication facilities at par with the rest of the country.

I urge the Centre to revisit the entire process of choosing a most advanced, and the best, technology available for the NE telecom upgradation project.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Shri Tarun Vijay, please lay it on the Table.

**Need for creation of a Commission for prevention of  
atrocities against dalits**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand) : Sir, my demand is that a Commission be formed to prevent atrocities against Dalits. Sir, these are some of the headlines culled from various newspapers over a period of one year. There is a question if we are living in a civilised society?

Three Dalits paraded naked for stealing

Dalit girsl found raped, burnt to death

Dalits killed over land dispute, former MLA blamed

Bihar villagers blame Dalit killing on elections

Upper caste men lynch Dalit in Bihar

Brahim family ostracized for blessing Dalit couple

Delay in nabbing culprits involved in Dalit carnage irks SC

Stripping of Dalit girl: 10 gets bail

Stripped Dalit girl caste-hatred behind attack



Sir, last week I witnessed an incident when Dalits were disallowed to enter a temple. One pregnant Dalit lady was manhandled by temple priests. The Government of Uttarakhand took three days to lodge the FIR and still no action has been taken against culprits. Dalits have to run from pillar to post to seek justice. The so called upper caste politicians and officers do not help them and try to dilute the seriousness of the offence by denying the incident and then trying to coerce the Dalits to take back their complaint. They are not treated as human being and used only as 'cosmetics' for the political gains. I demand that an All India Commission for the prevention of atrocities on Dalits, with powers to punish and hold courts for calling culprits to question them, equipped with magisterial power for expediting disposal of cases regarding atrocities on Dalits be constituted so that such incidents are controlled. Also, I demand that an Ordinance be issued to ban those priests who practice untouchability and discriminate on caste basis from performing temple puja.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Vivek Gupta. Just lay it on the Table.

**Concern over the practice of rampant defecation  
in the open in the country\***

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, this is to draw the attention of the House that the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimate that there are more than 620 million people practising open defecation in the country; over 50 per cent of the population.

Moreover, the latest Census data reveals that the percentage of households having access to television and telephones in rural India exceeds the percentage of households with access to toilet facilities. The economic impact of inadequate sanitation is about Rs.2.4 trillion (\$38.4 million) or 6.4 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product, according to the Water and Sanitation Programme.

Here, Nadia district in West Bengal has achieved the task of becoming the first district in India to end open defecation. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has applauded this major success through the 'Sabar Shouchagar Initiative'. Nadia district administration in record 18 months increased the toilet coverage in the district from 66 per cent in July, 2013 to 100 per cent by March, 2015. About 5.16 million citizens of the district attained access to sanitary toilets. A staggering 3,55,609 toilets were built in record time. While the frontline workers highlighted hazards of open

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\* Laid on the Table

defecation, *anganwadi* workers inspired masses for a better living. About 8.5 lakh school children from 4,240 educational institutions pooled their efforts to make the district Open Defecation Free.

The transformation of Nadia to Open Defecation Free district is a story of commitment, thoughtful leadership coupled with overwhelming community participation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd December, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock  
on Thursday, the 3rd December, 2015.*

Need for special allocation of funds for cement lining and desilting of channels and tanks in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu — *Laid on the Table* (pages 1003-1004)

Need to give early sanction for construction of a dam at Chamgar in Uttarakhand (page 1004)

Need to bring a legislation for inclusion of Narikoravan tribe of Tamil Nadu in the Scheduled Tribes category (page 1005)

Need to withhold introduction of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to the Undergraduate and Post Graduate courses — *Laid on the Table* (pages 1005-1006)

Need to give interim financial assistance to Puducherry affected by recent floods — *Laid on the Table* (pages 1006-1007)

Need to revisit the process of choosing the advanced technology for upgradation of telecom projects in the North-East — *Laid on the Table* (pages 1007-1008)

Need for creation of a Commission for prevention of atrocities against dalits (pages 1008-1009)

Concern over the practice of rampant defecation in the open in the country — *Laid on the Table* (page 1009-1010)

