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Friday

13 May, 2016

23 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 13th May, 2016/23rd Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that I have received a letter, dated the 9th of May, 2016, from Dr. Pranav Pandya, Nominated Member, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from the 11th of May, 2016.

Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Bill, 2016

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th May, 2016, agreed without any amendment to Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Bill, 2016, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on 11th May, 2016."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as per the understanding arrived at the Leaders Meeting held on 12th of May, 2016, the House will today bid Farewell to its 53 Members who will be retiring in the coming months of June and July. No other business will be transacted today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we have been making a plea to continue the Private Members' Business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. It was decided in the Leaders' Meeting. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, my humble submission is also the same.

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

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, my notice is there.

FAREWELL TO THE RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we bid farewell to some of our colleagues, who will be retiring in the months of June and July this year during the intervening period between the conclusion of this Session and the commencement of the next Session. 53 Members from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Jharkhand will be retiring on the 21st, 29th and 30th of June and the 1st, 4th and 7th of July, 2016, respectively, on the completion of their term of office.

Parting is painful, more when it involves a colleague and a friend, a member of the fraternity. The solace is that life and public life is a continuum and parting today will be a reunion tomorrow for some in the same surroundings. Every Member retiring has contributed significantly to the functioning of the House and in the process, to nurturing and strengthening our parliamentary democracy. You leave behind an indelible legacy that will continue to enrich the parliamentary proceedings in the future.

For those, who will come back, it will be more of the same. Excitability is a human trait. Tempering it with moderation, good sense and serious debate produces better results. This is the public's expectation from the senior House and this should be our endeavour. I wish all the retiring Members good health, happiness and a modicum of leisure and many more years of service to the nation.

Now, I would request the hon. Deputy Chairman to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I also join you in extending a very happy retirement life and greetings to the retiring Members. But, Sir, in common parlance, retirement means retiring from the official work, formal work and take rest. But for a politician, retirement does not mean that. In fact, no politician retires. For the Rajya Sabha Members, retirement has a different connotation. Sir, as you have already said, some of them may be coming back to this House and some of them may be taking up better positions. Actually, retirement for the Rajya Sabha Members is only a change of position. Most of them may be becoming MLAs, MPs and again Ministers. Some of

them will come back. It is only a change of position. So, the retirement has a different connotation here. That is what I would say. I welcome your retirement because you will be in a better position. I know that some of you will come back. And we will gladly and happily welcome you.

I have no doubt, as you have already said, that all the Members have significantly contributed towards enriching the House. Their contribution has certainly been recorded in the indelible notes on the pages of our proceedings. And for that, I thank each one of them.

I would also say one more thing. Maybe out of my sincerity to run the House smoothly, I might have been harsh to some of them. But that I did only on the spur of the moment. I have very good feelings for each one of them. If anyone feels that I had been too harsh to them, he or she should condone that.

I sincerely hope they would get a better position hereafter. Retirement should not be a retirement for them, because no politician retires. A politician will be a politician physically and mentally till the last breath of his life. Therefore, you should all continue to be a politician. I wish you all the best. I will be very happy if all of you come back. But if you don't come back, you will be in a better position and you may lead a very happy life after going out of this House. Thank you very much.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी, राज्य सभा को एक विशेष लाभ है, जो लोक सभा को नहीं है और वह यह है कि हम ही हमारे बीच अपनों को विदाई भी दे पाते हैं और स्वागत भी कर पाते हैं। वह सौभाग्य लोक सभा को प्राप्त नहीं है। इस सदन की शुभकामनाएँ, यहाँ से निवृत्त होकर जाते हैं, उनको निवृत्त होने के लिए नहीं, अधिक प्रवृत्त होने की प्रेरणा देती हैं, ताकत देती हैं। मैं भी उन सब का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने गत 6 वर्ष दो सरकारों के साथ अपनी जिम्मेदारियाँ निभाई, अपनी भूमिका अदा की और राष्ट्रहित के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों में उन्होंने अपने ज्ञान का, अनुभव का और क्षेत्र-विशेष की आवश्यकताओं का लाभ हम सब को पहुँचाया। आपके अनुभव का लाभ दोनों सरकारों को मिला है। इस सरकार को कम मिला, पुरानी वाली सरकार को ज्यादा मिला, लेकिन देश को पूर्ण रूप से आपका लाभ मिला है।

जब हम यहाँ आते हैं, तब हमारे अपने विचारों की एक सीमा रहती है। यहाँ देश के हर कोने से, हर प्रकार की पार्श्वभूमि के लोगों के साथ बैठने से, विचार-विमर्श करने से हमारा अपना भी सोचने का दायरा बहुत विशाल हो जाता है और एक प्रकार से सदन में आते समय हम जो थे, सदन से जाते समय हम बहुत कुछ और होते हैं और यह जो बहुत कुछ और होते हैं, वह राष्ट्र की, समाज की पूँजी बनता है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन ने हमें बड़ा बनाने में, हमारे ज्ञानवर्धन में, हमारे विज्ञान के विस्तार के लिए बहुत बड़ी अहम भूमिका निभाई है, हर साथी ने भूमिका निभाई है और उस महान संपुट को लेकर हम जा रहे हैं, तो जाने के बाद भी क्षेत्र विशेष के लिए, समस्या विशेष के लिए और राष्ट्र के लिए अपना

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

अनुभव काम आता रहेगा। मेरी आप सबको हमेशा-हमेशा बहुत शुभकामनाएँ रहती हैं और रहेंगी। सदन से जाने के बाद यह सरकार आपके लिए उसी प्रकार से काम करने के लिए तत्पर रहेगी जिस प्रकार से एक सदस्य के तौर पर आपका हक बनता है और इसलिए जाने के बाद भी जहां तक सरकार का मसला है, आपका वैसा ही हक बना रहेगा और मैं भी चाहूंगा कि आप इस हक का भरपूर लाभ उठाएं और समाज की सेवा में आपकी शक्ति, योगदान मिलता रहे।

कई महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों में आपका योगदान रहा है। आप अब जब विदाई ले रहे हैं, उसी एक कालखंड का एक सत्र हम देखें, तो महत्वपूर्ण रिफॉर्म्स के निर्णय आपकी मौजूदगी में, आपकी पार्टनरशिप में, आपके इंटरवेंशंस से हुए, बड़े महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय हुए। लेकिन मुझे हमेशा, क्योंकि आप स्टेट को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, उस स्टेट के हित में वह आपकी प्राथमिकता रहनी भी चाहिए और रहती भी है, दो चीजों का गिला-शिकवा आपके मन में जरूर रहेगा, राज्य के रूप में जब देखें तो, अच्छा होता आपके रहते, आपकी मौजूदगी में दो ऐसे निर्णय होते, तो जिस राज्य को आप रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, वह राज्य आपके प्रति हमेशा-हमेशा गर्व अनुभव करता। एक, जी0एस0टी0, ताकि जो बिहार से यहां आते हैं, जी0एस0टी0 से बिहार को भरपूर लाभ होने वाला था, यू0पी0 को भरपूर लाभ होने वाला था, एक या दो राज्यों को छोड़ करके सब राज्यों को भरपूर फायदा होने वाला था। इस सदन में आए हुए लोगों का यह दायित्व बनता था और अब आपको यह मौका नहीं मिला है। लेकिन आप में से जो वापस आएंगे, मुझे विश्वास है कि उनको यह अवसर मिलेगा और जिस राज्य से आएंगे उस राज्य की भलाई का एक महत्वपूर्ण काम आपके हाथों से होगा, जब वापस आएंगे। दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण काम, जो मैं मानता हूं वह है CAMPA का। अगर हमने इस बार उसका निर्णय किया होता तो CAMPA के तहत राज्यों को 42,000 करोड़ रुपए मिलने वाले थे और करीब-करीब एक-एक राज्य को दो हजार, तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए के आस-पास पैसे मिलने वाले थे। ये पैसे, दो हजार, तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया कम रकम नहीं होती है। यह फॉरेस्ट्री के लिए मिलने वाले थे और ये पैसे वर्षा के सीजन में सर्वाधिक काम आ सकते थे। अच्छा निर्णय होना था, लेकिन शायद इस बार नहीं हो पाया। वर्षा का सीजन चला जाएगा, चार-छः महीने और इंतजार करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह राज्यों की भलाई का सीधा-सीधा काम रह गया। मैं मानता हूं कि आप जहां भी होंगे आप शुभकामनाएं देते रहिए, प्रयास करते रहिए, ताकि राज्यों को जो लाभ पहुंचाने का काम यह सदन कर सकता है, वह शायद दूसरा सदन कम कर सकता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि अपनी शक्ति, आपका अनुभव इसलिए भी काम आएगा।

मैं फिर एक बार हृदय की गहराई से आप सब को, जो आज निवृत्त हो रहे हैं, अधिक प्रवृत्त होने के रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, उनको बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूं और आपके सहयोग के लिए सरकार की तरफ से आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Pradhanmantriji. Now Shri Anand Sharma.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज का दिन सदन के लिए, सब सदस्यों के लिए बड़ा भावुक दिन है, क्योंकि हम अपनी शुभकामनाएं और विदाई अपने उन साथियों को दे रहे हैं, जो अपनी 6 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी करके सदन से विदा हो रहे हैं। कई साथी हैं, कई नेता हैं, जिनका निश्चित है कि वे वापस आएंगे। उनका स्वागत करने का भी हमको अवसर मिलेगा। यह जीवन की एक वास्तविकता है, अस्थिरता ही स्थिरता है, कोई चीज स्थिर नहीं है, यह मनुष्य के

जीवन का एक अभिन्न हिस्सा है और यही हम प्रकृति से पाते हैं, पर जहां तक सदन की बात है, संसद की बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): शर्मा जी, यह farewell या हमारी condolence है?

श्री सभापति: त्यागी जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, सदन और संसद स्थिर हैं, यह हमारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की सबसे बड़ी देन है, संविधान निर्माताओं की देन है कि उन्होंने हमको संसदीय प्रजातंत्र दिया, संसदीय प्रणाली दी, जिससे पूरे देश के लोग, दूर-दराज के लोग, गांव के लोग, अलग-अलग राज्यों के लोग लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जिसकी शक्ति विविधता में एकता की है, यह एक बहुभाषी, बहुतर्मी देश है। हमारा यह सदन उस विविधता को सही रूप से दर्शाता है और हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की सोच को परिलक्षित करता है। इस सदन के अंदर ऐसे भी क्षण आए हैं, जब एक स्वर में पूरे सदन ने देश और दुनिया के घटनाक्रम पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है, अपना मत रखा है। इस सदन ने वे भी क्षण देते हैं, वे दिन भी देखे हैं, जब तनाव रहा है और वह भी समझ में आता है, जब अलग-अलग विचार, अलग-अलग सोच और कई बार नीतियों और दिशाओं में टकराव दिखता है, पर इस सदन की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति यह रही है कि जब भी आवश्यकता हुई है, उसने ऊपर उठ कर देशहित की बात को समझा है, उसको किया है।

हमारे जो सदस्य जा रहे हैं, हर एक का अपना योगदान रहा है। कुछ ने चर्चा में, बहस में हिस्सा लिया है, कुछ ने प्रश्न उठाए हैं, कुछ ने जीरो ऑवर में महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाए हैं। जैसा कि उपसभापति महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ क्षण ऐसे भी आए, जब पीठ की तरफ से सख्ती भी हुई और जब पीठ की तरफ से चेयर देखेगी कि कई सदस्य अब नहीं हैं... पर मैं एक चीज कहना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि जो एक तस्वीर बनाई जाती है, छवि बनाई जाती है कि सदन में काम नहीं होता, कई बार इस सदन के विषय में भी कहा जाता है, लेकिन इन सदन में जब भी चर्चा हुई है, तो उस चर्चा ने बहस के स्तर को उठाया है, इस सदन की गरिमा को ऊंचा उठाया है और अगर कभी गतिरोध हुआ है, वह भी कुछ कारणों से हुआ है। यह भी प्रजातंत्र का एक हिस्सा है। जहां हम अपने उन साथियों को विदाई देते हैं, जो जा रहे हैं, वहीं यह बात मान कर रखनी है कि राजनैतिक जीवन में जो लोग सदन में आते हैं, सांसद बनते हैं, वे सौभाग्यशाली होते हैं। उनकी एक पहचान बनती है। अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सही कह रहे थे कि वे यहां से कुछ ग्रहण करके जाते हैं, कुछ सीख कर जाते हैं। उनका परिप्रेक्ष्य बदलता है, राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य बनता है और यह हम सबके साथ होता है। हम सबने यहां पर आकर सीखा है। दूसरी तरफ जो सत्ता पक्ष है, वहां के साथी का भी जो परिप्रेक्ष्य था, जो सोच राज्य में थी, वह देश के स्तर पर आकर बदल जाती है। अगर आप राज्य में हैं, वहां पर आपकी सोच अलग है और जब आप देश के स्तर पर आते हैं, तब आपकी सोच बदल जाती है। इस तरफ रहें, तो सोच कभी अलग होती है और उस तरफ जाकर जिम्मेवारियां कंधों पर आती हैं, तो सोच बदलती है। यह एक किताब की तरह है, जिसके यहां से वहां जाने के बाद कुछ पन्ने बदल जाते हैं। हम इस चीज को अक्सर देखते हैं। यह सही बात है कि काफी काम हुआ है, जिस पर हमें यानी सब लोगों को सामूहिक रूप से गर्व है। जो इस सत्र में और पिछले सत्र में हुआ है, उसको हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए। कई बड़े काम हुए हैं। जो सदस्य अपनी 6 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी करके जा रहे हैं, उन्होंने सत्ता परिवर्तन भी देखा है और उन्होंने यह भी

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

देखा कि कई ऐसे निर्णय हुए, कई ऐसे कानून बने, जो जरूरी थे, जो रुके रहे, वे पारित हुए। हम उन तमाम सदस्यों को बधाई देते हैं। इसी सदन ने बंगलादेश के साथ लैंड बाउंड्री एग्रीमेंट, जो वर्षों से रुका था, वह पास किया। इसी सदन ने इंश्योरेंस का बिल, जो सात वर्ष से रुका था, उसको पास किया। इसी सदन ने परसों इंसॉल्वेंसी और बैंकरप्सी का बिल पास किया। इस सदन का एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान और रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण हमेशा बना रहा है। ये कई कारण हैं।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आज एक विशेष दिन है। यह सही है कि कुछ कानून लाने में देरी होती है, कुछ कानूनों पर चर्चा आवश्यक होती है और एक दृष्टिकोण एक दल का होता है और दूसरा दृष्टिकोण दूसरे दल का होता है, इसलिए आम सहमति के बाद ही कानून बनते हैं, वही देशहित में होते हैं। यह भी सही है कि देशहित समझना सत्ता पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष दोनों के लिए जरूरी है। हमने भी अनुभव किया है, जब हम उस तरफ बैठे थे तो गतिरोध और आम सहमति न बनने के कारण, जिस जीएसटी का आपने जिद्ध किया, वह वर्षों रुका रहा। हम सोचते हैं कि आज देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बने, जिसमें राजनैतिक संवाद में जो कटुता आ गई है, उस कटुता को, उस कड़वेपन को दूर किया जाए, क्योंकि सब लोगों को मिलकर इस समाज और इस देश के निर्माण का काम करना है। हम सबका एक-दूसरे को समझने और एक-दूसरे से चर्चा करने का प्रयास रहे। भारत की संस्कृति महान है और वाद-विवाद, चर्चा-चिंतन हमारी संस्कृति का एक अंतरंग हिस्सा रहा है, इसलिए उसको हम उसी दृष्टिकोण से देखें। हम विरोधी विचार को भी स्वीकार करें, उनकी बात को सुनने और अपनी बात को समझाने की चेष्टा करें, ताकि इस देश के निर्माण के अंदर सब लोग भागीदार हों, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का प्रजातंत्र मजबूत हो। राजनैतिक विरोधी, जिनकी विचारधारा अलग रहती है, उसको व्यक्तिगत विरोधी न समझकर, उनको एक दूसरी विचारधारा के पक्ष के लोगों के तौर पर देखते हुए, उसी तरह से उनसे व्यवहार हो। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, इस पर देश के अंदर सहमति बनाने की विशेष जिम्मेवारी सत्ता पक्ष की रहती है, उसमें प्रतिपक्ष की भी विशेष भूमिका रहती है। हमारी ऐसी उम्मीद है कि कई सदस्य जो लौटकर आएंगे, जो काम पूरे नहीं हुए, उनको वे पूरा होते देखेंगे और जो नये सदस्य आएंगे, वे सब लोग देश में जो काम निरंतर होता रहा है, उसको वे मिलकर करेंगे।

हमारे जो साथी जा रहे हैं, उनको मैं अपने दल की तरफ से शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ। हम एक चीज जरूर कहेंगे कि अक्सर जो समझा जाता है कि सब के सब लोग संपन्न-समृद्ध पृष्ठभूमि से आते हैं, वह जीवन की वास्तविकता नहीं है। यहाँ पर बहुत-से साथी हैं, जो संघर्ष के साथ यहाँ रहते हैं, बड़ी कठिनाई से अपने परिवारों का पालन-पोषण करते हैं, आलोचना भी सहते हैं, पर इसके बाद जब वे जाएँगे तो उनके संघर्ष का एक और दौर शुरू होगा, इस बात को भी समझते हुए हमें अपने हृदय से उन सबको शुभकामनाएँ देनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन् यह सच है, जैसा आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि जब हम यहाँ मेम्बर्स को विदा करने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो मन और दिल बहुत भारी होता है, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि कुछ लोग वापस आ जाते हैं और कुछ वापस नहीं भी आ पाते हैं। जो लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उन्होंने इस सदन में चाहे वह कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया हो, चाहे अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मामले उठाने की बात हो, कमोबेश सभी ने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

कुछ बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य भी रिटायर हो रहे हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे वापस आएँगे। शरद जी, सतीश जी तथा और लोग भी हैं, मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि ये वापस आएँगे। वे अपनी उपस्थिति से, हाउस में अपने क्रिया-कलापों से, हाउस का जो कार्य संचालन है, उसको और बेहतर बनाने में अपना योगदान करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, यह सही है कि राज्य सभा का वित्तीय क्षेत्र पर कोई अधिकार नहीं है, सरकार को बनाने और बिगाड़ने में कोई अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन इस वजह से कई बार लोगों को यह गलतफहमी हो जाती है कि राज्य सभा एक कमजोर सदन है, यह दूसरा सदन न होकर दूसरे दर्जे का सदन है, ऐसा नहीं है। मुझे याद आता है, मैं एक बार पढ़ रहा था, जब अमेरिका का संविधान लागू हो गया था और जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन पहले प्रेसीडेंट बन गए थे, जेफरसन फ्रेंच रिवॉल्यूशन के वक्त फ्रांस चले गए थे, जब वे लौटकर आए, तो उन्होंने जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन से क्वेश्चन किया कि तुमने सीनेट को क्यों स्वीकार कर लिया? यह वहां का दूसरा सदन है। जब वे यह कह रहे थे, तो खड़े होकर चाय पी रहे थे। उस वक्त जेफरसन ने अपनी चाय कप से प्लेट में की और प्लेट से चाय को पीने लगे। इस पर जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन ने कहा कि आपने अपने सवाल का जवाब तो खुद ही दे दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि क्या मतलब? आपने यह चाय कप से प्लेट में क्यों डाली? उन्होंने कहा कि चाय को ठंडी करने के लिए, फिर वे बोले कि यही काम सीनेट करेगी और यही काम राज्य सभा करती है। लोक सभा तनाव में आकर, जल्दबाजी में आकर, अगर कोई फैसला करती है, तो उसको रोकने का काम, उसमें सुधार करने का काम राज्य सभा करती है, second chamber करता है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सदन है। यह आज से नहीं, दुनिया में इस तरह के जहां भी सदन हैं, उनका विधि निर्माण के क्षेत्र में और अन्य मामलों में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। कई ऐसे विधेयक हैं, जो राज्य सभा में ही लाए गए, उसके बाद लोक सभा में गए और पारित हुए। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सदन होने के नाते और सदन का मेम्बर होने के नाते, जब कोई यहां से रिटायर होकर जाता है, तो उसका दुख होना स्वाभाविक है। जब सदन चलता है, तो हमने एक-दूसरे को आपस में लड़ते हुए भी देखा है और यहां से निकल कर जैसे ही लॉबी में पहुंचते हैं, तो हंसने लगते हैं और सेंट्रल हॉल में जाकर साथ-साथ चाय पीते हैं, गप्प मारते हैं और फिर वापस आकर अपनी-अपनी बात, अपने-अपने कर्तव्य, अपने-अपने निर्णय के मुताबिक फैसले लेते हैं। कोई किसी तरह की दुश्मनी नहीं है, animosity नहीं है। यह न केवल हम सबको, बल्कि जो हमारे क्रिया-कलापों को बाहर देखता है, उन लोगों को भी सीख देता है कि अगर कोई बहस का मुद्दा है, तो उस पर बहस कीजिए और जब बहस खत्म हो जाए, तो उस चीज को दिल से निकला दीजिए और एक-दूसरे के साथ प्यार से रहने का काम कीजिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। संसद को और राज्य सभा के लोगों को आम तौर पर इस बात की चिंता है कि जो हमारा अधिकार क्षेत्र है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान की न्यायपालिका अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप करती जा रही है और हमारे अधिकारों पर एनक्रोचमेंट कर रही है। इस पर आज नहीं तो कल, हमें नहीं तो आने वाले लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि संविधान ने संसद को विधि निर्माण का काम दिया है, कानून बनाने का काम दिया है, बजट बनाने का काम दिया है। हम कैसे बजट को बनाएंगे, कैसे मनी का एलोकेशन करेंगे, यह हमारा काम है। यह न्यायपालिका का काम नहीं है। अगर यह काम न्यायपालिका करने लगेगी, तो फिर संसद का

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

क्या मतलब रह जाएगा, क्या औचित्य रह जाएगा, इसलिए इस अवसर पर हमें यह भी गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा। जब आगामी मानसून सत्र आएगा, तब इस पर सोचिए, लेकिन यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि संसद की गरिमा और संसद की शक्तियों पर किसी का, किसी बाहरी, किसी तीसरी ताकत की supremacy या उसका हस्तक्षेप लोगों को महसूस न हो। सब अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में संप्रभु हैं, सबको अपना-अपना अधिकार प्राप्त है, संविधान में स्पष्ट line of demarcation खींच दी है। इसके बावजूद यह सब हो रहा है, यह चिंता की बात है। जो सदस्य रिटायर हो रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका जीवन सुखी रहे। मेरी तो यही कामना है कि आज नहीं, तो कल वे फिर लौट कर आएँ और अपनी पार्टी के लिए काम करें, समाज के लिए काम करें और देश के लिए काम करें, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सभापति जी, आज का जो अवसर है, हमारे लिए तो बड़ी दुविधा हो गई कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में विदाई हो रही है, इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग यहां से जा रहे हैं, इसमें हमारा नम्बर भी आ गया। हम इधर से बोलें या उधर से बोलें, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि क्या बोलें? राम गोपाल जी तो बड़े निश्चित थे। हमने इनसे पूछा कि बोलोगे, तो कहने लगे कि दो मिनट बोलेंगे। ये तो बड़े ही निश्चित तरीके से बोले। शायद इस गोल घर में जब कभी कोई पहुंच जाता है, तो मेरा यह अनुभव है... मैं तो उस गोलघर के आसपास 40-42 वर्षों से घूम रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैंने यह देखा है कि जो साथी यहां से जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए इस समारोह का नाम 'विदाई समारोह' रखा गया है, तो विदाई तो बेटी की होती है, राजनीति में तो कभी विदाई होती ही नहीं है। यदि किसी को कोई विदा कर भी दे, तो जो इस सदन में या उस सदन में रहा है, वह यहां घूमता ही रहता है। सेंट्रल हॉल में उनके लिए एक कोना बना हुआ है। वहां एक ऐसा स्थान है, जहां यही लोग बैठते हैं।

यह जरूर है कि हमारी आज़ादी की उम्र बढ़ रही है और जो चुनौतियां हैं, हमें उनका समाधान करना चाहिए था, लेकिन लोग इस सदन में आते हैं और जाते हैं। यह तो एक बरगद है। जिस प्रकार बरगद मरता नहीं है, इसी तरह यह सदन निरंतर चलता रहता है, लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि देश जहां पहुंचना चाहिए था, वहां नहीं पहुंचा। हम लोग यहां खड़े होते हैं, तो हमें लगता है कि हम 21वीं शताब्दी में खड़े हैं। हम जब देश में किसी कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने जाते हैं या किसी और काम से जाते हैं, तो हमें लगता है कि शताब्दी बदल रही है। यहां 21वीं शताब्दी है और यमुना पार चले जाएं, तो 20वीं शताब्दी शुरू हो जाएगी। यदि उससे भी आगे जाएंगे, तो 19वीं शताब्दी हो जाएगी।

हम सब लोग महापुरुषों को कई तरह से याद करते हैं। इस देश में महापुरुषों की बड़ी श्रृंखला है, लेकिन उन सबके सपने जमीन पर नहीं उतरे हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य यहां से जा रहे हैं और जो यहां बैठे हैं, विशेष तौर पर मेरे मन में तो नहीं है कि इस देश के जो हालात हैं.... कोई आदमी, कोई इंसान है, हम देखते हैं कि उसके साथ कदम-कदम पर जुल्म होता है, कदम-कदम पर अन्याय होता है। हिन्दुस्तान में यह आज़ादी जिन लोगों के लिए आई थी, आज यह आज़ादी उनके बाजू में नहीं खड़ी है, इसलिए जो सदस्य यहां से जा रहे हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सदन से जाने के बाद उनको अजीब तरह से महसूस होता है। मैं बहुत से ऐसे साथियों को जानता हूँ, जो यहाँ से निकल गए और जिन्दगी भर वापस नहीं आए। राम गोपाल जी कह रहे थे कि इनकी इच्छा है कि बहुत से सदस्य यहाँ वापस आएँ, इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ लोग जरूर यहाँ आएँगे। हम तो एक तरह से कभी इस सदन से उस सदन में और कभी उस सदन से इस सदन में आते रहे हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे पास मकान नहीं हैं। जब

हमारे पास मकान नहीं हैं, तो हम क्या करें? जब हम वहाँ हार जाते हैं, तो यहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं और फिर कभी यहाँ से वहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं, जब वहाँ का चुनाव आ जाता है। इसलिए हम तो वर्षों से यहाँ हैं।

इस मौके पर मैं एक बात कहूँ। जो माननीय सदस्य जा रहे हैं, निश्चित तौर पर उनमें से कई ऐसे सदस्य हैं, जिन्होंने इस सदन में अपनी कूवत भर, अपनी क्षमता भर इस देश के लिए, इस सदन के लिए बहुत सी चीज़ें contribute की हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यहाँ से जाने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके सामने चुनौतियाँ जैसी की तैसी हैं। हाँ, स्थिति बदल जाएगी, लेकिन यह तो जरूर है कि यहाँ से उनको एक यश मिल गया है। उस यश को जनता के हक में कैसे बदलें, यहाँ से जाने वाले हर सदस्य का यह काम है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहूँ कि पहले तो सदन में हम यहीं बोलते थे और यहीं बात समाप्त होती थी, लेकिन आजकल तो यहाँ visual media लगा हुआ है। एक और बात है। जो माननीय सदस्य जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए मैं एक बात और कहूँ कि एक पार्लियामेंट बाहर चल रही है, जो निरंतर चल रही है। जब हम यहाँ बोलते हैं, तो कई बार मुझे महसूस होता है कि यहाँ की बोली ज्यादा बाहर नहीं जाती है, लेकिन आप यहाँ से बाहर चले जाइए, तो मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि यह जो आजादी है, इसमें संतुलन होना चाहिए। यदि यह आजादी मर्यादा से बाहर हुई, तो यह आजादी, आजादी को खा जाएगी, यह आजादी, आजादी नहीं बनेगी। मैंने अटल जी के साथ कई बार इस पर बात की, हर प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बात की कि यह आजादी, आजादी को निपटा देगी। मेरा मतलब है कि खास कर जो मीडिया है, वह हमारी आजादी के बाजू में खड़ा होकर देश, दुनिया और सदन को ठीक से चलाने के लिए है, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ, राम गोपाल जी ने जो कहा, उस पर तो चर्चा हो, लेकिन यहाँ एक बड़ी चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि हमारी मर्यादा और हमारी आजादी क्या है। यानी हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ राजनीतिक लोगों के लिए accountability है, हम accountable हैं! हमें हिसाब भी देना है, फॉर्म भरना है, तब भी अपनी डिटेल् देनी है। अपना सारा, मतलब हमारे सिर पर कितने बाल हैं, वे सब गिन कर देने हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जिसके नहीं हैं, उसका क्या?

श्री शरद यादव: हाँ, वह भी देना है। कहने का मतलब है कि हमारे पीछे इतनी accountability है। इसके बाद लोग कह रहे हैं कि इनके खाने में गड़बड़ है। पता नहीं, क्या-क्या कहते रहते हैं! ठीक है, कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन दूसरों की भी कुछ तो accountability होगी या नहीं होगी? कहीं तो होगी कि नहीं? मीडिया में इस तरह की बातें होती रहती हैं। पत्रकारों के भीतर से खड़ा होकर कोई मीडिया नहीं चला रहा है। सबसे ज्यादा hire and fire यदि कहीं है, तो यह मीडिया में है। यहाँ हमें इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। इसके लिए कई कमिटियाँ बन चुकीं, लेकिन कभी कुछ नहीं हुआ। वहाँ मालिक ही एडिटर हो गया है और वह किसी भी दिन टोपी उछालने को तैयार है। अभी मैं यहाँ आ रहा था, तो एक आदमी मुझे यहाँ आने नहीं दे रहा था, वह मुझसे कुछ का कुछ पूछ रहा था। मान लीजिए कि वह महिला हो और यदि मैं जोर से कह दूँ कि अरे भाई, हट, तो वह कहेगी कि शरद यादव जी ये क्या कह रहे हैं? हम तो गाँव से हैं, हमारी भाषा ही ऐसी है, हम क्या करें? तो फिर वे गाली देने लगेंगे। वे गाली भी ऐसी देने लगेंगे कि कुछ पूछो मत। क्या करें? यानी राजनीतिक लोगों की सबसे ज्यादा आफत है।

[श्री शरद यादव]

खराबी यहाँ भी आई है। लोग कहते हैं कि सदन बंद होता है, ऐसा होता है, वैसा होता है। पहले पार्टियाँ कम थीं। जब हम सदन में आए थे, पाँचवीं लोक सभा में, तो पार्टियों की संख्या कम थी। उस समय कभी सदन बंद ही नहीं होता था। एक ही पार्टी का बड़ा भारी बहुमत था और दिल्ली साहब हमारे स्पीकर थे, वे तो हमारी कभी सुनते ही नहीं थे।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से ऐसे सवाल हैं, जिन सवालों का समाधान करने के लिए जो मेम्बर्स यहाँ थे, वे कल भी उस काम में लगे रहेंगे। मेरी कामना है कि जितने सदस्य यहाँ से जा रहे हैं, वे फिर से यहाँ वापस आ जाएँ, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सभापति जी, मैं आज सुबह से मधुर संभाषण सुन रहा हूँ। मैं पाँच सालों से राज्य सभा में हूँ और मैं कई बार ऐसा देख चुका हूँ कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य, जो रिटायर होते हैं, उनमें से कुछ लोग तो वापस आते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर वापस नहीं आते हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य आज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, वे लगभग 53 सदस्य हैं। मैंने उन सबसे बहुत-कुछ सीखा है। हमारी राज्य सभा में उनका योगदान इतना महत्वपूर्ण था कि मैंने हर वक्त उनसे कुछ सीखा। मैंने यहां तक भी देखा कि इन लोगों ने कभी-कभी अपने दल और राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर देशहित में, जनहित में फैसले लिए और बहुत सारे बिल्स पारित कराने में अपना योगदान दिया। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उस समय भी योगदान दिया था, अब बीजेपी की सरकार है, अब भी योगदान दिया है। हम भगवान से यह प्रार्थना करते हैं कि ये अपनी बाकी ज़िंदगी अपने परिवार के साथ बिताएंगे और समाज के दूसरे कामों में लगे रहेंगे। मेरी और मेरी पार्टी की शुभकामना उनके साथ रहेगी कि ये अच्छी तरह से, इसी प्रकार चलते रहें। मैं अंत में मुकेश जी के एक पुराने गीत के मुखड़े की एक लाइन बोलना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत ही पुरानी फिल्म, "बंबई का बाबू" का गाना है, जिसके हीरो, हीरोइन देव आनंद और सुचित्रा सेन थे। इसको मज़रूह सुल्तानपुरी जी ने लिखा था और सचिन देव बर्मन जी ने स्वरबद्ध किया था। वह गाना था।

"ओ जाने वाले, हो सके तो लौट के आना।"

मेरी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना है कि अगर हो सके, यदि उनकी पार्टी उनको पुनर्निर्वाचित करे, तो यह राज्य सभा के लिए फायदेमंद होगा, धन्यवाद।

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आज काफी बड़ी संख्या में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य रिटायर हो रहे हैं। जो लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं, वे स्वस्थ रहें। वैसे तो यह मालूम है, पूरा सदन इस बात से अवगत है कि जो लोग भी रिटायर हो रहे हैं, खास तौर से जिनको यहाँ पर, सदन में, नियुक्त किया जाता है या जो भी पार्टी उनको वहाँ चुनकर भेजती है अथवा नोमिनेट करती है, वह हर पार्टी, जिस पार्टी से भी लोग राज्य सभा के सदस्य बनते हैं, वह बहुत सोच-समझकर, सुलझे हुए लोगों को, बहुत ही अनुभवी लोगों को भेजती है। वे उनकी पार्टी के लिए कितने फायदेमंद हैं, उनकी मूवमेंट को आगे बढ़ाने में, उनके जनाधार को आगे बढ़ाने में कितने फायदेमंद होंगे, देश और जनहित के मामले में उनका कितना कंट्रीब्यूशन होगा, इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखकर ही हर एक पार्टी अपने लोगों को राज्य सभा में भेजती है।

आज जो लोग यहाँ से रिटायर होकर जा रहे हैं, वे बहुत ही सुलझे और अनुभवी लोग हैं। उनका विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काफी योगदान रहा है। मेरा इस मौके पर यह कहना है कि जो लोग रिटायर होकर जा रहे हैं, उन्हें यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि हम रिटायर हो रहे हैं, तो हमें घर जाकर बैठ जाना है। हर पार्टी बहुत सोच-समझकर उनको यहाँ, राज्य सभा में भेजती है, इसलिए उनकी यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि उन्होंने यहाँ से जो कुछ भी सीखा है, उस अनुभव को लेकर अपने क्षेत्र में काम करें और अपनी पार्टी को फायदा पहुँचाएँ। जब वे लोग जी-जान से लगे रहेंगे, तो मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि उनके योगदान को देखकर, जिस पार्टी से भी वे लोग चुनकर आते हैं या उनको सेलेक्ट करके भेजा जाता है, वह उनको दोबारा जरूर भेजेगी। इसके साथ ही जो रिटायर होकर जा रहे हैं, मुझे इस बात का भरोसा है कि उनमें से काफी ऐसे वरिष्ठ लोग हैं, जिन्होंने देश और जनहित में अपने काफी अच्छे विचार रखे हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि उनसे सत्ता और विपक्ष, दोनों को बहुत कुछ सीखने के लिए मिला है और उनकी बातें हमारे लिए बहुत प्रेरणादायक भी होंगी।

इस मौके पर मेरा यही कहना है कि जो लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनको दुखी मन से नहीं जाना चाहिए, बल्कि यह सोचकर जाना चाहिए कि जिस पार्टी ने भी हमको यहाँ भेजा है, उसके कारण जो कुछ भी हमने यहाँ सीखा है, उसके बारे में क्षेत्र के लोगों को बताएंगे, अपनी पार्टी के जनाधार को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाएंगे और देश एवं जनहित के मुद्दों को लेकर आगे बढ़ेंगे। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह ज्यादा बेहतर होगा कि जो कुछ वे यहाँ से सीख कर जा रहे हैं, उसको अपने क्षेत्र में जाकर लोगों को बताएं।

इस मौके पर ज्यादा कुछ न बोलते हुए, जो लोग भी रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उन्हें मैं अपने दल की ओर से शुभकामनाएँ देती हूँ और यह उम्मीद करती हूँ कि जो कुछ भी उन्होंने यहाँ से सीखा है, उसका फायदा अपनी पार्टी और अपने देश को पहुँचाएंगे। इसके अलावा मुझसे पूर्व कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने खास तौर से ज्यूडिशियरी को लेकर भी कुछ बातें कहीं कि ज्यूडिशियरी के माध्यम से हमारी जो पार्लियामेंट है, खास तौर से उसमें दखल दिया जा रहा है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इसमें कहीं न कहीं हमें अपने गिरेबान में झाँक कर देखना होगा कि क्यों ज्यूडिशियरी इसका फायदा उठा रही है? अगर हम सत्ता और विपक्ष के लोग आपस में सही मायने में भारतीय संविधान और लोकतंत्र को ध्यान में रखकर नहीं चलेंगे और हर चीज़ के बीच में राजनीति को ले आएंगे, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि फिर उसका फायदा माननीय न्यायपालिका उठाती रहेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों से यही कहना है कि माननीय न्यायपालिका इसका फायदा न उठाए, इसके लिए एकजुट होकर चलना चाहिए और कुछ मामलों में खास तौर पर हमें अपनी राजनीति को किनारे रखकर चलना चाहिए, तो ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा।

जहां तक जीएसटी की बात है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इधर नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि जो जीएसटी वाला विधेयक है, वह पास हो जाना चाहिए था। पिछले सत्र में भी हमारी पार्टी ने कहा था कि आप इस विधेयक को लेकर आएँ। मान लीजिए अगर उसमें कुछ कमियाँ हैं, तो उनके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, जिसमें सभी दलों के नेता अपने-अपने सुझाव देंगे। मैं समझती हूँ कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए जो कुछ अच्छे सुझाव हैं, उनको हमारी सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हमने कहा था कि आप इस विधेयक को लाएं। आप पिछली बार इसे नहीं ला पाए, ऐसे में अगर इस बार ले आते, तो

[सुश्री मायावती]

ज्यादा अच्छा होता। अगली बार जब सत्र शुरू होगा, तब इसको आप अवश्य लेकर आएँ, हमारी पार्टी इसका पूरा समर्थन करेगी और हमारे जो कुछ भी सुझाव होंगे, वे सुझाव हम जरूर देंगे।

अंत में अपने दल और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से, जो भी माननीय सदस्य आज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उन सभी को मैं हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ देती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे लिए काफी दुःख की घड़ी है, लेकिन हमारे संविधान या हमारी राज्य सभा का यही नियम या यही प्रथा है कि हरेक दो साल में हमारे एक-तिहाई मेम्बर्स रिटायर हो जाते हैं और आगे भी होते रहेंगे। आने वाले समय में हम भी रिटायर होंगे। आज हम सबके लिए यह बहुत emotional moment है।

जहाँ तक मेरा experience है, मैं हाउस में देखता रहता हूँ कि हमारे जितने भी मेम्बर्स हैं, वे सब अपने experience और अपने talent के ज़रिए एक दूसरे से लड़ते रहते हैं। पार्टियाँ एक दूसरे से लड़ती रहती हैं, लेकिन हम सब देश के भले के लिए लड़ते हैं और लड़ना भी चाहिए। हमारा जो मुद्दा है या जिन मुद्दों को उठा कर देश में डेवलपमेंट होता है, विकास होता है, हम उसके लिए लड़ते हैं। लड़ना चाहिए, तभी जाकर हमारा देश डेवलप होगा। दो दिन पहले यहाँ पर जो हमारा चौथा स्तम्भ है, प्रेस है, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया है, उसके बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी। उसका योगदान हमारे समाज के लिए, हमारे देश के लिए काफी अहमियत रखता है, वह काफी महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन उस दिन जो चर्चा हो रही थी कि आज-कल जो हम देख रहे हैं, जो पेड न्यूज या मैच फिक्सिंग की बात है, तो हमारे देश का जो सिस्टम है या हमारा जो डेवलपमेंट है, वह इसे खोखला कर देगा। तो उस दिन भी बात हो रही थी कि इस बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए, मैं इस बात को यहाँ रखता हूँ। लेकिन आज जो फेयरवेल का दिन है। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि हमारे जितने भी सीनियर मेम्बर्स यहाँ से रिटायर हो रहे हैं, आप लोगों का योगदान काफी हमारी संसद के माध्यम से देश के लिए, समाज के लिए, गरीब लोगों के लिए, आदिवासी लोगों के लिए, काफी अच्छा रहा है। आपसे मुझे भी काफी सीखने को मिला है और आगे भी मैं यही उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप देश के लिए इसी स्पीड से योगदान देंगे। हमारे ओडिशा के भी तीन मेम्बर्स इस साल रिटायर हो रहे हैं। सबको हमारी पार्टी की ओर से मैं शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री सुखदेव सिंह ठिंढसा (पंजाब): सर, वैसे तो शरद जी ने कहा कि विदाई नहीं कहना चाहिए, लेकिन मेरे पहले सीनियर लोगों ने बोला कि हमारी दुआ है कि वे फिर वापस आ जाएँ। हम यहाँ कई अनुभवी लोगों से मिले, उन सभी के साथ बैठे और कड़ियों के विचार यहाँ पर सुने। इस देश में जितनी स्टेट्स हैं, इनका कल्चर, इनकी लैंग्वेज, इनकी डिफिकल्टीज़, डिफरेंट-डिफरेंट है। यह कुदरती है कि जब हम उनको मिलते हैं, या यहां पर इनके विचार सुनते हैं, तो उस सूबे की, उस स्टेट की क्या समस्याएँ हैं, उसका क्या कल्चर है, उसका क्या कहना है, वह एक-दूसरे से मिलने के बाद या यहाँ पर डिस्कशन में मालूम होता है। तो कुदरती है कि जब हमारे वे साथी जाते हैं, तो दिल में आता है कि जो अच्छे इंसान हैं, वे हमारी दुआ से वे वापस आएँ।

सर, मैं दो-तीन बातें जरूर कहूँगा। हमारे डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में यह है कि डिस्कस, डिबेट एंड डिसाइड। लेकिन जब यहाँ पर लोग वेल में आते हैं, मैं किसी खास पार्टी को नहीं कहता, तो जब लोग आते हैं, तो हम जो छोटी पार्टीज़ हैं, रीजनल पार्टीज़ हैं, उनकी जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे खत्म हो जाती हैं, कोई सुनता ही नहीं है, उसे हम यहाँ पर रिकॉर्ड नहीं करा सकते, कुछ नहीं हो सकता। मैं यह किसी

एक के लिए यह नहीं कहता, सभी पार्टीज के लिए कहता हूँ। हमारी पार्टी भी कभी आई होगी, इसलिए यह मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में ऐसा होना चाहिए कि डिबेट होनी चाहिए, डिस्कस होना चाहिए और उसके बाद डिजीजन होना चाहिए। हम कम से कम इस हाउस को जो 'एल्डर्स हाउस' भी कहते हैं, तो हमारे इस हाउस में हम कोई ऐसी परम्परा जरूर डालें, जिससे लोग कहें कि हाँ, वह वाकई 'एल्डर्स हाउस' है या ऐसे लोग यहाँ हैं। यहाँ पर जो लोग आते हैं, इनका अनुभव इसलिए ज्यादा होता है, क्योंकि कोई असेम्बली से आता है, कोई लोक सभा से आता है, तो कोई किसी न किसी और क्षेत्र से आता है। यहाँ से जो लोग जाएँगे, उनमें से बहुत से यहाँ वापस भी आएँगे, लेकिन जो नहीं भी आएँगे, तो भी कहीं न कहीं उनमें से कोई लोक सभा में, असेम्बली में या और कहीं अपनी पार्टी में इम्पॉर्टेंट पोस्ट पर जाएगा। उनको हम सभी की शुभकामनाएँ हैं।

एक बात राम गोपाल जी ने भी कही और बहन मायावती जी ने भी कही कि हम ज्यूडिशियल सिस्टम के बारे में यहाँ पर रोज डिस्कस करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी तो अब चले गए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को या सभी पार्टीज को मिल कर दो दिन, तीन दिन या एक हफ्ते का एक स्पेशल सेशन ज्यूडिशियल रिफॉर्म्स के लिए बुलाना चाहिए। हम हर रोज यहाँ पर डिस्कस करते हैं, लेकिन ज्यूडिशियल रिफॉर्म्स नहीं होते, तो उस पर डिस्कशन के लिए एक हफ्ते का एक स्पेशल सेशन हो, जिसमें क्वेश्चन ऑवर न हो, कोई और चीज़ न हो, कुछ भी न हो, सिर्फ यही डिस्कस करके इसमें डिसाइड होना चाहिए, क्योंकि हर रोज हम यहाँ पर डिस्कस करते हैं और हर रोज ज्यूडिशियली उससे भी ऊपर जाती है। जब हम उनको क्रिटिसाइज़ करते हैं, तो उनको और ज्यादा खराब लगता है। उसमें रिफॉर्म्स की जरूरत है। सरकार से और सभी पार्टीज से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि हमें सबको मिल कर ज्यूडिशियल रिफॉर्म्स भी करने चाहिए। तो मैं भी अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, शिरोमणि अकाली दल की तरफ से जो हमारे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स जा रहे हैं, जो वापस आएँगे और जो नहीं भी आएँगे, उनको शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, at the outset, on behalf of my party as well as on my personal behalf, I express a feeling that we will be missing some of our colleagues here, from the next session onwards. We also expect and hope that many of them will again come back to this House.

Secondly, during the period we worked together, we had a very rich experience of learning, both individually and collectively. That is the beauty of this House. Issues will come and issues will go. But everybody has to clinch in time. If it is not clinched at the desired time, I don't think heaven will fall. There are numbers which will finally decide in the democracy. But before exercising that authority of number, we must go to the detail to ensure consensus. And, I think, in this session itself, we passed a Bill yesterday, where all the avenues were exploited to reach a consensus. And, the consensus was reached and the issue was clinched. So, this is the experience we have had, at least, during my last ten years' period in the Rajya Sabha. We learn everyday, which includes expression of differences. It includes even quarrels. But by the end, when we go to the Central Hall

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

12.00 Noon

together, all of us would be sharing a cup of tea or a smoke, who smoke. It never went to the personal level. That is the beauty. That is the experience we have had. Fifty-three of my friends would be retiring today. So, without elongating, I again wish from the core of my heart that many of them must come back. But all of them will continue to remain active in their public life, in their collective life, in their political life. They should continue to remain healthy and active. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a longish list of retiring Members who wish to speak. We also have a certain time constraint. My plea to the retiring Members would be to confine their remarks to a couple of minutes or so.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Five minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we cannot do it. I am sorry.

श्री शरद यादव: अगर आज शाम भी ढल जाए और जो लोग जा रहे हैं, तो उनका गुबार निकल जाए, तो क्या हर्ज है? उनको समय दीजिए। यदि आपका कोई एंगेजमेंट है, तो फिर कोई बात नहीं।

श्री सभापति: मेरा तो यही एंगेजमेंट है।

श्री शरद यादव: लोगों को पांच-पांच मिनट तो दे ही दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: जोश मलीहाबादी की एक नज़म है, "चले जाओगे बे गले से लगाए..... श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद, Please try to be as ...*(Interruptions)*... No, five minutes are too much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे मेरा कार्यकाल पूरा होने के मौके पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, मैं आपको, माननीय उपसभापति जी को और अपने सभी जितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी यहां रहे हैं, उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने हमारे दो साल के कार्यकाल में अपना सहयोग दिया है। मैंने अपनी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी, माननीय प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव जी और अपने नेता आदरणीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी से बहुत सीखा और मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमें यहां आने का मौका दिया और समय-समय पर हमारे समाजवादी पार्टी के जो सहयोगी साथी हैं, उन लोगों ने हमारा पूरा हौसला बढ़ाने का काम किया है। महोदय, मैं तो एक छोटे परिवार से आता हूँ। मैं तो सोचता था कि राज्य सभा में बड़े-बड़े लोग जाते हैं, नाव चलाने वाले, मछली मारने वाले को कौन पूछने वाला है, लेकिन मैं इसके लिए माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे राज्य सभा में भेजा। जब 2014 का लोक सभा का चुनाव हुआ, पूरे देश में बहुत सारे नेता हारे, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी समाजवादी पार्टी के बहुत से हमारे साथी हारे थे, मैं भी हमीदपुर लोक सभा सीट से चुनाव लड़ा था, लेकिन उस समय हमारे पार्टी के तमाम बड़े-बड़े नेता थे, लेकिन माननीय नेता जी ने, माननीय प्रोफेसर साहब ने, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने हमारा नाम भेजा। मुझे तो पता भी नहीं था, जब मैंने टीवी में देखा कि मुझे राज्य सभा का सांसद बनाया गया, तो मेरे आंसू आ गए। मैंने सपने में भी नहीं सोचा था कि मैं भी राज्य सभा में आ सकता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं विधान सभा में चार बार विधायक भी रहा हूँ, 1991 और 1993 में माननीय नेता जी के साथ मंत्री भी रहा हूँ। मैं एक बार लोक सभा का भी मेम्बर रह चुका हूँ। चूंकि आपने समय बाँध दिया है, इसलिए मैं अपने दल के नेताओं का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमें मौका दिया। मैंने 7 जुलाई को शपथ ली थी और आज 13 मई है और आज हम लोगों का विदाई का दिन है, लेकिन मैं सदन से विनती करना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पूरा देश उनसे उम्मीद लगाए हुए है। जिस तरह से चुनाव में लोगों से वादा किया गया, आज देश में भुखमरी है, गरीबी है, बेरोजगारी है और खास तौर पर बुन्देलखंड में स्थिति बहुत खराब है। हम तो एक छोटे से परिवार से आए हैं। जब हम छोटे थे, तब खाने की समस्या थी, हमें खाने के लिए गेहूँ की रोटी नहीं मिली करती थी, बल्कि मोटे अनाज यानी चना, बाजरे आदि की रोटी मिली करती थी। जब कोई मेहमान आ जाते थे, तब छोटे बच्चों को गेहूँ की रोटी मिली करती थी। आज हम लोग खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भर हो चुके हैं, लेकिन आज भी लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, नौजवानों और बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार नहीं हैं, खास तौर से हमारे बुन्देलखंड में इस तरह की तमाम समस्याएँ हैं। चूंकि हमारे बुन्देलखंड की खेती वर्षा पर आधारित है, इसलिए इस तरह की दिक्कत है। वहां पर इस समय सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, अखिलेश यादव जी वहां बहुत काम कर रहे हैं। वे गरीबों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, खाने का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं, पानी का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने केन्द्र सरकार से जो मांगा है, उनको वह देना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार को पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि बुन्देलखंड आस लगाए बैठा हुआ है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, अंत में मैं अपने राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी, अपने नेता, प्रोफेसर राम गोपाल यादव जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू, आपके तीन मिनट पूरे हो गए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मैं समाजवादी पार्टी के उन सभी सदस्यों को भी बधाई देता हूँ, जो हमारे साथ रिटायर हो रहे हैं। मैं उन सबको बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द!

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, and all hon. Members here, I begin with a heavy heart and also a great deal of joy, joy because I believe that I have been able, along with all my colleagues here, to contribute something to the national discourse, and, the heart, of course, is heavy because after 10 years or a little more, in fact, I will no longer be entering the House, and, to that extent, it is sad to leave. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister himself and other senior Leaders have already expressed many of the things that I would have liked to say. So, I will confine myself to just leaving one thought behind. That thought is that how does the Rajya Sabha differentiate itself from the Lok Sabha. Of course, everything is defined. We know that we have no control over money; we know that there are various things in which the Lok Sabha has the bigger say, but, I think, the Rajya Sabha, as the repository of wisdom, Sir, can act as a repository of wisdom! We can be "the intellectual fountainhead" and something that

[Dr. Chandan Mitra]

shows the way to the Lok Sabha, to the States and to the Government as to how we should go about. Therefore, Sir, my request, through you, to all the Members who will stay on and those who will come back is that, maybe, there should be some scope for debating and discussing policy issues. For instance, why couldn't we have a debate on the meaning of 'nationalism', nationalism in India today? Why don't we have this? Why don't we have more debates on issues like 'Wildlife' and 'Environment'? I was really pleased to hear the Prime Minister referring to the CAMPA Bill which could not be concluded yesterday. I wish it had been. But I know that Mr. Jairam Ramesh, my good friend, has assured that on the first day of the next Session, this will be done. I won't be here. But I do hope that this ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am sure we have worthy successors who will take it forward and get it done. Mr. Ramesh, I will leave it to you to convince your colleagues and compatriots. I will do my best. We have brought the Bill. So, you can be rest assured that the Government side is fully committed to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: One moment. I am concluding, Sir. But I will, as is my usual style, conclude with a poem. This is in the context of what I learnt all these years. In 2003, Sir, I entered the hallowed portals of the Rajya Sabha and now I am leaving. There was a gap in between. But, basically, from 2003 to now I have been here. I have learnt a lot, and I can best express my learning in the words of Faiz Ahmed Faiz whose two stanzas, I take your leave to kindly read out. इस सदन में मेरे जो ये 12 साल गुजरे, उस दौरान मैंने क्या सीखा, इसका बयां मैं फैज़ साहब की कलम के जरिए करना चाहता हूँ:

"आजिजी सीखी गरीबों की हिमायत सीखी,
यास ओ हिर्मा के दुःख-दर्द के मशआनि सीखे,
जेर दस्तों के मसाएब को समझना सीखा,
सर्द आहों के रुखे ज़र्द के मशआनी सीखे।

जब कहीं बैठ के रोते हैं वह बेकस जिनके,
अश्क आँखों में बिलखते हुए सो जाते हैं,
नातवानों के निवालों पे झपटते हैं उकाब,
बाज़ू तौले हुए मन्डलाते हुए आते हैं।

जब कभी बिकता है बाज़ार में मज़दूर का गोश्त,
शाहराहों पे गरीबों का लहू बहता है,
आग सी सीने में रह-रह के उबलती है, न पूछ,
अपने दिल पर मुझे काबू ही नहीं रहता है।"

Sir, this is what I learnt. So, in conclusion, Sir, I want to wish everybody well. I just conclude with the following words:

"तुमको भी है खबर, मुझको भी है पता,
हो रहा है जुदा दोनों का रास्ता,
दूर जाके भी मुझसे तुम, मेरी यादों में रहना,
कभी अलविदा न कहना, कभी अलविदा न कहना।"

मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मेरी यादों में तो आप हमेशा रहेंगे, मैं अगर आपकी यादों में एक छोटी सी भी जगह बना सकूँ, तो मैं अपने आपको खुशनसीब समझूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Dr. Chandan Mitra. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh.

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति जी, आज मैं किन शब्दों में अपना आभार प्रकट करूँ कि आज आपने मुझे दो मिनट का समय अपनी बात रखने के लिए दिया है। जैसा कि सदन के सभी सदस्यों को पता है कि मैं समाजवादी नेता, मोहन सिंह जी की बेटी हूँ। मेरे पिता के नहीं रहने के बाद आदरणीय नेता जी ने मुझे राज्य सभा में भेजा, यह मेरे लिए बहुत बड़ी बात थी। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी के मुखिया देश में ऐसे अकेले नेता हैं, जो अपने साथियों के नहीं रहने के बाद भी उनके परिवार का, उनके बच्चों का और अपने कार्यकर्ताओं का बोझ भी अपने कंधों पर उठा लेते हैं।

मैं जब इस सदन में शपथ लेने आई, तो मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेता आदरणीय प्रोफेसर साहब के पास गई। तब इन्होंने एक गार्जियन की तरह मुझे बताया कि इस सदन में कैसे शपथ लेनी है और शपथ लेने के बाद टेबल की तरफ से कैसे यहाँ आना है। ये सब इन्होंने सिखाया और तब से लेकर आज तक एक गार्जियन की तरह ही इनका स्नेह मुझे मिला है। हमारी पार्टी के नेता आदरणीय नरेश जी और हमारी पार्टी के सभी सदस्यों का बहुत ही स्नेह और आशीर्वाद मिला। मैं आज अपनी आदरणीया जया बच्चन जी के लिए यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेरी सीट वहाँ पर थी और आपने मुझे अपने पास बैठाया। हमेशा एक बड़े की तरह स्नेह, आशीर्वाद दिया और सिखाया। इस सदन में, चाहे पक्ष हो, विपक्ष हो, सभी सदस्यों ने स्नेह और आशीर्वाद मुझको दिया। मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी हुई कि इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को जब यह बात पता लगी कि मैं उनके साथी की बेटी हूँ, तो मेरे पिता के प्रति आप सभी के मन में बहुत आदर और स्नेह था।

सभापति जी, मैं आपका भी आभार प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ कि जब मैंने एक किताब अपने पिता की निकाली, तो मैं आपके पास गई और आपने जो संदेश दिया, उस संदेश को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे यह अहसास हुआ कि कितना स्नेह आप मेरे पिता से करते हैं। मैं आज अपने उपसभापति जी का भी आभार प्रकट करती हूँ कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल के दिन, जिस दिन मैंने पूर्वांचल को रेल लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए स्पीच दी, तो आपने कहा कि मैंने बहुत अच्छा बोला। 'बहुत अच्छा बोला', ऐसा कह कर आपने मेरे मनोबल को बढ़ाया। इससे हम सब नये मेम्बर्स का मनोबल बढ़ता है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

सभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि मेरे पिता पूरे जीवन मेहनत, ईमानदारी और पूरी पारदर्शिता के साथ देश की सेवा करते रहे। बहुत बार इस सदन में आदरणीय के.सी. त्यागी जी इमरजेंसी की बात करते रहे, लेकिन मैं आज यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर इमरजेंसी का वर्णन मैं करूँ, तो आप लोग

[श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह]

सुन नहीं पाएंगे। मैं अपने पिता के नहीं रहने के बाद सक्रिय राजनीति में आई और जब मैं सक्रिय राजनीति में आई और राजनीति को सही रूप में मैंने देखा और समझा, तो मुझे राजनीति की सही परिभाषा जो समझ में आयी, वह सेवा है। जब तक मेरे मन में सेवा का भाव नहीं होगा, तब तक मेरे मन में करुणा की भावना नहीं होगी, जब तक हम आम आदमी की समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह से समझेंगे नहीं, तब तक हम अपने काम के प्रति न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे।

सभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेरा ढाई साल का कार्यकाल था। मैं एक भी दिन हाउस से अनुपस्थित नहीं रही। एक दिन सिर्फ मैं जब अपने क्षेत्र में गई, तो वहां हमारे प्रत्याशी का चुनाव था, मुझे उसमें वोट डालने जाना था और वह मेरी जिम्मेदारी थी, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक दिन इस सदन से absent रही। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ, मैं अपना अनुभव आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि जब भी मैं आती थी, चाहे कोई परिस्थिति हो, यह सदन चलता नहीं था। मेरे पिता को जब "सर्वश्रेष्ठ सांसद पुरस्कार" मिला, तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि जीरो ऑवर और क्वेश्चन ऑवर जरूर चलना चाहिए। हम लोग नये मेम्बर्स बहुत तैयारी से आते थे, लेकिन जब हम लोगों को क्वेश्चन ऑवर, जीरो ऑवर में कुछ नहीं लगता था, तो बहुत मायूस होते थे।

श्री सभापति: थैंक्यू।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह: सभापति जी, मुझे एक-दो मिनट का और समय दे दीजिए। जब मैं हाउस में आई, तो एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल था और हमारे सदन के सदस्य यही कहते रहे कि ढाई बजे से प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स शुरू होगा, जल्दी करो और यह करते-करते चार बज गए और सदन स्थगित हो गया। मैंने देखा कि पूरे 20 दिन सदन नहीं चला और किशोर न्याय बिल चार घंटे में पास हुआ। सभापति जी, बच्चों की बड़ी समस्याएं हैं। सभी ने निर्भया की बात कही, लेकिन मुझे लगा कि किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि उस बच्चे ने अपराध कैसे किया? उस बच्चे ने अपराध नशे में किया था, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि डिबेट भी होनी चाहिए। आज मैं आपसे अनुरोध करके अपने दो प्रस्ताव रखकर जाना चाहती हूँ और मैं यह जिम्मेदारी आपको देना चाहती हूँ। पूर्वांचल में मस्तिष्क ज्वर एक बड़ी समस्या है। जब मैं शपथ लेकर पूर्वांचल में गई, तो हमारे सभी पत्रकार साथियों ने मुझसे कहा कि आप पूर्वांचल के लिए क्या करना चाहती हैं? मैं मेडिकल कॉलेज, गोरखपुर गई और जो मैंने वहां पर दृश्य देखा, उसको मैं इस सदन में बताना चाहती हूँ। मैंने देखा कि एक तीन साल का बच्चा खत्म हो गया था।

श्री सभापति: आप समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह: नहीं, नहीं। सभापति जी।

श्री सभापति: आपको जाना है, आपका जहाज छूट जाएगा।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह: मैंने देखा कि एक तीन साल के बच्चे को डॉक्टर्स पम्प दे रहे थे। जब मैं बाहर निकली, तो उसकी मां जोर-जोर से रो रही थी और यह कह रही थी कि मेरे बच्चे को बचा लीजिए। मैं यहां अपने दो प्रस्ताव रखना चाहूंगी कि गोरखपुर मेडिकल कॉलेज को सुपर स्पेशलिटी हॉस्पिटल के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपए देने की स्वीकृति मिले। दूसरे, जो गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी है, मैं उसको केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने की मांग करती हूँ और गोरखपुर में एक खाद का

कारखाना है, माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करती हूँ कि जब यह कारखाना चल जाएगा, तो शायद पूर्वांचल के विकास में थोड़ी बहुत भूमिका जरूर हो जाएगी। मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को बहुत ही आदरपूर्वक, बहुत ही सम्मान पूर्वक प्रणाम करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for this opportunity. Sir, anything can be tolerated but forgetting the help rendered by elders is not acceptable. So, you may please give me some more time to express my gratitude to all.

Therefore, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to hon. Chairman of this august House, the hon. Vice-President of India, hon. Deputy Chairman, hon. Finance Minister, the Leader of this House, hon. Prime Minister, hon. former Prime Minister and all the leaders of all parties.

I feel that I have to register my thanks from marshals to the Secretary-General and the executive staff because they have done wonderful work. Whenever I raise my hand for supplementary question, marshals recognize me and I get a chance. During my school days, I never imagined that I would be elected as the Member of this august House. I served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly in Tamil Nadu for two terms from 1980 onwards and in 1996, I served in the 11th Lok Sabha and from 2010 onwards, Sir, I am here with you. During my school days, I didn't think that I would even become a Panchayat Union President and all, but I got to the highest democratic temple, the Rajya Sabha. I remember here, with feeling of gratitude, the great leader of Tamil Nadu, the then Chief Minister, Makkal Thilagam M.G.R. and the greatest leader Dr. Kalignar. Both of these great leaders had significant part in shaping my entire life and political career and drove me towards the temple of democracy of this nation, both the Assembly and the Parliament of India. My great leader and my Party founder Peraringnar Anna said in this same august House in 1963, "I am the representative of the man in the street".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramalingam, you have to observe the three-minute rule. I am afraid, the Chair has no choice in the matter.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I would like to say now, "I am the representative of the man in the agriculture field".

Sir, even though my Starred Questions are rarely listed, during the Question Hour, with the kindness of our hon. Chairman, I had the opportunity to raise so many supplementary questions. At this juncture, I appreciate the hon. Chairman for conducting the Business of this House wonderfully. I personally congratulate hon. Chairman, but I have a concern. I would like to register my humble request that the rule permitting Adjournment Motion should be amended, the clause of Adjournment Motion. It should

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

be removed from the Rule Book as this has been raised on many occasions by the Members to adjourn the Question Hour under rule 267. Question Hour is the threshold of democracy and through the Question Hour only the people of this country could come to know about the functioning of the Ministries and response on a particular issue from the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramalingam, please conclude.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I will conclude within two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; I can't give you two minutes. You have already taken more than three minutes.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, during my Parliamentary days, I had the biggest confidence that a separate Budget for agriculture would be introduced by the Government. Even I had argued for the need of a separate Budget for agriculture 34 years ago in 1983, in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The present Government should come forward in this regard.

Lastly, Sir, with this thinking, my journey in politics continues and will continue in future also. In 1972, I started my political career. I met a number of incidents of insult, but I feel there is no gain without pain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I would say that this is the House in which our hon. beloved leader, Perarigar Anna, was a Member, and I am also here. So, I am thankful to everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I will call the next speaker now.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: *Bahut-bahut dhanyavad*, Sir. Before I finish, my voice in this House must be in my mother tongue - Tamil. So, I would like to pronounce a Thirukkural quote,

*That means, "He who has killed every virtue may yet escape; there is no escape for him who has killed a benefit."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Hanumantha Rao: Three minutes, please.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been a Member of the Rajya Sabha since 2004 for two terms. My term is now coming to an end. I have had very memorable and glorious moments in this House, which I can be proud of.

*English translation of Tamil portion.

Coming from a backward community and serving my people is a God-given opportunity for me and for this, I specially thank my leaders, late Indira Gandhiji, Rajiv Gandhiji, my Party President - Sonia Gandhiji, Dr. Manmohan Singhji and Rahul Gandhiji.

Sir, I always fought for the weaker sections of people and I have been in the forefront on any issues concerning OBCs, minorities and SC/STs. As the Convener of the Forum of OBC MPs, I had been taking up and pursuing the important issues with the Government concerning the welfare of the OBCs.

I am proud to say that our Forum was able to achieve some success during the UPA Government (in 2006) like reservation in seats for OBCs in higher educational institutions like IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, etc., in order to help them gain higher levels of representation in these institutions. I am thankful to the UPA Chairperson, Sonia Gandhiji, for her initiative on this.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, she is not a Member of this House. Please expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let him conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, kindly reprimand him ...*(Interruptions)*... from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You are impinging on his time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Another milestone for the upliftment of OBCs in the country is the setting up of Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of OBCs in 2012, for which I thank my leader, Rahul Gandhiji, for his timely initiative and support on this issue. However, there are still some issues, for which we have been fighting and which we have yet to achieve like giving Constitutional powers to NCBC, reservation in private sector, removal of creamy layer, and also reservations in Judiciary.

Sir, due to lack of monitoring mechanism, the OBC reservations have not yet reached even the double-digit level despite more than 23 years of providing reservation to OBCs in jobs and education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up now. Please conclude.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I should get five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; you will not get five minutes.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, on the last day, you should allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; there are other speakers also.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Like the SC/ST Commission, the NCBC should also be given Constitutional powers to address the grievances of OBCs and to monitor the 27 per cent reservation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't read a speech.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, due to liberalization and globalization, unemployment has been on the rise, especially among the downtrodden and backward sections of the society. The private sector is getting all the support from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: After three minutes, nothing will go on record.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, there is no last thing, please sit down.....*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Now, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot listen because it is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. What is the point in speaking?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, please start.

*Not recorded.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, how can I start?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... Surely, a retiring Member cannot do this. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Should I give your time? ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is not on record after three minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore. I am sorry; please try to stick to time. The Chair has no problem. You can sit here till the evening but, I believe, there is an understanding amongst leaders that we would conclude this Session in a certain time span. So, please try to cooperate.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would first say that in the maiden speech and the farewell speech, there should be no guillotine but I will not take that long.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been in the Chair. So, how can you make that comment?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, in this permanent House, there is a luring feeling of impermanency, more so, when we lose a friend as we lost yesterday. For us mortals, nothing is permanent. Something what is permanent and constant is 'change'.

Sir, I praise our Founding Fathers for having this bicameral system here, which we got from the British House of Lords and the House of Commons. But I feel that about this House, they would have never thought of that there would be a Well, where we would not just go to drink water but go and disturb the House. Sir, we feel that it is a question of shame to us, and, we hang our heads in shame that instead of deliberating and discussing, we go and disturb this House. Sir, you have been here for the last nearly eleven years, and, I think, this is of concern to everybody. I would like to plead to you that we have a system and not the way that you invoke Rule 255 and Rule 256. Something can be worked out to have a system whereby if somebody goes into the Well, it might be a group or whatever, they are suspended for the following two days, and, then, it would never happen.

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rules are made by the Members.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, we can make an exception that if it is done in the Zero Hour, it is acceptable; and, they will be happy about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... but not later on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): When you were in opposition, you also went to the well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, टाइम खत्म हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... V.P. Singhji, please stick to your time schedule.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Yes, Sir.

My profound gratitude to my party hierarchy, the Prime Minister, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, who has always been very kind to me, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the security, the Secretary-General, the people who are working here day and night to see that we get our papers in time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, in the end, on this somber day, after expressing all the profound gratitude to everybody, I would like to say the *Jainee* way, '*Michchami Dukhadam*'. I want forgiveness from everybody if I have done any wrong to anybody. And, in the end, let me quote John Keats on this sad day, and I would quote from the famous "Ode to Melancholy".

"in the very temple of Delight

Veil'd Melancholy has her Sovran shrine..."

Thank you.

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, लोकतंत्र के इस पावन मंदिर में मुझे छः साल पहले आने का अवसर मिला था। आप सबका जो स्नेह और प्यार मुझे मिला, वह मेरे जीवन की निधि है। चाहे उपसभापति जी हों, नेता सदन हों, प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हों या पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी हों, मुझे इन सबका निरंतर प्यार मिलता रहा, इसके लिए मैं आप सबका और इस सदन के सभी दलों का हृदय से बहुत-बहुत अभिवादन और धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ।

राजनीति के इस सफर की शुरुआत मैंने स्कूल से की, फिर महाविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय के चुनाव लड़े। इस सफर में कहीं स्कूल का मंत्री रहा और कहीं कॉलेज और यूनिवर्सिटी की सीनेट में रहा। उसके बाद 1985 में मुझे विधान सभा के सदस्य के रूप में आने का अवसर मिला, फिर चीफ व्हिप रहा, मंत्री रहा। मुझे चार-चार मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ काम करने का गौरव मिला, जिनमें श्री हरदेव

जोशी जी, शिव चरण माथुर जी, श्री अशोक गहलोत जी और भैरोंसिंह शेखावत जी रहे, जो इस सदन के सभापति भी रहे। इन सबके साथ काम करने के बाद राजनीति के सफर में मैं NSUI का राज्य स्तरीय अध्यक्ष रहा, Youth Congress का राज्य स्तरीय अध्यक्ष रहा, फिर प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी का महामंत्री रहा, लेकिन हर जगह एक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में मैंने अपनी पहचान बनाई और उसी पहचान के साथ अलग-अलग स्थानों से मैंने चुनाव लड़े। मुझे फतेहपुर सीकरी जिले से, चुरू जिले से, जो मेरा विधान सभा क्षेत्र है और जयपुर से चुनाव लड़ने का गौरव मिला। इस प्रकार तीनों विधान सभा क्षेत्रों से चुनाव लड़ने के बाद, चार मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ काम करने के बाद चार प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अध्यक्षों के साथ काम करने के बाद केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व में मैंने इन्दिरा जी को देखा, राजीव जी को देखा और इन सबके बाद मुझे श्रीमती सोनिया जी से जो स्नेह मिला, जिनके कारण मुझे राज्य सभा के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त होने का अवसर मिला, इसके लिए मैं हृदय से उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मेरे राज्य के जो भी विषय रहे, उनको लेकर चाहे यूपीए की सरकार रही हो या एनडीए की सरकार रही हो, मेरे दल के जो भी निर्देश मुझे मिले, मैंने सदैव उन निर्देशों का पालन किया, साथ ही आपके आदेशों का पालन भी किया।

इस आदेश पालन के साथ आज यह विदाई की वेला है। मैं आपका, आपके साथ सभी दलों का और सभी माननीय सदस्यों का अपने दिल की गहराइयों से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपका मार्गदर्शन जीवनपर्यन्त मेरे काम आएगा, आपसे सम्बन्ध जीवनपर्यन्त मेरे काम आएगा। जिन्दगी के सफर में यह कोई शाम नहीं है और यह कोई वीरान नहीं है। कल हम फिर नया सफर शुरू करेंगे, धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain. Three minutes, please.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका प्रदान किया है।

महोदय, वैसे इस हाउस में आने के पहले मैं महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में दो बार आया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने पहले वहाँ काम करते हुए काफी कुछ सीखा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... System को समझ लिया, परन्तु...**(व्यवधान)**...

सभापति महोदय, उस समय से मेरे दिल में यही था कि मैं राज्य सभा के अन्दर जाऊँ, मुझे बड़े sphere में जाकर पूरे देश की स्टडी करने का मौका मिले, serve करने का मौका मिले और कुछ सीखने का मौका मिले। इसलिए विधान सभा में दो-बार जाने के बाद मेरे नेता ने मुझे कई बार कहा कि आप चुनाव में जीत कर नहीं आ सके, तो आप विधान परिषद में आ जाइए, आपको काफी सेवाएँ देनी हैं, परन्तु महोदय, मुझे वह इच्छा नहीं होती थी। मैंने यही कहा कि अगर आपको मुझे स्थान देना ही है, तो मैं राज्य सभा में आना चाहता हूँ और अगर उसके लिए मुझे वेट करना पड़ेगा, तो मैं वेट करने को तैयार हूँ। तो कई साल वेट करने के बाद उन्होंने मुझे यहाँ आने का मौका दिया और मैं यहाँ आया। मैं यहाँ जिस आशा से आया, जिस अपेक्षा से आया, मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा संतोष है, खुशी है कि मैं उसको अच्छी तरह से enjoy कर सका और मुझे काफी कुछ सीखने को मिला। मुझे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं का स्नेह मिला। मुझे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी और उनके कैबिनेट के लोगों का सहयोग

[श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन]

मिला, आज के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री और उनके कैबिनेट के तथा इस हाउस के नेता का भी सहयोग मिला और उनके आशीर्वाद भी मिले, प्रेम भी मिला और स्नेह भी मिला। मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे जितना इस हाउस के अन्दर सीखने को नहीं मिला, उससे ज्यादा कमेटीज़ के अन्दर काम करते हुए विषयों को समझने का और काम करने का मौका मिला। उससे मैं काफी कुछ सीख सका, इससे मैं अपने आपको संतुष्ट मानता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आप सब का प्रेम तो मुझे मिला, सहयोग भी मिला, परन्तु निवृत्त होने के बाद क्या यह यहीं खत्म हो जाएगा? यहाँ कहा गया कि कई मेम्बर्स वापस आएँगे। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि ठीक है, वे आएँगे, परन्तु सब आएँगे, ऐसी अपेक्षा करना गलत होगा, क्योंकि कुछ नये विचारों के आने के लिए भी जगह हानी चाहिए। अगर यहाँ कुछ नये विचार आएँगे, तभी तो हमारा देश भी आगे बढ़ेगा। मैंने उसी भावना के साथ अपने आपको डिक्लेयर किया है कि मैं अब अपना दूसरा sphere चूँगा, दूसरी जगह काम करूँगा। यहाँ का जो स्नेह मुझे मिला है, वह मेरे साथ रहेगा। आपका जो मार्गदर्शन और स्नेह मुझे मिला, उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और यही आगे भविष्य में भी मिलता रहे, यह अपेक्षा व्यक्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ishwarlalji. Now, Shri Arvind Kumar Singh. Three minutes.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने विदाई के मौके पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मुझे पहले भी मौके मिले हैं और इस सदन में मैंने छात्रों, नौजवानों और समाज के दबे-कुचले लोगों का आवाज़ उठाई है।

महोदय, छात्र राजनीति के माध्यम से मेरा संसदीय जीवन में प्रवेश हुआ। मुझे याद है, 7 मार्च, 2012 को मुझे राज्य सभा में आने की सूचना मिली। उस वक्त सुबह के दस बज रहे थे, मेरी पत्नी मेरे सामने खाना परोस कर लाई थी। मैंने सोचा कि इस खुशी को मैं किसी को न बताऊँ, लेकिन रहा नहीं गया। मैंने अपनी पत्नी से कहा कि संघर्ष के रास्ते में, लगता है कि बदलाव का समय आ रहा है। उसने पूछा कि क्या हुआ, तो मैंने बताया कि नेताजी का फोन आया था। फिर थोड़ी देर बाद, शायद प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी को याद होगा, इनका भी फोन मेरे पास आया। हमने कहा कि पार्टी ने हमें राज्य सभा में भेजने का फैसला लिया है। लेकिन जब जीवन में स्थायित्व नहीं है तो राजनीतिक पद भी स्थायी नहीं होता है। जिस दिन हमने शपथ ली, उसी दिन हमने सोचा था कि एक न एक दिन यह पद हमसे अलग भी होगा। मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस सदन के साथियों को, हमें याद है, इस सदन में हमने कई उतार-चढ़ाव देखे हैं। एक ऐसा समय भी देखा जब डिप्टी चेयरमैन कुरियन साहब ने हमारा निलम्बन भी किया था इस सदन से, लेकिन मैं भरोसा दिलाता हूँ कि शुरु से पीठ से, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब से और सम्मानित सदस्यों से मुझे स्नेह मिलता रहा है। मैं विशेष रूप से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता था लेकिन बगैर लिए जी नहीं मानता है। मैं जब यूनिवर्सिटी का अध्यक्ष था 1997 में, तब से प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव जी हमारा काम देखते थे और कभी कुछ नहीं कहते थे लेकिन अन्तर्मन में हमारे कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करते थे। उसकी देन है कि आज मैं इस सदन में हूँ। मैं पूरे सदन को भरोसा दिलाता हूँ कि जो हमने बड़ों से सीखा है, जो अपने से कनिष्ठों से सीखा है, सार्वजनिक और व्यक्तिगत जीवन में मैं उसका अनुकरण करूँगा और भरोसा दिलाता हूँ कि सदन में रहूँ या सदन के बाहर रहूँ, मैं

सदन की गरिमा का पूरा ख्याल रखूंगा। आपने मौका दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द, जय समाजवाद, मुलायम सिंह यादव जिंदाबाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Baishnab Parida, you have three minutes. I am sorry. I have no choice in the matter.

श्री बैष्णव परिडा (ओडिशा): सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जब से हम इस हाउस में आए हैं और शपथ ली थी, यह शपथ मेरी मातृभाषा - उड़िया में थी। आज विदा ले रहा हूँ, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि हम अपनी मातृभाषा में दो-चार बातें बोलेंगे।

Sir, interpretation is there.

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are bidding farewell to the retiring Members of Rajya Sabha. It is an emotional occasion. Rajya Sabha is the highest temple of democracy in our country. Sir, I had the opportunity to work in Rajya Sabha for six years. On this occasion I am reminded of the famous poetic line "Sweetest songs are those which tell the saddest thoughts." Usually when we express our sad emotions in poetry it brings happiness in mind. During this period of six years, I have got the opportunity to learn a lot from the reputed leaders, intellectuals, economists and famous Parliamentarians of Rajya Sabha. I have got more opportunity to listen than to speak in this august House. On this day I remember the lines of the famous English poet who said; "those who stand and wait also serve the God". As a disciplined soldier, I maintained discipline in the House. I spoke only when the Chair asked me to speak. A good soldier is always prepared for war and whenever he gets the order he comes forward to fight. In the same way I have been fighting for democracy as a disciplined soldier since my student days. I have lived my life through many struggles. I have realised this fact that in spite of debates and discussions and differences of opinion we have been able to maintain the dignity of this august House. In a multi-party system, House works and works in a very dignified way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: *I would like to emphasize the fact that corruption is the greatest enemy of our country. Therefore, there is an urgent need to root out corruption from our country. Sir, I take this opportunity to express my thankfulness to all my colleagues present in the House. I would also like to express my gratitude to you and also to the Hon'ble Dy. Chairman for guiding me and running the House most efficiently. Before concluding my speech I would like to thank you once again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is over. I am sorry. You have to stop now. Please. You have run out of your time.

* English translation of the original speech made in Odia.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: And, Sir, now about language. Regional languages of India are dying due to the overall influence of English. So, my request to my hon. colleagues is that let us keep our regional languages for our identity, for our nationality. That should be honoured, that should be protected and that should be developed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Paridaji. Let me call the next speaker. Shri Tarun Vijay. Please use your immense rhetorical skills to confine it to three minutes.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सभापति महोदय, तीन मिनट कब शुरू होंगे?

श्री सभापति: शुरू हो गए।

श्री तरुण विजय: लाल बत्ती नहीं जली। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जो सदस्य यहां पर हर विषय पर लंबा-लंबा बोलते थे, जैसे के.सी. त्यागी जी हैं, तरुण विजय जी हैं, उनको विदाई के समय सिर्फ दो लाइनें बोलनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद करके बैठ जाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a very good suggestion. Thank you. आप दूसरे माइक से बोलिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: सभापति महोदय, मैं जिस उत्फुल्लता और रोमांच के साथ इस सदन में पहले दिन आया था, उसी उत्फुल्लता और रोमांच के साथ मैं आप सबको प्रणाम करता हूँ। 36 साल पहले मैं सिन्धु सागर के तट पर भाजपा के उस अधिवेशन में था, जिसकी अध्यक्षता मोहम्मद करीम चांगला ने की थी। भाजपा की पूरी नक्षत्र गंगा थी और उसकी रिपोर्टिंग मैंने यह लिखते हुए की थी कि "मुम्बई में उभरा एक विकल्प"। मुझे कल्पना नहीं थी कि 36 साल बाद जब मैं सदन के केन्द्रीय कक्ष में बैठा होऊंगा और नरेन्द्र दोमादरदास मोदी को शपथ लेते हुए देख रहा होऊंगा, तो मैं एक सांसद के रूप में उन शब्दों की सत्यता का साक्षी बनूंगा। यह परिवर्तन का युग मैंने देखा, मैं इसका साक्षी बना की मेरे पिता जी, जब मैं बच्चा था, तो मुझे कंधे पर बिठा कर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का भाषण सुनाने देहरादून के परेड ग्राउण्ड में ले गए थे। संघ के गुरु गोलवलकरजी जब देहरादून आए, तब डॉ. नित्यानन्द जी ने मुझे उस सभा में गुरु गोलवलकरजी का बाल प्रहरी बनाया था, तब से इमरजेंसी में पूरे परिवार ने संघर्ष किया और जब इस क्षण का साक्षी बना, तब मैं सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उन बातों को याद करता हूँ, जो पूज्य रज्जू भैया ने मुझे बताई थी कि तरुण, तुम्हारी बातों से लोग सहमत नहीं होंगे, विचारधारा का विरोध करेंगे, कार्यक्रमों का विरोध करेंगे, लेकिन जब तक वे भारत के हैं, वे सब तुम्हारे अपने हैं। हमारा जो बिन्दु है मिलन का, वह भारत और भारतीयता है। मुझे इस बात का बहुत पुण्य है कि मुझे सबका प्रेम, आशीर्वाद और सहयोग मिला, आदरणीय अरुण जी, नक्रवी साहब, नज़मा आपा ही नहीं, फातमा आपा का सहयोग मिला। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से जब भी मैं मिला, मैंने उनको "पैरी पैना" कहा। आज तो मैं सत्यव्रत जी के साथ उनकी गाड़ी में ही बैठ कर आया। मुझे जया जी का बहुत स्नेह मिला, राम गोपाल जी ने मुझे अकारण अहेतुक स्नेह दिया और यही मेरी बहुत बड़ी थाती है। रापोलू जी रात को 12 बजे मुझे जन्म दिन की बधाई देने के लिए आए थे। इसलिए सर, मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह बात यह है कि यह जो परिवर्तन है, यह देश को आगे ले जाने वाला है। जब हम विदेशों में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि वहाँ का सदन बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है, लेकिन जब हम यहाँ की गरीबी देखते हैं तो पेट में अल्सर होता है। दलितों के साथ इतना अन्याय होता है कि हम उनको मनुष्य नहीं मानते हैं और जब एक ने दूसरे से शादी कर ली तो हम उसे जान से मार डालते हैं।

यह कहाँ का संस्कार है, कहाँ की सभ्यता है? कहाँ तो हम हज़ारों सालों का दम्भ और पाखंड करते हैं कि हमारी हज़ारों सालों की सभ्यता है, लेकिन हम हिन्दू की एक जाति से दूसरी जाति में विवाह को सहन नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह समरसता की बात है। दो शमशान घाट आज भी हैं, दो गिलासों का सिस्टम आज भी है। हमारे संघ के सरसंघचालक, मोहन भागवत जी ने इसके विरुद्ध कहा है। डा. हेडगेवार के दो अनुयायी, मोहन जी भागवत और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इसको खत्म करने के लिए चले हैं, तो इसमें सबका साथ होना चाहिए। जब यह समरसता नहीं है तो हिन्दुस्तान का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, फिर यह सभ्यता-संस्कृति की बात करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि सैनिकों का सम्मान होना चाहिए। सैनिकों के सम्मान के लिए सदन जो भी करे, वह कम है। मैं dyslexic बच्चों के बारे में दो साल से प्रयास करता रहा कि उन पर चर्चा हो, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाई। उसमें जया जी ने भी हमारा बहुत साथ दिया, लेकिन उस पर हमें चर्चा करनी चाहिए। सर, मुझे इस बात का फख्र है कि आप सबके आशीर्वाद से हम लोगों ने एक साथ मिलकर काम किया और वह काम इस रूप में आया कि पीआरएस के द्वारा मुझे उन लोगों के बीच में गिने जाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। मैं सर्वाधिक अटेंडेंस, सर्वाधिक ज़ीरो ऑवर, सर्वाधिक स्पीच, सर्वाधिक डिबेट, सर्वाधिक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल और सर्वाधिक इंटरवेंशन वाला सांसद तो बना, लेकिन उससे बढ़कर मुझे एक सौभाग्य यह प्राप्त हुआ कि मैं शायद आप सबका, उधर का और इधर का, सर्वाधिक प्रेम और आशीर्वाद पाने वाला सांसद भी बना, जिसके लिए मैं आपका जीवन भर आभारी रहूँगा।

सर, अंत में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी बहन कनक जी बोल रही थीं। मोहन सिंह जी से मेरा भी बहुत अच्छा संबंध रहा। कुरियन साहब ने जो मुझे दिया, उसके लिए I salute him. I will never forget you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were like a patron and guardian to me. आपका मेरे प्रति जो स्नेह रहा, उसका कई बार मैंने दुरुपयोग करने की भी कोशिश की, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ, you love me. आपने मुझे बहुत सहारा दिया और आपने मेरी interventions को भी बहुत तरजीह दी। मेरे आदर्श शरद जी भी रहे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, thank you.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, मैं लास्ट में एक ही बात कहूँगा कि रज्जू भैया कहते थे कि भगवान से सब कुछ माँगो, लेकिन उसके साथ एक चीज़ यह भी माँगना कि दम्भ न आने पाए, क्योंकि यह सब कुछ समाप्त कर देता है। जो विनय है, वह मैंने अपने यहाँ सीखी, संघ में सीखी और मैंने यह बात भी सीखी कि जो तुमसे मतभेद रखता है, उसके साथ कभी भी मन-भेद न होने दो, क्योंकि हम सब एक साथ काम करते हैं। सब पर विश्वास करो कि सब भारत का भविष्य सुधारने वाले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, please.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, मैं एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ, जो मैं हमेशा कहता आया हूँ और सुनता आया हूँ:

"दुश्मनी जमकर करो, लेकिन यह गुंजाइश रहे,
जब कभी हम दोस्त बन जाएँ तो शर्मिन्दा न हों।"

सर, मैं एक चीज़ कहना भूल गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पार्टी ने मुझे बहुत कुछ दिया, जिसके योग्य

[श्री तरुण विजय]

में नहीं था। मैं पार्टी का आभारी हूँ। अब चाहे मुझे जो भी काम मिले, मैं कहूँगा - जीवन में मुझे जो मिलना था, वह मिल गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... धन्यवाद, वन्दे मातरम्।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, thank you very much. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (छत्तीसगढ़): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी बहुत मशकूर व ममनून हूँ कि आपने मुझे भी मौका दिया। मैं एक शेर से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहती हूँ:

"वही जिन्दगी, वही मरहले,
वही रास्ते, वही कारवां,
मगर अपने-अपने मुकाम पर,
कभी हम नहीं, कभी तुम नहीं।"

सर, यह हाउस कभी डिजॉल्व होने वाला हाउस नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हम लोग बहुत खुशकिस्मत हैं, जो किसी भी हाउस के मेम्बर बनते हैं और इतना बड़ा मैण्डेट लेकर आते हैं। हम खुशकिस्मत हैं कि पूरे मुल्क से हम लोगों को यहाँ के लिए चुना जाता है। हम जब यहाँ आते हैं तो नये-नये विचार, नये खयालात सुनते हैं। नई नस्ल, पुरानी नस्ल, दोनों को यहाँ हम देखते हैं। यह "हाउस ऑफ एल्डर्स" तो है, लेकिन अब चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान नौजवान है, इसलिए यहाँ नौजवानों का आना भी स्वाभाविक है। यह एक अच्छा साइन है कि यह "हाउस ऑफ एल्डर्स" कहलाता है और उसी हिसाब से यहाँ की चर्चाएँ होती हैं, जिसे लोग बहुत गौर से सुनते हैं। मुझे अल्लाह ने मौका दिया। मैं सबसे पहले यू.पी. की काउन्सिल में, असेम्बली में मेम्बर बनी। फिर खुदा का शुक्र है कि मैं लोक सभा मेम्बर बनी और अब राज्य सभा में, मेरी पार्टी ने इस काबिल समझा कि उन्होंने मुझे यहाँ भेजा।

चेयरमैन साहब, इस हाउस में चेयर रूल बुक से बंधी हुई है। बगैर रूल के ज़ाहिर है कि काम हो ही नहीं सकता। यह बड़ा पुरवकार हाउस है। यह हाउस हो या लोक सभा हों, यह बड़ी बा-अज़मत जगह है। उस dignity को, उस अज़मत को, उस वक्कार को कायम रखना, हम लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है कि हम मेम्बर्स उसकी dignity, उसकी अज़मत और उसके वक्कार के ऊपर आंच न आने दें। जब तक हम दोनों मिलकर काम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह हाउस नहीं चल सकता है। मैं अपनी बात तो लम्बी कहना चाहती थी, लेकिन वक्त की कमी है, इसलिए मैं थोड़े में अपनी बात को कहूँगी। इस देश की जो विचारधारा है, इस देश का एक पूरा नक्शा है - वह देश का मिज़ाज, अमन, शांति और भाई-चारे का है। इसको हम कहीं से लाए नहीं हैं, हम सदियों से इसी पर चले आ रहे हैं। इसकी जो हिस्ट्री है, माननीय सभापति जी, हिस्ट्री एक दिन में पूरी नहीं होती है, जो उस वक्त का हिस्टोनियन होता है, वह हिस्ट्री लिखता है। आप चाहे महात्मा गांधी का नाम लीजिए, चाहे नेल्सन मंडेला का नाम लीजिए, जहाँ तक मुझे खयाल है, उन्होंने अपनी उम्र के 47 साल जेल में गुज़ारे अंग्रेज़ों से लड़ने में या आप मार्टिन किंग लूथर का नाम लीजिए या यासिर अराफात का नाम लीजिए, तो अपने वतन की आज़ादी बहुत बड़ी चीज़ है। हम यह कहते हैं कि स्वर्ण अक्षरों में हमारी हिस्ट्री लिखी जाएगी या हम उर्दू में कहते हैं कि सुनहरे औराक़ होते हैं किसी हिस्ट्री का हिस्सा। कभी हमने यह सोचा है कि जो दो-चार पन्ने हिस्ट्री में स्वर्ण अक्षर के होते हैं, उसके पीछे इतिहास क्या है, उसके पीछे कितनी कुरबानी है, उसके पीछे बलिदान कितना है, उसके पीछे यातनाएं कितनी हैं? तब कहीं जाकर किसी देश की किस्मत में, उन्हें आप स्वर्ण अक्षर कहिए या सुनहरे अल्फ़ाज़ कहिए, ये उस हिस्ट्री का हिस्सा बनते हैं। जब बहस शुरू होती है, उनके नाम आप सफ़ा-ए-हस्ती से या दुनिया की तारीख से मिटा नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए हमें अपनी उस हिस्ट्री को याद रखना चाहिए। मैं सबसे बड़ी बात यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जी

1.00 P.M.

की विचारधारा को हम मानते आए हैं। उस विचारधारा के आधार पर उन्होंने सल्तनत-ए-ब्रतानिया, जो सबसे बड़ी सल्तनत समझी जाती थी, उसका मुकाबला गरीब हिन्दुस्तानियों ने किया था। हमने दुनिया को दिखा दिया कि हम अपने वतन के लिए भूखे-नंगे रह सकते हैं, हमारे पास तालीम नहीं है, लेकिन हम वतन पर मरने की हिम्मत और हौसला रखते हैं और हमने अंग्रेजों से लोहा लेकर दिखाया। हमारे वे संस्कार अभी तक चले आ रहे हैं। जो हिस्ट्री में सबसे पहले जद्दोजहद होती है। नेल्सन मंडेला साहब जैसे बहुत लोग काम करते होंगे, उनका नाम है या यासिर अराफात का नाम है या और लोगों का है, तो महात्मा गांधी भी उसी श्रेणी में आते हैं, नेहरू जी भी उसी श्रेणी में आते हैं। अगर हम अपनी हिस्ट्री को भुला देंगे...

श्री सभापति: अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई: सर, दो मिनट, दो मिनट। मैं आपसे यह कह रही हूँ कि हमें इन सारी चीजों को भुलाना नहीं चाहिए। मैं नॉन-वायलेंस की बात कह रही थी। जो हमारी नॉन-वायलेंस थी, उसकी मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहती हूँ कि हमने दुनिया को सबक सिखाया कि नॉन-वायलेंस से हमने इतनी बड़ी लड़ाई जीती, उसी को हथियार बनाकर अदम-तशद्दुद वॉयलेंस के खिलाफ लड़ाई जीती। मैं नाम लेना चाहती हूँ, आज के अपने लीडरों को कि उन्होंने उस समय कैसे ख्याल रखा। यू0एन0 असेम्बली में भारत की तरफ से जून, 2007 में जहां तक मुझे ख्याल है कि एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ कि "नॉन वायलेंस" पूरी दुनिया में होना चाहिए और उसको 2 अक्टूबर को, महात्मा गांधी के जन्म दिन पर, जब उसको मार्क करने का दिन आया, तो श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी वहां थे और वह प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ। आज पूरी दुनिया में "नॉन वायलेंस डे" मनाया जा रहा है। यह कांग्रेस की विचारधारा है।

सभापति जी, मैं एक सलाह अपने सामने बैठे हुए लोगों को देना चाहती हूँ। मेरे ख्याल में, मैं उम्र में सबसे ज्यादा बड़ी हूँ, आपसे ज्यादा तजुर्बे भी होंगे, लेकिन मैं अपने तजुर्बे से कहना चाहती हूँ और आप यह मत सोचिए कि मैं एक कांग्रेसी की हैसियत से कह रही हूँ, मैं एक कांग्रेसी तो हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से आपको सलाह देना चाहती हूँ कि इस देश का मिज़ाज अमन, शांति और भाईचारे का है।

आज पूरे मुल्क में जो फिज़ा आ रही है, यह 'अनेकता में एकता' ही इस देश की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। जैसा हमारा देश है, ऐसा देश आपको दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में नहीं मिलेगा। हम किस चीज़ पर गर्व करते हैं? हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, हम फख के साथ यह कहना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि 'अनेकता में एकता' को कायम रखिए और जो भाई चारा है, जो हमारी सबसे बड़ी ताकत है और सदियों से हम एक दूसरे के साथ रहते आ रहे हैं, आप खुदा के लिए मेरी सलाह मान लीजिए, देश के माहौल को मत बिगड़ने दीजिए, क्योंकि आपके ऊपर कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है, गांवों में एक-एक घर में लड़ाइयां होंगी। आपको मेरी यह राय है कि अगर महात्मा गांधी की तस्वीर पर फूल चढ़ाते हो, तो उनकी विचारधारा non-violence को मानिए।

सभापति जी, मैं आखिर में आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ, डिप्टी चेयरमैन का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ, अपने तमाम साथियों का खास तौर से जो हमारे सेक्रेटेरिएट के लोग हैं, आपके जरिए उनका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहती हूँ। आपका बेहद शुक्रिया।

† [محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ): چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کی بہت مشکور و ممنون ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بھی موقعہ دیا۔ میں ایک شعر سے اپنی بات شروع کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔

وہی زندگی، وہی مرحلے
وہی راستے، وہی کارواں
مگر اپنے اپنے مقام پر
کبھی ہم نہیں، کبھی تم نہیں

سر، یہ ہاؤس کبھی ٹیزالو ہونے والا ہاؤس نہیں ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہم لوگ بہت خوش قسمت ہیں، جو کسی بھی ہاؤس کے ممبر بنتے ہیں اور اتنا بڑا مینڈیٹ لیکر آتے ہیں۔ ہم خوش قسمت ہیں کہ پورے ملک سے ہم لوگوں کو یہاں کے لیے چنا جاتا ہے۔ ہم جب یہاں آتے ہیں تو نئے نئے وچار، نئے نئے خیالات سنتے ہیں۔ نئی نسل، پرانی نسل، دونوں کو یہاں ہم دیکھتے ہیں۔ یہ 'ہاؤس آف ایلٹرس' تو ہے، لیکن اب چونکہ ہندستان نوجوان ہے، اس لیے یہاں نوجوانوں کا آنا بھی سوا بھوک ہے۔ یہ ایک اچھا سائن ہے کہ یہ 'ہاؤس آف ایلٹرس' کہلاتا ہے اور اسی حساب سے یہاں کی رچنائیں ہوتی ہیں، جسے لوگ بہت غور سے سنتے ہیں۔

مجھے اللہ نے موقع دیا۔ میں سب سے پہلے یوپی کی کانٹنمل میں، اسمبلی میں ممبر بنی۔ پھر خدا کا شکر ہے کہ میں لوک سبھا ممبر بنی اور اب راجیہ سبھا میں، میری پارٹی نے اس قابل سمجھا کہ انہوں نے مجھے یہاں بھیجا۔

چیئرمین صاحب، اس ہاؤس میں چیئر، رول بک سے بندھی ہوئی ہے۔ بغیر رول کے ظاہر ہے کہ کام ہو ہی نہیں سکتا۔ یہ بڑا پروقار ہاؤس ہے۔ یہ ہاؤس ہو یا لوک سبھا ہو، یہ بڑی باعظمت جگہ ہے۔ اس ٹگنٹی کو، اس عظمت کو، اس وقار کو قائم رکھنا، ہم لوگوں کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ ہم ممبرس اس کی ٹگنٹی، اس کی عظمت اور اس کے وقار کے اوپر آنچ نہ آنے دیں۔ جب تک ہم دونوں مل کر کام نہیں کریں گے، تب تک یہ ہاؤس نہیں چل سکتا ہے۔ میں اپنی بات تو لمبی کہنا چاہتی تھی، لیکن وقت کی کمی ہے، اس لئے میں تھوڑے میں اپنی بات کو کہوں گا۔ اس دیش کی جو وچاردھارا ہے، اس دیش کا ایک پورا نقشہ ہے - وہ دیش کا مزاج، امن، شانتی اور بھائی چارے کا ہے۔ اس کو ہم کہیں سے لائے نہیں ہیں، ہم صدیوں سے اسی پر چلے آ رہے ہیں۔ اس کی جو ہسٹری ہے، مائنے اپ سبھا پتی، ہسٹری

ایک دن میں پوری نہیں ہوتی ہے، جو اس وقت کا ہسٹورین ہوتا ہے، وہ ہسٹری لکھتا ہے۔ آپ چاہے مہاتما گاندھی کا نام لیجنے، چاہے نیلسن منڈیلا کا نام لیجنے، جہاں تک مجھے خیال ہے، انہوں نے اپنی عمر کے 47 سال جیل میں گزارے انگریزوں سے لڑنے میں یا آپ مارٹن کنگ لوٹھر کا نام لیجنے یا یاسر عرفات کا نام لیجنے، تو اپنے وطن کی آزادی بہت بڑی چیز ہے۔ ہم یہ کہتے ہیں کہ 'سورن اکشروں' میں ہماری ہسٹری لکھی جائے گی یا ہم اردو میں کہتے ہیں کہ سنہرے اوراق ہوتے ہیں کسی ہسٹری کا حصہ۔ کبھی ہم نے یہ سوچا ہے کہ جو دو چار پئے ہسٹری میں 'سورن اکشر' کے آتے ہیں، اسے کے پیچھے اتھاس کیا ہے، اس کے پیچھے کتنی قربانی ہے، اس کے پیچھے بلیدان کتنا ہے، اس کے پیچھے پریشانیاں کتنی ہیں؟ تب کہیں جاکر کسی کی قسمت میں، انہیں آپ 'سورن اکشر' کہنے یا سنہرے الفاظ کہنے، یہ اس ہسٹری کا حصہ بنتے ہیں۔ جب بحث شروع ہوتی ہے، ان کے نام آپ صفحہ ہستی سے یا دنیا کی تاریخ سے مٹا نہیں سکتے ہیں، اس لئے ہمیں اپنی اس ہسٹری کو یاد رکھنا چاہئے۔ میں سب سے بڑی بات یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ مہاتما گاندھی جی کی وچار دھارا کو ہم مانتے ہوئے آئے ہیں۔ اس وچار دھارا کے ادھار پر انہوں نے سلطنت برطانیہ، جو سب سے بڑی سلطنت سمجھی جاتی تھی، اس کا مقابلہ غریب ہندوستانیوں نے کیا تھا۔ ہم نے دنیا کو دکھا دیا کہ ہم اپنے وطن کے لئے بھوکے ننگے رہ سکتے ہیں، ہمارے پاس تعلیم نہیں ہے، لیکن ہم وطن پر مرنے کی ہمت اور حوصلہ رکھتے ہیں اور ہم نے انگریزوں سے لوہا لے کر دکھایا۔ ہمارے وہ سنسکار ابھی تک چلے آ رہے ہیں۔ جو ہسٹری میں سب پہلے جدوجہد ہوتی ہے۔ نیلسن منڈیلا صاحب جیسے بہت لوگ کام کرتے

ہوں گے، ان کا نام ہے یا یاسر عرفات کا نام ہے اور لوگوں کا ہے، تو مہاتما گاندھی بھی اسی زمرے میں آتے ہیں، نہرو جی بھی اسی زمرے میں آتے ہیں۔ اگر ہم اپنی ہسٹری کو بھلا دیں گے۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : اب آپ سماپت کرنے۔

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، دو منٹ، دو منٹ۔ میں آپ سے یہ کہہ رہی ہوں کہ ہمیں ان ساری چیزوں کو بھلانا نہیں چاہئے۔ میں نان-وائلینس کی بات کہہ رہی تھی جو ہماری نان-وائلینس تھی، اس کی میں ایک مثال دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہم نے دنیا کو سبق سکھایا کہ نان-وائلینس سے ہم نے اتنی بڑی لڑائی جیتی اسی کو ہتھیار بنا کر عدم تشدد وائیلینس کے خلاف لڑائی جیتی۔ میں نام لینا چاہتی ہوں، آج کے اپنے لیڈروں کو، کہ انہوں نے اس وقت کیسے خیال رکھا۔ یو۔این۔ اسمبلی میں بھارت کی طرف سے جون، 2007 میں جہاں تک مجھے خیال ہے کہ ایک پرسٹاؤ پاس ہوا کہ "نان-وائیلینس" پوری دنیا میں ہونا چاہئے اور اس کو 2 اکتوبر کو، مہاتما گاندھی کے جنم دن پر، جب اس کو مارک کرنے کا دن آیا، تو شریمتی سونیا گاندھی اور ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی وہاں تھے اور وہ پرسٹاؤ سرو-سمٹی سے پاس ہوا۔ آج پوری دنیا میں 'نان-وائیلینس ڈے' منایا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ کانگریس کی وچار دھارا ہے۔

سبھا پتی جی، میں ایک صلاح اپنے سامنے بیٹھے ہوئے لوگوں کو دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ میرے خیال میں، میں عمر میں سب سے زیادہ بڑی ہوں، آپ سے زیادہ تجربے بھی ہوں گے، لیکن میں اپنے تجربے سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں اور آپ یہ مت

سوچئے کہ میں ایک کانگریسی کی حیثیت سے کہہ رہی ہوں، میں ایک کانگریسی
 تو ہوں، لیکن میں ایک ہندوستانی کی حیثیت سے آپ کو صلاح دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ
 اس دیش کا مزاج امن، شانتی اور بھائی چارے کا ہے۔

آج پورے ملک میں جو فضا آرہی ہے، یہ انیکتا میں ایکتا ہی اس دیش کی
 سب سے بڑی طاقت ہے۔ جیسا ہمارا دیش ہے، ایسا دیش آپ کو دنیا کے کسی بھی
 کونے میں نہیں ملیگا۔ ہم کس چیز پر فخر کرتے ہیں؟ ہم ہندوستانی ہیں، ہم فخر کے
 ساتھ یہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں، اس لیے میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ انیکتا میں ایکتا
 کو قائم رکھنے اور جو بھائی چارہ ہے، جو ہماری سب سے بڑی طاقت ہے اور
 صدیوں سے ہم ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ رہتے آرہے ہیں، آپ خدا کے لیے میری
 صلاح مان لیجئے، دیش کے ماحول کو مت بگڑنے دیجئے، کیوں کہ آپ کے اوپر
 کوئی اثر نہیں ہونے والا ہے، گاؤں میں ایک ایک گھر میں لڑائیاں ہونگی۔ آپکو
 میری یہ رائے ہے کہ اگر مہاتما گاندھی کی تصویر پر پھول چڑھاتے ہو، تو ان کی
 وچاردھارا نان وایولینس کو مانیں۔

سبھاپتی جی، میں آخر میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتی ہوں، ڈپٹی چئیرمین
 کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتی ہوں، اپنے تمام ساتھیوں کا خاص طور سے جو ہمارے
 سکریٹریٹ کے لوگ ہیں، آپ کے ذریعہ ان کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ آپ کا
 بے حد شکریہ۔

[ختم شد]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi. I hope you will follow the advice given to you by your neighbour. In any case, nothing more than three minutes.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, उधर से लेकर नेता सदन तक सभी जानते हैं कि मैं पैदाइशी विद्रोही आदमी हूँ और मैंने अल्लाह मियाँ और भगवान के तो कुछ थोड़े-बहुत हुकुम माने भी होंगे, लेकिन मैं हुकूमतों के नहीं मानूंगा। इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले आपको, उसके बाद डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब को और सेक्रेटरी जनरल साहब को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि कई अवसरों पर न चाहते हुए भी और हस्तिनापुर से बंधे रहने के बावजूद भी आपने मेरी मदद की है, लेकिन सर, अब हम आपकी मर्यादाओं से बाहर हैं, अब हम बाहर जाकर दफा 144 भी तोड़ेंगे।

श्री सभापति: अभी हैं, अभी हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: हम दफा 144 भी तोड़ेंगे, हम long duration speech भी करेंगे, जो आपने allow नहीं की। It will be a long duration speech. सर, हम बाहर जिस भाषा का इस्तेमाल करते थे, अब उस असंसदीय भाषा का भी इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जिसको आपने यहां नहीं करने दिया।

सर, मैं आज कोई गंभीर बात नहीं कहना चाहता, चूंकि आज यहां उसका जवाब देने के लिए कोई मंत्री भी नहीं है। सन् 1977 में शरद यादव जी, मैं तथा मोहन सिंह जी, हमारे मित्र डी.पी. त्रिपाठी और नेता सदन जेल से छूट कर आए। हम में सबसे होशियार अरुण जेटली थे। इन्हें पता था कि political आदमी की जिन्दगी में उतार-चढ़ाव आते हैं। इन्होंने जेल से आने के बाद वकालत की और हम सब लोग राजनीति में लग गए। अब हमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जेल जाने के दस हजार रुपए मिलते हैं और हम आज के बाद एक्स एम.पी. हो जाएंगे, तो हमें एक्स एम.पी. की पेंशन के रूप में बीस हजार रुपए हर महीने मिलेंगे। आप दोस्ती के नाते कुछ तो फर्ज निभाओ। अरुण जी, हम आपसे इतनी तो उम्मीद करते हैं। अगर गुजरात में बाबूभाई पटेल की सरकार न रही होती, तो नरेन्द्र भाई भी जेल में होते, तो शायद हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ गई होती। गुजरात के साथियों को जेल में जाने का मौका नहीं मिला था। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार, राजस्थान की सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने, विशेष तौर से हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी ने दस-दस हजार रुपए हम लोगों को दिए थे। अभी हमारी बेटी तुल्य बिटिया भी बताकर गई है कि कई परिवार भी बिगड़ गए थे, लोगों के धंधे छूट गए थे, लोगों को तकलीफें भी हुई थीं और आजकल हमारे मित्र हमारे ऊपर जो इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं, इन्होंने भी हमें किसी जमाने में anti-national करार दिया था। मैं उन चीजों का यहां जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। सर, मेरे साथ एक और हादास हुआ कि मेरा कार्यकाल पूरा नहीं था, यह केवल सवा तीन साल का ही था। जैसे आजकल फटाफट क्रिकेट होता है, उसी प्रकार मुझे रन भी बनाने थे और विकेट भी बचाना था और मैं इन दोनों के बीच में ही लटका रहा। यानी सवा तीन साल के कार्यकाल में मैंने कई बहसों में हिस्सा लिया और मैं अपने आपको बहुत गौरवान्वित महसूस करता हूँ। मैं 9 अगस्त, 1974 को चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में एक निष्ठावान कार्यकर्ता की तरह भर्ती हुआ था, लेकिन अरुण जी, political arrogation मेरे अंदर विचारों की थी। मैं उसको political worker मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ, जो अपने विचार के लिए संघर्ष न करे, तकलीफ न उठाए, जेल न जाए, पिटाई न कराए और बहस न करे, ऐसा आदमी political worker नहीं। चाहे वह संघ का हो, चाहे सीपीएम का हो, चाहे गाँधी का सिपाही हो या लोहिया का सिपाही हो। मुझे निजी तौर पर आपकी विचारधारा से भी कोई विरोध नहीं

है, क्योंकि उसके लिए आप भी मेरे साथ जेल गए, इसीलिए हमारे बीच में ये बहस मुबाहिसे होते रहे। मुझे इसी दौरान और किन-किन लोगों के साथ काम करने का मौका मिला, मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि वे वाइस प्रेसिडेंट बलराज मधोक साहब थे, बीजू पटनायक साहब थे, पीलू मोदी साहब - ये हमारे General Secretary थे। राजनारायण जी, कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी इतनी कम उम्र में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं एक शेर पढ़ दूँ?

श्री सभापति: जरूर।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: जी।

"ये माना कि चमन को न गुलज़ार कर सके हम,
कुछ ख़ार तो कम कर दिए, गुजरे जिधर से हम।"

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would like to say a few things. It is a great privilege to be here for the last 12 years. Sir, I have learnt a lot. I have really enriched myself and I have heard with great attention to the speakers with a lot of experience, with knowledge. Sir, I take this opportunity to thank my leader, hon. Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, for giving me the opportunity for being here and also Dr. Manmohan Singh for giving me the opportunity to be one of the members of the Council of Ministers. At the same time, Sir, while getting myself enriched, I, also, in a humble way contributed my deliberations in the PAC, in the Energy Committee and, as a Member of various fora, I could contribute especially as the Secretary-General of the SC/ST MPs' forum and as the Secretary-General of the HIV/AIDS. Thanks to our Leader Oscarji for guiding me. I also express my gratefulness to the Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Leader and all senior leaders for guiding me on various occasions. Sir, I only feel that we could not contribute much on the issues of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Because of bifurcation we have been given a raw deal by this Government by not keeping up the promises, especially on the issue of 'Special Category' status. I hope this House will vote for the Private Members' Bill and then the Government will take cognizance of that.

Also, Sir, we have given to the hon. Prime Minister a Memorandum, signed by the Members of Parliament, while celebrating the 125th Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar. All the political parties made a lot many promises. There are certain legislative measures initiated by UPA-I and UPA-II. They need to be taken forward. That includes reservation, promotion, reservation for SC/STs for codification and also for admission in educational institutions. Sir, we have a series of those legislations. Sir, 50 Members of Parliament have submitted a Memorandum to the Prime Minister. I hope the Prime Minister will

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

take cognizance of that, and we urge upon all the political parties to implement these provisions in up-keeping the values enshrined in the Constitution. We, as social activists, would like to remind that we will continue to work for the poor, we will continue to uphold the values. We will continue to be active in public life. Sir, once again, I take this opportunity to thank all my former colleagues in the bureaucracy and the leaders of all political parties for their immense affection, and, as I said, the hon. Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Secretariat. Sir, we know, we would like to conduct the proceedings, the deliberations in a dignified way, but we had to go to the well which we regret. As you know, under forced circumstances we had to do that. I hope the House would be able to function smoothly. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very crucial matter where the poor are very much affected. It is the commercialisation of politics, the money being spent, the defections being encouraged and we are saying that the courts should not interfere much. But what are we doing as the Legislative, as the Executive and as other arms of democracy? I think we should deliberate on the issues of vital importance. I once again thank from the bottom of my heart Madam Sonia Gandhi and my Congress leaders for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to thank all those who advised me, guided me during my deliberations.

Sir, I hope the State of Andhra Pradesh would get the right deal and the people of Andhra Pradesh will not be let down by this Government. We request the Government to honour their commitments and do justice for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank my erstwhile party, Biju Janta Dal, and my erstwhile leader and the present adversary, Shri Naveen Patnaik, for sponsoring me twice to the Rajya Sabha.

Having said that and having heard everyone of my retiring colleagues, I must give vent to some of my frustration. I came in 2004 and we were part of NDA. The NDA was always walking out or going into the Well of the House. Going into the Well of the House was infrequent, but walking out was frequent. So, participation in any debate or discussion was nearly out of question for me over a year.

That was the first big frustration. I said, 'What am I doing here, in this august House?'

The bigger frustration came when, as the Council of States, the interest of Odisha,

Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh States was not looked at by the UPA-I. It was the question of raising royalty which was roughly 45 paise per ton when mining lessees were making millions and each one of our poorer States were losing lakhs of crores of rupees. This House is the Council of States and all of us must support each other to see that the States must get their legitimate claims. I am sorry to say that support was lacking for these three poorer States during that particular period leading me — generally, I am a peaceful person — to say that an economic blockade of the Centre is necessary. It was in 2007. But, of course, my erstwhile leader and the present adversary, Shri Naveen Patnaik, ruled it out by saying that it is my personal view and not the view of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, the highpoint of these twelve years was passage of the Women Reservation Bill which provides reservation for women in legislatures amid a lot of drama when four of the Members were taken out of the House and feel today that glorious thing which this House had done has not been legitimized by any of the three successive Governments. I don't know why. I know why, because we have broken -- instead of a nation -- and divided by castes; earlier by region and now by castes!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I will only conclude by saying that my friend, Mr. Tyagi, has now made up his mind. These twelve years I had noticed that humor is necessary to lighten and soften discussions. Today, I was congratulating Mr. Siddhu that since you have come some humor will return to the House. But, I did not know the potentiality of Shri K.C. Tyagi how much of humor he has in him; I have discovered it today.

I must thank you, the hon. Deputy Chairman, Secretary-General and the entire staff of the Rajya Sabha who made it possible for us to perform our duties.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I still have a list of ten speakers. Today is Friday. By well-established practice, we take a break on Friday till 2.30 P.M. So, I would suggest that we take a break now and come back unless the remaining ten people forgo their request to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, अभी करवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कई माननीय सदस्य: जी हां, सर, अभी करवा दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, अभी कैसे होगा? अभी नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि 10 लोग और बोलने वाले हैं, and then the hon. Leader of the House has also to speak.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, only a few of them are left. We will finish in half-an-hour or by 2'o clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; it won't be finished in half-an-hour. The House is adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

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

*The House reassembled after lunch, at
thirty minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री सभापति: श्री सालिम अन्सारी।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले तो मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का धन्यवाद अदा करूँगा, जिन्होंने मुझ जैसे एक गरीब परिवार के बेटे पर विश्वास करे के देश के सबसे उच्च सदन में मुझे भेजने का काम किया।

चेयरमैन सर, मेरे छः साल यहाँ बीते और इन छः सालों में मैंने यहाँ बहुत कुछ सीखा। दो साल से भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग उधर बैठे हैं, जब वे चार साल तक इधर थे, तो उनसे भी सीखा, फिर इधर वालों से भी सीखा। यहाँ तमाम जो अच्छी चीजें थीं, उनको मैंने ग्रहण किया। मैंने यह प्रयास किया, कोशिश की कि पूरे छः साल में इस हाउस में मैं 100 परसेंट हाज़िर रहा, एक दिन भी मैं गैरहाज़िर नहीं रहा, यह मेरी उपलब्धि रही। उस 100 परसेंट की हाज़िरी में मैंने तमाम उन बड़े नेताओं से बहुत कुछ सीखा और जो कुछ अनुभव लेकर यहाँ से मैं जा रहा हूँ, सीख कर जा रहा हूँ, तो लोग कह रहे हैं कि मेरी विदाई हो रही है या मेरा retirement है। अभी मैं retire होने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ। मैं अपना कार्यकाल पूरा करके जा रहा हूँ, न कि मैं retire होकर जा रहा हूँ। जिस नेता ने मुझ पर विश्वास किया, उसको विश्वास दिलाते हुए मैं इस सदन से बाहर जाने के बाद उस उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियाँ ज़हर घोल रही हैं और माहौल खराब करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, मैं कोशिश करूँगा, अपनी नेता की कयादत से यह मैसेज दूँगा कि:

"न मुस्लिम का, न हिन्दू का,
यह हिन्दुस्तान सबका है।
अगर यह बात न समझ गई,
तो नुकसान सबका है।"

तो मैं सारे दलों को, सारे लोगों को समझाने की और आपसी भाईचारा बनाने की कोशिश करूँगा। मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी को बिलाँग करता हूँ। मान्यवर कांशीराम साहब ने हमारी पार्टी बनाई।

वे पढ़े-लिखे इंसान थे। उन्होंने इस पार्टी को बनाया और उनके इंतकाल के बाद माननीय बहन जी उस कयादत को लेकर जिस ढंग से गरीबों के आंसू पोंछने का उत्तर प्रदेश में काम करती हैं, उनकी कयादत में इंशा अल्लाह मैं काम करूँगा और उत्तर प्रदेश में उन तमाम गरीब, मजलूमों, दलितों, अल्पसंख्यकों और समाज में तमाम जो दुखी लोग हैं, उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए काम करता रहूँगा और इस देश का और प्रदेश का आपसी भाईचारा बनाने में मेरी अहम भूमिका रहेगी, मैं यह सीख कर इस सदन से जा रहा हूँ।

हमारे जो माननीय सदस्य रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की भी मैं कामना करता हूँ। चेयरमैन सर, आपका भी, प्रोफेसर कुरियन साहब का भी, हमारे सेक्रेटरी जनरल साहब का भी, जो बैठे हैं, उनके पूरे स्टाफ का भी कि हम लोग वेल में जाते थे, वहीं नारा लगाते थे, लेकिन जिस धैर्य का उन्होंने परिचय दिया कि कभी मुड़ कर नहीं देखा, तो मैं उनका भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

सर, एक शेर के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा कि:

"यहाँ पर हमने गुजारे हैं कीमती लम्हे,
यहाँ पर हमने सीखा है मुहब्बतों के वसूल,
यहाँ पर हमको मिले हैं कई हसीन तोहफे,
किसी को तल्ख नवाई, किसी को प्यार के फूल।"

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, शुक्रिया।

श्री राजपाल सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले अपनी महान नेता, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, आयरन लेडी, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझ जैसे अति पिछड़े एक किसान के बेटे को भारत के इस सर्वोच्च सदन में भेजने का काम किया।

महोदय, वे एक ऐसी नेता हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबों को, दलितों की, पिछड़ों की और अल्पसंख्यकों की मसीहा हैं और जिस समाज को राजनीति में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता, जो गरीब हैं, जो पिछड़े हैं और जो असहाय हैं उन लोगों को बहन कुमारी मायावती जी राजनीति में हिस्सेदारी देती हैं, प्रतिनिधित्व देती हैं, उनके अंदर राजनीतिक चेतना जगाने का काम करती हैं। महोदय, मेरे छः साल इस सदन में बीते और छः साल में यहां के अनुभवी साथियों से, यहां के विद्वान मेम्बर्स से, यहां के संविधान के ज्ञाताओं से जो सीखने को मिला, उसका मैं बहुत ही अच्छा अनुभव करता हूँ। अभी जो मेरी माननीया नेता ने यहां बोला था कि जो रिटायर हो रहे हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है समाज को जोड़ने की, समाज में जाकर अपनी पार्टी के लिए काम करने की, तो हम उस काम को करेंगे। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और सबसे ज्यादा धन्यवाद देता हूँ डिप्टी चेयरमैन प्रो० कुरियन साहब को कि जब भी हमने किसी गरीब की, किसान की, मजदूर की बात उठाने का आग्रह किया तो उन्होंने हमें मौका दिया। लेकिन एक बात जरूर रही कि जो लोग इंग्लिश में बोलते हैं, उनके लिए घंटी थोड़ी देर में बजती है और जो हम लोग यहां बैठते हैं और हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, उनके लिए घंटी बहुत पहले बज जाती है, यह भी मेरा एक अनुभव रहा। मैं पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ सभापति महोदय और उपसभापति महोदय को और यहां के स्टाफ को, यहां सेक्रेटरी जनरल साहब बैठे हैं, उनके साथ

[श्री राजपाल सैनी]

भी जो लोग बैठे हैं और ये जो बेचारे हमारे पीछे लोग खड़े रहते हैं, इन लोगों का हम लोगों को बहुत सहभाग मिला, सहयोग मिला। मैं एक बार फिर अपनी नेता बहन कु० मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद, जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री सभापति: थैंक्यू। आपने देखा होगा कि आपके लिए घंटी नहीं बजी।

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. At the outset, I express my heartfelt gratitude to my party leader, *Bahan* Kumari Mayawati, National President, Bahujan Samaj Party, for sending me to this august House as a Member for two terms.

Before coming to this House, I was involved in many social activities. After coming to this House, I got more opportunities; learned many things by hearing the views, suggestions, arguments of my colleagues from all parties and, especially, my party leader, *Bahan* Kumari Mayawati. I have had the chance of hearing the speeches of Kumari Mayawati in the Parliament on various topics like reservation in promotion, *Nirbhaya* *kand*, atrocities against Dalits, particularly, women, farmers' suicide, suicide of Dalit student Rohith Vemula in Hyderabad Central University, students' problem in Jawaharlal Nehru University. Apart from that, she made a historical speech on Commitment to India's Constitution as part of the 125th Birth Anniversary Celebrations of Dr. Ambedkar on 30th November, 2015.

Sir, I am proud of myself for being a Member of this House because this House saw many stalwarts like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the father of our Constitution and messiah of Downtrodden, and Kanshi Ramji, founder of BAMCEF, DS4 and Bahujan Samaj Party. He was organising Bahujan Samaj to politically stand on their own. So this is the concept of Kanshi Ramji and, presently, we are seeing our iron lady, Mayawati, as a Member of this House. As my National President, Kumari Mayawati, in the morning in her speech said, 'though I retire from this House, I will involve myself in the social activities under the guidance of *Bahan* Kumari Mayawati'.

I am also very thankful to hon. Chairman, hon. Deputy Chairman, Secretary-General and the other staff of Rajya Sabha Secretariat, who were very cooperative and helpful to me. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद चेयरमैन सर, समय की पाबंदी होने के कारण मैं आपसे केवल 5 मिनट ही मांग रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, 5 मिनट तो नहीं।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: मैं आपसे यही अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जो भाषण है, वह सभा पटल पर रखने की अनुमति दी जाए। अगर कुछ रह जाए, तो उसको सभा पटल पर रखने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: वह हमारा कस्टम नहीं है, इसको आप जानते हैं।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: ठीक है। सर, आज सत्र के अवसान के साथ ही मैं और हमारे कुछ साथी अपने संसदीय सफर के अंतिम पड़ाव पर होंगे। मैं इसको सफर का अंत नहीं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि राजनीतिक और सामाजिक सेवा के दौरान ऐसे पड़ाव आते हैं, जहां पर रुकना हमारी नियति नहीं है और होनी भी नहीं चाहिए। "चरैवेति चरैवेति" हमारा महामंत्र है और हमें हर हाल में चलते रहना है।

महोदय, मेरा 18 साल का संसदीय सफर रहा है, मेरा एक टर्म इंडिपेंडेंट था और दो टर्म्स मुझे कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दी हैं। इस खूबसूरत वक्त के लिए मैं सबसे पहले हमारी पार्टी की अध्यक्ष, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने विदभ की माटी को देश के सर्वोच्च संसदीय मंच पर प्रतिनिधित्व करने का मौका दिया है। मैं राहुल जी का भी हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ, जिनके युवा नेतृत्व ने पार्टी में नई ऊर्जा का संचार किया और जिनके कारण आज हम लोग एक नई दिशा की ओर जा रहे हैं। मैं हमारे दल के सभी मान्यवरों और नेताओं को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझ पर विश्वास जताया है।

सर, मुझे एक बात का खेद है कि जब मैं पहली बार 1998 में इस राज्य सभा में आया, उस वक्त मुझे पहली बार वॉच एण्ड वार्ड ने रोका और कहा कि आप तिरंगा झंडा लगा कर क्यों अंदर जा रहे हैं? यह लेबल है। मैं आपसे विनती कर रहा हूँ, हर वक्त मैं यह विनती करता हूँ कि अगर मैं हिन्दुस्तान का तिरंगा झंडा अपने सीने पर लगा कर आता हूँ, तो कृपा करके इसकी इजाजत दी जाए। यह मेरी ख्वाहिश रहेगी।

महोदय, मेरी हमेशा यह समझ रही है कि राष्ट्र की राजनीति और इसके निर्माण के लिए अलग-अलग ideology के लिए तो जगह है, लेकिन कभी भी व्यक्तिगत मतभेद या व्यक्तिगत आरोपों या प्रत्यारोपों वाली राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ की सदन में उठने वाली हर आवाज़ राष्ट्र की आवाज़ है, राष्ट्रनिर्माण की एक कड़ी है, अगर यह कड़ी टूट जाए, तो जंजीर का महत्व खत्म हो जाएगा।

महोदय, हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र की धुरी secularism पर है। हमारा देश, हमारा संविधान हर जाति, मज़हब, स्त्री-पुरुष को बराबर का अधिकार देता है। देश की गवर्नेंस में मज़हब और जाति का कोई आधार नहीं होना चाहिए। इस देश के भविष्य की आधारशिला महात्मा गांधी जी, पंडित नेहरू जी, मौलाना आज़ाद साहब तथा डॉ. अम्बेडकर साहब जैसे लोगों ने secularism की ईंट पर रखी थी। हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के हालात देख कर यह समझ सकते हैं कि मज़हबी राजनीति से जनता किस प्रकार तबाह हो सकती है।

महोदय, संसद में गतिरोध और व्यवधान हमारी संसदीय परंपरा के खिलाफ है, लेकिन आज गतिरोध भी लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था का अंग बन जाता है, अगर विभिन्न दलों और विचारधाराओं के साथ

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा]

सामंजस्य न बिठाया जाए। हमारा लोकतंत्र collective wisdom के आधार पर चलना चाहिए। फिर भी गतिरोध संसद का महत्वपूर्ण समय नष्ट करता है और इसका मैसेज जनता में सही नहीं जाता है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: नहीं।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, वाद-विवाद और बहस चलती रहनी चाहिए। आज देश में malnutrition, drought, बच्चों और महिलाओं तथा किसानों और climate change से जुड़े अनेक मुद्दे हैं। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और चिंता की बात यह है कि आजकल राजनीतिक नेताओं की इमेज जनता में खराब होती जा रही है। लोग समझते हैं कि लेजिस्लेचर्स काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और हमारी युवा पीढ़ी बहुत ही संवेदनशील और जागरूक है। हमारी कोशिश यही होनी चाहिए कि हम सब मिल कर इस माहौल को बदलें और राष्ट्रीय लड़ाई राष्ट्रीय मंच पर होनी चाहिए, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर नहीं होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please conclude now.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि समय की कमी है। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने तेलंगाना राज्य का निर्माण तो अलग से किया है, किन्तु मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में विदर्भ का निर्णय भी समय पर होगा।

अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर उपस्थित सभी मान्यवर, विशेष रूप से चेयरमैन साहब, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, अरुण जेटली जी, लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब और साथ ही एलजी साहब तथा तमाम अधिकारी, जिन सब लोगों ने हमें सहयोग दिया, जिनका guidance मिला, उनके प्रति मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि:

"मुझको चलने दो अकेला है अभी मेरा सफर
रास्ता रोका गया तो कारवां हो जाऊंगा।"

धन्यवाद।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इस सदन के अंदर एक मिनी भारत बैठा हुआ है। कन्याकुमारी से लेकर कश्मीर तक के यहाँ माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे लिए राज्य सभा की सदस्यता लेना ही अपने आप में एक सम्मान की बात है। मैं जब राज्य सभा की सदस्य चुनी गई, तो यह सोचकर बहुत रोमांचित हो रही थी कि मुझे उस सदन में जाने का मौका मिल रहा है, जिस सदन के अंदर वे हस्तिना बैठती थीं, जिन्होंने आज़ादी की लड़ाई में अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन किया। जिन्होंने सिर पर कफ़न बाँधकर इस देश को आज़ादी दिलाई और जिन्होंने इस समाज के अंदर जर्जर भारत के नवनिर्माण की परिकल्पना की, उसको साकार रूप देने का प्रयास किया, संविधान की रचना की, ऐसे

सदन के अंदर मुझे जाने का अवसर मिलेगा, वहाँ बैठने का अवसर मिलेगा, अपनी दो बातें कहने का अवसर मिलेगा। सर, मैं यह सोचकर बहुत रोमांचित थी कि हमारे जो सीनियर सदस्यगण हैं, मुझे उनके अनुभवों और उनकी बातों को जानने का अनुभव प्राप्त होगा।

सर, मैं यहाँ पर अपने पापा का भी नाम लेना चाहूँगी। स्वर्गीय सीताराम जी साधौ मेरे फादर थे। वे भी कहीं न कहीं आज़ादी की लड़ाई में एक छोटा-सा नींव का पत्थर थे। आज़ादी के नव-निर्माण में भी उनकी भागीदारी थी। उन्होंने सन् 1952 का चुनाव लड़ा था और विधायक बने थे। महेश्वर विधान सभा, जो कि एक हिस्टोरिकल प्लेस है और अहिल्याबाई होल्कर और माँ नर्मदा की नगरी है। वहाँ से उनको लगातार चुनकर आने का अवसर मिला और उन्हीं की बदौलत आज मुझे इस सदन में ऊँचाईयाँ मिलीं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप सब यह जानते हैं कि इंटरनल पोलिटिक्स आदि होती है। मेरे पिताश्री एक सिटिंग एमएलए थे, उसके बावजूद मुझे विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ने का मौका मिला। उस वक्त मैंने मेडिकल की पढ़ाई का बस एग्जाम दिया था और मुझे विधान सभा का टिकट मिला। मैं स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी जी को याद करना चाहूँगी कि उन्होंने यंगस्टर्स को मौका दिया, महिलाओं को मौका दिया और मुझे विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ाकर विधान सभा में प्रवेश करने का एक मौका दिया। मैंने प्रयास किया कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र की जनता का वहाँ पर प्रतिनिधित्व करती रहूँ और लगातार चार बार मैंने अपने क्षेत्र का विधान सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व किया। आदरणीय वोरा जी यहाँ नहीं हैं, उन्होंने अपने मुख्य मंत्रित्वकाल में मुझे संसदीय सचिव के रूप में पहली बार काम करने का मौका दिया। आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने मुझे 10 साल तक कैबिनेट मंत्री के रूप में विभिन्न विभागों की जिम्मेदारी सम्भालने का मौका दिया और काम करने की एक ताकत दी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, एक मिनट। यहाँ बहुत कम महिलाएँ बोली हैं और यहाँ भी उनकी उपस्थिति बहुत कम है। मैं स्वर्गीय राजीव जी का इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि उन्होंने जब मुझे एमएलए बनाया था, तो उस समय 320 लोगों की विधान सभा में हम 32 महिलाएँ चुनकर आई थीं, जो एक रिकॉर्ड था। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे भी यह उम्मीद करूँगी कि मुझे एक-दो मिनट ज्यादा मिलें, क्योंकि यहाँ पर कम लोग ही बोले हैं।

मैं सोनिया जी और राहुल जी का भी धन्यवाद करूँगी। मैं मनमोहन सिंह जी का धन्यवाद करूँगी और हमारे जितने भी सीनियर लीडर्स हैं, उनका धन्यवाद करूँगी। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं एक चुनी हुई विधायक थी और जब मात्र मुझे डेढ़ साल हुआ था और साढ़े तीन साल बचे थे, उसके बावजूद सोनिया जी ने मुझे फोन किया कि विजयलक्ष्मी, तुम्हें राज्य सभा में आना है। वह मैंने कभी सपने में भी नहीं सोचा था। मैं सोचती थी कि मैं विधायक हूँ, अपोज़िशन में बैठी हूँ और वहाँ से बुलाकर अगर मुझे केन्द्रीय राजनीति में मौका मिलेगा, तो वह सिर्फ और सिर्फ हमारे नेता ही कर सकते हैं और उन्होंने मुझे वह मौका दिया।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, बहुत सारे लोगों ने यहाँ पर "भूतपूर्व" बोला। राजनीति में कोई भूतपूर्व नहीं होता। अभूतपूर्व काम करके फिर वतमान हो जाते हैं और लोग राजनीति के अंदर आ जाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसी सत्र के पहले भाग में एक बहुत सम्मानित सदस्य के मुँह से "भूले-बिसरे गीत" की बात आई थी। उस समय जब आदरणीय आनन्द शर्मा जी अपना भाषण दे रहे थे, तो एक शब्द, "भूले-बिसरे गीत" आया था, हालाँकि वह नहीं आना चाहिए था। लेकिन जब वह आ गया तो मैं उसके बारे में बोलना चाहती हूँ कि "भूले-बिसरे गीत" सदाबहार रहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सभापति जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। मैं उपसभापति महोदय का धन्यवाद करती हूँ। मैं सेक्रेटरी जनरल महोदय का धन्यवाद करती हूँ। मैं राज्य सभा के सभी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का धन्यवाद करती हूँ। हमारे पीछे जो बैठे हैं, जो हमेशा हमें सहयोग करते हैं, उन सभी का मैं धन्यवाद करती हूँ। अंत में, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करती हूँ, जिन्होंने दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर मुझे सहयोग मिला। मैं पक्ष में भी रही हूँ और विपक्ष में भी रही हूँ। कभी गलतियाँ भी हो जाती हैं और कभी नारे भी ज़रा जोर से लगा दिए जाते हैं, तो प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अगर किसी को तकलीफ हो तो मैं हृदय से माफी चाहती हूँ। मैं आप सबके सहयोग की बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अविनाश पांडे (महाराष्ट्र): सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी की हमारी सर्वोच्च नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी का एवं हमारे युवा नेता माननीय राहुल गांधी जी का तहे दिल से आभार मानना चाहूंगा, अपनी कृतज्ञता अर्पित करना चाहूंगा कि उनके मार्गदर्शन में मुझ जैसा एक सामान्य कार्यकर्ता को देश के इस सर्वोच्च सदन में आने का और यहां के इन सभी महानुभावों के बीच में बैठकर सुनने का, समझने का और सीखने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

सर, मैं एक बहुत ही सामान्य परिवार से आता हूँ। मैंने 1975 के दौरान छात्र आंदोलन में भाग लिया और 1977-78 में नागपुर विद्यापीठ छात्र संघ का मैं सचिव चुना गया था। तब तक राजनीति में आगे क्या होगा, इसका मुझे अंदाज नहीं था, लेकिन उसी दौरान माननीया श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी जब सेवा ग्राम दौरे पर आईं, तो मैं काफी प्रभावित हुआ। हमारे मित्र, सखा, बंधु डा. श्रीकांत जिचकर जी, जो कि इस सभा के भी सदस्य रह चुके हैं, आज दिवंगत हैं, लेकिन उनका स्मरण मैं निश्चित रूप से करना चाहूंगा कि उनके साथ छात्र आंदोलन में, यहां यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ-साथ पूरे प्रदेश में, हम लोगों ने एक कोशिश की कि सुशिक्षित, अच्छे विचार के, अच्छे छात्र नेताओं को हम जोड़ें, ताकि समाज को, देश को, एक अच्छा नेतृत्व दे सकें।

सर, छात्र आंदोलन में सहभागी होते हुए अध्ययन की तरफ हम सब लोगों का रुझान था और हम सब लोगों का नियम था, जब तक छात्र राजनीति करेंगे, अपने अध्ययन को चालू रखेंगे, कंटिन्यू रखेंगे। उस दौरान मैंने बी.कॉम के साथ-साथ एम.ए. (इकोनॉमिक्स), एम.ए. (एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन), बिजनेस मैनेजमेंट, जर्नलिज्म की डिग्री हासिल की और साथ-साथ पोलिटिकल साइंस और लॉ का भी अध्ययन किया।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि मैं 1985 में पहली बार विधान सभा का सदस्य बना और उसी के साथ-साथ आज पार्टी में अलग-अलग जिम्मेदारियाँ संभालते हुए, चाहे वह यूथ कांग्रेस की हो, प्रदेश अध्यक्ष की हो, एनएसयूआई प्रदेश अध्यक्ष की हो और ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की ओर से अलग-अलग जिम्मेदारियों के तहत हिन्दुस्तान के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में मुझे सेवा करने का मौका मिला। मैं आज के इस अवसर पर विशेष रूप से राजीव गांधी जी का स्मरण करना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने मुझे 1985 में पहली बार विधान सभा का टिकट देकर सबसे छोटी उम्र का विधायक बनने का मौका दिया।

सर, आज के इस अवसर पर मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो अनुभव मुझे इस सदन में आकर मिला, वह मेरे जीवन की एक बहुत बड़ी पूंजी है, जो आगे आने वाले जीवन में, राजनीतिक जीवन में सहायक और मार्गदर्शक साबित होगी।

सर, आज के इस अवसर पर विशेष रूप से मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा अपने माता-पिता का, जिन्होंने मुझे संस्कार दिए, मेरा मार्गदर्शन किया। साथ ही मेरे गुरु पिता राष्ट्रकवि प्रदीप जी का, जिनके मार्गदर्शन में मुझे जीवन के मूल्यों और जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को समझने और सीखने का मौका प्राप्त हुआ।

सर, आज के इस अवसर पर मैं अपने उन सभी नेताओं का, जिनके साथ मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला, ऐसे सभी नेताओं का तहेदिल से आभार मानता हूँ और विशेष रूप से आपका और हमारे माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का, सेक्रेटरी जनरल साहब का और साथ ही साथ हमारे इस सेक्रेटेरिएट में काम करने वाले जो हमारे साथीगण हैं, विशेष रूप से हमारे चैम्बर अटेंडेंट हैं, नोटिस ऑफिस, टेबल ऑफिस का हमारा सभी स्टाफ, पार्लियामेंटरी लाइब्रेरी, प्रेस, मीडिया के सभी प्रतिनिधि एवं राज्य सभा टी.वी., इन सभी का मैं तहेदिल से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपका, वाइस चेयरमैन साहब का और सदन के सभी दलों के, सभी बुजुर्ग लीडरों का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने का मौका दिया। उससे पहले मैं, अपने लीडर, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री मोहतरम जनाब नीतीश कुमार साहब का और अपने लीडर जिन्होंने बहुत कुछ सिखाया, आदरणीय श्री शरद यादव जी का और पूरी पार्टी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मैंने अपना सफर गांव से शुरू किया था, मदरसे से मेरी यात्रा शुरू हुई थी और अखबारों की सुर्खियों में और हालात के दर्पण में जिस मदरसे के बारे में लोगों की कई तरह की राय रही है, हमें उस आलिम से बहुत कुछ सीखने का मौका मिला। जिसने मुल्क की आज़ादी के लिए जिहाद का फ़तवा भी दिया था और 'इन्क्लाब जिन्दाबाद' का नारा भी दिया था, नाम अल्लामा फज़ल हक़ खेराबादी था। उस मदरसे की चटाई से... मैं अपने आदरणीय नेता नीतीश कुमार का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि मुल्क की उस जम्हूरियत, सबसे बड़ी अदालत को देखने और समझने का एक मौका दिया। मुल्क में इससे बड़ी कोई अदालत नहीं है, जहां मज़हब, बिरादरी, धर्म व जाति से ऊपर उठकर सारे हिन्दुस्तानियों के मुस्तक़बिल के बारे में सोचा जाता है।

सर, बिलाशुबहा हमने भी कुछ ज्यादा जोर से नारे लगाए होंगे और हमने भी किसी न किसी का

[श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी]

दिल दुखाया होगा। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ माज़रत चाहूंगा और यह सही है कि लोग आते हैं, जाने के लिए, लेकिन मैं बहुत कुछ सीख कर जा रहा हूँ, फिर दोबारा वापस आने के लिए, इसलिए कि हिम्मत हार जाना, मेरे बुजुर्गों ने नहीं सिखाया है।

सर, यहाँ Leader of the House भी बैठे हुए हैं, यहां बहुत से कानून बनते हैं। कभी खुशी होती थी और कभी गम भी होता था। जब गरीबों के मुस्तकबिल की बात आती थी, तो लगता था कि मैं गरीब के घर पैदा हुआ हूँ शायद इस अदालत से उन गरीबों के होंठों तक मुस्कराहट पहुंच जाए। जब गरीबों के मुस्तकबिल को कुचलने के लिए राजनीति होती थी, उस वक्त धनवानों के महलों पर पत्थर मारने को जी चाहता था कि आखिर क्यों नहीं इनको मिसमार कर दिया जाए।

सर, मैं इसी के साथ यह भी चाहूंगा, यहां Leader of the House भी हैं और Opposition के Deputy Leader भी हैं, हमारे आदरणीय शरद जी भी हैं और प्रोफेसर साहब भी हैं, यहां सभी लीडर्स हैं। सर, दो बड़े सुलगते हुए मसायल हैं। मैं गांवों में कभी-कभी देखता हूँ कि जो हाथ दुआओं के लिए उठा करते थे, वे हाथ कभी भीख मांगने के लिए भी उठते हैं। काश, उन भीख मांगने वाले हाथों को यह सदन, यह हाउस ज़माने के सामने फैलाने के लायक नहीं रहने देता और मुल्क की गरीबी दूर हो जाती, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जिंदगी की हर सांस वसूल हो जाती।

सर, इसी के साथ बस आखिरी लफ़्ज़ है। हमारे मुल्क की सरहदों की सुरक्षा और हिफ़ाजत के लिए हर हिन्दुस्तानी अपनी जिंदगी की आखिरी सांस न्यौछावर और निसार करके फख्र महसूस करता है। मैं तो अपने उन पूर्वजों को सैल्यूट और सलाम करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हमें जम्हूरियत की सबसे बड़ी अदालत लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दी है। सर, हमें अपने हिन्दुस्तानी होने पर फख्र है और डॉ. इकबाल को हम हर लम्हे याद करते हैं,

'सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोसतां हमारा'।

हम बुलबुले हैं इसकी, ये गुलसितां हमारा'।

लेकिन अगर एक मुद्दे पर पूरा सदन एकत्र हो जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि रोजाना जो आंसू, दामनों और आंचलों में सूख रहे हैं, शायद वे न सूखने पाएं। जो बेकसूर लोग जेल की सलाखों में, मुल्क दुश्मनी के नाम पर, दहशतगर्दी के नाम पर बंद हैं, उनके लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बना दी जाए। अगर वे मुजरिम हैं, तो उनको सूलियों पर लटका दिया जाए। उनके जनाजे की नमाज़ भी नहीं पढ़ेंगे और अगर बेकसूर हैं, तो उन्हें बाइज्जत बरी करके, उनकी माताओं के आंचल के हवाले कर दिया जाए। ये मादरे वतन की पूंजी है, यह हिन्दुस्तान की अज़मत है, यह मादरे वतन का असासा है, जो कल हमारी सरहदों पर काम आएगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। हमारे लीडर नीतीश कुमार जी का, शरद यादव जी का, एक मर्तबा फिर उन सारी धरोहरों का, जहां कर्पूरी ठाकुर, जय प्रकाश, आदरणीय महात्मा गांधी और मौलाना अबुल कलाम जैसे लोग हुए हैं, जो एक लकीर खींचने वाले थे, मैं भी उस लकीर के पीछे अपनी जिंदगी की आखिरी सांस चलने का अहद करके फिर वापस आने की आपसे इजाज़त लूंगा, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। हिन्दुस्तान ज़िदाबाद, हमारे देश का संविधान ज़िदाबाद।

جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): سبھاپتی مہودے، میں سب سے پہلے آپ کا، وائس چنیرمین صاحب کا اور سدن کے سبھی دلوں کے، سبھی بزرگ لیڈروں کا ابھار پرکٹ کرتا ہوں، جنہوں نے مجھے بہت کچھ سیکھنے کا موقع دیا۔ اس سے پہلے میں، اپنے لیڈر، بہار کے مکھیہ منتری محترم جناب نتیش کمار صاحب کا اور اپنے لیڈر جنہوں نے بہت کچھ سکھایا، آدرننے شری شرد یادو جی کا اور پوری پارٹی کا شکرگزار ہوں۔

میں نے اپنا سفر گاؤں سے شروع کیا تھا، مدرسے سے میرا سفر شروع ہوا تھا اور اخباروں کی سرخیوں میں اور حالات کے درپن میں جس مدرسے کے بارے میں میں لوگوں کی کئی طرح کی رائے رہی ہیں، ہمیں اس عالم سے بہت کچھ سیکھنے کا موقع ملا۔ جس نے ملک کی آزادی کے لئے جہاد کا فتویٰ بھی دیا تھا اور 'انقلاب زندہ آباد' کا نعرہ بھی دیا تھا، نام علامہ فضل الحق خیر آبادی تھا۔ اس مدرسے کی چٹائی۔ میں اپنے آدرننے نیتا نتیش کمار کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ ملک کی اس جمہوریت، سب سے بڑی عدالت کو دیکھنے اور سمجھنے کا موقع دیا۔ ملک میں اس سے بڑی کوئی عدالت نہیں ہے، جہاں مذہب، برادری، دھرم و جاتی سے اوپر اٹھ کر سارے ہندوستانیوں کے مستقبل کے بارے میں سوچا جاتا ہے۔

سر، بلا شبہ ہم نے بھی کچھ زیادہ زور سے نعرے لگائے ہوں گے اور ہم نے بھی کسی نہ کسی کا دل دکھایا ہوگا۔ میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ معذرت چاہوں گا اور یہ صحیح ہے کہ لوگ آتے ہیں جانے کے لئے، لیکن میں بہت کچھ سیکھ کر جا رہا ہوں، پھر دوبارہ واپس آنے کے لئے، اس لئے کہ ہمت بار جانا، میرے بزرگوں نے نہیں سکھایا ہے۔

سر، یہاں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس بھی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، یہاں بہت سے قانون بننے ہیں۔ کبھی خوشی ہوئی تھی اور کبھی غم بھی ہوتا تھا۔ جب غریبوں کے مستقبل

[श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी]

کی بات آتی تھی، تو لگتا تھا کہ میں غریب کے گھر پیدا ہوا ہوں شاید اس عدالت سے ان غریب کے ہونٹوں تک مسکراہٹ پہنچ جائے۔ جب غریبوں کے مستقبل کو کچلنے کے لئے سیاست ہوئی تھی، اس وقت امیروں کے محلوں پر پتھر مارے کو جی چاہتا تھا کہ آخر کیوں نہیں ان کو مسمار کر دیا جائے۔

سر، میں اسی کے ساتھ یہ بھی چاہوں گا، یہاں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس بھی ہیں اور اپوزیشن کے ڈپٹی لیڈر بھی ہیں، ہمارے آدرنٹے شرد جی بھی ہیں اور پروفیسر صاحب بھی ہیں، یہاں سبھی لیڈرس ہیں۔ سر، دو بڑے سلگتے ہوئے مسائل ہیں۔ میں گاؤں میں کبھی کبھی دیکھتا ہوں کہ جو ہاتھ دعاؤں کے لئے اٹھا کرتے تھے، وہ ہاتھ کبھی بھیک مانگنے کے لئے بھی اٹھتے ہیں۔ کاش، ان بھیک مانگنے والوں کو یہ سدن، یہ ہاؤس زمانے کے سامنے پھیلانے کے لائق نہیں رہنے دیتا اور ملک کی غریبی دور ہو جاتی، تو میں سمجھتا کہ زندگی کی ہر سانس وصول ہو جاتی۔

سر، اسی کے ساتھ بس آخری لفظ ہے۔ ہمارے ملک کی سرحدوں کی سرکشا اور حفاظت کے لئے ہر ہندوستانی اپنی زندگی کی آخری سانس بچاؤ اور نثار کر کے فخر محسوس کرتا ہے۔ میں تو اپنے ان آباؤ اجداد کو سلیوٹ اور سلام کرتا ہوں، جنہوں نے ہمیں جمہوریت کی سب سے بڑی عدالت لوک سبھا اور راجیہ سبھا دی ہے۔ سر، ہمیں اپنے ہندوستانی ہونے کا فخر ہے اور ڈاکٹر اقبال کو ہم ہر لمحے یاد کرتے ہیں،

سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا

ہم بلبلیں ہیں اس کی، یہ گلستان ہمارا

لیکن اگر ایک مدعے پر پورا سدن ایکٹرت ہو جائے، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ روزانہ جو آنسو، دامنوں اور آنچلوں میں سوکھ رہے ہیں، شاید وہ نہ سوکھنے پائیں۔ جو بے

3.00 P.M.

قصور لوگ جیل کی سلاخوں میں، ملک دشمنی کے نام پر، دہشت گردی کے نام پر بند ہیں، ان کے لیے فاسٹ ٹریک کورٹ بنادی جائے۔ اگر وہ مجرم ہیں، تو ان کو سولیوں پر لٹکا دیا جائے۔ ان کے جنازے کی نماز بھی نہیں پڑھیں گے اور اگر بے قصور ہیں، تو انہیں باعزت بری کر کے، ان کی ماتاؤں کے آنچل کے حوالے کر دیا جائے۔ یہ مادر وطن کی پونجی ہے ہندستان کی عظمت ہے، یہ مادر وطن کا اثاثہ ہے، جو کل ہماری سرحدوں پر کام آئیگا۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ ہمارے لیڈر نتیش کمار جی کا، شرد یادو جی کا، ایک مرتبہ پھر سے ان ساری دھروہروں کا، جہاں کریوری ٹھاکر، جے پرکاش، آدرنئیے مہاتما گاندھی اور مولانا ابوالکلام جیسے لوگ ہوئے ہیں، جو ایک لکیر کھینچنے والے تھے، میں بھی اس لکیر کے پیچھے اپنی زندگی کی آخری سانس چلنے کا عہد کر کے پھر واپس آنے کی آپ سے اجازت لونگا، بہت بہت شکریہ۔ ہندستان زندہ باد، ہمارے دیش کا سمودھان زندہ باد۔

[ختم شد]

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं जब राज्य सभा में आया, इससे पहले मैं लोक सभा में था, तो यहाँ आकर बहुत अच्छा लगा। पूरे हिंदुस्तान देश से, अलग-अलग जगहों से आये लोगों ने, हमारे निवर्तमान संसद सदस्यों ने जैसा कहा, मुझे वैसा ही लगा। मुझे अलग-अलग जगहों से आए लोगों के अलग-अलग विचार, उनके विषय, उनकी प्रस्तुति, सभी कुछ सुनकर बहुत अच्छा लगा। माननीय अरुण जेटली जी उस समय भी हमारे नेता थे, आज भी हैं। हमें माननीय अरुण जेटली जी के नेतृत्व में बहुत सारी बातें सीखने को मिलीं। मैं केवल ऐसा सोचता हूँ कि सारे लोग मिलकर पूरे हिंदुस्तान को और शक्तिशाली समृद्धशाली देश कैसे बनाएं, यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। राजनीति अपनी जगह होगी, लेकिन यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारा ओडिशा गरीब है, बिहार गरीब है और छत्तीसगढ़ भी गरीब है। मैंने इतिहास में पढ़ा है, हमारे पूर्वजों ने, ऋषि-मुनियों ने लिखा है कि एक ज़माना आएगा जब सारा देश खड़ा होगा। उन्होंने पूरे देश की गरीबी से, अज्ञानता से, निरक्षरता से लड़कर एक महान् देश बनाने का आह्वान किया। मैं उनके संकल्प को आपके सामने दोहराना चाहता हूँ।

"बिहार जागे, उत्कल जागे
बिहार जागे, उत्कल जागे, जागे बंग महान।"

हमारा जो पूरा सांस्कृतिक भारत था, वह भी दुखी है।

"बिहार जागे, उत्कल जागे, जागे बंग महान
कर्नाटक, गुजरात, मराठा, सिंध, बलूचिस्तान
जगा दो भारत को भगवान।"

[श्री नंद कुमार साय]

कश्मीर, पंजाब, अवध-ब्रज
प्रिय नेपाल, भूटान।
महाकोशल मालव उठ बैठे, गरजे राजस्थान
जगा दो भारत को भगवान।"

यह सारे देश को जगाने का काम है, हम सब मिलकर इस काम को करें। हमारे इस महान देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि हमारा पूरा मुल्क, जो कहीं से भी अलग है, वह मजबूत हो, ताकतवर हो। हम उनके पथ पर चलकर ठीक कार्य करेंगे।

माननीय सभापति जी, यह आना-जाना तो होता रहेगा, लेकिन हमें एक बात का बहुत अफसोस है कि हमारे जो डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर हैं, हमें उनकी हिंदी सुनने में दिक्कत होगी। वे बहुत अच्छी हिंदी बोलते हैं। हम उनकी हिंदी सुन नहीं पाएंगे, यह आना-जाना तो लगा रहेगा।

"यह साँझ-ऊषा का अंगन,
आलिंगन विरह-मिलन का।
चिर हास-अश्रुमय आनन,
रे इस मानव-जीवन का।"

हम आते-जाते रहेंगे, लेकिन देश के लिए काम आते रहेंगे। हम चाहे यहाँ रहें, चाहे बाहर रहें या कहीं भी रहें, लेकिन देश के लिए काम करते रहेंगे। मैं अंत में महाकवि श्री जयशंकर प्रसाद जी की कविता की पंक्ति पढ़कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा और आपके प्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करूंगा।

हमने अरुण जी से बहुत कुछ सीखा है। हम प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रेरणादायक मार्ग पर चलकर देश को शक्तिशाली बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारे डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सभी सदस्यों ने बहुत जानकारी दी और बहुत ज्ञान दिया। जब मैं यहाँ आया, तो यहाँ ज्ञान का खजाना था। यहाँ लिखा है-

"सत्यम् वद धर्मं चर।
एकं सद् विप्राः बहुधा वदन्ति।"

संस्कृत में ज्ञान है, विज्ञान भी है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि वह आगे चलकर, इस देश और दुनिया को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए फिर से निखकर आएगा। यह महान देश, जिसके नालंदा, तक्षशिला, विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ने के लिए दुनिया से लोग आए थे, हम उस महान देश को फिर से खड़ा करेंगे और साथ मिलकर दुनिया का सिरमौर राष्ट्र बनाएंगे। मैं यह निवेदन करके अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा कि-

"वही है देश, वही है रक्त,
वही साहस है, वैसा ज्ञान।
वही है शक्ति, वही है शान्ति,
वही हम दिव्य आर्य-संतान।
जियें तो सदा इसी के लिए
यही अभिमान रहे यह हर्ष।
निछावर कर दें हम सर्वस्व
हमारा प्यारा भारतवर्ष।"

सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सबको नमस्कार वंदे मातरम्।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

Sir, I have been the beneficiary of a confluence of circumstances. From the mid '80s to the mid '90s, I sat in the Official Gallery, but from 2004, thanks to the Congress President and the Chairperson of the UPA, I have had the benefit of being a Member of this House, for a long time in those benches, and for the last two years, in these benches.

Sir, in the last 12 years, I have had the opportunity, the privilege, again, thanks to the Chairperson of the UPA and the Prime Minister, of having been associated with nine historic legislations that were passed in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha — The Right to Information Act, The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, The Forest Rights Act, The Right to Education Act, The National Green Tribunal Act, The National Food Security Act, The Land Acquisition Act, 2013, The Manual Scavenging Abolition Act, and, finally, The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act.

It is, Sir, a record which I feel that I can take some satisfaction in having participated in these debates. There were also numerous debates in this House particularly on climate change in which my position has been criticized and bitterly denounced by the current Leader of the House. But I am so happy that the position that I took in Copenhagen and Cancun with the support of the Prime Minister is now part of official Government policy. So, after all, Sir, to quote the Leader of the House to himself, "Where you stand does depend on where you sit". Sir, as I leave, I remember Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat who eased my entry into the Rajya Sabha; I remember Shri Pramod Mahajan who should be a role model for Mr. Venkaiah Naidu in the manner in which he kept alive and kept together different political parties; I remember two MPs, Comrade Dipankar Mukherjee and Comrade Rajeev, who came to the House and they were, in many ways, ideal parliamentarians. I remember Prof. Kurien; how can I ever forget 'Vijaylaxmi Sadhu', 'Dr. Rajani Patil' and 'Pallavi Govardhan Reddy'. He kept saying this all the time and we kept correcting him. But it didn't register on him. I am glad that my association with him will, of course, continue because we will be party mates. Sir, the Leader of the House and I have been sparring partners, and I have to say that we were taught to spin khadi by Mahatma Gandhi. But the Leader of the House spins facts, and he is a master spinner of facts. And all I can say is that he combines in him the guile of Bedi, the flight of Prasanna, the length of Venkataraghavan and the shooters of Chandrasekhar. There have been very few spinners like him. But my advice and request to him is, at some point of time, stop spinning and start governing. Finally, Sir, as I leave, I am reminded of the famous words of the cricketer Vijay Merchant. When Vijay Merchant retired, he was asked, "Why are you retiring; why are you going"? And Vijay Merchant said, "It is better to go when people ask why is he going rather than why isn't he going." Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सभापति महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यों का कार्यकाल पूरा हो रहा है, मैं उनको संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, श्री वेंकैया नायडु जी की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ कि जिन सैद्धांतिक प्रतिबद्धताओं के साथ वे काम करते रहे हैं, वे आगे जीवन में और मजबूती के साथ काम करते रहें और देश के विकास के लिए, देश के गरीबों के लिए, कमजोर तबकों के लिए उनका जो संकल्प है, वह और मजबूती से पूरा हो।

सभापति महोदय, अभी विजयलक्ष्मी जी ने भूले बिसरे गीत, सदाबहार गीत का जिक्र किया, तो मैं संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री के नाते उन माननीय सदस्यों को, जिनका कार्यकाल पूरा हो रहा है, एक ऐसे ही सदाबहार गीत के साथ धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मोहम्मद रफी साहब का एक बहुत अच्छा और बहुत ही सदाबहार गीत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तरनुम के लिए तो सबको गाना पड़ेगा।

"एहसान मेरे दिल पे तुम्हारा है दोस्तो,
ये दिल तुम्हारे प्यार का मारा है दोस्तो।
बनता है मेरा काम तुम्हारे ही काम से,
होता है मेरा नाम तुम्हारे ही नाम से।
तुम जैसे मेहरबाँ का सहारा है दोस्तो,
ये दिल तुम्हारे प्यार का मारा है दोस्तो।
यारों ने मेरे वास्ते क्या कुछ नहीं किया,
सौ बार शुक्रिया, अरे, सौ बार शुक्रिया।"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय सभापति जी, आज 53 सदस्य ऐसे हैं, जो आने वाले सप्ताहों में इस सदन से रिटायर होंगे और जिनका आज सदन में अंतिम दिन है। उनमें बहुत से वरिष्ठ लोग हैं, छः मंत्री भी हैं और स्वाभाविक भी है कि जो प्रमुख लोग होते हैं, जैसा शरद जी ने कहा, वे किसी न किसी सदन में वापस आ ही जाते हैं, क्योंकि राजनीतिक जीवन में रिटायरमेंट की प्रक्रिया तो होती ही नहीं, वे लोग केवल सदन की सदस्यता से रिटायर होते हैं। जो लोग वापस नहीं आ पाएंगे, वे राजनैतिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में काम करते रहेंगे और किसी न किसी प्रकार से अपना पूरा योगदान देते रहेंगे।

इस कार्यकाल में कुछ लोग छः वर्षों के लिए रहे और कुछ लोग बहुत अधिक वर्षों के लिए रहे। इनमें से बहुत सारे सदस्य ऐसे हैं, जो हम लोगों के पुराने साथी हैं। शायद बहुत कम लोगों को मालूम होगा कि आज से कई साल पहले, जब मैं स्कूल में पढ़ता था, तो पवन वर्मा जी और मैं एक ही क्लास में साथ-साथ बैठा करते थे, इसलिए हम लोगों का बहुत पुराना रिश्ता है। त्यागी जी भी शायद 40-50 वर्षों से हम लोगों के मित्र हैं। हम लोग आंदोलन में इकट्ठे रहे। हालांकि इनका कार्यकाल बहुत छोटा रहा, किन्तु प्रभावी रहा, लेकिन ये आए थे हमारे साथी बनकर और जा रहे हैं हमारे विरोधी बनकर।

अन्य साथियों में, शरद जी के साथ अपने अनुभव को मैं बताना चाहूँगा। जब मैंने पहली बार शरद

जी को देखा, तो शरद जी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में पढ़कर हटे ही थे। उन दिनों पहली बार उस वक्त का विपक्ष इकट्ठा हो रहा था और जबलपुर का उपचुनाव था। शरद जी पहले जनता उम्मीदवार के रूप में लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़े थे और उस चुनाव को जीते। इनके जीतने के तुरंत बाद श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के नेतृत्व में संसद का एक मार्च था, तो शायद तुरन्त दो या तीन दिन बाद शरद जी दिल्ली आए और उस वक्त इनको बड़े हीरो जैसा स्वागत मिला था। बाद में जनता पार्टी बनी और उसकी सरकार बनी, तो उसके पहले उम्मीदवार आप ही थे।

कई मित्र ऐसे हैं, जिनसे संसद के दौरान ही हम लोगों का परिचय हुआ, उनमें से जयराम रमेश जी भी एक हैं, जिनसे मेरा प्रेम बहुत पुराना है। सदन में आने से पहले एक-दूसरे पर मुस्कुराते रहना और आज चूंकि इनका अंतिम दिन है, लेकिन मैं हमेशा यह उम्मीद रखूंगा कि उनके जैसी क्षमता का व्यक्ति दोबारा आए, वे दोबारा वापस आए। मुझे केवल अंतिम बार उनको करेक्ट करना है कि वह बात सुनील गावस्कर ने कही थी, विजय मरचेंट ने नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका कांटेक्स्ट यह था कि उन दिनों एक चीज़ पर बड़ी बहस चल रही थी, जैसे जब पंडित नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उनके अंतिम दिनों में एक चर्चा चलती थी, "After Nehru, Who? पंडित जी चले जाएंगे, उनके बाद कौन? So, when Gavaskar was about to retire, उस समय उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी innings खेली थी और अचानक बाहर आकर उन्होंने एक सरप्राइज़ दिया, जिसमें अपनी रिटायरमेंट एनाउंस की। जब लोगों ने कहा कि आज तो आप इतना अच्छा खेले हैं, तो रिटायर क्यों हो रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया, "You must retire when people say 'why' and not 'why not'." मुझे लगता है कि आपको भी अभी बहुत लम्बी पारी खेलनी है। आपका बहुत evolution होगा। I knew you when you were an economic liberal, and I have seen your transformation to an economic conservative, and, I think, whatever be your viewpoint. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Maybe, he is learning from experience.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The country, probably, and his party certainly, needs him and I am sure, they will put his services to the best use.

सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी विषय उठाए। मैं यहां केवल तीन-चार चीज़ें कहना चाहूंगा, जो हम सबका अनुभव है। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने ठीक कहा कि हम डिस्टर्बेंस भी करते हैं, लेकिन काम भी करते हैं। मैं तो कई बार हंसी में, विनोद में कहता था कि कांग्रेस के कुछ सदस्यों के साथ मेरा फिज़िकल नाता बहुत नज़दीकी का है, क्योंकि सीलम जी और उनके साथियों ने मेरी सीट के साथ बहुत समय बिताया है। इसलिए मैं सीलम साहब के साथ मज़ाक किया करता था, 'Is he retiring from the Well of the House because he has spent a lot of time in the Well itself?' But at the end of the day, it always helps to debate because we converge. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't disrupt the Leader of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.

श्री अरुण जेटली: अन्त में केवल बहस के माध्यम से ही हल निकलते हैं। उसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण यह है कि इस सत्र में भी जब बाहर चर्चा होती रही कि 'डिस्टर्बेंस है, डिस्टर्बेंस है..', बजट सेशन के पहले भाग और दूसरे भाग में हम लोगों ने 24 कानून पारित किए। उनमें से कई कानून तो ऐसे हैं, जो पूरे देश के लिए बहुत महत्व रखते हैं, क्योंकि जब हम लोग काम करते हैं, तो काम करते-करते संघर्ष भी राजनीति में होता है, लेकिन देश का हित भी सामने आता है।

मुझे याद है कि जब मैं पहली बार संसद में आया था, उस वक्त के हमारे नेता अटल जी और आडवाणी जी थे। मैं यह किस्सा पहले भी सुना चुका हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे एक सलाह दी थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि जब भी संसद में बोलो, 'concentrate on issues and not on persons' और शायद उस प्रभाव में आप अपनी बात ज्यादा कह पाओगे। हमसे कई बार गलती होती है, लेकिन मुझे आज भी उस सुझाव में बहुत गम्भीरता और वजन लगता है।

राज्य सभा का एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। प्रोफेसर साहब ने भी ठीक कहा कि कई बार राज्य सभा में जिस प्रकार के लोग आते हैं, वे गम्भीरता से सोचते हैं और कई बार लोक सभा को भी मजबूर करते हैं कि वह एक बार पुनः विचार करे। यह हमारे देश में ही नहीं है, पूरे विश्व में दो सदनों के बीच में आपस की बहस चलती है। आस्ट्रेलिया में दोनो हाउसेज का जो double-dissolution हुआ है, जिनका 2 जुलाई को चुनाव है, उसके पीछे दोनों हाउसेज की तकरार है कि एक कानून एक ने बनाया, दूसरे ने पारित करने से इनकार कर दिया। इंग्लैंड में ही 1885 से बहस चल रही है, इटली में आज भी यह बहस चल रही है और वे इंग्लैंड के पैटर्न पर एक हल ढूँढ रहे हैं कि दोनों का conciliation कैसे हो। मुझे लगता है कि राजनीति की यह maturity है कि वह अपने आप इसमें से एक हल ढूँढेगी।

मुझे अन्तिम विषय यह कहना है, जो प्रोफेसर साहब ने उठाया, कि law-making में इस सदन की जो primacy है और लोक सभा की जो primacy है, तो law-making और budget-making, ये दो ऐसे विषय हैं कि कोई तीसरा तय नहीं कर सकता और इसकी गम्भीरता समाज की हर संस्था को सोचनी पड़ेगी। अगर law-making और budget-making का अधिकार यहाँ से निकल जाता है, तो संसदीय लोकतंत्र और उसके साथ-साथ पूरा लोकतंत्र अपने आप में कमजोर होता है। मैं विश्वास रखता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ institutions की जो maturity है, कभी न कभी इस तर्क को, जो संविधान बनाने वालों के सामने था, उसको मद्देनज़र रख कर आगे का रास्ता वे लोग तय करेंगे।

जो लोग आज इस सदन की सदस्यता से रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उन सबको मैं अपनी शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ, उनकी लम्बी आयु और अच्छे स्वास्थ्य की प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे अपने राजनैतिक दलों की और देश की किसी न किसी capacity में आगे सेवा करते रहें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Arun Jaitley ji. 'अब जिगर थाम के बैठो, मेरी बारी आई।' Hon. Members...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Three minutes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Shortage of judges**

*211. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of judges in various courts of the country, pending cases are not being disposed of on time and promptly; and

(b) if so, whether Government has a proposal to increase the number of judges in various courts of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRID. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

The sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court is 31. The sanctioned strength of judges in the High Courts has been increased from 906 in March, 2014 to 1065 in May 2016. The fresh appointments to the higher judiciary could not be made during the period the constitutional validity of National Judicial Appointment Commission was *sub-judice*. However, after pronouncement of the judgement of the Supreme Court, while working on the new draft of Memorandum of Procedure, Government took initiative to resume the process of appointments and 51 fresh appointments of High Court judges have been made from 01.01.2016 to 01.05.2016.

The matters relating to increase in sanctioned strength and filling up of the vacancies of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts fall within the domain of State Governments and the High Courts. The sanctioned strength of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in December, 2010 to 20,502 in December, 2015. At the same time working strength of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 13,962 in December, 2010 to 16,070 in December, 2015. The Central Government has been taking up the matter of increasing the sanctioned strength of judges / judicial officers and filling up of vacancies in District and Subordinate Courts with the State Governments and the High Courts from time to time.

The Supreme Court in its Order dated 1st February, 2012 in the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh* asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a

method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. Pursuant to this Law Commission submitted its 245th Report titled "Arrears and Backlog: Creating Additional Judicial (wo)manpower". In this report, the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases *per capita* varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of case as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

The Law Commission has also observed that a systemic perspective, encompassing all levels of the judicial hierarchy is needed for meaningful judicial reforms. Taking measures for the timely disposal of cases at all levels of the judicial system, encouraging Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods, where appropriate and more efficient allocations and utilization of resources are required to fulfill the goal of providing timely justice to litigants. The Law Commission has strongly recommended that the High Courts be directed to evolve uniform data collection and data management methods in order to ensure transparency and to facilitate data based policy prescriptions for the judicial system.

In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Government and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission. In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS) constituted by it in 2012 to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish their recommendations in this regard. NCMS submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. It has, *inter-alia*, observed that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, this Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach - disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. The matter is *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court.

Complaints against mobile service provider companies

†*212. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the issues on which maximum number of complaints have been received against mobile service provider companies and the action taken by Government thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps the Ministry has taken to solve the problem of call drops and the action taken against the companies; and

(c) the steps Government has taken, in view of the increasing number of mobile users, to improve the system for proper redressal of complaints and the number of complaints on which action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the highest number of consumer complaints received against the mobile service providers in year 2015-16 relate to delayed processing of request for Mobile Number Portability (MNP), excess /inaccurate billing and, weak mobile signals. Further, improper network coverage and delay in processing of MNP requests have generated the highest number of complaints as escalated to Public Grievance Cell, Department of Telecommunications.

In order to protect consumer interest in the telecommunications sector, TRAI has notified "Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2012" in accordance with Section 11(1)(b)(v) and Section 36 of TRAI Act, 1997 to mandate proper handling of consumer grievances relating to mobile, landline and, internet services. These Regulations, as notified on 5th January 2012, provide for:

- Establishment of complaint centre by every service provider to receive customer grievances on toll free basis;
- Publication of contact numbers for submitting complaints and seeking general information;
- Monitoring system for complaints;
- Time limits for redressal of complaints;
- Establishment of appellate authority at the level of service provider;
- Advisory committee involving service provider and consumer group registered with TRAI;
- Reporting requirements by service provider to TRAI;
- Channelisation of complaints as referred by TRAI to the service providers;
- Publication of Citizen Charter by each service provider; and,
- Inspection and auditing.

Besides, TRAI has been addressing subject specific issues such as quick and affordable portability of mobile number from service provider to another without requiring the change in the subscriber's mobile number. To facilitate the mobile consumers, TRAI has notified "Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012" of 19th September, 2012 which provides for financial disincentives in instances of unjustified rejection of porting requests and violation of timelines as specified. As per TRAI, financial disincentives as levied and recovered from the service providers has come down sharply from ₹ 9,14,05,000/- in 2013-14 to ₹ 90,000/- in 2015-16.

Regarding billing issues, TRAI has notified Quality of Service (Code of Practice on Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulations, 2006 as amended in 2013. The Regulations provide for submission of certified audit report by empaneled auditor by each service provider by 31st July every year for the given Service Area. Further, action-taken reports are required to be submitted on quarterly basis. In the event of non-compliance, TRAI may impose the financial disincentive up to ₹ One lakh per report per week or part thereof.

So far as the performance of mobile services is concerned, TRAI has laid down the quality benchmarks under the Quality of Services Regulations for regular reporting and monitoring in case of 2G and 3G service quality. With effect from 15th October, 2015 TRAI has made the financial disincentives more stringent in cases of continuous non-compliance with the benchmark for mobile services.

As per TRAI's Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Services of Cellular Mobile Service Providers for quarter ending December, 2015, there is one 2G service provider in North-East area and one 3G service provider in Jammu and Kashmir area where rate of call drop is higher than 2% on monthly average basis for the entire Service Area. The financial disincentives amounting to ₹ 9,01,65,000/- (Rupees Nine Crores, One lakh and Sixty five thousand only) has been imposed till date on defaulting 2G and 3G service providers, out of which, ₹ 8,82,15,000/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eighty Two lakhs and Fifteen thousand only) has been already recovered.

In the meanwhile, the Department of Telecommunications is actively coordinating to improve upon the current status of call drops by involving Central and State Government agencies for granting permission for deployment of additional towers.

As reported by various service providers, in the period from July 2015 to April 2016, around 67,753 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) for 3G services have been added in various parts of the country. Out of total 67,753 BTS, around 23,303 BTS have been added in the

months of February to April, 2016 itself. Similarly, around 31,365 BTS for 2G services have been added in various parts of the country. Out of total 31,365 BTS, around 12,002 BTS have been added in the months of February to April, 2016. Besides, BSNL has added 11,114 BTS for 3G services and 13,010 BTS for 2G services in the country in the years 2014 to 2016.

Further, Department of Telecommunications has finalised lot of policy initiatives to facilitate mobile services. Guidelines for Spectrum Sharing and Trading and liberalisation of administratively allocated spectrum have been issued. Besides, active infrastructure sharing is also permitted.

The total number of complaints received in TRAI against the service providers for years 2014, 2015 and 2016 is 18494, 23313, and 21312 respectively. These complaints have been channelised to the respective service providers for necessary remedial action. Besides, Public Grievance Cell of Department of Telecommunications has disposed-off a total of 12,747 complaints out of 12,757 received in the last two years.

TRAI further protects consumers' interests by means of organizing consumer education workshops at level of service provider, organizing independent technical audits and registration of Consumer Advocacy Groups (currently 56 in number) for advisory services. In 2015-16, a total of 542 consumer workshops have been organized by the service providers and handbooks have been published in around 9 languages including Hindi, English, Gujarati, Kannada, Bengali, Odiya, Marathi, Punjabi and Tamil as well.

In view of the increasing number of mobile subscribers, further measures have been taken-up to strengthen the redressal system by means of introducing Online Telecom Consumer Complaints Monitoring System, enhance customers awareness through dissemination and empower customers to retain greater control over activation / de-activation and usage of a service through single number SMS or interactive voice response system on 24 x 7 basis.

Technical textile sector

*213. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technical Textile sector has been recognised as the fastest growing segment of Textile industry; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to promote Technical Textile sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Steps being taken by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, for the promotion of Technical Textile sector in the country are:-

- (i) **Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT):** Ministry of Textiles has launched in December, 2010, Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) with two mini-missions for a period of five years (from 2010-11 to 2014-15) with a fund outlay of ₹ 200 crore. It has been extended for two more years *i.e.* 2015-16 & 2016-17 of 12th five year plan. Under the scheme, 4 existing Centres of Excellence (CoEs) have been upgraded, 4 new CoEs have been established and support for business startup and market development has been provided. The following new components have been added to the scheme during its extended period:
 - (a) **Scheme for Promoting usage of Agrotextiles in India (Excluding North Eastern Region):** A new component "Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States)" have been introduced & funded under Mini-Mission-II of Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) for a period of two years (2015-16 & 2016-17) with a fund outlay of ₹ 5.00 crores, for promoting awareness about the usage and benefits of agrotextiles in agriculture, horticulture etc.
 - (b) **Focus Incubation Centers (FIC):** In order to help, guide, groom up the potential entrepreneurs into technical textiles, Ministry of Textiles is setting up 6 Focus Incubation Centers (FIC) with an amount of ₹ 17.45 crores in the already established CoEs on plug and play model.
- (ii) **Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region:** The Ministry has approved the scheme with a total fund outlay of ₹ 55 crore to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the agriculture, horticulture, floricultural and sericulture produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes and development of agrotextile products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region.
- (iii) **Scheme for promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles in North-Eastern Region:** For promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles, a total outlay of ₹ 427 crore is provided under the scheme for a period of 5 years from 2014-15 to meet incremental costs, if any, due to the usage of geo textiles in existing/ new projects in road, hill/ slope protection and water reservoirs. The projects would

be identified in consultation with the State-Governments and concerned stakeholder agencies.

- (iv) Under the "Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)", 15% capital investment subsidy is provided on eligible machines under Technical Textiles.
- (v) In the budget announcement for 2016-17, custom duties on select specialty fibres have been reduced to promote the sector.
- (vi) Standards of different segments of Technical Textiles are being notified from time to time.
- (vii) Ministry of Textiles is organizing an annual premier show on technical textiles. TECHNOTEX with the objective of promotion and building business linkages between the Indian Technical Textile Industry and the participating International Technical textile fraternity.

Assistance to drought affected States

*214. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the financial assistance released by Government to the drought affected States recently, particularly for the suffering farmers of the country;
- (b) whether the amount has been given as per the requirement/demand of the respective drought affected States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements efforts of State Government with financial assistance and logistic support. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Government in accordance with established procedure.

Due to deficit monsoon during the year 2015-16, Governments of Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telengana,

Uttar Pradesh (both for Kharif and Rabi), Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan submitted Memoranda seeking financial assistance from NDRF after declaring drought in several parts of those States. Govt. of Gujarat had also declared semi scarcity in 05 districts of the State during Kharif 2015. However, no memorandum was submitted by the Govt. of Gujarat seeking financial assistance from NDRF.

The details regarding funds demanded, approved and released during 2015-16 from the NDRF to drought affected States are as under:

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	States	Assistance sought from NDRF by the State	Assistance approved by HLC	Net Assistance released by Department of Expenditure on the basis of recommendation of Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA) after adjustment of balance available in SDRF A/c
1.	Karnataka	3830.84	1540.20	1540.20
	(Rabi)	1417.14	723.23	@
2.	Chhattisgarh	6093.79	1276.25	835.665
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5114.53	2032.68	1875.80
4.	Maharashtra	4002.82	3049.36	2548.73
5.	Odisha	2344.99	815.00	600.52
6.	Telangana	2601.17	791.21	712.62
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2057.79	1304.52	934.32 #
	(Rabi)	1261.03		
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.56	433.77	315.95
9.	Jharkhand	2142.78	336.94	0
10.	Rajasthan	10537.02	1193.41	911.64
TOTAL		43404.46	13496.57	10275.475

@ Funds will be released on the basis of recommendation of MHA.

Memorandum received on 05.05.2016. Funds will be approved from NDRF as per norms after receipt of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) report.

The Central Govt. had also released following amounts as Central share in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

		(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17 1st Installment
1.	Karnataka	207.00	108.75
2.	Chhattisgarh	249.725	94.875
3.	Madhya Pradesh	657.75	345.375
4.	Maharashtra	1112.25	583.875
5.	Odisha	560.25	294.375
6.	Telangana	205.50	108.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	506.25	265.875
8.	Andhra Pradesh	330.00	173.25
9.	Jharkhand	273.00	143.25
10.	Rajasthan	827.25	434.25
11.	Gujarat	528.75	-
TOTAL		5457.725	2551.875

Further funds have been released under the following Schemes to the drought affected States:

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level. During 2015-16, as against the total release of ₹ 7298.697 crore under the scheme to all states, ₹ 5390.998 crore has been released to the above 11 drought hit states.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16. During

2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 18715.011 crore and ₹ 9367.196 crore have been released respectively to the drought hit states under MGNREGA.

- The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DW&S) has also released ₹ 2622.53 crore during 2015-16 and ₹ 505.24 crore during 2016-17 to the above 11 drought affected States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and allowed the States to use flexi funds to the extent of 10% of NRDWP for provision of water at the onset of the summer season.

Internet user base in the country

*215. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/Union Territory-wise urban/rural internet user base in the country as on 31 January, 2016;
- (b) whether Government is aware that internet penetration and growth in the country is lagging behind Asian peers; and
- (c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve internet penetration, particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, Internet subscriber base is maintained telecom service area wise. As per information provided by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Telecom Service Area wise Urban/Rural internet Subscriber base in the country as on 31st January, 2016 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

However, as per the report of Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) on the subject "Internet in India 2015" published in November, 2015, there were 246 Million ever internet users (users claiming to access the internet at least once in their lives) in the urban areas and 129 Million in rural areas as on October 2015.

(b) and (c) The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) has launched its report on 30 November 2015 on "Measuring the Information Society Report 2015" which contains percentage of Individuals using the internet in various countries of the world in the year 2010 and 2014. As provided in this report, details about India and its Asian Peers are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/BharatNet project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC)

utilizing existing fibres of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and RailTel and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Blocks for providing broadband connectivity. The project is being funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and initial estimated cost of the project is ₹ 20,100 Crores. The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act 1956. Under this project, at least 100 Mbps bandwidth has to be provided in all the estimated 2.5 lakh GPs for utilization by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis including Internet Service Providers. As on 07.05.2016, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid in 1, 12,883 Kms and 50,465 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected with OFC. Out of these, 6849 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity.

Statement-I

Details of Service Area-wise, Rural/Urban subscriber base of Internet Users as on 31st January 2016

Telecom Service Area	(Subscribers in Millions)	
	Internet Subscribers as on 31st January 2016	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	9.65	15.73
Assam	3.39	3.03
Bihar	8.39	10.29
Delhi	0.95	18.73
Gujarat	6.09	14.57
Haryana	2.93	4.53
Himachal Pradesh	1.77	1.14
Jammu and Kashmir	1.91	1.68
Karnataka	5.80	16.41
Kerala	5.97	8.44
Kolkata	0.54	8.45

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	6.55	13.21
Maharashtra	9.85	19.15
Mumbai	0.29	15.30
North East	2.04	1.86
Odisha	3.66	4.36
Punjab	4.62	8.53
Rajasthan	7.30	9.80
Tamil Nadu	7.04	20.54
UP (East)	10.31	10.65
UP (West)	6.31	9.77
West Bengal	7.43	5.37
TOTAL	112.80	221.54
	334.34	

Statement-II

Details of Percentage of Individuals using the internet in the year 2010 and 2014 of India and its Asian Peers

Name of the Country	Percentage of Individuals using the internet	
	2010	2014
Afghanistan	4.0	6.4
Bangladesh	3.7	9.6
Bhutan	13.6	34.4
China	34.3	49.3
India	7.5	18.0
Maldives	26.5	49.3
Myanmar	0.3	2.1
Nepal	7.9	15.4
Pakistan	8.0	13.8
Sri Lanka	12.0	25.8

Behavioral advertising by search engines

*216. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the behavioral advertising by many search engines and websites, who, in the form of cookies, tracking pixels etc., collect data of users;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken or is planning to take measures to regulate the usage and storage of such data and thereby, protect the privacy of individuals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor; and
- (d) the time-line by which Government will take action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Cookies and tracking pixels are small programs used by search engines and many websites to gather information regarding browsing patterns of users. Such information is collected and used for techno commercial reasons. It is possible that such data collection may lead to privacy concerns. Search engines and websites publish their privacy policy and terms and conditions relating to use of such data collection.

(b) and (c) Information Technology Act (IT Act), 2000 has adequate provisions to regulate the usage and storage of such data and thereby, protect the privacy of individuals. Section 43, Section 43 A and Section 72A of the IT Act, 2000 provide legal framework for privacy and security of data in digital form. Section 43 A mandates that the body corporate, who collects personal data or information must provide privacy policy for handling of or dealing in personal information including sensitive personal data. Sections 43 and 43 A of the Act provide for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of unauthorized access of information and leakage of sensitive personal information respectively. Section 72A provides for punishment for disclosure of information in breach of a lawful contract.

In the context of IT Act, 2000 search engines and websites are treated as Intermediaries. Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under Section 79 of the IT Act, 2000 require that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall publish the rules and regulations, privacy policy and user agreement for access-or usage of the intermediary's computer resource by any person.

Further, the Department of Telecommunication (DoT) has notified all Telecom Service Providers not to insert JavaScript in users/ subscribers browser, without obtaining their

explicit consent. In order to create awareness among users, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and guidelines for users to protect their systems while surfing the websites. In addition, as part of the Information Security Education and Awareness program (ISEA), security awareness program cover aspects of secure browsing practices.

- (d) Does not arise.

Cyber security

*217. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cyber security remains a "pain point" for majority of Organizations as they are struggling to find solutions and the dearth of talent in this segment is adding to their woes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a recent high profile security breaches have moved information security from a hidden corner of the IT function to a topic of strategic importance to both business and society; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The area of cyber security deals with security issues in cyber space on account of use of the Information Technology. It is a virtual space and is different than the real space. New products are being introduced in the market with the newer and newer versions of technology. The innovation in this area is taking place at a very rapid pace and, in fact, is driving the entire cyber space and use of technology in the real world. The virtual space gives rise to problems in the real space which needs to be handled in the real world. Such handling of virtual problem in the real world poses a challenge which becomes more and more complex with the innovation and fast emerging technologies appearing in the market. Virtualization and the expansion of processing power and data bandwidth in handheld smart devices have enabled the creation, collection and sharing of various forms personal, private and corporate information. Such collection of vast information has become ideal targets for cyber attacks. To address the increasingly sophisticated information security threat environment well planned and executed security strategies are needed by most organizations. This has resulted in increased demand for information security talent with high level expertise in the area.

(b) and (c) A recent global study report published by an International organization stated that recent high profile security breaches have moved information security from a hidden corner of the IT function to a topic strategic importance to both industry and society. The study is based on global Information Technology skills research information gathered from human resource management decision makers. The details of mechanism adopted have not been published.

In tune with the dynamic nature and growth of Information Technology (IT) and emerging threat landscape, continuous efforts are required towards enhancing cyber security, capacity building and human resource development. Recognizing this, Cyber security has been accorded high priority by the Government. Threats and attacks from adversaries are being addressed by all measures including legal, policy and institutional mechanisms. National initiatives to secure the Indian cyber space are:

- (i) Information Technology (IT) Act 2000 provides stringent provisions to secure the cyber space. Under Section 70 of the IT Act, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is operational as Nodal Agency for the incident response while National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) has been created to protect India's critical sectors.
- (ii) In order to address the issues of cyber security in a holistic manner, the Government has released the "National Cyber Security Policy", for public use and implementation by all relevant stakeholders. This policy aims at facilitating creation of secure computing environment and skilled manpower development enabling adequate trust and confidence in electronic transactions and also guiding stakeholders' actions for protection of cyber space.
- (iii) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has embarked upon Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) project which aims to generate qualified professionals at various levels in period of 5 years. A total of 51 institutions in various categories across the country are participating in the project for conducting formal courses and certification courses for creation of cyber security professionals. Besides, National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) is conducting certification courses for creation of cyber security professionals.
- (iv) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) conducts regular training programme with hands-on practical aspects to make the network and system administrators aware about securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating

cyber attacks. CERT-In is regularly conducting Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) workshops for Central Government Ministries/Departments, States and UTs and critical sector organizations to sensitize them about the cyber security threat landscape, enabling them to prepare and implement the Cyber Crisis Management Plan as well as participate in the mock drill exercises.

- (v) National Cyber Security Coordinator has been appointed at National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) to coordinate and oversee implementation of cyber security policy and framework.
- (vi) To create a culture of cyber security and responsible user behaviour, cyber security awareness creation has been identified as one of the strategies to create secure cyber eco system. The steps taken by the Government to promote cyber security awareness include:
 - Under the Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Project, 242 awareness workshops have been conducted so far for various user groups (students, government officers and citizens) covering 20,039 participants. In addition, guidelines for promoting secure use of e-mail, social networking sites, mobile devices, ATM cards and online shopping were published in leading Hindi and English newspapers. Further, 20,000 copies of Diaries covering 365 tips on cyber security, 20,000 Calendar and Table tops and 3,250 posters for schools/colleges were distributed to spread awareness on cyber security. Specific books, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security in multiple languages which are disseminated through web sites like *www.infosecawareness.in*", *"secureelectronics.in"*, *"www.cert-in.org.in"* and Social Media.
 - Mass cyber security awareness project has been implemented in North-Eastern states of Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim targeting creating awareness among youth and public including School / College students.

Railway accidents

*218. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people died in railway-related accidents in the country during the last three years, the year-wise details thereof;

- (b) how many of these deaths were at railway level crossings; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the number of railway accidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRISURESH PRABHU): (a) The number of persons died in consequential train accidents (including persons died at unmanned level crossing accidents which are mainly caused due to negligence of road vehicle users) during the last three years are 152 in 2013-14, 292 in 2014-15 and 121 in 2015-16.

(b) During the last three years, 102, 161 and 69 persons died in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively at manned/unmanned level crossing accidents.

(c) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc.

It is the endeavour of Railways to eliminate all unmanned level crossings, in a phased manner, by either of the following:

- **Closure-** Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- **Merger-** Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned/unmanned level crossing or subway/Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- **Provision of Subways/RUBs.**
- **Manning-** Phased manning of unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means.

Ministry of Railways has announced a specific mission to eliminate all unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge in next 3-4 years.

Besides this Zonal Railways have also been advised to deploy Gate Mitras/Gate Counselors to counsel the road vehicle users for observance of safe practice while negotiating UMLCs.

Revival of agriculture sector in Maharashtra

*219. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that consistent droughts and non-availability of climate resilient crop varieties and drip irrigation facilities have adversely affected and caused irreparable setback to agriculture in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government proposes to take to revive Agriculture sector in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has launched nationwide project viz. National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to address climate change. One of the components of NICRA deals with evaluation of drought tolerant varieties of different crops raised in the country. Apart from above ICAR institutions in Maharashtra like National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management (NIASM), Baramati, Pune, National Research Centre for Grapes (NRCG), Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research (DOGR) besides Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have devised doable technologies for drought management. 102 drought tolerant varieties of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibers and sugarcane with matching technologies have been developed in the country including 55 varieties for the State of Maharashtra. During the last 3 years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), 2,27, 215 quintal of breeder seeds was also provided to both public and private sector organizations in the country for maintaining effective seed chain through conversion to foundation and certified seeds.

Maharashtra is one of the leading promoters of drip and sprinkler irrigation in the country. So far more than 7.98 lakh hectare have been covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation in the State which is more than 15% of the total coverage in the country under the Centrally sponsored scheme. Further, under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana assistance has been provided to the farmers for adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation system in their fields. During 2015-16, ₹ 70 crore has been utilized for Micro Irrigation

under PMKSY in Maharashtra. A tentative allocation of ₹ 250 crore has been made during 2016-17 for promoting drip and sprinkler irrigation in Maharashtra.

(b) The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level. During 2015-16, ₹ 66985.355 lakh has been released to Govt. of Maharashtra under this scheme.
- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 614 districts including 34 districts of Maharashtra for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.

Shortfall in production of wheat

*220. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the projected wheat production this year will be less than normal necessitating import of wheat, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the quantity of wheat produced in the years 2014 and 2015 and the quantity procured by FCI and State agencies; and
- (c) the steps proposed by Government to address the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the Third Advance Estimates released on 9th May, 2016, total production of wheat in the country during 2015-16 is estimated at 94.04 million tonnes against the normal (previous five years average) production of 91.53 million

tonnes. The estimated production of wheat in the country during 2013-14 and 2014-15 stands at 95.85 million tonnes and 86.53 million tonnes respectively.

The details of quantity of wheat procured by the Food Cooperation of India (FCI) and the State Agencies during the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2014-15 and RMS 2015-16 are as under:

Agencies	(lakh tonnes)	
	Quantity of Wheat Procured during RMS	
	2014-15	2015-16
FCI	35.34	29.84
State Agencies	244.89	251.04
Total	280.23	280.88

(c) In order to increase production of wheat in the country, the Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/ Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Wheat, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc.

To achieve higher productivity of various agricultural crops including wheat, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable for different situations including development of location-specific varieties/hybrids and technologies.

Further, to ensure remunerative price to farmers, the Government has been increasing the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various agricultural crops including wheat. The MSP of wheat has been increased from ₹1450/- per quintal for RMS: 2014-15 to ₹1525/- per quintal for RMS 2015-16. The farmers are, however, free to sell their produce to Government agencies or in the open market, whichever is beneficial to them.

Reducing the gender digital divide in accessing ICT services

*221. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that very less number of women, as compared to men, have access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the gender digital divide in accessing the ICT services in the country in the last two years, including current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is aware of gender digital divide in accessing the ICT services in the country. The BPO industry currently employs over 3.1 million workers, 30% of them are women. There are about 400 million internet users in India, out of which 29% are women. In urban areas, the ratio of male and female internet users is 62:38, whereas it is 88:12 in rural areas.

The reasons of Gender Digital Divide may be summarized as follows:

- Low literacy rate of women
- Lack of ICT skills specially among women
- Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by ICT
- Limited online information in local languages
- Lack of electricity in remote areas

- (c) The Government of India has undertaken several initiatives under Digital India programme to reduce gender digital divide in accessing the ICT services in the country in the last two years. Some of the initiatives are as follows:

National Digital Literacy Mission/DISHA: The Government has approved the following two Schemes for providing Digital Literacy to the masses:

- (i) Scheme for IT Mass Literacy (National Digital Literacy Mission);

A scheme for IT Mass Literacy (now renamed as National Digital Literacy Mission) was approved with a total outlay of ₹ 97.02 crore. The Scheme aims to train 10 lakhs persons.

- (ii) Scheme for 'Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (DISHA) under 'Digital India'.

Digital Empowerment of citizens by providing Universal Digital Literacy is an integral component of the vision of 'Digital India' initiative. Keeping this in view, a scheme entitled 'Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (DISHA) to make 42.5 lakh persons digitally literate in selected households throughout the country with a total budget outlay of 380 crore over a period of 4 years has been approved under Digital India.

Both the above Schemes are being implemented concurrently. So far, under these schemes 54.33 lakh candidates have been trained out of which 25.89 lakhs are women.

IT for Masses Programme: The ultimate goal of IT for Masses programme is inclusive growth, which is considered to be achieved through skill development, capacity building exercises, creating IT Infrastructure for empowering SC/ST communities and women. Approximately, 5.04 lakhs women have been benefited under this programme.

Common Services Centre (CSCs): The CSCs are Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled kiosks with broadband connectivity to provide various Governments, private and social services at the doorstep of the citizen. 1,99,325 CSCs have been made operational in 36 States/UTs. About, 19% of total CSCs are being run by Women Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). Assessment report undertaken by the Government for seven States, noted that CSCs run by woman VLEs have higher income than those that are run by men VLEs. The Government is also encouraging women to become VLEs through various programs by felicitating women Village Level Entrepreneurs as the symbol of an inclusive India. In addition to this, the Government is also encouraging women members of Self Help Groups to become VLEs.

Women through Digital Literacy Project (WDLP) undertaken to empower 25,000 women through digital literacy, in State of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Bihar and West Bengal. So far, 25,000 women have been trained in Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) and Basic Computer Course (BCC).

Performance audit of Legal Aid Clinics

*222. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any performance audit of the Legal Aid Clinic Scheme was done in the recent past, if so, the finding thereof; and

(b) whether such Clinics have been provided in rural areas, as intended, and if not, what is being done about it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No performance audit has been conducted so far. However, the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 provide that the State Legal Services Authority shall conduct periodical review of the working of such legal aid clinics at least once in three months or more frequently.

The National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 provide for establishment of legal aid clinics in villages/rural areas, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions. The objective of this Scheme is to provide initial advice to the persons seeking legal service, help such people, especially the illiterate, in drafting petitions, representations on notices and filling-up the application forms for various benefits available under the Government schemes. In cases where legal services of a higher level are required the matter can be referred to the legal services institutions established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. As on 31.01.2016, a total number of 13,472 Legal Services Clinics have been established in villages in the country.

Stagnant staff strength of railways

*223. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have not added a single worker to its strength of 13,26,437 in the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many announcements were made that Railways would be filling up vacancies of all cadres on a time-bound basis to increase the safety of Railways; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing those announcements?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. The strength of Indian Railways has varied during the last 3 years, as under:

01.04.2013	:	13,07,109
01.04.2014	:	13,33,966
01.04.2015	:	13,26,437
01.04.2016	:	13,29,907 (Provisional)

(b) and (c) The policy of the Railway Administration is to promptly fill up the vacancies as per requirement, as per laid down procedures. Any large organization like the Railways will have certain vacancies at any point of time which occur due to normal retirements, voluntary retirements, deaths, promotions and on account of creations of posts, etc. Filling of vacancies is a continuous process. Yet, there will always be a lag between occurrence of vacancies and their filling up since the process involves issue of notifications, holding examinations, finalization and declaration of select panels and issue of appointment

letters. The total number of persons empanelled for various Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' posts including safety category during last three years is 1,92,026.

Irregularities in procurement and storage of wheat in Punjab

†*224. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG in its audit report has pointed out several irregularities in procurement of wheat and its storage in Punjab, if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(b) whether huge difference in purchase and storage of wheat in Punjab by Food Corporation of India (FCI) has come to light;

(c) if so, the details of differences in records of wheat storage by FCI in Punjab during last three years; and

(d) the details of irregularities in procurement and storage of wheat and the amount withdrawn from banks that have come to light?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) No irregularities have been either pointed out by CAGs or come to the knowledge of the Government of India about procurement of wheat and its storage during last 3 years in Punjab Region. No difference has come to light in purchase and storage of wheat by FCI in Punjab. Also, no irregularity of procurement and storage of wheat in Punjab has come to light. No irregularities regarding amount withdrawn for procurement operations by Government of Punjab from the Banks has come to knowledge of the Government. However, there are Cash Credit Limit (CCL) outstandings owed by the Government of Punjab to the Banks.

Implementation of recommendation of Swaminathan Committee

*225. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact, including financial implications of implementation of the recommendation of Swaminathan Committee to provide Minimum Support Price (MSP) at the rate of one and half times the cost of production; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Farmers had recommended that "The Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production". This recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government because MSP is recommended by the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) based on objective criteria and considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of at least 50% on cost may distort market.

The Government's price policy for major agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price. The price policy also seeks to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy. Towards this end, the Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities and organizes purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies. The designated central and state agencies intervene in the market for undertaking procurement operations with the objective that the market prices do not fall below the MSPs fixed by the Government.

Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops on recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments and other relevant factors. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors, which include *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, etc. The cost of production, *inter-alia*, includes all paid out costs including imputed value of family labour.

MSP is in the nature of minimum price offered by the Government. Producers of crops have the option to sell their produce to the Government agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

Government has announced MSPs for 2015-16 season. Details indicating MSPs since 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

All India weighted average cost of production along with family labour (A2+FL), MSP and profit margin over cost of production for 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I**Details of Minimum Support Prices since 2011-12***(According to crop year)*

		(As on 12.04.2016) (₹ per quintal)									
Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(#) increase in MSP 2014-15 over 2013-14	2015-16	(#) increase in MSP 2015-16 over 2014-15	2016-17	(#) increase in MSP 2016-17 over 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khariff Crops											
1.	Paddy	Common	1080	1250	1310	1360	50(3.8)	1410	50(3.7)		
		Grade 'A'	1110	1280	1345	1400	55(4.1)	1450	50(3.6)		
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	980	1500	1500	1530	30(2.0)	1570	40(2.6)		
		Maidandi	1000	1520	1520	1550	30(2.0)	1590	40(2.6)		
3.	Bajra		980	1175	1250	1250	-	1275	25(2.0)		
4.	Maize		980	1175	1310	1310	-	1325	15(1.1)		
5.	Ragi		1050	1500	1500	1550	50(3.3)	1650	100(6.5)		
6.	Arhar (Tur)		3200¶	3850	4300	4350	50(1.2)	4425^	75(1.7)		

7.	Moong	3500¶¶	4400	4500	4600	100(2.2)	4650^	50(1.1)
8.	Urad	3300¶¶	4300	4300	4350	50(1.2)	4425^	75(1.7)
9.	Cotton	2800 ^{aa}	3600	3700	3750	50(1.4)	3800	50(1.3)
	Medium Staple							
	Long Staple	3300 ^{aa}	3900	4000	4050	50(1.3)	4100	50(1.2)
10.	Groundnut in Shell	2700	3700	4000	4000	-	4030	30(0.8)
11.	Sunflower Seed	2800	3700	3700	3750	50(1.4)	3800	50(1.3)
12.	Soyabean	1650	2200	2500	2500	-	-	-
	Black							
	Yellow	1690	2240	2560	2560	-	2600\$\$\$	40(1.6)
13.	Sesamum	3400	4200	4500	4600	100(2.2)	4700	100(2.2)
14.	Nigerseed	2900	3500	3500	3600	100(2.9)	3650	50(1.4)
	Rabi Crops							
15.	Wheat	1285	1350	1400	1450	50(3.6)	1525	75(5.2)
16.	Barley	980	980	1100	1150	50(4.5)	1225	75(6.5)
17.	Gram	2800	3000	3100	3175	75(2.4)	3425**	250(7.9)
18.	Masur (Lentil)	2800	2900	2950	3075	125(4.2)	3325**	250(8.1)
19.	Rapeseed/ Mustard	2500	3000	3050	3100	50(1.6)	3350	250(8.0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Safflower		2500	2800	3000	3050	50(1.7)	3300	250(8.2)		
21.	Toria		2425	2970	3020	3020	-	3290	270(8.9)		
	Other Crops										
22.	Copra	Milling	4525	5100	5250	5250	-	5550	300(5.7)	5950	400(7.2)
	(Calendar Year)	Ball	4775	5350	5500	5500	-	5830	330(6.0)	6240	410(7.0)
23.	De-Husked Coconut		1200	1400	1425	1425	-	1500	75(5.3)	1600	100(6.7)
	(Calendar Year)										
24.	Jute		1675	2200	2300	2400	100(4.3)	2700	300(12.5)	3200	500(18.5)
25.	Sugarcane*		145.00	170.00	210.00	220.00	10(48)	230.00	10(4.5)		

Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase.

* Fair and remunerative price.

¶ Additional incentive at the rate of ₹ 500 per quintal of tur, urad and moong sold to procurement agencies was payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

a Staple length (mm) of 24.5 - 25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3 - 5.1

aa Staple length (mm) of 29.5 - 30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.3

^ Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal is payable over and above the Minimum Support Price

** Bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal is payable over and above the Minimum Support Price.

\$\$ Single Minimum Support Price has been fixed irrespective of the variety.

Statement-II*Details of MSP, Cost of Production (A2+FL) and Profit Margin of Major Crops*

(₹ per quintal)

Commodity	2014-15			2015-16		
	MSP	A2+FL	Profit Margin over cost of production (%)	MSP	A2+FL	Profit Margin over cost of production (%)
Kharif Crops						
Paddy	1360	978	39.1	1410	1020	38.2
Maize	1310	914	43.3	1325	941	40.8
Arhar (Tur)	4350	3105	40.1	4425^	3237	36.7
Cotton(Medium Staple)	3750	2510	49.4	3800	2753	38.0
Cotton(Long Staple)	4050	2510	61.4	4100	2753	48.9
Groundnut in shell	4000	3232	23.8	4030	3314	21.6
Soyabean	2560	1729	48.1	2600	1770	46.9
Rabi Crops						
Wheat	1450	744	94.9	1525	785	94.3
Gram	3175	1902	66.9	3425*	2124	61.3
Rapeseed/Mustard	3100	1504	106.1	3350	1702	96.8

^ Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal is payable over and above MSP.

* Bonus of ₹ 75 per quintal is payable over and above MSP.

A2+FL= All paid out costs+ imputed value of family labour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Cold storage units**

2241. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storage units set up in the country during last five years to prevent wastage of fruits and vegetables, State-wise;

(b) whether the current number of cold storage units are adequate to hold the large amount of vegetables and fruits being produced in the country; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to increase the number of cold storage units in the country and the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per the information available, the State-wise cold storage units set up under the programmes of, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) subsuming the programmes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) during last five years to prevent wastage of fruits and vegetables is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per a recent study "All India Cold Chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status and Gap)" commissioned by National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) and conducted by NABARD Consultancy Service Private Limited (NABCONS) in 2015, the Cold storage requirement in the country was 35.10 million tones against which a capacity of 31.82 million tones has been created through various programmes. There was a gap of 3.27 million tones storage capacity in the country.

Government of India is implementing following programmes for creation of cold chain infrastructure which includes creation of additional storage capacity for fruits and vegetables:-

- (i) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country which includes assistance for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, Integrated Cold chain and setting up of ripening chambers.

Under Post harvest component credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in case of hilly and schedule areas is available. The component is demand/ entrepreneur driven from entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is credit linked and back ended. About 25% allocation under these programmes are earmarked for post-harvest component by the States.

- (ii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) provides assistance for setting up of integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure under the Central Sector scheme of Cold-chain development where in financial assistance @ 50% of total cost in general areas and @75% for North Eastern and difficult areas is available.

Statement

State-wise number of cold storage projects sanctioned under various programmes during last five years (2011-12 to 2015-16)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NHM Number	NHB Number	MoFPI Number	Total Number
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	16	2	64
2.	Assam	0	6	2	8
3.	Bihar	4	9	1	14
4.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	12	2	23
6.	Delhi	0	2	0	2
7.	Gujarat	163	8	9	180
8.	Haryana	23	35	7	65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	7	9	27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	4	13
11.	Jharkhand	4	2	0	6
12.	Karnataka	8	2	3	13
13.	Kerala	0	1	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48	10	4	62
15.	Maharashtra	31	17	26	74
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2	2
19.	Odisha	33	0	1	34
20.	Punjab	89	37	12	138
21.	Rajasthan	8	15	3	26
22.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	7	1	19
24.	Telangana	29	0	2	31

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	0	2	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30	221	9	260
27.	Uttarakhand	9	4	14	27
28.	West Bengal	9	8	7	24
TOTAL		561	427	124	1112

NHM - National Horticulture Mission

NHB - National Horticulture Board

MoFPI - Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Effect on agriculture of severe heatwave condition

2242. SHRIANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken into account the Meteorological forecast of severe heatwave condition over Central and North-West India from April to June this year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to mitigate its harmful effect on agriculture and sowing of crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has issued temperature forecast outlook for 2016 hot weather season (April to June) over the country based on the experimental forecast from the Coupled Dynamical Forecast System. The highlights of the forecast outlook are as follows:

"During the 2016 Hot Weather Season (April to June), warmer than normal temperatures are expected in all meteorological sub-divisions of the country. Seasonal (April-June) average temperatures over northwest India are expected to be above normal by more than 1.0°C. Above normal heat wave (HW) conditions are very likely over central and northwest India during the 2016 Hot Weather Season."

Additionally, IMD and Indian Institute of Tropical Management (HTM) under MoES are also providing extended range forecasts (5 day averaged forecasts for next 15 days) of heat wave conditions over the country. This is also based on the Dynamical Extended Range Forecasting System developed by HTM Pune. The forecast consists of probability

of occurrence of hot days, heat waves and severe heat waves for the next 15 days updated every 5th day from 1st April, 2016 onwards. The forecasts is available through IMD, Delhi website (www.imd.gov.in). In addition, the heat wave forecast is made available through IMD New Delhi website for 324 cities. Specific Heat wave warnings are also given for the next 5 days.

Heat wave information including prevailing heat wave conditions, Temperatures and Anomaly, Heat Wave Warnings and Extended Range Forecast of Heat Wave Warnings are being uploaded on IMD website every day and is updated twice a day. Forecasting offices functioning at most of state capitals across the country are providing state level information to the concerned State Government authorities and public in general. Warnings are being made available to more and more people through various electronic and print media. It would help local Governments and civic bodies to take precautionary measures in advance and protect the local communities from heat wave.

(b) The following steps have been taken to mitigate the harmful effect on agriculture and sowing of crops:

- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched from 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani'. PMKSY aims at providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, and distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro irrigation will be popularised to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans.

The Central Government has also released the 1st installment of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) 2016-17, amounting ₹ 2551.875 crore, in advance to the drought affected States, *i.e.* Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan.

Sowing of wheat crop in non-irrigated areas

†2243. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unpredictable weather conditions has started affecting rabi crops as a result of which wheat crop in non-irrigated areas of Madhya Pradesh and other States has not been sown;

(b) if so, whether due to this situation there is apprehension of severe loss to agricultural business as well as wheat crops grown in non-irrigated areas;

(c) whether as per recent figures released by Government the wheat growing area is 14 lakh hectares less than the last year; and

(d) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to deal with this problem, if so, details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) About 93% of area under wheat in India is irrigated and the rest is under rainfed condition. The area under wheat cultivation was 30.039 million hectares in 2015-16 (3rd advanced estimate) against 31.465 million hectares in 2014-15, less by 1.426 million hectares. There was less area coverage under wheat mainly in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat during 2015-16 due to early withdrawn of south west monsoon and deficit rainfall in the month of October and November, 2015. Wheat production is estimated at 94.036 million tonnes in 2015-16 (3rd advance estimate) against 86.526 million tonnes in 2014-15. Hence, there is no need of apprehension of severe loss to agricultural business.

(d) In order to increase production and productivity of wheat, various interventions like demonstrations of improved production technologies including climate resilient varieties, seed distribution of newer varieties, farm machinery & implements, water efficient devices (sprinkler, rain gun, water carrying pipes), plant protection chemicals, micro-nutrients and soil ameliorants etc. are being promoted under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and other schemes.

Delay in payment of crop insurance

†2244. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating strict action against companies delaying payment of crop insurance;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating for taking any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) The Government has recently reviewed the erstwhile crop insurance schemes and one of the major issue identified in implementation of Crop Insurance was delay in disbursement/settlement of admissible claims to farmers. Accordingly, Government has approved a new scheme namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for its implementation from Kharif 2016 season in place of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS) to ensure adequate and early settlement of claims. PMFBY provides various provisions and steps like prescribed period/cut-off date for submission of yield data from State Governments (one month), submission of loss assessment report by insurance companies for localized risk and post harvest losses (within two weeks of reporting of perils) and also for calculation and settlement of claims (maximum one month after receipt of yield), use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses, electronic transmission of yield/weather data, electronic credit of claim amount to the individual farmers account etc. to ensure early settlement of claims.

Availability of meat and fish

2245. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether meat and fish form part of peoples' food;
- (b) the annual availability and consumption of these during last three years;
- (c) whether they are in short supply or in excess and by what amount;
- (d) whether among meat, beef is also included, if so, the production and availability thereof during last two years; and
- (e) whether beef includes meat of buffalo and cow/ox, what is their proportion in availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The consumption of meat and fish varies within different section of people in the country. The production of meat and fish in the country during last three years are as under:

(in 000 tonnes)			
Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Meat	5948.17	6235.48	6691.07
Fish	9572.27	10164.45	10795.49

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The production of buffalo and cattle meat in the country during last two years are as under:

(figure in 000 tonnes)		
Category	2013-14	2014-15
Cattle	333.23	334.44
Buffalo	1164.32	1403.65

Direct cash subsidy to sugarcane growers

2246. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a significant farm-policy decision and announced a direct cash subsidy for sugarcane growers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time by when the above decision is likely to be implemented; and
- (d) the approximate number of sugarcane growers likely to be benefited through this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) No policy decision has been taken by Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to announce a direct cash subsidy for sugarcane farmers. Due to surplus availability, the prices of sugar remains subdued. This has adversely affected the financial health of the industry leading to building up of cane price arrears of farmers. With a view to offset the cost of cane and facilitate timely payment of cane price dues of farmers for sugar season 2015-16, Department of Food and Public

Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on 02.12.2015 notified a scheme for extending production subsidy @ Rs. 4.5 per quintal of cane crushed to sugar mills. With a view to settle the cane price dues of farmers, it has been provided in the scheme that the said subsidy shall be paid directly to the farmers on behalf of the mills and be adjusted against the cane price payable to farmers towards Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) including arrears relating to previous years. Subsequent balance, if any, shall be credited into the mills account.

Miserable condition of farmers

2247. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the socio-economic condition of farmers is very miserable;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain their real condition, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether a large percentage of farmers are not able to even feed their family properly, if so, the measures taken by Government to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Survey conducted in India in the year 2013, rural India had an estimated total of 90.2 million agricultural households, which constituted about 57.8 per cent of the total estimated rural households of the country during the same period. Majority of the agricultural households which possessed more than 0.40 hectare land, reported cultivation as their principal source of income. Among the agricultural households having less than 0.01 hectare land, about 56 per cent reported wage/salary employment as their principal source of income and another 23 per cent reported livestock as their principal source of income. About 44 per cent of the estimated agricultural households in the country had MGNREGA job card during the survey period. About 52 per cent of the agricultural households in the country were estimated to be indebted.

Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of

farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.*

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated. From the current year (*i.e.* 2016), the urea that is imported would also be neem coated.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET); Unified National Agricultural Markets (NAMs); and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (vi) A new crop Insurance scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention @ 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue

to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

Lack of irrigation facilities in Jammu and Kashmir

2248. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers of border and other areas of Jammu and Kashmir are facing problems of irrigation;
- (b) if so, whether Government will provide financial help to the State Government to enhance irrigation facilities, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated to State Government for such purpose; and
- (d) whether the State Government will also contribute in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per available estimates, out of net sown area of 0.745 million hectare of 0.325 million hectare area is irrigated.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been operationalised from 1st July, 2015 with the objective of enhancing irrigation coverage and improving the delivery system at farm level. All the States and Union territories including Jammu and Kashmir are covered under the programme.

(c) The details of funds released to Jammu and Kashmir during 2015-16 and the allocation for 2016-17 under the four components of PMKSY is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	PMKSY-Allocation/Release (₹ in lakh)			
		Per Drop More Crop	Watershed Development	AIBP	Har Khet Ko Pani
1	2015-16	486.95	0	3431.00	11170.00
2	2016-17	1600.00	2559.00	*	*

*Funds are released on basis of the proposals received from State Governments.

(d) The funding pattern of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is 90:10 for the 8 North-eastern and 3 Himalayan States including Jammu and Kashmir.

Guidelines for implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

2249. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines to State Governments regarding implementation of the Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, when it was issued and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has issued the Operational Guidelines (OGs) for implementation of newly approved Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016 season in the country on 23.02.2016. Operational Guidelines of restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) have also been issued on 23.03.2016.

The Operational Guidelines envisaged detailed provisions of implementation of these schemes, coverage of farmers, crops and risks, seasonality discipline etc. alongwith roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders including State Governments.

Reducing cost of production in agriculture

2250. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to reduce the cost of production in agriculture and to minimise its vulnerability against climate change; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) In order to reduce the cost of cultivation, Government has re-oriented its research in farmers' participatory mode addressing issues at ground level and developing location specific, cost effective, eco-friendly, socially acceptable scientific farming practices; namely improved cultivars/planting materials/breeds, crop diversification, resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, laser levelling, bed planting, system of rice intensification, direct seeding of rice) integrated water management, participatory watershed management for rainfed agriculture, micro irrigation, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management encompassing compost/vermicompost, bio-fertilizers, integrated pest management, organic farming, low cost energy efficient farm implements keeping in view the farmers' resource availability, traditional indigenous technology knowhow and grassroot farm innovations. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) to educate farmers on all these aspects.

To minimize vulnerability against climate change, ICAR Technology Demonstration Component of National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) is demonstrating interventions in 151 most vulnerable districts in the country. Interventions include site specific Rainwater Harvesting Structure (RWH), recycling of harvested water through supplemental irrigation to alleviate moisture stress during mid-season dry spells; improved drainage in flood-prone area; conservation tillage; artificial groundwater recharge, water saving micro-irrigation methods and drought tolerant cultivars. Besides, Agricultural Contingent Plans for 620 districts have been prepared to cope up with any climatic adversities including drought.

Un-irrigated fertile land

2251. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of fertile land in terms of percentage/hectare in the country which remains un-irrigated during last three years;
- (b) the steps and measures, if any, being taken by Government to contain the problem; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to rehabilitate the farmers and their families affected by drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) As per

report on Land Use Statistics for 2012-13 (latest available), the details of total area of fertile land (net sown area) and net un-irrigated area as a percentage of net sown area in the country for 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given as under:

Year	Net Un-Irrigated Area	Net Area Sown	(Thousand Hectares)
			Net Un-Irrigated Area as percentage of Net Area Sown
2010-11	77907	141563	55.03
2011-12	75281	140974	53.40
2012-13	73829	139932	52.76

(b) In order to bring more and more agricultural land under irrigation, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY, focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground-water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.

(c) In order to mitigate the impact of drought on the farmers and their families, the following steps have been taken by the Government:-

- Intervention made in drought affected areas during 2015-16 by Implementation of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy, Implementation of interventions for saving perennial horticulture crops, implementation of additional fodder development programme.
- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced

the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.

- The first installment of Central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 2551.875 crore has been released in advance to the 10 drought affected States (excluding Gujarat).

Compensation to farmers affected by drought

2252. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that year 2015 is witnessed as drought year compared to last five years;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government for the farmers in this regard;
- (c) the details of drought affected districts in the country; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to compensate the income of around 7 crore affected farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (d) During the year 2015-16, in view of deficit rainfall, several States in the country faced drought situation within their territories. Government of Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh (both for Kharif and Rabi), Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan submitted Memoranda seeking financial Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in this regard. Government of Gujarat has declared semi scarcity in 05 districts of the State during Kharif 2015. During 2011-12, 3 States, during 2012-13, 7 States, in 2013-14, 3 States and in 2014-15, 5 States declared drought.

The details regarding funds approved from NDRF during 2015-16 and funds released in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during 2015-16 and 2016-17 to the drought affected States is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). The details of drought affected districts are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The following measures have been taken to ensure that the damage to crops is minimized and the loss to the farmers is compensated:

- Intervention made in drought affected areas during 2015-16 by implementation of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy,

implementation of interventions for saving perennial horticulture crops, implementation of additional fodder development programme.

- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary & micro storage, groundwater development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.
- The first installment of Central Share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 2551.875 crore has been released in advance to the 10 drought affected States (excluding Gujarat).

Statement-I

Details of assistance approved from the NDRF to drought affected States during 2015-16

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the States	Central Assistance approved by GoI under NDRF
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi)	1540.20 723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	1276.25

1	2	3
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	3049.36
5.	Odisha	815.00
6.	Telangana	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1304.52
8.	Andhra Pradesh	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	1193.41
TOTAL		13496.57

Note : No memorandum for financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) was received from the Government of Gujarat.

Statement-II

Details of assistance released in SDRF to drought affected States during 2015-16 and 2016-17

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17 1st Installment
1.	Karnataka	207.00	108.75
2.	Chhattisgarh	249.725	94.875
3.	Madhya Pradesh	657.75	345.375
4.	Maharashtra	1112.25	583.875
5.	Odisha	560.25	294.375
6.	Telangana	205.50	108.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	506.25	265.875
8.	Andhra Pradesh	330.00	173.25
9.	Jharkhand	273.00	143.25
10.	Rajasthan	827.25	434.25
11.	Gujarat	528.75	-
TOTAL		5457.725	2551.875

Statement-III*State-wise details of districts declared drought affected during 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of State/total number of districts	Name of the affected districts	Total No. of districts affected
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Mandya, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Bidar, Belagavi, Bagalkote, Vijapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Shivamogga, Hassan, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Chikkamagalur	27
		Drought -Rabi - (12 districts- already declared as drought affected during Kharif also) Ballari, Koppal, Raichuru, Kalaburagi, Yadagir, Bidar, Belagavi, Baglkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad.	
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Gariaband, Mahasamund, Dhamtary, Durg, Balod, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Bastar, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Ranker, Dantewara, Sukma, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Janjgir-Chamap, Korba, Balrampur, Surajpur, Korla, Raigarh, Jashapur	25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni, Shahdol, Umaria, Anuppur, Tikamgarh, Rewa, Jabalpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Damoh, Seoni, Sigroli, Sheopur, Chhatarpur, Bhind, Panna, Satna, Dindori, Shivpuri, Mandsaur, Morena, Jhabua, Bhopal, Ujjain, Neemuch, Vidishia, Raisen, Rajgarh, Khandwa, Ratlam, Narsinghpur, Guna, Betul, Burhanpur, Agar Malwa, Sehore, Indore, Dhar, Shajapur, Harda, Chhindwara, Dewas, Ashoknagar, Khargone, Hoshangabad, Badwani	46
4.	Maharashtra	Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Solapur, Amaravati, Washim, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Goandia	28

1	2	3	4
5.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Balangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khordha, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Nabarangpur, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, Sundargarh, Bhadrak	27
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool, Prakasam, SPSR Nellore, Guntur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Krishna	10
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Sidharthnagar, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Pratapgarh, Chandauli, Etawah, Basti, Baghpat, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Gonda, Kannauj, Barabanki, Sant Kabir Nagar, Jhansi, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Etah, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Farrukhabad, Mau, Unnao, Rampur, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Deoria, Mainpuri, Maharajganj, Agra, Auraiya, Pilibhit, Amethi, Mahoba, Rae Bareilly, Kushinagar, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Balrampur Drought (Rabi)- 7 districts - already declared as drought affected during Kharif also. Banda, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur Nagar, Hamirpur	50
8.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Warangal	7
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, Khunti, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum, Saraikela, East Singhbhum, Palamu, Garhwa, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Koderma, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Chatra, Dumka, Godda, Deoghar, Jamtara, Giridih	22
10.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Baraner, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pratapgarh	19
11.	Gujarat	Rajkot, Jamnagar, Devbhumi Dwarka, Kutch, Porbandar	05#
TOTAL			266

Government of Gujarat has declared 5 districts as semi-scarcity during Kharif 2015.

Suicide by farmers

2253. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers in the country are forced to commit suicide when unable to come out of the debt plights;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the action plan of the Government to prevent farmers from committing suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2014, are available at its website. The Reports for the subsequent years (*i.e.* 2015 onwards) have not been published yet. As per ADSI Reports for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, the State/ UT wise details of suicides have been compiled and are given in Statement-I (*See* below). As may be seen from this statement, during the year 2014, it was for the first time that the suicides of farmers were delineated as farmers and labourers. Further, in respect of farmers alone the suicides due to crop loan and farm equipment loan during the year 2014 are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Prior to 2014, no separate data in this regard was published by NCRB.

(c) Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department is implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.* Soil Health Card (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET); Unified National Agricultural Markets (NAM); and Rashtriya

Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

The erstwhile crop insurance schemes namely the National Crop Insurance Programme (NOP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) have recently been reviewed in consultation with various stakeholders including States/UTs. As a result of the review, a new scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 along with pilot Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) and restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). Under the PMFBY, WBCIS and crop insurance component of UPIS, a uniform maximum premium of only 2% will be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. However, for annual commercial and horticultural crops, the maximum premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5% of sum insured.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Standing Guidelines for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium etc. The moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, these guidelines have been so designed that they are automatically set in motion without any intervention and this saves precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme, 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% is continuously available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount.

Banks have been advised to allow maximum period of repayment of upto 2 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year) if the crop loss is between 33% and 50%. If the crop loss is 50% or more, the restructured period for repayment is extended to a maximum of 5 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year). The Banks have further been advised that all short-term loans eligible for restructuring are converted into term loan. In all cases of restructuring, moratorium period of at least one year is granted. The existing term loan installments are rescheduled.

Statement-I

*Details of number of suicides under sub-head "Self-employed
Persons (Farmers)" for various reasons*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014	
		Farmers/ Labourers	Farmers/ Labourers	Farmers	Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2572	2014	160	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	37	0	3
3.	Assam	344	305	21	38
4.	Bihar	68	127	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	0	443	312
6.	Goa	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	564	582	45	555
8.	Haryana	276	374	14	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29	33	32	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	18	12	25
11.	Jharkhand	119	142	0	4
12.	Karnataka	1875	1403	321	447
13.	Kerala	1081	972	107	700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1172	1090	826	372
15.	Maharashtra	3786	3146	2568	1436
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	10	5	0	2
18.	Mizoram	10	6	0	5
19.	Nagaland	9	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	146	150	5	97
21.	Punjab	75	83	24	40
22.	Rajasthan	270	292	0	373
23.	Sikkim	19	35	35	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	499	105	68	827
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	898	449
26.	Tripura	18	56	0	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	745	750	63	129
28.	Uttarakhand	14	15	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NR	0	0	230
Total (States)		13727	11744	5642	6694
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	5	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	15	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	21	8	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	16
TOTAL (UTs)		27	28	8	16
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)				5650	6710
		13754	11772	12360	

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-II

Details of number of suicides under sub-head “ Self-employed
Persons (Farmers)” for indebtedness

		2014	
Sl. No.	State/UT	Due to crop loan	Due to Farm Eqp. Loan
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	28	5
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	765	16
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25.	Telangana	146	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL (States)		965	22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0

1	2	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0
	TOTAL (All India)	965	22
987			

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

National policy on feed and fodder

2254. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to come out with a national policy on feed and fodder and has decided to expand the network of fodder research station to eastern India;

(b) the main reasons for shortage of fodder and how it is proposed to overcome the shortage; and

(c) whether this policy will help in increasing milk production and productivity and also for making dairying economically attractive, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (c) No Sir. Question does not arise.

(b) The main reasons for shortage of fodder are our limitation in further increasing the area under fodder crops, lack of quality seeds of improved varieties/hybrids, etc. Besides, low priority accorded to fodder production, lack of post-harvest management for surplus fodder, poor management of grazing/pasture lands.

Government of India has already taken necessary steps to increase feed and fodder production in various parts of the country by providing financial assistance to the States and UTs under Centrally Sponsored National Livestock Mission of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) with a Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development for the following components.

Sl. No.	Name of the components
1.	Fodder production from non-forest wasteland/rangeland/grassland/non-arable land
2.	Fodder production from forest land
3.	Fodder seed procurement/production and distribution
4.	Introduction of hand driven chaff-cutter
5.	Introduction of Power Driven Chaff-Cutter
6.	Distribution of low capacity, tractor mountable fodder block making units, hay baling machines/reapers/forage harvesters
7.	Establishment of silage making units
8.	Establishment of by-pass protein production units
9.	Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelleting/Feed Manufacturing Unit.
10.	Establishment/modernization of Feed Testing Laboratories

From 2014-15 for drought affected areas, Additional Fodder Development Programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) of Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare has been formulated, which is continuing at present. Further, in addition to this, financial assistance is also provided under RKVY for other fodder developmental activities planned by the States which are supported by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

These above mentioned feed and fodder developmental schemes will reduce the gap between demand and supply of feed and fodder in the country thereby increasing the milk production as well as livestock productivity.

Suicide by farmers

2255. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers committed suicide during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on the reasons of growing number of farmers' suicide in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to solve the problem of agrarian crisis in the country to stop farmers' suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2014, are available at its website. The Reports for the subsequent years (*i.e.* 2015 onwards) have not been published yet. As per ADSI Reports for the year 2013 and 2014, the State-wise details of suicides have been compiled given in Statement-I (*See* below). As may be seen from this statement, during the year 2014, it was for the first time that the suicides of farmers were delineated as that of farmers and agricultural labourers. In so far as the year 2015, the data, as furnished by the State Governments in respect of farmer suicides, due to agrarian reasons, have been compiled and given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government of India has not conducted any such study. However, some studies conducted by the State Governments and other organizations on farmers suicides are survey conducted by YASHADA and Suicide of Farmers in Maharashtra by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai. The reasons for suicide by farmers are manifold, which *inter alia* include, indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.*

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.
- (ii) Neem coated urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of

domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated. From the current year (*i.e.* 2016), the urea that is imported would also be neem coated.

- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET); Unified National Agricultural Markets (NAM); and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (vi) A new crop Insurance scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention @ 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost

of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

Statement-I

Details of number of suicides under sub-head "Self-employed Persons (Farmers)" for various reasons

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	
		Farmers/ Labourers	Farmers	Labourers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014	160	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	0	3
3.	Assam	305	21	38
4.	Bihar	127	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	443	312
6.	Goa	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	582	45	555
8.	Haryana	374	14	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	32	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	12	25
11.	Jharkhand	142	0	4
12.	Karnataka	1403	321	447
13.	Kerala	972	107	700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1090	826	372
15.	Maharashtra	3146	2568	1436
16.	Manipur	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	0	2
18.	Mizoram	6	0	5
19.	Nagaland	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	150	5	97
21.	Punjab	83	24	40

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	292	0	373
23.	Sikkim	35	35	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	105	68	827
25.	Telangana	NA	898	449
26.	Tripura	56	0	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	750	63	129
28.	Uttarakhand	15	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	230
Total (States)		11744	5642	6694
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	8	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	16
TOTAL (UTs)		28	8	16
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)			5650	6710
11772			1 2360	

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-II

*Details of number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons
as reported by State Governments*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2015
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR
11.	Jharkhand	NR
12.	Karnataka (F/Y)	107
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0
15.	Maharashtra	1841
16.	Manipur	NR
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	#138
21.	Punjab Farmers	46
	Labourers	#449
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	NR
25.	Telangana	\$342
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2015
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	NCT Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	NR
36.	Puducherry	0

NR - Not reported, # - Due to various reasons, \$ - Including 2014.

Decline in agricultural area

2256. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cultivable/agricultural area in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the agricultural area/cultivable land is declining in the urban, semi-urban and rural areas in the country on account of diversion and acquisition of such land for non-agricultural purposes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) As per report on Land Use Statistics for 2012-13 (latest available), the State-wise details of area of cultivable/agricultural land in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below). The total area of cultivable/agricultural land in the country has marginally declined from 182.01 million hectares in 2010-11 to 181.95 million hectares in 2012-13. The decline in area of agricultural land has been mainly due to diversion of land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanisation, roads, industries, housing etc.

As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to check diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, under the National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark land with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural developmental activities, including industrial and construction activities. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped

agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible.

To bring additional area under agricultural land, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/degraded areas. From 2015-16, the IWMP has been converted as the Watershed Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Government of India is also implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and also to maintain balance in various types of land uses across the country. Under this Mission, all types of land including wasteland/barren land are developed with suitable need based soil and water conservation measures and partly such degraded lands developed are put to agricultural uses.

Statement

State/UT wise details of area of cultivable/agricultural land in the country during 2012-13

States/UTs	(Thousand Hectares) Cultivable/ Agricultural Land
Andhra Pradesh	15930
Arunachal Pradesh	424
Assam	3217
Bihar	6582
Chhattisgarh	5552
Goa	197
Gujarat	12661
Haryana	3664
Himachal Pradesh	811
Jammu and Kashmir	1070
Jharkhand	4336
Karnataka	12846
Kerala	2280
Madhya Pradesh	17264

States/UTs	Cultivable/ Agricultural Land
Maharashtra	21129
Manipur	316
Meghalaya	1056
Mizoram	408
Nagaland	694
Odisha	6743
Punjab	4286
Rajasthan	25548
Sikkim	98
Tamil Nadu	8126
Tripura	277
Uttarakhand	1547
Uttar Pradesh	19075
West Bengal	5673
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28
Chandigarh	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
Daman and Diu	3
Delhi	53
Lakshadweep	2
Puducherry	30
ALL INDIA	181950

Transition from conventional farming to organic farming

2257. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total cultivable area under organic farming at present;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any plan for transition from conventional farming to organic farming to match the rising demand of food production, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to enthuse the conventional farmers to adopt low carbon agricultural practices that help in reducing tillage and other machinery based production activities and achieve high agricultural yields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The details of total cultivable area under organic farming as per (APEDA) is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Government is promoting organic farming across the country under various Schemes viz. National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR etc. to encourage the farmers of the country to adopt organic farming.

The initiatives taken by the Government are as under:

(A) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)-

- (a) The Annual Action Plan of 29 States and Union Territory has been approved with Total outlay for ₹ 511.00 crore to develop 7186 clusters out of which ₹ 226.00 crore has been released to the States during the year 2015-16. Providing the sum of ₹ 80,000 per cluster to undertake mobilization of farmers through exposure visits and training.
- (b) Conversion practices: transition from current practices to organic farming, which includes procurement of organic inputs, organic seeds and traditional organic input production units and biological nitrogen harvest planting etc.
- (c) Integrated manure management procurement of Liquid Bio-fertilizer consortia/Bio-pesticides, Neem cake, Phosphate Rich Organic Manure and Vermicompost.
- (d) Custom hiring centre charges: to hire agricultural implements as per (SMAM) guidelines.

(B) Training: National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth. It also conducts 10 days Refresher Course for analysts under Fertilizer control order (FCO); 5 Days Trainers Training and 2 Days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government.

NCOF has also been organizing farmers' training and field demonstration programmes (FTFD) on organic farming since 2015-16 in various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under "Sasnsad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" (SAGY), through its Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs). It has completed 300 no. of FTFD in 2015-16 and has scheduled 297 no. in the year 2016-17.

The ICAR also imparts training, organizes Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) to educate farmers on all these aspect.

- (C) Research on Organic Farming Technology: ICAR through its Plan Scheme "National Project on Organic Farming" (NPOF) is undertaking research to develop location specific organic farming package of practices for crops and cropping systems. Presently, the project is being implemented in 20 centres covering 16 States. Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), ICAR has been working on development of organic farming technologies for arid zone.

Statement

*Details of State-wise farm area (excluding forest area)
under Organic Certification 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Farm Area (organic +in conversion) in Ha
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18251.586
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4185.260
3.	Assam	28433.244
4.	Bihar	91.700
5.	Chhattisgarh	10584.939
6.	New Delhi	23.030
7.	Goa	16957.593
8.	Gujarat	76813.064
9.	Haryana	4869.048
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12759.125
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25515.010
12.	Jharkhand	30363.733

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	93963.340
14.	Kerala	25899.395
15.	Lakshadweep	895.521
16.	Madhya Pradesh	461774.726
17.	Maharashtra	198352.289
18.	Manipur	251.400
19.	Meghalaya	4609.422
20.	Mizoram	213.800
21.	Nagaland	6186.934
22.	Odisha	95896.981
23.	Puducherry	2.835
24.	Punjab	961.203
25.	Rajasthan	155020.273
26.	Sikkim	75851.211
27.	Tamil Nadu	14456.500
28.	Tripura	203.560
29.	Uttar Pradesh	61081.828
30.	Uttarakhand	37221.387
31.	West Bengal	17890.412
TOTAL		1489935.936
		Or 14.89 Hectare

Source: APEDA-TRACENET

Setting up of National Grasslands Authority

2258. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Grasslands Authority;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with its aims and objectives; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of fodder shortage due to shrinking grazing grounds and grassland cover in the country, especially in drought affected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. Question does not arise.

(c) However, Government of India has already taken necessary steps to increase fodder production in the country by providing financial assistance to the States and UTs including drought affected States under Centrally Sponsored National Livestock Mission of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development for the following components.

Sl. No.	Name of the Components
1.	Fodder Production from non-forest wasteland/rangeland/grassland/non-arable land
2.	Fodder production from forest land
3.	Fodder Seed Procurement/Production and Distribution
4.	Introduction of Hand Driven Chaff-Cutter
5.	Introduction of Power Driven Chaff-Cutter
6.	Distribution of low capacity, tractor mountable Fodder Block Making units, hay baling machines/reapers/forage harvesters
7.	Establishment of silage making units
8.	Establishment of by-pass protein production units
9.	Establishment of Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed Pelleting/Feed Manufacturing Unit.
10.	Establishment/modernization of Feed Testing Laboratories

From 2014-15 for drought affected areas, Additional Fodder Development Programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) of Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare has been formulated, which is continuing at present. Further, in addition to this, financial assistance is also provided which is supported by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under RKVY for other fodder developmental activities planned by the States.

Implementation of NPOF

2259. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate of the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) currently in operation;

- (b) the schemes in operation in Odisha;
- (c) whether NPOF also provides infrastructural support for establishing marketing hubs for the benefit of organic agricultural farmers; and
- (d) the details of benefits provided by NPOF to the organic farmers, year-wise for the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (c) The National Project on Organic Farming was operational till the year 2008-09 and is no longer in operation in XII Plan.

(b) The Scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), is in operation in Odisha. Under PKVY the State Government have taken up the promotion of organic farming in 320 clusters during 2015-16 and amount of ₹1027.88 lakh has been released as Central share. One of components of PKVY includes assistance for transport of organic produce from farm to market.

- (d) The scheme is not in operation.

Model election code of conduct affecting relief measures

2260. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Model Election Code of Conduct often stops relief measures and financial disbursements to small, marginal and landless farmers for months;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide timely relief measures and financial support for small, marginal and landless farmers to continue their practice; and
- (c) whether Government has any plans to discuss with the Election Commission and State Governments to devise modalities to disburse the relief benefits to small, marginal and landless farmers even during election times, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The Election Commission does not stop any relief measures or financial disbursement to the small/marginal and landless farmers during the period of operation of Model Code of Conduct.

- (b) and (c) Question do not arise in view of (a) above.

Compensation to farmers for crop loss

2261. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total crop sown-Rabi and Kharif, year-wise in 2014 and 2015, for each State;

(b) the total crop destroyed on field due to various calamities like drought, storm or flood etc. year-wise in 2014 and 2015, for each State;

(c) the various steps taken by Government to compensate farmers for their crop loss and the outcome thereof in last two years, for each State;

(d) the steps taken by Government to tackle the food shortage likely to arise due to back to back crop failure; and

(e) the progress made under PMKSY so far, for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Details containing the total crop sown-Rabi and Kharif, year-wise in 2014 and 2015, for each State is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements efforts of State Government with financial assistance and logistic support. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of memorandum received from State Government in accordance with established procedure.

Financial assistance to farmers by way of immediate relief in the event of disaster is provided as per the norms of assistance in the Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines on revised items and norms of assistance under SDRF/NDRF dated 8th April, 2015. The revised norms of assistance for loss of crops was enhanced from ₹4500/- per hectare to ₹ 6800/- per hectare under rainfed conditions, from ₹ 9000/- to ₹13500/- per hectare under irrigated condition and from ₹ 12000/- to ₹ 18000/- per hectare for perennial crops. In addition farmers having suffered 33% loss to crops are now entitled to receive financial assistance in place of a minimum threshold of crop loss of 50% which obtained earlier.

Natural calamities like flood, cyclone, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, earthquake/ tsunami, fire etc. monitored by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). State-wise details of cropped areas affected due to cyclone/flash flood/floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Due to deficit monsoon/hailstorm during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, Governments of Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh submitted memoranda seeking financial assistance from NDRF. Government of Gujarat had also declared semi scarcity in 05 districts of the State during Kharif 2015. Details

regarding State-wise crop damaged and financial assistance approved to the States from NDRF are given in Statement-III and IV (*See* below).

Assistance under SDRF/NDRF provided is for immediate relief and not by way of compensation for the loss suffered. The main objective of the relief fund is to provide immediate assistance to farmers affected by the calamities.

The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance from SDRF/NDRF is necessarily/mandatorily disbursed through the bank account of the beneficiary.

The following measures have also been taken to tackle the situation:

- Intervention made in drought affected areas during 2014-15 and 2015-16 by implementation of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy, implementation of interventions for saving perennial horticulture crops, implementation of additional fodder development programme.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued Standing Guidelines for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, restructuring of existing loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The Guidelines have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention of RBI, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- The first installment of Central Share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹2551.875 crore has been released in advance to the 10 drought affected States (excluding Gujarat).

(d) There is no shortfall of foodgrains. As on 01.04.2016, there are 145.38 Lakh MT of wheat and 221.61 Lakh MT of rice were available in the Central Pool Stock against the strategic norms of 74.60 Lakh MT of wheat and 125.80 Lakh MT of rice.

(e) During 2015-16, under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), ₹ 7298.697 crore has been released to the States/Union Territories. Details regarding State-wise release of funds is given in Statement-V.

Statement-I*Details of State-wise Kharif and Rabi Area of major crops during 2015-16 and 2014-15*

2015-16 (3rd Advance Estimates)															(000 Hectares)		
State	Foodgrains			Total Oilseeds			Sugarcane		Cotton		Jute		Mesta		Total Cropped Area		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Total	Kharif	Total	Kharif	Total	kharif	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Andhra Pradesh	2003.0	2106.3	4109.3	800.0	115.0	915.0	122.0	663.0	—	5.0	3593.0	2221.3	5814.3				
Assam	2101.0	584.0	2685.0	20.0	286.0	306.0	29.0	—	72.0	4.0	2226.0	870.0	3096.0				
Bihar	3474.7	2960.4	6435.1	6.5	106.2	112.7	258.1	—	96.8	17.5	3853.6	3066.5	6920.1				
Chhattisgarh	4253.1	706.4	4959.5	227.2	74.4	301.6	12.1	—	—	1.2	4493.6	780.8	5274.4				
Gujarat	2011.6	1250.3	3261.9	2369.4	245.0	2614.4	183.0	2719.0	—	—	7283.0	1495.3	8778.3				
Haryana	1799.6	2693.0	4492.6	8.2	520.0	528.2	93.0	615.0	—	—	2515.8	3213.0	5728.8				
Himachal Pradesh	395.0	377.4	772.3	2.5	9.1	11.7	1.5	—	—	—	399.0	386.5	785.5				
Jammu and Kashmir	625.1	330.1	955.2	4.2	55.5	59.7	1.4	—	—	—	630.7	385.6	1016.3				
Jharkhand	2235.6	427.1	2662.8	33.8	225.8	259.6	10.2	—	—	—	2279.6	652.9	2932.5				
Karnataka	4332.0	2923.0	7255.0	821.0	450.0	1271.0	450.0	611.0	—	—	6214.0	3373.0	9587.0				
Kerala	150.2	45.8	196.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.4	—	—	—	152.1	45.8	197.9				

(000 Hectares)

Madhya Pradesh	5453.0	10086.0	15539.0	6593.0	751.0	7344.0	103.0	547.0	6.0	2.0	12704.0	10837.0	23541.0
Maharashtra	5310.0	4773.0	10083.0	4021.0	153.9	4174.9	987.0	3827.0	—	—	14145.0	4926.9	19071.9
Odisha	4269.6	618.5	4888.1	117.9	79.9	197.8	10.4	125.0	1.2	8.7	4532.8	698.4	5231.1
Punjab	3051.3	3564.0	6615.3	5.7	51.9	57.6	95.0	398.0	—	—	3550.0	3615.9	7165.9
Rajasthan	8569.8	4495.5	13065.3	2279.6	2598.9	4878.5	6.1	448.0	—	—	11303.6	7094.4	18398.0
Tamil Nadu	2513.0	1331.8	3844.7	266.8	146.6	413.4	249.7	129.0	—	—	3158.5	1478.4	4636.9
Telangana	1800.0	490.1	2290.1	316.0	121.0	437.0	48.0	1778.0	—	—	3942.0	611.1	4553.1
Uttar Pradesh	8461.0	10741.0	19202.0	679.0	631.0	1310.0	2169.0	—	—	—	11309.0	11372.0	22681.0
Uttarakhand	484.0	393.0	877.0	17.0	16.0	33.0	97.0	—	—	—	598.0	409.0	1007.0
West Bengal	4344.4	1996.8	6341.2	234.9	550.5	785.4	17.4	—	515.7	9.4	5121.8	2547.3	7669.1
Others	1041.5	395.9	1437.3	61.4	112.9	174.3	16.5	50.0	9.4	6.4	1185.1	508.8	1693.9
ALL - INDIA	60678.5	53289.2	121967.7	18885.7	7300.7	26186.3	4960.8	11910.0	701.1	54.2	105190.2	60589.9	165780.1

2014-15 (Final)													
Andhra Pradesh	2053.0	1910.0	3963.0	956.0	116.0	1072.0	139.0	821.0	—	7.0	3976.0	2026.0	6002.0
Assam	2118.3	582.2	2700.5	20.3	286.6	306.9	29.9	—	70.4	4.6	2243.5	868.8	3112.3
Bihar	3530.2	3195.2	6725.4	5.8	110.4	116.2	254.3	—	94.8	16.4	3901.5	3305.6	7207.1
Chhattisgarh	4265.8	792.4	5058.2	213.7	77.4	291.1	18.5	—	—	1.1	4499.1	869.8	5368.9
Gujarat	2052.0	1475.0	3527.0	2305.6	240.0	2545.6	208.0	2773.0	—	—	7338.6	1715.0	9053.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	1742.8	2702.4	4445.2	17.6	493.0	510.6	97.0	648.0	—	—	2505.4	3195.4	5700.8
Himachal Pradesh	390.6	364.6	755.2	2.7	9.5	12.2	1.6	—	—	—	395.0	374.1	769.0
Jammu and Kashmir	626.6	330.7	957.3	3.8	55.4	59.2	1.3	—	—	—	631.7	386.1	1017.8
Jharkhand	2126.1	426.3	2552.5	36.2	231.3	267.6	6.8	—	—	—	2169.1	657.6	2826.8
Karnataka	4511.0	2682.0	7193.0	957.0	416.0	1373.0	480.0	875.0	—	1.0	6824.0	3098.0	9922.0
Kerala	153.7	46.0	199.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	155.9	46.1	202.0
Madhya Pradesh	5427.0	10035.2	15462.2	6213.1	853.0	7066.1	111.0	547.0	6.0	2.0	12306.1	10888.2	23194.3
Maharashtra	5926.0	5524.0	11450.0	3970.0	272.0	4242.0	1030.0	4190.0	—	—	15116.0	5796.0	20912.0
Odisha	4496.0	669.9	5166.0	129.5	82.5	212.0	10.1	127.0	1.1	11.8	4775.4	752.5	5527.9
Punjab	3028.5	3556.7	6585.2	6.1	39.5	45.6	94.0	420.0	—	—	3548.6	3596.2	7144.8
Rajasthan	7849.7	4985.1	12834.8	1980.2	2476.9	4457.1	5.6	487.0	—	—	10322.5	7462.0	17784.5
Tamil Nadu	2457.5	1080.6	3538.1	282.4	132.7	415.0	263.1	187.0	—	—	3190.0	1213.2	4403.2
Telangana	1810.0	803.0	2613.0	331.0	165.0	496.0	38.0	1713.0	—	0.0	3892.0	968.0	4860.0
Uttar Pradesh	8451.0	11627.0	20078.0	473.0	654.0	1127.0	2140.8	—	—	—	11064.8	12281.0	23345.8
Uttarakhand	493.7	403.9	897.6	15.4	16.2	31.6	101.7	—	—	—	610.8	420.1	1030.9
West Bengal	4209.3	1918.9	6128.2	231.2	545.3	776.4	17.7	—	567.2	8.9	5034.3	2464.2	7498.5
Other	1049.8	420.2	1470.0	57.4	115.0	172.4	16.9	31.0	10.3	7.2	1172.6	535.1	1707.8
ALL INDIA	68768.7	55531.3	124300.0	18197.1	7399.3	25596.4	5066.8	12819.0	749.8	59.9	105661.2	62930.6	168591.8

Statement-II

*State-wise details of cropped areas affected due to cyclone/flash flood/floods/
landslides/cloudburst etc. during 2014-15 and 2015-16
(Provisional - as on 15.03.16)*

Sl. No.	State	Crops area affected during the year (in lakh ha.)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.30	2.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.14
3.	Assam	3.67	2.86
4.	Bihar	1.16	8.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.004	—
6.	Gujarat	—	2.59
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.136	0.13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.48	—
9.	Karnataka	0.91	—
10.	Kerala	0.20	—
11.	Manipur	—	0.39
12.	Meghalaya	0.159	—
13.	Nagaland	0.31	0.04
14.	Odisha	3.65	—
15.	Punjab	1.06	—
16.	Rajasthan	—	0.32
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	3.83
18.	Tripura	0.015	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	—
20.	Uttarakhand	0.013	—
21.	West Bengal	0.508	13.02
	TOTAL	26.85	33.57

Statement-III

*State-wise details of cropped area damaged due to natural calamity i.e.
drought and hailstorm during 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Crop Area Damaged During 2014-15 (in ha.)	Crop Area Damaged During 2015-16 (in ha.)
1.	Haryana	Drought	4,94,564	—
		Hailstorm	5,41,526	—
2.	U.P.	Drought	1,53,5121	15,08,455 (Kharif) 13,80,000 (Rabi)
		Hailstorm	84,09,478	—
3.	Karnataka	Drought	6,47,289	26,35,468 (Kharif) 22,33,494 (Rabi)
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	58,04,204	53,10,692
5.	A.P.	Drought	7,14,678	53,80,53.80
6.	Rajasthan	Hailstorm	30,45,761	1,36,000
		Drought	—	39,77,871
7.	Bihar	Hailstorm	18,82,040	—
8.	H.P.	Hailstorm	1,09,623	—
9.	Telangana	Hailstorm	1,18,504	—
		Drought	—	12,30,310.22
10.	Odisha	Drought	—	13,41,328
11.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	—	25,60,080
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	—	45,27,787.33
13.	Jharkhand	Drought	—	5,31,274

Statement-IV

*Details of Agriculture Input Subsidy approved from NDRF during
2014-15 & 2015-16 (₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved for Agriculture Input Subsidy 2014-15	Amount approved for Agriculture Input Subsidy 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	194.61	1525.31
		Drought-R	—	#
		Hailstorm	104.66	—

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	—	1231.72
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	—	2030.56
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	1962.99	2873.95
5.	Odisha	Drought	—	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	—	702.71
		Hailstorm	82.264	—
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	724.13	1244.52
		Hailstorm	2797.68	—
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	214.46	316.93
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	—	253.28
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	—	1177.59
		Hailstorm	1379.46	—
11.	Haryana	Drought	165.05	—
		Hailstorm	369.09	—
12.	Bihar	Hailstorm	790.62	—
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Hailstorm	33.86	—

Government approved in total ₹ 723.23 crore from NDRF including subsidy for agriculture input.

No memorandum for financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) was received from the Government of Gujarat.

K: Kharif

R: Rabi

Statement-V

*State-wise details of fund released under PMKSY during 2015-16
(as on 31.3.2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	MoWR, RD & GR			Deptt. of Land			Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare					Amount released (₹ lakh)	
					Resources									
		AIBP- MMI	CADWM	MINOR IRRIGATION	RRR	IWMP	Micro Irrigation	Other interventions- Supplementing material cost of MGNREGS	Other interventions- Supplementing IWMP for drought proofing & GW Recharge	Preparation of DIP	Extn. Activity	Total PMKSY (₹ in Lakh)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	8787	17768	1460	1014	120	284.52	29433.52		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	831	3722	0	1800	0	0	0	180	79.5	6612.78		
3.	Assam	10792	2432	13941	0	4670	50	0	0	270	183.27	32338.762		
4.	Bihar	4151	775	636	0	500	1000	0	1033	380	446.86	8922.074		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3277	0	2107	750	840	48	270	122.18	7414.18		
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10.04	30.04		

7.	Gujarat	12800	35472	0	0	10000	20410	30	330	205.02	79577.127
8.	Haryana	0	7739	0	0	691	1694	220	210	99.58	11926.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	167	0	0	2000	75	0	120	65.27	2927.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3431	2767	8403	0	0	0	0	220	266.95	15087.95
11.	Jharkhand	28162	0	0	0	2293	0	0	240	216.74	31951.949
12.	Karnataka	20816	6109	0	0	12500	11175	7240	290	147.28	60737.75
13.	Kerala	0	193	0	0	2080	86	0	140	127.2	3125.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18821	10431	0	0	15095	13433	530	510	340.5	60519.9671
15.	Maharashtra	30781	478	0	0	25000	8838	0	340	296.24	66985.355
16.	Manipur	14238	2792	4000	0	967	136	0	90	50.21	22273.13
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	7299	0	1904	0	0	110	32.64	9345.64
18.	Mizoram	0	0	198	0	887	225	0	80	21.76	1412.21
19.	Nagaland	0	0	6145	0	2904	0	0	110	123.85	9282.92
20.	Odisha	17380	5795	0	5475	7036	835	0	300	262.76	38555.419
21.	Punjab	105	15592	0	0	934	0	1180	220	117.99	20930.968
22.	Rajasthan	4551	11322	0	3593	20000	5237	4080	330	497.07	53749.143
23.	Sikkim	0	0	434	0	630	426	0	40	20.09	1549.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2927	0	922	7500	7275	1150	3870	310	373.18	24327.6
25.	Telangana	11250	0	0	4488	7099	9515	650	792	90	84.52	33968.12
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	2140	0	0	0	80	75.32	2295.32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55504	7693	0	1641	7618	750	0	1564	750	687.03	76207.28
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	12137	0	2667	350	0	400	130	79.5	15763
29.	West Bengal	0	756	0	0	1074	0	0	0	190	290.38	2310.335
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
31.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	50	20	12.55	202.55
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
33.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
35.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	20
36.	Others	0					45					45
TOTAL		232782	114272	60192	16118	150883	100073	17500	25890	6540	5620	729869.709
GRAND TOTAL												729869.7091

Note: CADWM: Command Area Development and Water Management, AIBP-MMI: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme-Major and Medium Irrigation, RRR: Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Water bodies, IWMP: Integrated Watershed Management Programme

AIBP+CADWM+MI+RRR= 423363.7

Distress sale of cattle in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

2262. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen reports in the national media about drought triggering migration of farmers and distress sale of cattle in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to mitigate the situation, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Due to deficit monsoon during the year 2015-16 in Kharif season, State Government of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have declared drought in affected areas of the States and submitted memoranda seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Funds (NDRF) for relief measures in draught affected areas. Central Assistance has been approved by Government of India amounting to ₹ 791.21 crore for Telangana and ₹ 433.77 crore for Andhra Pradesh respectively from NDRF. It is also pertinent to mention that ₹ 205.50 crore as Central Contribution under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been released to State of Telangana during the year 2015-16 and ₹ 108.00 crore as first instalment in advance during the year 2016-17. ₹ 330.00 crore has been released to State Government of Andhra Pradesh as Central Contribution under SDRF during the year 2015-16 and ₹ 173.25 crore as first instalment in advance during 2016-17.

Further, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Additional Fodder Production Programme (AFDP) as a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) to mitigate adverse impacts of drought in drought affected States from 2014-15 which is continuing during the current year 2016-17 with a budgetary allocation of ₹ 100 crore.

The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries is implementing National Livestock Mission with a budgetary allocation of 292 crore during the year 2016-17 with a submission on Feed & Fodder Development where financial assistance is also being provided to all States/UTs.

The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries is also implementing for development of dairy sector in the country which also help in earning livelihood to the farmers during drought.

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.

Drought in the country

2263. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the prevailing drought in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the districts identified as drought affected, State-wise specially Haryana;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and released by Government to various drought affected States during the last two years including the current year, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to tackle the drought caused by weak Monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2015-16, in view of deficit rainfall, several States in the country faced drought situation within their territories. Government of Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh (both for Kharif and Rabi), Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan submitted memoranda seeking financial Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in this regard. Government of Gujarat has declared semi scarcity in 05 districts of the State during Kharif 2015. Government of Haryana has not indicated any districts as drought affected to the Central Government. The details regarding the drought affected districts State-wise are given in Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement-III appended to the answer to USQ No. 2252, part (a) to (d)]

(c) The details regarding funds approved from NDRF during the last two years and funds (Central share) allocated and released in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the drought affected States during last two years and current year are given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

(d) The following steps have been taken to ensure that the damage to crops is minimized and the loss to the farmers is compensated:

- Intervention made in drought affected areas during 2015-16 by implementation of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy, implementation of interventions for saving perennial horticulture crops, implementation of additional fodder development programme.
- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, groundwater development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.

Statement-II

*Details of assistance approved from National Disaster
Response Fund (NDRF) for drought*

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Karnataka	200.85	1540.20 Rabi-723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	1962.99	3049.36
5.	Odisha	-	815.00

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15	2015-16
6.	Telangana	-	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	777.34	1304.52
8.	Andhra Pradesh	237.51	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	-	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	-	1193.41
11.	Haryana	168.87	-
TOTAL		3347.56	13496.57

Statement-III

*Details of Allocation and Release of Central share in State
Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allocation of Central share	Release of Central share	Allocation of Central share	Release of Central share	Allocation of Central share	Release of Central share (Ist Instalment)
1.	Karnataka	146.74	146.74	207.00	207.00	217.50	108.75
2.	Chhattisgarh	137.95	134.67	180.75	249.725	189.75	94.875
3.	Madhya Pradesh	358.04	358.04	657.75	657.75	690.75	345.375
4.	Maharashtra	403.56	201.78	1112.25	1112.25	1167.75	583.875
5.	Odisha	356.99	276.98	560.25	560.25	588.75	294.375
6.	Telangana	*	153.90	205.50	205.50	216.00	108.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	351.33	351.33	506.25	506.25	531.75	265.875
8.	Andhra Pradesh	463.87	230.85	330.00	330.00	346.50	173.25
9.	Jharkhand	236.52	236.52	273.00	273.00	286.50	143.25
10.	Rajasthan	547.58	547.58	827.25	827.25	868.50	434.25
11.	Haryana	175.86	255.41	231.00	203.43	242.25	--
12.	Gujarat	457.75	228.88	528.75	528.75	555.00	--

*Included in Andhra Pradesh.

Benefit of PMFBY in Jammu and Kashmir

†2264. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of farmers registered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), so far in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of grants given by Government to the farmers of Jammu and Kashmir affected by disaster caused by flood; and
- (c) the total number of farmers of Jammu and Kashmir who have benefited from PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The Government has approved Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016 season in the country. The scheme is optional for States. Loaning for Kharif 2016 season has commenced from 1st April, 2016 and coverage details are not made available by financial institutions/insurance companies.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Implementation of National Mission on Agriculture
Extension and Technology**

2265. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the women specific provisions under National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology has started to operate;
- (b) if so, the State-wise data of the scheme's implementation and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the total number of women in the country who are recipients of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) consists of 4 Sub Missions, *i.e.* Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE); Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM); Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Material (SMSP) and Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP). The State-wise data of Scheme implementation with women specific provisions there in is given in Statement-I (*See below*) The details of total number of women recipients of the scheme in the country are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology

1. Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)

A multi-tiered extension strategy with a blend of following extension and outreach initiatives is being followed under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) so as to empower women farmers with the latest knowledge and information in agriculture and allied sectors.

(i) **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA):-** ATMA initiative is operational in 652 rural districts of 29 States and 3 UTs across the country and has following women specific provisions as per ATMA Guidelines 2014.

- At least 30% scheme beneficiaries are to be women farmers/farm women;
- Minimum 30% of resources meant for programmes and activities are required to be allocated to women farmers and women extension functionaries with specific documentation of expenditure and performance for women being maintained;
- Representation of Women farmers in different decision making bodies at State, District and Block level such as State Farmers Advisory Committee (SFAC) at State Level; Agriculture Technology Management Agency(ATMA) Governing Board, ATMA Management Committee(MC) and District Farmer Advisory Committee (DFAC) at district level and Block Farmer Advisory Committee (BFAC) at Block Level;
- Preferential involvement of women as 'Farmer Friends' under the extension delivery mechanism below the block level @ 1 Farmer Friend/2 villages;
- Introduction of Women Food Security Groups (FSG) @ 2 women FSGs/ block to ensure food and nutritional security for farm women and her family at the household and community level;
- Inclusion of one 'Gender Coordinator' in every State in the team of committed extension personnel being supported under the Scheme.

(ii) **"Establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC)"**

- The credit linked back-ended upfront composite subsidy on the bank loan availed by trained candidates under the Scheme is 44% in respect of

women, SC/ST and all categories of candidates from North-Eastern and Hill States and 36% in respect of other categories.

2. **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)**

The scheme is being implemented in all the States of the country to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ratio of farm power to cultivable unit area up to 2 kW/ha.

- As per Sub Mission Guidelines, women farmers are eligible for financial assistance under different components of the Scheme.
- Women beneficiaries are provided 10% additional financial assistance for purchase of various agricultural machines and equipments.

3. **Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)**

SMSP being implemented on all India basis covers the entire gamut of seed production chain, from production of nucleus seed to supply of certified seeds to the farmers to provide support for creation of infrastructure conducive for development of the seed sector.

- As per Sub Mission Guidelines, the financial assistance/benefits flow to all farmers including Women farmers under seed village programme
- States/implementing agencies are requested to allocate adequate funds and ensure participation of women.

4. **Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)**

Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine envisages increase in agricultural production by keeping the crop disease free using scientific and environment friendly techniques through promotion of Integrated Pest Management. The Sub Mission has no specific provisions for women.

Statement-II

State-wise details of women recipients under National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28556	30166	58722
2.	Bihar	105358	33536	138894
3.	Chhattisgarh	78499	10579	89078
4.	Gujarat	132133	74808	206941
5.	Haryana	5217	702	5919
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14620	5947	20567

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	Total
7.	Jharkhand	20631	4639	25270
8.	Karnataka	11369	766	12135
9.	Kerala	39742	14052	53794
10.	Maharashtra	32042	20233	52275
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44304	12303	56607
12.	Odisha	21891	14484	36375
13.	Punjab	3878	20113	23991
14.	Rajasthan	31211	6801	38012
15.	Telangana	31551	10877	42428
16.	Tamil Nadu	27408	44517	71925
17.	Uttar Pradesh	94525	40833	135358
18.	Uttarakhand	7224	5761	12985
19.	West Bengal	6964	10229	17193
20.	Assam	2538	3390	5928
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	24279	17995	42274
22.	Manipur	2048	941	2989
23.	Meghalaya	810	0	810
24.	Mizoram	948	622	1570
25.	Nagaland	40411	4522	44933
26.	Sikkim	330	1212	1542
27.	Puducherry	1131	4474	5605
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	2071	2406	4477
TOTAL		811689	396908	1208597

New Deep-sea Marine Fisheries Policy

2266. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized a new Deep-sea Marine Fisheries Policy, if so, the changes proposed in the new policy;

(b) whether some industry organizations have been pressing for many concessions for chartering; and

(c) if so, the names of all such bodies and details of their petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fund for drought relief to various States

2267. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has finalized to provide ₹ 4,000 crores as drought relief to seven States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the criteria adopted in distribution of ₹ 4,000 crores to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) During the year 2015-16, in view of deficit rainfall, several states in the country faced drought situation within their territories. Government of Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh (both for Kharif and Rabi), Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan submitted Memoranda seeking financial Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in this regard. Government of Gujarat has declared semi scarcity in 05 districts of the State during Kharif 2015.

Financial assistance to farmers by way of immediate relief in the event of disaster is provided as per the norms of assistance in the Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines on revised items and norms of assistance under SDRF/NDRF dated 8th April, 2015. The revised norms of assistance for loss of crops was enhanced from ₹ 4500/- per hectare to ₹ 6800/- per hectare under rainfed conditions, from ₹ 9000/- to ₹ 13500/- per hectare under irrigated condition and from ₹ 12000/- to ₹ 18000/- per hectare for perennial crops. In addition farmers having suffered 33% loss to crops are now entitled to receive financial assistance in place of a minimum threshold of crop loss of 50% which obtained earlier.

The details regarding funds approved from NDRF during 2015-16 to the drought affected States including Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-I appended to the answer to USQ No.2252, part (a) to (d)]. The State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance from SDRF/NDRF is necessarily/mandatorily disbursed through the bank account of the beneficiary.

Rehabilitation to drought-hit people

2268. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Management Authority has suggested to declare drought across the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to rehabilitate all drought hit people in a big way, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to tackle the situation:
 - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched from 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani'. PMKSY aims at providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, and distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro irrigation will be popularised to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans. During 2015-16, ₹ 5390.998 crore has been released to the above 11 drought hit states under this scheme. Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan.
 - Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional

employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 18715.011 crore and ₹ 9367.196 crore have been released respectively to the drought hit states under MGNREGA.

- The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DW&S) has also released ₹ 2622.53 crore during 2015-16 to the above 11 drought affected States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and allowed the States to use flexi funds to the extent of 10% of NRDWP for provision of water at the onset of the summer season.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued Standing Guidelines for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, restructuring of existing loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The Guidelines have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention of RBI, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- The Central Government has released the 1st installment of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) 2016-17, amounting ₹2551.875 crore, in advance to the drought affected States, *i.e.* Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan).

Opening of seed bank at Panchayat level

2269. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to open Seed Bank at Panchayat level; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has no plan to open Seed Bank at Panchayat level. However, National and State seed producing agencies are opening seed banks at regional level for easy movement of seeds in case of calamities/unforeseen conditions.

Setting up of new KVKs and ATRIs

2270. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up new Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and new Agricultural Technology Research Institutes (ATRIs), if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) how many of these are proposed to be set up in Maharashtra with details of their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved for setting-up of 109 new KVKs in the country. Three new Agricultural Technology Research Application Institutes (ATRIs) have also been approved for setting up at Patna in Bihar; Guwahati in Assam; and Pune in Maharashtra. The location-wise and State-wise details of districts for setting up of new KVKs including Maharashtra are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise names of 109 districts where KVKs are to be set up during 12th Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Names of 25 districts approved till XI Plan for setting up of KVKs in XII Plan	Names of 24 New districts created in XII Plan for setting up of KVKs	Names of 55 Larger districts where additional KVKs are to be set up in XII Plan	Names of 5 Border and Mountain districts where additional KVKs are to be set up in XII Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Kurung Kumey 2. Dibang Valley	1. Longding	-	-	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1. YSR (Kadapa) 2. Sri Potti Sriramulu (Nellore) 3. Visakhapatnam	-	3
3.	Assam	3. North Cachar Hills	-	-	-	1
4.	Bihar	-	-	4. Purba Champaran 5. Madhubani 6. Muzaffarpur 7. Paschim Champaran 8. Samastipur 9. Gaya	-	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	2. Balod 3. Sukma 4. Kondagaon 5. Raipur 6. Mungeli 7. Surajpur 8. Bemetara	10. Durg	-	8
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4. Silvassa	-	-	-	1
7.	Daman and Diu	5. Daman, 6. Diu	-	-	-	2
8.	Gujarat	-		11. Jamnagar 12. Surendranagar 13. Bhavnagar 14. Junagarh 15. Vadodara	-	5
9.	Haryana	7. Mewat 8. Panchkula	9. Palwal	-	-	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1. Lahul and Spiti	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9. Reasi, 10. Samba 11. Ramban, 12. Kisthwar	-	-	2. Kargil 3. Baramulla	6
12.	Karnataka		10. Yadgir	16. Bijapur	-	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13. Anupur	11. Alirajpur 12. Singrauli	17. Sagar 18. Chhindwara 19. Dhar	-	6

14. Maharashtra	14. Yavatmal	20. Sangli 21. Kolhapur 22. Jalna 23. Thane 24. Nagpur	-	6
15. Meghalaya	15. South Garo Hills 16. East Garo Hills	-	-	2
16. Nagaland	17. Peren, 18. Kaiphire	-	-	2
17. Puducherry	19. Mahe	-	-	1
18. Punjab	-	13. Fazilka 14. Pathankot	-	2
19. Rajasthan	-	25. Sriganganagar 26. Jalore 27. Pali 28. Udaipur 29. Sikar 30. Bhilwara	-	6
20. Tamil Nadu	-	31. Villupuram	-	2
21. Telangana	-	32. Adilabad 33. Khammam 34. Medak	-	3
22. Tripura	-	16. West Tripura 17. Gomati 18. Sepahijala 19. Unakoti	-	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20. Shravasti 21. Jyotiba Phule Nagar 22. Allahabad	20. Hapur 21. Shamali 22. Sambhal 23. Amethi 24. Kasganj	35. Kheri 36. Hardoi 37. Azamgarh 38. Jaunpur 39. Badaun 40. Sultanpur 41. Bahraich 42. Gorakhpur 43. Moradabad 44. Gonda 45. Ghazipur 46. Rae Bareli 47. Muzaffarnagar	-	21
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	4. Pithoragarh 5. Chamoli	2
25.	West Bengal	23. East Midnapur 24. Murshidabad 25. Bardhaman	-	48. Purba Medinipur 49. North 24 Parganas 50. Paschim Medinipur 51. Bankura 52. Nadia 53. Jalpaiguri 54. Birbhum 55. Maldah	-	11
TOTAL		25	24	55	05	109

Merger of AIBP with PMKSY

2271. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the expenditure likely to be incurred on the Yojana;
- (c) whether Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is proposed to be merged with this Yojana; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been operationalised from 1st July, 2015 with the objective of enhancing irrigation coverage and improving the delivery system at farm level. The programme aims at end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. All the States and Union territories are covered under the programme. The scheme envisages decentralized State level planning and projectised execution, allowing the States to draw their irrigation development plans based on district/ blocks plans with a horizon of 5 to 7 years. For implementation of PMKSY a provision of ₹ 50,000 crore Central share has been made for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

(c) and (d) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is one among the four components of PMKSY with the focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.

Development of indigenous seeds

2272. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any special efforts have been made in the last two years for development of indigenous seeds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prioritized research and development programmes pertaining to indigenous seeds in field and horticultural crops. Research programmes are undertaken by 49 commodity/theme based research institutes and 46 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) under crop science and horticultural science to develop varieties and matching production technologies as per the agro-ecological conditions and needs of the farming community.

The crop improvement programmes have led to development of 227 high yielding varieties/hybrids of different field and horticultural crops during the last two years (2014-15). Eighty new varieties of field crops have been recommended for notification till April 2016.

States affected by drought

2273. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many districts in various States have been affected by drought, with details;
- (b) the total amount of drought relief released, State-wise in the year 2015-16 and released/proposed to be released for 2016-17; and
- (c) special action plan and massive efforts proposed by Government, including through MGNREGS, in view of more than 33 crore people are affected due to drought, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) During the year 2015-16, Government of Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh (both for Kharif and Rabi), Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan submitted Memoranda seeking financial Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in this regard. Government of Gujarat has declared semi scarcity in 05 districts of the State during Kharif 2015. The details of the State-wise drought affected districts are given in Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement-III appended to the answer to USQ No.2252, part (a) to (d)].

(b) The details regarding funds approved and released from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2015-16 to the drought affected States are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The following measures have been taken to tackle the drought situation:

- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level. During 2015-16, Rs.5390.998 crore has been released to the above 11 drought hit states under this scheme.
- Central Government has relaxed the norms under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought during 2015-16. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 18715.011 crore and ₹ 9367.196 crore have been released respectively to the drought hit states under MGNREGA.
- In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests & diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for implementation from Kharif 2016.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued Standing Guidelines for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, restructuring of existing loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The Guidelines have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention of RBI, thus saving

precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

- The first installment of Central Share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 2551.875 crore has been released in advance to the 10 drought affected States (excluding Gujarat).

Statement-II

*Details of Assistance Approved and Released from the NDRF to
drought affected States during 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Assistance approved	Net Assistance released by Department of Expenditure on the basis of recommendation of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) after adjustment of balance available in SDRF A/c
1.	Karnataka	1540.20 723.23	1540.20@
2.	Chhattisgarh	1276.25	835.665
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2032.68	1875.80
4.	Maharashtra	3049.36	2548.73
5.	Odisha	815.00	600.52
6.	Telangana	791.21	712.62
7.	Uttar Pradesh#	1304.52	934.32
8.	Andhra Pradesh	433.77	315.95
9.	Jharkhand	336.94	0
10.	Rajasthan	1193.41	911.64
	TOTAL	13496.57	10275.475

@ Funds will be released on the basis of recommendation of MHA.

Note : The Government of Gujarat did not seek any financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

Excessive use of imported and hybrid seeds

2274. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that local foodgrains are at the verge of extinction due to excessive use of imported and hybrid seeds of foodgrains in Maharashtra and other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) It is incorrect to say that local foodgrains are at the verge of extinction due to excessive use of imported and hybrid seeds of foodgrains in Maharashtra and other parts of the country. However, the area under the traditional varieties has reduced substantially due to adoption of locally developed high yielding varieties/hybrids which are of short duration and have superior yield, and better resistance to various biotic and abiotic stresses.

(b) The ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), has been making continuous efforts to explore, collect, characterize and safely conserve the native landraces including traditional varieties of all the crops species. The National Gene Bank at NBPGR presently holds 4,20,316 accessions of 1778 plant species and these accessions are accessible to the researchers in the country for use in crop improvement programme. During the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) 1,44,701 accessions of different crop species were provided to different institutes of ICAR and State Agricultural Universities for this purpose.

Production of wheat

†2275. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of wheat in the country has reduced this year;

(b) the production of wheat in the country during past five years, State-wise;

(c) the States in which production of wheat has reduced during last year and whether this has been evaluated; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that production of wheat increases or at least reaches at its earlier level in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir. As per the Third Advance Estimates released on 9th May, 2016, total production of wheat in the country during 2015-16 is estimated at 94.04 million tonnes against the normal (previous five years' average) production of 91.53 million tonnes and last year's production of 86.53 million tonnes.

(b) State-wise details of production of wheat in the country during the past five years *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The production of wheat during 2014-15 in some major wheat growing States *viz.* Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh declined as compared to its production during the previous year *i.e.* 2013-14. The decline in production of wheat in the above States has been mainly on account of unseasonal rains/hailstorms during February-March, 2015.

(d) In order to increase production of wheat in the country, the Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/ Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- Wheat, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc.

To achieve higher productivity of agricultural crops including wheat, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable to different situations including development of location-specific varieties/hybrids and technologies.

Statement

State-wise details of Production of wheat during 2010-11 to 2014-15

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	52.8	60.3	44.2	40.4	28.8
Bihar	4097.6	4725.0	5357.2	4738.0	3987.0
Chhattisgarh	126.8	133.1	141.3	134.0	135.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	4019.5	4072.0	2944.0	4694.0	3059.0
Haryana	11630.0	12685.7	11117.0	11800.0	10354.0
Himachal Pradesh	546.5	595.8	608.6	670.7	646.5
Jammu and Kashmir	446.3	500.3	462.4	601.9	314.3
Jharkhand	158.4	302.6	319.5	370.4	330.4
Karnataka	279.0	193.0	179.0	210.0	261.0
Madhya Pradesh	7627.1	11538.5	13133.4	12937.0	17103.9
Maharashtra	2301.0	1313.0	1181.0	1602.0	1308.0
Punjab	16472.0	17280.1	16591.0	17620.0	15050.0
Rajasthan	7214.5	9319.6	9275.5	8663.2	9823.9
Uttar Pradesh	30001.0	30292.6	30301.9	29890.9	22417.4
Uttarakhand	878.0	878.0	858.2	842.4	654.2
West Bengal	874.4	872.9	895.9	927.8	939.3
Others	149.1	119.5	96.4	107.0	113.8
ALL INDIA	86874.0	94882.1	93506.5	95849.8	865264

Suicide by farmers

2276. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the number of farmers who committed suicide has gone up in 2015;
- if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise for the last three years;
- the reasons for farmers committing suicide; and
- the steps Government is taking to tackle rural distress in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2014, are available at its website. The Reports for the subsequent years (*i.e.* 2015 onwards) have not been published yet. As per ADSI Reports, for, the years 2013 and 2014, the State-wise details of suicides have

been compiled and given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement-I appended to the answer to USQ No. 2255, part (a)]. As may be seen from this statement, during the year 2014, it was for the first time that the suicides of farmers were delineated as that of farmers and agricultural labourers. In so far as the year 2015, the data, as furnished by the State Governments in respect of farmer suicides, due to agrarian reasons, have been compiled and given in Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement-II appended to the answer to USQ No. 2255, part (a)]

The reasons for suicide by farmers are manifold, which *inter-alia* include, indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

(d) Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.*

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured urea is now neem coated. From the current year (*i.e.* 2016), the urea that is imported would also be neem coated.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.

- (v) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET); Unified National Agricultural Markets (NAM); and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (vi) A new crop Insurance scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention @ 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

Possibility of fall in production of wheat

†2277. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a possibility of reduction in the production of wheat;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to fill this gap; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantity of wheat which is required to be imported to cater to the need of the country and the total expenditure to be incurred for same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No, Sir. As per the Third Advance Estimates released on 9th May, 2016, production of wheat is 94.04 million tonnes which is higher by 2.51 million tonnes than average wheat production.

(b) In order to increase production of wheat in the country, the Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/ Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Wheat, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) etc.

To achieve higher productivity of all agricultural crops including wheat, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable to different situations including development of location-specific varieties/hybrids and technologies.

(c) As per Third Advance Estimates for 2015-16, total production of wheat in the country, estimated at 94.04 million tonnes, exceeds the projected demand of 89 million tonnes of wheat for 2016-17. Therefore, the need for import of wheat to cater to its projected demand may not arise.

Schemes for remunerative price to farmers

2278. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run by Government to provide/ensure remunerative price to farmers for their produce in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized against the above schemes during 2014-15 and 2015-16, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the above schemes during 2016-17, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Price support operations at Market Support Price (MSP) for procurement of wheat, paddy and coarse grains by Food Corporation of India and the Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Market

Intervention Scheme (MIS) are the important schemes run by the Government to provide remunerative price to farmers for their produce in the country. Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) of 25 agricultural commodities. Procurement of some commodities is done by Food Corporation of India (FCI), State Agencies, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI) at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) declared by the Government if prices fall below the MSP.

(b) and (c) The funds released as subsidy for food grains during 2014-15 and 2015-16 were ₹ 113171.16 crores and 134919.00 crores respectively. In addition, an amount of ₹ 77.35 crores and ₹48.46 crores were released as the Central Share of loss during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under these schemes. As per Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 27000 crore and an amount of ₹ 103334.61 crore have been allocated for Decentralized Procurement scheme (DCP) covered States and FCI respectively.

*State-wise details of food subsidy released during 2014-15
and 2015-16 are as under*

Sl. No.	State	Subsidy released (₹ in crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Bihar	1146.41	2540.92
2.	Punjab	75.00	300.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5668.11	5737.29
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2254.42	1364.25
5.	Telangana	200.00	1390.08
6.	West Bengal	2578.38	2465.86
7.	Chhattisgarh	3332.71	3328.93
8.	Uttarakhand	385.42	408.67
9.	Tamil Nadu	914.55	936.89
10.	Odisha	3785.00	3331.39
11.	Gujarat	0.00	55.57
12.	Kerala	744.84	834.42
13.	Rajasthan	90.97	155.11
14.	Chandigarh*	14.31	
15.	Puducherry*	—	54.59
16.	Dadra & Nagar* Haveli	—	00.71

*Under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme w.e.f. 2015-16.

Programmes in drought affected districts

2279. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of districts across the country have been declared drought affected and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government has not been able to provide free foodgrains and employment under MGNREGS to such affected rural population;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the programmes carried out in those regions including Maharashtra; and
- (d) the corrective action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) The details regarding the drought affected districts during 2015-16, State-wise are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement-III appended to the answer to USQ No.2252, part (a) to (d)].

(b) to (d) Under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, foodgrains are allocated to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for distribution to eligible households @ 5kg per person per month for priority households (PHH) and @ 35kg per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households at highly subsidized prices of ₹ 1/-, ₹ 2/- and ₹ 3/- per kg for coarse grains, wheat and rice respectively. The Act is being implemented in 33 States/UTs and allocation is being made to these States under NFSA. The States which have not implemented NFSA are being allocated food grains under erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). During the year 2015-16, Government of India has allocated a quantity of 289.46 lakh tons of food grains under NFSA to the States/UTs which have implemented NFSA and 207.31 lakh tons of foodgrains under erstwhile TPDS to the States/UTs which have not implemented NFSA. Further, the States/UTs which have not implemented NFSA were also allocated an additional quantity of 50 lakh tons of food grains for additional APL (Above Poverty Line) and BPL (Below Poverty Line) allocation. Government of India also makes allocation of food grains at Minimum Support Price (MSP/MSP derived price in case of rice) for natural calamities, at the request of the State Government. During 2015-16, 4.07 lakh tons of food grains was allocated to Maharashtra for drought relief as per the request of the State Government.

The stock of wheat and rice in the Central Pool as on 1.5.2016 was 581.32 lakh tons (including paddy) as against the food grains stocking norms for the Central Pool earlier called buffer norms of 210.40 lakh tons for April-June quarter which is adequate to meet the requirement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare Schemes (OWS), natural calamity including drought".

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation are released to the States as per the agreed to Labour Budget, shelf of projects and demand from the States. In drought affected notified areas, extra 50 days of guaranteed wage employment over and above 100 days guaranteed wage employment in financial year 2015-16 have been allowed. Details of households provided more than 100 days of employment in drought affected States under MGNREGA are given in Statement-II.

Statement-II

*Details of Households (HHs) Provided more than 100 days of
employment in Drought affected location*

Sl. No.	State	No. of HHs provided more than 100 days of employment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	304389
2.	Chhattisgarh	151594
3.	Jharkhand	160847
4.	Karnataka	120948
5.	Madhya Pradesh	180644
6.	Maharashtra	89024
7.	Odisha	160112
8.	Rajasthan	158688
9.	Telangana	309872
10.	Uttar Pradesh	140795

Institutional credit mechanism for agriculture sector

2280. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether institutional credit mechanism for agriculture sector is not working the way it should be resulting in increase in the number of farmers' suicides in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government, in consultation with the State Governments to ensure that agriculture credit reaches vulnerable section of farming community in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Farmers are indebted to both institutional and non-institutional sources of credit. However, borrowing from non-institutional sources is the major reason for debt related farmers' distress which is one of the reported reasons for farmers' suicide in the country. In order to bring more and more farmers within the institutional fold, the Government is providing, through institutional sources (commercial banks cooperative banks and regional rural banks), short term crop loans and medium/long term loans to farmers. Government announces annual agriculture credit target. The agriculture credit target for 2016-17 has been set at ₹ 9.00 lakh crore. The agency-wise targets for short term crop loans and medium/long term loan are also fixed. In addition to the above, the Government has taken several initiatives to provide credit to farmers and the brief details are as follows:-

Short term crop loan of upto ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, get the benefit of interest subvention of 3%. Thus, the effective interest rate for the short term crop loan is 4% per annum.

In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses.

The limit of collateral free farm loan has been increased from ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 100,000.

In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM-enabled debit card with, inter alia, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawls within the limit, etc.

Joint Liability Group (JLG) is an informal group comprising 4 to 10 individuals coming together for the purpose of availing bank loan on individual basis or through group

mechanism against mutual guarantee. The JLG mode of financing serves as collateral substitute for loans to be provided to the target group *i.e.* small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers, etc. As on 31.03.2016, the total number of 17.20 lakh JLGs have been financed with ₹ 16,856 crore (cumulative).

Access of farmers to institutional credit

2281. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether inadequate access to institutional credit is one of the major factors in farmers' suicides in the country;
- (b) whether Government, in consultation with State Governments, is taking all necessary steps to ensure that agriculture credit reaches small and marginal farmers;
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) to (c) Government has taken several measures to provide agriculture credit to all farmers including small and marginal, particularly keeping in view the fact that farmers are indebted to both institutional and non-institutional sources of credit. Borrowing from non-institutional sources is the major reason for debt related farmers' distress which is one of the reported reasons for farmers' suicide in the country. In order to bring more and more farmers within the institutional fold, the Government is providing, through institutional sources (commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks), short term crop loans and medium/ long term loans to farmers. Government announces annual agriculture credit target. The agriculture credit target for 2016-17 has been set at ₹ 9.00 lakh crore. The agency-wise targets for short term crop loans and medium/long term loan are also fixed. In addition to the above, the Government has taken several initiatives to provide credit to farmers and the brief details are as follows:

- Short term crop loan of upto ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, get the benefit of interest subvention of 3%. Thus, the effective interest rate for the short term crop loan is 4% per annum.
- In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest

subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses.

- The limit of collateral free farm loan has been increased from ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 100,000.
- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM-enabled debit card with, *interalia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of draws within the limit, etc.
- Joint Liability Group (JLG) is an informal group comprising 4 to 10 individuals coming together for the purpose of availing bank loan on individual basis or through group mechanism against mutual guarantee. The JLG mode of financing serves as collateral substitute for loans to be provided to the target group *i.e.* small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers, etc. As on 31.03.2016, the total number of 17.20 lakh JLGs have been financed with ₹ 16,856 crore (cumulative).

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

2282. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that not even a single Jan Aushadhi Store (JAS) is functioning in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not opening even a single store in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that the original plan was to open at least one JAS in each district of the country;
- (d) if so, the reasons for not following the plan; and
- (e) by when Government would open JAS in each of the Government hospitals in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAMAHIR): (a) and (b) Jan Aushadhi Yojana

envisages Jan Aushadhi Stores in the Government run hospitals and also run by Private Entrepreneurs, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), pharmacists etc. Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) has not received any proposal from Government of Tamil Nadu for opening Jan Aushadhi Stores in Government hospitals which may be because of free supply of generic drugs in all Government hospitals. However, 15 applications for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in Tamil Nadu have been received from Private Entrepreneurs and NGO Hospitals. Two Jan Aushadhi Stores at Virudhu Nagar and Madurai will be opened shortly.

(c) and (d) It has been envisaged in Jan Aushadhi Yojana to open at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each district of the country. This has not been attained due to (i) Over dependence on support from State Government for setting up of Jan Aushadhi Store in the premises of Government hospital; (ii) Free supply of medicines in few States affected viability of opening Jan Aushadhi Stores in Government hospitals; (iii) Non-prescription of Generic medicines by the doctors; and (iv) Lack of responses from organization like AIIMS, prominent hospitals, medical colleges etc.

(e) The Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of Jan Aushadhi Yojana is constantly in touch with the States Governments to initiate action on opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores in the State run hospitals.

Disposal of toxic waste in Union Carbide factory, Bhopal

2283. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several tonnes of toxic waste, lying dumped in Union Carbide factory, Bhopal has not been disposed of even after three decades of the worst industrial disaster;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for safe disposal of the toxic waste without any further loss of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There is approximately 337 MT of Union Carbide India Ltd. (UCIL) waste within the premises of the erstwhile UCIL plant site at Bhopal. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India seized of the issue of disposal of UCIL waste and remediation of plant site in the matter of Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 9874 of 2012: Union of India Vs. Alok Pratap Singh and others. The Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is taking actions pursuant to the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court from time to time. As per Hon'ble Supreme Court's

order, 10 MT of erstwhile UCIL waste was successfully incinerated at Common Hazardous Waste Incinerator at Pithampur, District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during August 13-18, 2015 and the report has been submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(c) After successful incineration of 10 MT of erstwhile UCIL waste, the Government of Madhya Pradesh who is responsible for undertaking necessary remedial actions for disposal of toxic waste at former UCIL plant site, is directed by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to prepare action plan in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board for disposal of remaining waste for the endorsement of Oversight Committee constituted under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Synthetic fertilizer industry

2284. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the synthetic fertilizer industry in the country is facing a crisis like situation owing to sharp fall in the consumption of synthetic fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No Sir, details of sales (consumption) of synthetic (chemical) fertilizers viz. Urea and P&K for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as under:

(Figures in LMT)		
Year	Urea	P&K (MOP, DAP & NPK)
2013-14	304.54	166.11
2014-15	308.76	189.36
2015-16	319.68	214.39

It can be seen from the above table that consumption of chemical (synthetic) fertilizers (Urea and P&K) has increased over the years.

Differences over capping the price of stent

2285. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has difference of opinion with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on capping the prices of stent and other medical equipments;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how the Ministry is going to resolve the differences with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAMAHIR): (a) to (c) A meeting of Committee of Secretaries, to discuss the mechanism for a separate price control order and a separate vertical within National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for medical devices, was held under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. After deliberation, certain decisions were taken. The Department of Pharmaceuticals is working with Department of Health and Family Welfare to find a suitable mechanism in making stents available to masses at affordable price.

Production of additional urea under additional urea production policy

2286. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of fertilizer producing units which have produced additional urea under the additional urea production policy during each of the last three years, and the current year;
- (b) whether the additional urea produced under the said policy was exported also, during the said period if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the revenue earned by Government therefrom during the said period, year-wise;
- (d) the number of urea producing units in the country; and
- (e) the consumption and indigenous production figures of urea during last three years including current year in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAMAHIR): (a) The total numbers of urea units which have produced additional urea beyond the Re-assessed Capacity during the last three years are as under:

Year	Total number of urea units
2013-2014	18
2014-2015	18
2015-2016	22

(b) There is no export of urea from additional production during the last three years and current year.

(c) In view of the (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) At present, there are 30 indigenous urea producing units in the country.

(e) The details of indigenous production and consumption (sales) of urea from 2013-14 to 2015-16 and current year upto April, 2016 is as under:

(Figures in LMT)

Year	Indigenous production of urea	Consumption of Urea
2013-14	227.15	304.54
2014-15	225.85	308.76
2015-16	244.75	319.68
2016-17 (upto April, 2016)	17.47	9.83

Fixing the trade margin on sale of drugs

†2287. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that chemists and retails dealers are charging 2000 to 3000 per cent margin on several medicines;

(b) whether one main reason for the huge gap between production cost and retail price is not fixing the maximum trade margin;

(c) whether a committee under Department of Pharmaceuticals has recommended 35 per cent margin limit on sale of drugs;

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in the interest of consumers and by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The DPCO, 2013 provides that sixteen per cent of Price to Retailer (PTR) as a margin to retailer shall be allowed, while fixing ceiling price of scheduled formulations and retail prices of new drugs. However, in certain cases of non-schedule formulations, there are representations and complaints relating to high trade margins to retailers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Drug (Prices Control) Order, 2013 follows a market based methodology and not cost based methodology.

(c) to (e) The Committee constituted by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to look into the issue of high trade margins for pharmaceutical and medical devices has proposed graded trade margins with reference to the Price to Trade (PTT) and it has *inter-alia* recommended 35% margin for medicines with MRP above ₹ 50/-.

The recommendations are being examined in consultation with other Government Departments including Department of Legal Affairs and Competition Commission of India. As such, no time-frame can be given.

Making life-saving drugs available free of cost to poor people

2288. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring life-saving drugs under control;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the arrangement made by Government to make life-saving drugs free of cost to the poor and helpless people in Government as well as in private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The prices of drugs are controlled under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 where drugs are referred to as per their definition in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. However, there is no definition of life saving drugs either in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 or in Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013. At present, the ceiling prices of medicines of various strength/ dosages form as declared by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare included in National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2015, are fixed by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

(c) There is no such arrangement made by Department of Pharmaceuticals in providing life-saving drugs free of cost to the poor and helpless people in Government as well as in private hospitals.

Provision for penalty for overcharging in DPCO

2289. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has proposed changes to the existing Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO) seeking provisions to impose a fine on those violating pricing norms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to introduce hefty penalties for companies overcharging on sale of drugs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government intends to take this initiative with an aim to protect consumers as there is need for a tougher law to discourage drug makers from over charging, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. NPPA has suggested certain amendments in the provisions of DPCO, 2013 including imposing fine on those violating the pricing norms.

(b) and (c) The Government receives various suggestions from the stakeholders including NPPA regarding various provisions of DPCO, 2013. The final view on the same is taken after consulting all the stakeholder and on the merits of the proposals which is an ongoing process.

Measures to improve quality of drugs and manufacture of APIs

2290. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of domestic production and import of pharmaceutical and medical devices during last year;

(b) whether Government has taken measures/plans to take measures to improve infrastructure facilities, regulations and tariff structure of pharmaceutical sector;

(c) if so, that details thereof and timeline for implementation, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has introduced measures to improve quality of drugs and for creation of APIs manufacturing capabilities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The annual turnover of the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry was 1,65,202.3 crores during the year 2014-15 and India imported 29,336.1 crores worth of bulk drugs, drug intermediates, drug formulations and biologicals during same period. The imports made by the companies are not mainly restricted to availability but also due to economic considerations. However, in the case of medical devices the country is mainly dependent on imports in case of high-end medical devices especially for those used for stents/implants.

(b) and (c) The Government had constituted two Task Forces viz. (i) Task Force to enable the Private Sector to lead the growth of Pharmaceutical Sector in India, and (ii) Task Force on Medical Device Sector in India-2015. These Task Forces has since submitted their recommendations.

These recommendations are being implemented by the concerned Ministries/ Departments. Once these are implemented they will provide a roadmap for the growth of Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Sector in the country.

(d) The medicines in the country are being sold as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and their quality is regulated by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and State Drug Controllers. As for bulk drug/API, after examining the recommendations of the Katoch Committee, Government at present is now looking into the financial viability of supporting the proposal for providing assistance for common minimum facilities for 03 Greenfield Bulk Drugs/API Parks to the extent of ₹ 200 crores each.

Besides this, the Department in association with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Commerce and Industry are sorting out the issues relating to the difficulties being faced by the Bulk Drug Manufactures relating to Environmental issues.

Production of urea and revival of fertilizer plants

†2291. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of production and consumption of urea in the country;
- (b) the names of the plants of the National Fertilizer Limited and quantum of production being made by each of them along with names of the closed plants;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to revive or restart closed fertilizer plants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and time-frame fixed for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAMAHIR): (a) The production and consumption of urea in the country for the year 2015-16 are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Figure in LMT)

Product	Production	Consumption/Sale
Urea	244.75	319.64

(b) The names of the plants of the National Fertilizer Limited and quantum of production during 2015-16 are given below:

(Figure in LMT)

Name of Plants	Name of Product	Production
NFL: Nangal-II		5.46
NFL: Bhatinda	Urea	5.48
NFL: Panipat		5.67
NFL: Vijaipur-I		9.90
NFL: Vijaipur-II		11.46

(c) and (d) At present all the five units of the FCIL and all the 3 units of the HFCL are closed. So far decision for the revival of the five units namely Ramagundam, Talcher, Gorakhpur and Sindri units of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL has been taken. Revival of the Ramagundam and Talcher units are being done by the consortium of the nominated PSUs. A gas based fertilizer plant is proposed to be installed at Ramagundam while a coal based fertilizer plant is proposed to be installed at the Talcher. Cabinet in its meetings held on 31.03.2015 and 21.05.2015 approved the revival of the Gorakhpur and Barauni units and Sindri unit on bidding route. However, in view of the poor response from bidders to Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for Gorakhpur and Sindri Units of FCIL and keeping in mind the current market scenario, it is being considered that Sindri, Gorakhpur units of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL be revived through profit making and financially strong PSUs.

Legal action against chemists for overcharging

†2292. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that chemists and wholesale dealers of medicines are earning two to three thousand per cent margin by charging many times of their actual prices;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any legal action against these profiteer chemists, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to enact a law to fix margin on medicines to check the profiteering tendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Drug (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO-2013) provides that sixteen per cent of Price to Retailer (PTR) as a margin to retailer shall be allowed, while fixing ceiling price of scheduled formulations and retail prices of new drugs. However, in certain cases of non-schedule formulations, there are representations and complaints relating to high trade margins to retailers. The cases of overcharging are dealt with as per the provisions of DPCO-2013. Further, the Government is examining the recommendations of the Committee constituted to look into the issue of Trade Margin.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Committee constituted to look into the issue of Trade Margin are being examined in consultation with other Government Departments including Department of Legal Affairs and Competition Commission of India. As such, no time-frame can be given.

Extension of M-SIPS

2293. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS), if so, the details thereof and budgetary allocation therefor, if not, details thereof;

(b) whether the first phase of M-SIPS increased manufacture of electronics hardware and achieved targets, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and rectification measures taken under the extended MSIPS;

(c) whether the extended M-SIPS aims to include more categories of electronic products, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether proposal have been received from State Governments, if so, details thereof incentives granted and proposals approved, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has extended the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) for a period of 5 years beyond July 26, 2015 vide notification dated 03.08.2015. The overall financial ceiling under the scheme is initially limited to ₹ 10,000 crores during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) During the first phase of the scheme *i.e.* during the period July, 2012 to July 2015, the scheme attracted investment in the sector and prompted several global and domestic players to look at India as a new destination. During the aforesaid period, the Department received 91 M-SIPS applications with proposed investments of ₹ 23,947 crores and the employment potential of nearly 36,000 persons. Some of the companies that applied under the scheme included Bosch Automotive, GE, Tata Power SED, NIDEC, Schneider, Jabil, Samsung, LG Electronics, Lava, Continental, Motherson Sumi, Calsonic Kensai, Tejas, Magneti Marelli etc. During implementation of the scheme, representations were received from various industry associations seeking extension of scheme and simplification of procedures. It was felt that to achieve the target of net zero imports in electronic manufacturing sector by 2020, more investments are required to be attracted.

For giving a further boost to electronics manufacturing in the country, in July, 2015, the Government approved the extension and expansion of the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme. The scope of the scheme was expanded to cover 15 new product categories, which were not covered earlier. The list of these product categories is given in the Statement (*See below*). The procedures were also simplified to allow for M-SIPS incentives from the date of receipt of application, disbursement of incentives on a quarterly basis as against annual basis under the earlier scheme and allowing M-SIPS for projects in any part of the country as against only in notified areas. The scheme was extended for a period of 5 years beyond July 26, 2015.

(d) So far, no proposal has been received from any of the State Government.

Statement

Details of additional list of categories included under extended M-SIPS

1. Consumer Appliances like Refrigerators, ACs, Fully Automatic Washing Machines, Microwave Ovens, etc.
2. Electronic product design including PCB design.
3. Machine to Machine (M2M) and Internet of Things (IoT) products.
4. Home Fuel Cells.

5. Multi-functional electronic devices.
6. Semiconductor Equipment such as Automatic Test Handler, Pick and Place Machines, Test Head Manipulator and their accessories like Test Sockets, Probe Cards, ATE Load Boards, Conversion Kits, Docking Mechanisms.
7. Electronic security devices- including CCTV surveillance equipment, CCTV, Access Control, intruder alarms etc.
8. Electro-plating, small precision plastic and metal parts, tools, moulds and dyes.
9. Liquid Crystal Module (LCM).
10. Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLED).
11. Chip Modules for Smart Cards.
12. Analog/ Mixed Signal Semiconductor Chips.
13. Capital Equipment for electronic products.
14. Raw material exclusively for electronic products.
15. Re-manufacturing of electronic products.

Training students to handle mobile network

2294. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has asked telcos to train students across ITIs in line with industry's operational requirements to handle the gamut of technical work relating to roll out and maintenance of mobile network, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry's directive stems from priority being accorded by Government in involving the private sector for revamping technical institutes such as ITIs for skill building, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir, the ministry is asked telcos to tie up with local ITIs and provide training to students as per their own needs.

In order that telcos can tie up with local ITIs and provide training to students as per their own needs, following steps have been taken till date:

- (i) A meeting of HR Heads of service providers was organised in DOT in Nov., 2014 and they were advised to tie up with local ITIs and provide training to students as per their own needs.

- (ii) The department has made concentrated efforts with COAI (Cellular Operators Association of India) and in turn COAI has entrusted TSSC to identify 5-10 ITIs, Telecom Training Courses, Training Providers etc. Once ITIs, Telecom Training Courses, Trainers are finalized the service providers would be able to tie up with ITIs to train rural workforce to cater to their own need.
- (iii) As a result of efforts listed above, MTS has conducted 48 trainings for the students of various ITIs across the nation.

(b) No Sir, the Government has not given any priority/directive to invite the private sector for revamping technical institutes such as ITIs for skill building.

Investment in Postal Savings Schemes

2295. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of investors seeking to park their money before lower interest rates become operative from April 1, 2016 in Postal Savings Schemes, were met with crash of Core Banking System (CBS) in many cities;
- (b) whether currently around ₹ 6.5 lakh crore is invested in more than ₹ 70 lakh accounts across several postal schemes and if so, whether India Posts' CBS is not yet upgraded to handle large volume transactions; and
- (c) whether CBS transactions by Post Offices in higher volumes will be possible only after 31 May, 2016 because of the ongoing system upgradation process?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No Sir. There was no crash of Core Banking System (CBS) but some slowness and intermittent inaccessibility of CBS application at many Post Offices in the last week of March, 2016. It was mainly due to large number of investors seeking to park their money before lower interest rates become operative from April 1, 2016 in Postal Savings Schemes. The Department invoked Business Continuity Plan (BCP) during the period to handle the situation and to facilitate investment by the customers in Post Office Savings Schemes.

(b) Currently around ₹ 6.79 lakh crore is the outstanding deposit in 39.93 crore postal savings accounts and savings certificates. India Posts' Core Banking System (CBS) is equipped to handle large volume transactions.

(c) The system is capable to handle higher volumes of transactions and there is no ongoing system upgradation, in process, to be completed by 31st May, 2016.

Digitally connecting rural Post Offices

2296. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set the target of digitally connecting rural Post Offices across the country by March, 2017;
- (b) if so, the details of the rural Post Offices digitally connected so far in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Posts has decided to digitally connect all the rural Post Offices through the Rural Information and Communication Technology (RICT) segment under the IT Modernization Project of Department of Posts, which is under implementation phase. The Department has planned to digitally connect 1,29,323 Gramin Dak Sewak Post Offices in rural areas across the country by March, 2017.

(b) So far, no rural Gramin Dak Sewak Post Office has been digitally connected. The User Acceptance Test for the software solution of RICT is going on in Alwar District of Rajasthan. Once it is stabilized it will be implemented across the country including Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Project is in implementation phase. The roll out will start after successful completion of User Acceptance Test of software solution.

Shifting of Post Office in Manipur

2297. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sanctioned Post Offices along with staff strength in Churachandpur district of Manipur, the location-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that Post Office of Thanlon village in Churachandpur district has been shifted to Bishnupur district in Manipur, bringing thereby a lot of hardship to the Zomi tribal inhabitants of Thanlon and its surrounding villages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the local MLA has written a letter to the competent authority in this regard to rectify the matter and to strengthen postal service in the district?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Post Office at Thanlon village in Churachandpur district has not been shifted and it is functioning normally. Based on annual review of establishment of Thanlon SO, it has been downgraded from Sub Post Office (SO) to Branch Post Office (BO). However, basic postal services are being provided to the villages by Thanlon BO and other BOs in that area.

(d) Yes, Madam. A letter from Shri Vungzagin Valte, the Hon'ble MLA, was received in this regard and a reply has already been given to him, stating that conversion of Sub Post Office to Branch Post Office does not compromise quality of service.

List of abbreviations used

1.	SO	-	Sub Post Office
2.	BO	-	Branch Post Office
3.	MDG	-	Mukhya Dak Ghar
4.	EDBO	-	Extra Departmental Branch Post Office

Statement

Details of number of Post Offices and staff strength in Churachandpur district-location-wise

Sl. No.	Name of Departmental Post Office	Staff Strength
A. Departmental Post Offices in Churachandpur District:-		
1.	Churachandpur MDG	8
2.	Chienkongpang SO	3
3.	New Lamka SO	4
4.	Saikot SO	4
5.	Singngat SO	3
6.	Loktak Project SO	3
B. Branch Post Offices in Churachandpur District		
1.	Thanlon EDBO	2
2.	Aina EDBO	2
3.	Chehjang EDBO	2
4.	Chothemunpi EDBO	3

Sl. No.	Name of Departmental Post Office	Staff Strength
5.	Henglep EDBO	3
6.	Kamkeilon EDBO	2
7.	Kangvai Bazar EDBO	2
8.	Khanpi EDBO	3
9.	Kolhen EDBO	3
10.	Kumbipukhri EDBO	2
11.	Lailong EDBO	2
12.	Lungsung EDBO	2
13.	Lungsai EDBO	3
14.	Munpi EDBO	2
15.	Pheipheng EDBO	2
16.	Saidan EDBO	3
17.	Saikhul Village EDBO	2
18.	Santing EDBO	2
19.	Sielmet EDBO	1
20.	Sangphou EDBO	3
21.	South Kotlein EDBO	2
22.	Teiyong EDBO	2
23.	Thangsi EDBO	3
24.	Thinkew EDBO	2
25.	Tolphei EDBO	2
26.	Tollen EDBO	3
27.	Tulaphei EDBO	2
28.	Ukha EDBO	3
29.	Tuinam EDBO	2
30.	Zenhang Lamka EDBO	2
31.	M. Songgel EDBO	2
32.	Bungmual EDBO	3
33.	Geljang EDBO	2

Sl. No.	Name of Departmental Post Office	Staff Strength
34.	Kawnpui EDBO	2
35.	Lingsiphai EDBO	1
36.	Mission Compound EDBO	3
37.	Mualkoi EDBO	3
38.	Panglian EDBO	2
39.	Pearsonmun EDBO	2
40.	Takvom EDBO	3
41.	Khouwpuibung EDBO	3
42.	Mualvaiphei EDBO	2
43.	Turning EDBO	3
44.	Tuikham EDBO	3
45.	Tuitengphai EDBO	3
46.	Behiang EDBO	3
47.	Hengtam EDBO	3
48.	Kangkap EDBO	3
49.	Lama Camp EDBO	2
50.	Lungchin EDBO	3
51.	Lungthul EDBO	3
52.	Mualmun EDBO	3
53.	Saibu EDBO	4
54.	Songtal EDBO	6
55.	Suangdoh EDBO	3
56.	Vokbual EDBO	3
57.	Aibulon EDBO	3
58.	Bukpi EDBO	2
59.	Bungpilon EDBO	3
60.	Hanship EDBO	3
61.	Khajang EDBO	3
62.	Leijangphai EDBO	3

Sl. No.	Name of Departmental Post Office	Staff Strength
63.	Leison EDBO	2
64.	Milongmun EDBO	2
65.	Pamzol EDBO	3
66.	Parbung EDBO	3
67.	Phaijang EDBO	3
68.	Pherazol EDBO	2
69.	Sawaiphaiah EDBO	2
70.	Senvon EDBO	3
71.	Singjawl EDBO	3
72.	Taithu EDBO	3
73.	Tinsong EDBO	2
74.	Tipaimukh EDBO	3
75.	Tuabung EDBO	1
76.	Charoi Khullen EDBO	2
77.	Jeevan Nagar EDBO	3
78.	Leimatak EDBO	3
79.	Mayuron EDBO	3
80.	Sadu Khoiroi EDBO	3
81.	Topka Lamdam EDBO	2

NIC Scientists

2298. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether NIC Scientists are in same ranks and designations for last ten years, despite their best performance in e-governance and Digital India Programmes, if so, reasons therefor;

(b) outcome of Group of Secretaries meeting held on 22 January, 2016 regarding retrospective *in-situ* promotion of NIC Scientists and date from which promotion process will start;

(c) why inspite of number of judgements in favour of NIC scientists, they have been denied promotions; and

(d) by when justice to these 3000 plus Scientists in the form of retrospective *in-situ* promotions under Flexible Complimenting Scheme (FCS) would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Scientists are in the same ranks and designation for the last ten years. The Scientists have not been promoted from the date of introduction of Modified Flexible Complementing scheme *i.e.* 1.1.2011, since out of the total strength some of the Scientists do not meet the eligibility criteria in terms of possessing the prescribed educational qualifications.

(b) The Committee of Secretaries (CoS) in its meeting held on 22.01.2016 recommended that the proposed Policy for Group 'A' S&T Officers of DeitY and its organizations may be submitted by the Department for consideration by the Competent Authority. Accordingly, DeitY *vide* OM dated 05.02.2016 submitted a proposal for consideration of Appointments Committee of Cabinet (ACC) through DoPT, seeking the approval of ACC in the matter.

The approval of ACC on the proposed Policy is still awaited.

(c) and (d) The matter is still sub-judice.

Letters by ordinary post not reaching their destination

2299. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of letters/documents sent by people through ordinary posts of postal department are not being delivered to the concerned persons; and

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative and directed the postal department to be stringent in its action and give equal importance to the ordinary posted articles as everyone cannot afford speed post/registered post, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. As per the Annual Report, 2015-16, the number of unregistered articles handled by the Department in the year 2014-15 was 540.70 crores. The number of complaints received during the same period by the Department for non-delivery of unregistered articles was only 671.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ordinary letters are transmitted by air as are Speed Post and Registered Post articles. Besides this, the Department has also taken the following measures to ensure speedy and efficient processing and delivery of ordinary articles:

1. The operational network for ordinary mail has been redesigned and the mail processes streamlined resulting in faster processing, transmission and delivery of ordinary mail.
2. Automated Mail Processing Centres have been established in Delhi and Kolkata in order to expedite mail sorting.
3. Surprise visits are undertaken by the senior officers of the Department to the mail offices and delivery Post Offices to check efficient disposal of mail.
4. Regular surprise visits are undertaken by the Public Relation Inspectors to monitor the performance of the postmen in their delivery beats.
5. To measure the delivery efficiency of the ordinary articles between various cities, Test Letters Runs are conducted at national level as well as at circle level. Based on the analysis of the delivery data, remedial actions, wherever necessary, are taken by the Department.

Panic Button in mobile phones

2300. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a feasibility study has been conducted to introduce 'Panic Button' in mobile phones; and

(b) whether foreign manufacturers and mobile phones manufactured outside the country will also have to comply with such requirement, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) After due consultations with all stakeholders having representatives from Department of Electronics and IT, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Indian Cellular Association, and Telecom Service Providers. Rules have been notified for provision of Panic Button in mobile handsets w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

Gram Panchayats under NOFN

2301. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the much touted National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN), cleared in October, 2011 at an outlay of ₹ 20,000 crore to connect 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats, was supposed to be completed within two years;

(b) whether even after four years, only less than 6000 Gram Panchayats have been connected; and

(c) whether a high level committee, set up to probe the delay, has identified accountability fears and misaligned incentives for the implementing agency as reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/ BharatNet is a project of mega nature widely dispersed across the country for taking optical fiber to the unreached areas especially the rural and remote. Due to its vastness in magnitude, time consuming survey work to ascertain the length of incremental fibre, difficulty in locating the existing fibres, mobilisation of physical resources, inadequate production capacity of equipments, challenges faced in awarding contracts in difficult areas (Hilly/Rocky/Left Wing Extremism), limited number of trenching and laying contractors, difficulty in getting Right of Way (RoW) permission from various agencies like NHAI, Forest, Oil and Gas companies etc., there has been delay in execution of the project.

Despite constraints, the work of laying optical fibre network has been speeded up manifold in the last 2 years. All efforts are being made to achieve the revised target of 1 lakh GPs under phase-I of the project by March, 2017 and the remaining 1.5 lakh GPs under phase-II by December, 2018. Status of NOFN/BharatNet project as on 07.05.2016 and the corresponding figures as on 31.03.2014 are given as under:

Items	Status as on 31.03.2014	Status as on 07.05.2016
Pipe laid (km.)	2,000	1,40,751
OFC laid (km.)	250	1,12,884
OFC laid (GPs)	59	50,465
Connectivity (GPs)	59	6,849

(c) The issues identified by the High Level Committee in implementation strategy of NOFN project include fragmented nature of project implementation design, both in terms of geographical spread while phasing implementation and in assignment of responsibilities for project components leading to inter-agency co-ordination problems, excessive emphasis on cost controls leading to lack of empowerment of implementing agencies, inadequate human resource and technological tools available within BBNL to monitor and manage the project etc.

Hoax calls

2302. SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many hoax calls have been received by Railways/Airports/public places about false information of planting bombs; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb these activities as due to such type of false information, Railways, Airports, Police Force and security agencies are facing greater difficulties as currently, there is lack of proper mechanism for registration of callers who use public telephone and anti-social elements are making such hoax calls from public telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, Instances have been reported about hoax calls at Railways/Airports/public places. Total number of hoax calls incidences reported by Railways for the year 2014 and 2015 are 64 and 136 respectively. Total number of hoax calls incidences for planting bomb, reported by Airport Authority of India (AAI) for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 (till April) are 09, 07 and 14 respectively.

(b) To deal with hoax calls related cases, Security Agencies are registering cases under legal provisions of IPC and IT Act against anti-social elements, who are making hoax calls. There are bomb threat contingency plans available at all AAI airports. Further, deliberations had been held amongst the Ministry of Home Affairs, Telecom Service Providers and Department of Telecommunications on the issue. After due deliberations, it had been decided that although it may be useful sometimes, if a mechanism is instituted to trace the hoax calls made from Public Call Offices (PCOs), but issuing the directions to disclose the identity by the caller, may not be appropriate as beside the privacy issue and potential misuse of documents/information by the PCO franchisees, such arrangement may deprive a section of society to make a call from PCO because photo identity proof is currently not available with every citizen. By mandating such directions even general

public may not be able to contact their families in emergency situations. As such mandating such instructions may create more problems to the common citizen instead of helping the security agencies to trace the hoax calls.

Sale of SIM cards without valid proof of identity

2303. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that private cellular companies are giving SIM cards to customers without collecting any valid proof and identity, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether TRAI has taken any action on the erring cellular companies in this matter, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures being taken by TRAI to curtail such illegal business by private service providers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, During the verification/audit of Customer Acquisition Forms (CAFs) of mobile connections belonging to different Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) including the private cellular companies carried out by Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells, cases of invalid address proof and identity, missing CAF etc. have been noticed.

A total of around 7.43 crore CAFs of all the TSPs including private companies, have been audited by the TERM Cells as on 29.02.2016, out of which a total of 41.42 lakhs CAFs were found to be non-complaint to CAF verification norms.

(b) and (c) Actions for non-compliance of CAF guidelines on defaulting TSPs are being taken by TERM Cells which include imposition of applicable financial penalties on erring TSPs and filing of complaints/FIR against the apparently forged cases. In addition, in case of non-complaint CAF, TSP has to either disconnect the connection or submit the compliant CAF to TERM Cells within 72 hours.

A total financial penalty of ₹ 2234.71 crores have been imposed on defaulting TSPs for violation of CAF verification norms as on 29.02.2016.

TSPs have been mandated by DoT to carry out adequate verification of each and every Customer before enrolling them as subscribers by verifying their identity with specified documents for Proof of Identity (Pol) and Proof of Address (PoA). DoT has been issuing various guidelines to TSPs to strengthen the verification process. The existing

instructions on subscriber verification dated 09.08.2012 have been issued by DoT in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Further, TERM Cells carry out sample verification of CAF and related documents of the acquired customers, by all TSPs, on monthly basis, by generating random samples of 0.1% of the customer base at the end of each month. The sample size in respect of J&K, NE and Assam service areas is 0.2% on quarterly basis. This verification process by TERM Cells brings out non-compliant cases where DoT guidelines were violated by TSPs in acquiring the customer.

Aims and objectives of National Optical Fibre Network

2304. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) for Gram Panchayats;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some Gram Panchayats have been identified for implementing the above on pilot basis, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the identified Gram Panchayats were given 100 Mbps bandwidth till October, 2012; and
- (d) if so, whether the period has further been extended and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/BharatNet project aims at connecting all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), radio and satellite medium for providing broadband connectivity. The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act, 1956. Under this project, at least 100 Mbps bandwidth has to be provided in all the estimated 2.5 lakh GPs for utilization by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis including Internet Service Providers. These access providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas. Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance etc. can be provided.

(b) to (d) Three pilot projects were conducted in three blocks covering 59 Gram Panchayats in three different States. These blocks were Arian in Ajmer district (Rajasthan), Parvada in Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Panisagar in North Tripura district (Tripura). The pilots were completed on 15.10.2012. Bandwidth of 100 Mbps is available in each of these Gram Panchayats.

Complaints against telecom service providers

†2305. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has received 50197 complaints in the year 2014 and 57634 complaints in the year 2015 and TRAI has received 18494 complaints in the year 2014 and 23313 complaints in the year 2015 from consumers about poor services, billing issues, harassment etc. against various service providers;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in these cases, service provider company-wise; and

(c) the details of service provider companies that were fined during the last two years along with the amount of fine imposed on them, case-wise and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Sir, Department of Telecommunications had received 50696 complaints in the year 2014 and 60857 complaints in the year 2015 at CPGRAMS portal and TRAI had received 18494 complaints in the year 2014 and 23313 complaints in the year 2015 from consumers about poor services, billing issues, harassment etc. against various service providers.

(b) For effective resolution of consumer complaints, TRAI has prescribed the framework and procedure for redressal of complaints of telecom consumers through the "Telecom Consumer Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2012" dated 5th January 2012. As per these regulations the telecom service providers have to set up complaint centre, with toll free consumer care number, for making complaints and service requests. The complaint centre has to redress the complaint of consumers within the time frame prescribed by TRAI for various quality of service parameters. In case the consumer is not satisfied with the redressal of his complaint by the complaint centre he can file an appeal with the Appellate Authority of the service provider. The Appellate authority has to decide on the appeal after considering the recommendations of a two member Advisory Committee, comprising of one representative from consumer organizations registered with TRAI and one from the service provider.

Accordingly, the complaints so registered at CPGRAM portal and received in TRAI as mentioned in para (a) above were forwarded to the concerned service providers for their redressal and appropriate action.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Department of Telecommunications and TRAI have not imposed any fine on service providers regarding consumer complaints during last two years.

Internet facility at cheap rates

†2306. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether one main objective of the Digital India campaign is to provide internet facility at cheap rates;
- (b) if so, the details of achievements made in this regard;
- (c) whether one main objective of the Digital India campaign is to provide all Government services and facilities on mobile; and
- (d) if so, the achievements made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) One of the objectives of Digital India Programme is to provide broadband through National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) BharatNet project. Under this project, it is planned to establish network infrastructure to connect all the Gram Panchayats (2.5 lakh) in the country by laying incremental fibre to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks or through radio/satellite for providing broadband connectivity by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis including Internet Service Providers. With the implementation of NOFN/BharatNet project, which is one of the pillars of Digital India, non-discriminatory access to all categories of service providers including internet service providers will be available at Gram Panchayats with no investment to lay the optical fibre infrastructure. It is expected that it will promote internet and broadband usage in rural and remote areas at affordable rates. As on 07.05.2016, Pipe has been laid upto 1,40,749 kms, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid in 1, 12,883 kms and 50,465 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected with OFC. Out of these, 6,849 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing the Digital India programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. One of the primary focus areas of Digital India is e-Kranti- Electronic delivery of services. e-Kranti aims at ensuring a Government wide transformation by delivering all Government services electronically to the citizens through integrated and interoperable systems via multiple

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

modes, including mobile, while ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs. In e-Kranti, 44 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) are being implemented. Under the 25 operational MMPs, 222 services are being provided. Also, More than 192 crore e-transactions have been reported since 01st January, 2016.

Villages with internet connectivity

†2307. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where internet facility is available currently and number of villages where the facility is to be provided;

(b) the number of villages, State-wise, in the country that have been provided internet facility during the last two years; and

(c) the details of plans and goals of Government about providing all the villages of the country with internet connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Sir, Access Service Providers as well as Internet Service Providers are permitted to provide Internet/broadband services in the country. Government is not maintaining the record about the number of villages covered with internet facility by telecom operators, as they are free to provide internet service in the entire service area based on their techno commercial considerations. However, Telecom Service Area wise rural subscriber base of internet, as per information furnished by Telecom regulatory Authority of India, as on 31st January, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, as per the report of Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) on the subject "Internet in India 2015" published in November, 2015, there were 129 Million ever internet users (users claiming to access the internet at least once in their lives) in the rural areas as on October 2015.

(c) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/BharatNet project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) utilizing existing fibres of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and RailTel and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Blocks for providing broadband connectivity. The project is being

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and initial estimated cost of the project is ₹ 20,100 Crores. The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which has been incorporated under Indian Companies Act 1956. Under this project, at least 100 Mbps bandwidth has to be provided in all the estimated 2.5 lakh GPs for utilization by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis including Internet Service Providers. As on 07.05.2016, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid in 1,12,883 Kms and 50,465 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected with OFC. Out of these, 6849 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity.

Statement

*Details of Telecom Service Area-wise, Rural subscriber base of
Internet Users as on 31st January 2016*

(Subscribers in Millions)	
Telecom Service Area	Rural Internet Subscriber as on 31st January 2016
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	9.65
Assam	3.39
Bihar	8.39
Delhi	0.95
Gujarat	6.09
Haryana	2.93
Himachal Pradesh	1.77
Jammu and Kashmir	1.91
Karnataka	5.80
Kerala	5.97
Kolkata	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	6.55
Maharashtra	9.85
Mumbai	0.29
North East	2.04
Odisha	3.66

1	2
Punjab	4.62
Rajasthan	7.30
Tamil Nadu	7.04
Uttar Pradesh (East)	10.31
Uttar Pradesh (West)	6.31
West Bengal	7.43
TOTAL	112.80

Right of way to lay optical fibre

2308. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Ministry has taken to resolve the Right of Way in laying down the optical fibre net;

(b) whether the Ministry has involved private sector in laying down the cables of optical fibre;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the companies who have been licensed to work and the funds allocated therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken note that the optical fibre project is 80 per cent behind schedule and has found a mention in the Economic Survey 2015-16, if so, the steps taken to improve the pace of the work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Under BharatNet/ NOFN project, tri-partite MoU for free right of way (ROW) have been signed with all the States/ UTs among Government of India, States/ UTs and Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) except Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep. As per the MoU, States/ UTs will provide free RoW for the BharatNet/ NOFN project and the reinstatement will be done by BBNL. Further, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is in the process of formulating a Draft Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules 2016 to ease the problems being faced by telecom service providers in obtaining right of way permission on the land vested with local authorities. Comments have been invited from the States and some Central Agencies on the proposed Rules.

(b) Private sector has not been involved in this project.

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

(d) The BharatNet project is running behind schedule, however, various steps have been taken by the Department due to which the project has now acquired momentum. The steps include among other things, regular review and monitoring of the project at the highest level, streamlining the procurement of the material, regular follow up with various agencies for obtaining RoW permissions etc.

Legislation on Net Neutrality

2309. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a legislation on Net Neutrality in Parliament, in keeping with its promise to ensure that Indian consumers are guaranteed a free, fair, open and accessible internet; and

(b) if so, the time-line by which the Government proposes to do so?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government is committed to core principles of Net Neutrality through appropriate policy framework.

In this regard, Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a consultation paper "Regulatory Framework for Over-The-Top(OTT) Services" on 27.03.2015. TRAI has also released its regulation "Prohibition of discriminatory tariffs for data services, Regulations, 2016" on 8th Feb, 2016, which, *inter alia*, prohibits any service provider from offering or charging discriminatory tariff for data services on the basis of content.

Government policy on Net Neutrality shall be finalized after taking into account recommendations of committee constituted by Department of Telecommunications and recommendations of Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and other inputs to the Government. TRAI recommendations on the issue are awaited, whereupon Government will take final view.

Total number of users of landline, mobile phone and computers

2310. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of users of landline, mobile phone and computers in the country as on date;

(b) how many of them are connected by public sector system and how many have private sector connections;

(c) the annual revenue from public sector system and the total income from public and private sectors together; and

(d) the annual changes that occur in the number of connections and income of the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The total number of subscribers of landline, mobile phone and computers in the country are given below:

Number of telephones connection as on 31-03-2016

Period	PSUs (BSNL+MTNL)	Other private operators	Total (PSU+Pvt.) telephone connections
Landline connections	18266458	6958110	25224568
Mobile connections	90383478	943725185	1034108663

Source: DOT

As per Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT), the total number of computers in the country is estimated to be about 119 million units.

(c) The annual revenue of public sector system and total revenue of public and private sector put together is as under:

Revenue details

Particulars	2014-2015		
	Public	Private	Total
Revenue	33333	209567	242900

(₹ in crore)

This is based on audited/unaudited financial information submitted by licensed telecom service providers to TRAI.

(d) As far as the number of connections in the public sector is concerned, there is a total/ net increase of 8309543 between Mar., 31, 2015 and Mar., 31, 2016.

The increase in the Revenue of public sector in FY 2014-15 over 2013-14, is ₹ 718 crore.

Call drops in a year

2311. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were 800 crore call drops in a year and most of them were because of the fault of service providers which generated a revenue of ₹ 1.4 lakh crore in 2014-15, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that TRAI would do away with the cap on compensation at three call drops a day and service providers would soon have to compensate callers for all call drops, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the number of call drops in the quarter ending March, 2015 (from 1st January, 2015 to 31st March, 2015) is around 200 crores. Thus, number of call drops in a year is approximated around 800 crores.

Further, the aggregate Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) for the Access Service Providers for the year 2014-15 is approximately ₹ 138,566 crores.

(b) Currently there is no such proposal. TRAI Regulations providing compensation to consumers at the rate of ₹ 1 per call drop since 1st January, 2016 were challenged by some of the service providers in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Later, the Regulations were upheld by Delhi High Court, against which the service providers preferred an Appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 11th May, 2016 has quashed the said Regulations.

Sharing of active telecom infrastructure

2312. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed sharing of active telecom infrastructure like antenna, feeder cable and transmission systems, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this move will lower costs of telecoms and lead to faster rollout of networks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir, Sharing of active infrastructure amongst

Service Providers has been permitted based on the mutual agreements entered by them. Active infrastructure sharing is limited to antenna, feeder cable, Node B, Radio Access Network (RAN) and transmission system only.

(b) The sharing of active infrastructure would result in lowering of capital cost for setting up a telecom network. This would result in wider coverage and reduction of tariff which would be for benefit to the customer at large.

Adjusting call drops cost

2313. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telecoms have agreed to adjust call drops cost against bill and credit balance, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that telecoms have agreed to show the records of all call drops in the monthly bills of the postpaid customers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) With a view to provide relief to the consumers from call drop, TRAI, through Telecom Consumers Protection (Ninth Amendment), 2015 dated 16.10.2015 has mandated that every originating service provider providing Cellular Mobile Telephone Service shall, for each call drop within its network-

(i) credit the account of the calling consumer by one rupee:

Provided that such credit in the account of the calling consumer shall be limited to three dropped calls in a day (00:00:00 hours to 23:59:59 hours);

(ii) provide the calling consumer, through SMS/USSD message, within four hours of the occurrence of call drop, the details of amount credited in his account; and

(iii) in case of post-paid consumers, provide the details of the credit in the next bill.

The service providers and their association filed a writ petition on 09.12.2015 in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the afore-mentioned regulations. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in judgement dated 29.02.2016 upheld the validity of the regulations.

Subsequently, the service providers and their associations through special leave petitions have appealed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has quashed the said Regulations *vide* its judgment dated 11th May, 2016.

States and villages with broadband facility

†2314. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States and villages, which have been provided with broadband facility till March, 2016;
- (b) whether the States and specific areas have been selected wherein broadband facility would be provided;
- (c) if so, the details of those States and areas which would be given priority in order to provide broadband facility;
- (d) whether priority would be given to provide broadband facility to rural, hilly, backward and new States; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Sir, Access Service Providers as well as Internet Service Providers are permitted to provide broadband services in the country. Government is not maintaining the record about the states and villages covered with broadband facility by telecom operators, as they are free to provide broadband service in the entire service area based on their techno commercial considerations. However, Telecom Service Area wise rural subscriber base of broadband, as per information furnished by Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), as on 31st December, 2015 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The subscriber base for the month of March 2016 is being compiled by TRAI.

The National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/BharatNet project is planned to establish network infrastructure to connect all the Gram Panchayats (2.5 lakh) in the country by laying incremental fibre to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks or through radio/satellite for providing broadband connectivity. It is being implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which was established on 25.02.2012 with an objective to create, operate, maintain and manage National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) infrastructure. Under this project, at least 100 Mbps bandwidth has to be provided in all the estimated 2.5 lakh GPs for utilization by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis including Internet Service Providers. As on 07.05.2016, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid in 1, 12,883 Kms and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

50,465 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected with OFC. Out of these, 6,849 GPs have been provided with broadband connectivity. State-wise status of NOFN/BharatNet project as on 07.05.2016 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Telecom Service Area wise Rural Broadband
Subscriber-base as on 31st December 2015*

Telecom Service Area	No. of subscribers in Millions
Andhra Pradesh	3.33
Assam	0.76
Bihar	1.79
Delhi	0.45
Gujarat	1.81
Haryana	0.92
Himachal Pradesh	0.70
Jammu and Kashmir	0.59
Karnataka	1.96
Kerala	3.11
Kolkata	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	0.89
Maharashtra	2.76
Mumbai	0.12
North East	0.53
Odisha	0.61
Punjab	1.03
Rajasthan	1.75
Tamil Nadu	3.10
UP (East)	1.46
UP (West)	1.11
West Bengal	2.04
TOTAL	31.08

Statement-II*Details of State-wise status of NOFN (BharatNet) as on 07.05.2016*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of Gram Panchayats (GPs) - Phase I	Pipe laid (kms.)	Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laid (in kms)	No. of GPs where OFC laid	No. of GPs lit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	624	184	167	91	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	283	215	97	28	0
3.	Punjab	6128	5139	4583	3067	0
4.	Haryana	6090	5393	4958	4950	160
5.	Rajasthan	6967	13362	12235	3782	308
6.	Chandigarh	12	18	19	12	12
7.	Uttarakhand	1767	1568	1151	711	183
8.	UP (West)	8040	10228	5955	2721	131
9.	UP (East)	14474	18232	13128	5910	71
10.	Bihar	5202	7575	6564	2436	215
11.	West Bengal	2713	2266	2092	734	0
12.	Assam	1013	1955	1763	682	128
13.	Jharkhand	1388	2831	2535	991	136
14.	Odisha	3388	4950	3856	1670	104
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	0	0	0	0
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	256	453	100	22	0
17.	Nagaland	743	1725	744	163	0
18.	Manipur	24	71	73	24	0
19.	Meghalaya	638	1052	253	76	0
20.	Tripura	1021	1470	1212	536	79
21.	Mizoram	163	385	25	0	0
22.	Madhya Pradesh	10516	18338	15489	5256	150
23.	Chhattisgarh	2110	5035	4652	1574	526

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Gujarat	5735	6509	4770	2234	116
25.	Maharashtra	12055	14746	11641	4940	224
26.	Karnataka	5599	10235	10371	5057	2970
27.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1913	19	0	0
28.	Telangana	2097	4073	3529	1571	106
29.	Kerala	977	746	810	1129	1129
30.	Puducherry	98	82	92	98	101
31.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0	0
32.	Goa*	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		100200	140749	112883	50465	6849

* All the GPs of Goa are already connected with Optical Fibre.

Common service centres under Digital India Programme

‡2315. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is planning to expand Common Service Centres in villages to Gram Panchayats under Digital India Programme;

(b) the total number of Gram Panchayats of Maharashtra linked under this scheme, district-wise details thereof;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed to link all Gram Panchayat of the country, including Maharashtra to this service, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total number of services available in these centres, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has approved "CSC 2.0: A Way Forward" Project under Digital India Programme to expand Common Services Centres (CSCs) in all Gram Panchayats (GPs) across the country. It aims to establish Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based self sustaining network with 2.5 Lakhs of CSCs at GP level. At least one CSC in every Gram Panchayat are being setup to deliver various citizen centric services through these Centres. This would also include strengthening and integrating the existing one lakh CSCs already operational.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) All 27,920 Gram Panchayats of Maharashtra are being covered under this scheme. The district-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Yes Sir. As per CSC 2.0 scheme, all the GPs shall be covered by year 2019. However, to expedite the process the Government has fixed a target to set up the planned number of CSCs at GP level by December, 2016. The year and State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The list of services being currently provided through CSCs is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Details of district-wise Gram Panchayats of Maharashtra being covered under
CSC 2.0 District-Wise No of GP in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	District	Number of GP
1.	Ahmednagar	1316
2.	Akola	542
3.	Amravati	843
4.	Aurangabad	859
5.	Beed	1020
6.	Bhandara	542
7.	Buldhana	869
8.	Chandrapur	847
9.	Dhule	550
10.	Gadchiroli	467
11.	Gondia	556
12.	Hingoli	565
13.	Jalgaon	1151
14.	Jalna	781
15.	Kolhapur	1033
16.	Latur	787
17.	Nagpur	776

Sl. No.	District	Number of GP
18.	Nanded	1310
19.	Nandurbar	501
20.	Nashik	1382
21.	Osmanabad	622
22.	Palghar	477
23.	Parbhani	704
24.	Pune	1405
25.	Raigad	824
26.	Ratnagiri	845
27.	Sangli	704
28.	Satara	1503
29.	Sindhudurg	435
30.	Solapur	1032
31.	Thane	455
32.	Wardha	517
33.	Washim	493
34.	Yavatmal	1207
GRAND TOTAL		27920

Statement-II*Details of State / UT-wise target to cover Gram Panchayats with CSC*

Sl. No.	State	GPs to be covered by Dec. 2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12833
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1779
3.	Assam	2196
4.	Bihar	8463
5.	Chhattisgarh	9734
6.	Goa	189
7.	Gujarat	13735
8.	Haryana	6155

Sl. No.	State	GPs to be covered by Dec. 2016
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4128
11.	Jharkhand	4423
12.	Karnataka	5628
13.	Kerala	979
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23012
15.	Maharashtra	27920
16.	Manipur	165
17.	Meghalaya	1463
18.	Mizoram	776
19.	Nagaland	1123
20.	Odisha	6234
21.	Punjab	12800
22.	Rajasthan	9946
23.	Sikkim	165
24.	Tamil Nadu	12618
25.	Telangana	8787
26.	Tripura	1038
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51914
28.	Uttarakhand	7555
29.	West Bengal	3351
STATES TOTAL		242352
UTs		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69
2.	Chandigarh	17
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
4.	Daman and Diu	14
5.	Delhi	0
6.	Lakshadweep	10
7.	Puducherry	98
UTs TOTAL		219
GRAND TOTAL		242571

Statement-III***List of Services available through CSC network*****(A) G2C Services**

1. Issue of certificates: Caste, Income, Birth and Death registration, Land records, Domicile.
2. Employment Registration.
3. Application for Ration Card, Application for pension (old age, widow etc), Application for Minority Scholarship/Girls Education Scholarship.
4. PAN Card Services, UIDAI Services, Election Commission of India (EC) Services, Passport Services.

(B) B2C Services

1. Mobile / Data Card / DTH Recharge and Mobile Bill Payment.
2. Electricity Bill Payment
3. Tour and Travel (Booking for Air and Bus), IRCTC Service (through IRCTC authorized centres).
4. e-Commerce service (Purchase of Various Products)

(C) Educational Services:

1. Digital Literacy under National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)/Digital Saksharata Abhiyan (DISHA)
2. Brilliant Tutorials, Animation Courses
3. IGNOU Services, NIELIT Services and NIOS Services

(D) Financial Inclusion Services:

1. Banking Services through Business Correspondents Agents
2. Insurance Services (IRDA-Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority)
3. Pension Services (PFRDA-Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority of India)

Other Services:

1. Agriculture Service and Skill Development.
2. Income Tax filing and Know Your TDS service.
3. Health Care Services: Telemedicine, Jan Aushadhi Registration for medical stores.
4. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Registration for Toilet Scheme
5. Registration of Workers and Submission of Claims for Building and Other Construction.

4G auction

2316. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has opposed Government's view that 4G band be auctioned in two arts;

(b) whether TRAI is of the view that telecoms be allowed to pay 10 per cent of the winning bid initially for any spectrum in an auction and the balance, including interest, could be spread across next 18 years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that if Government accepts it, telecoms will get a 19 year payment period over the 20 years for which they have the right to use spectrum, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated 27.1.2016 on "Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz Bands" recommended, *inter alia*, that entire available spectrum (2x35 MHz) in the 700 MHz band should be put to auction in the upcoming auction. The Government sought certain clarifications/ reconsidered opinion of the TRAI on some of its recommendations, which included, *inter-alia*, whether the entire available spectrum in 700 MHz band be put to auction or the spectrum of 35+35 MHz be split in two phases *i.e.* 20+20 MHz in first phase and 15+15 MHz in second phase. The TRAI has reiterated its earlier recommendation in its response dated 18.4.2016 to reference, back made by the Government. These reconsidered recommendations of TRAI are under consideration.

(b) and (c) The TRAI, in its reconsidered recommendations dated 18.4.2016, has recommended, *inter alia*, the payment schedule options for successful bidder in the forthcoming auction for all spectrum bands (*i.e.* 700/800/900/1800/2100/2300/2500 MHz) as below:

(i) Full upfront payment of bid amount or

(ii) Following schedule for deferred payment (instalment scheme) of the bid amount:-

Spectrum	Initial Payment	Period for balance payment
All Spectrum Bands (<i>i.e.</i> 700/800/900/1800/ 2100/2300/2500 MHz)	10% of the Bid amount	18 years (18 equal annual instalments with interest)

The 1st instalment of the balance amount shall become due on the first anniversary of the date on which the upfront payment was made. Subsequent instalment shall become due on the same date of each following year. In case successful bidder after payment of some annual instalments, chooses to prepay the entire or part amount of the outstanding principle, he may be allowed to exercise the option of full or part prepayment.

The above recommendations of TRAI are under consideration.

Fixing minimum download speed

2317. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has directed that fixed broadband operators must ensure a minimum 512 kbps download speed at all times, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether TRAI's direction was on the basis of an amended broadband definition notified by Telecom Department in July, 2013; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that telecos have opposed the directive of TRAI to fix net speed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has informed that on the basis of amended broadband definition notified by Department of Telecommunications in July, 2013, it has hosted on its website the draft direction to service providers for delivering broadband services in a transparent manner by providing adequate information to broadband customers inviting comments and counter comments from stakeholders. The last dates for receipt of comments and counter comments were 10/02/2016 and 17/02/2016 respectively. TRAI is examining all comments and counter comments to issue necessary directions to the service providers.

Digital India programme

†2318. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme during the last one and half year to facilitate consumers and to materialize the Digital India programme of the Prime Minister, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has formulated any concrete action plan to provide telecommunication services to Gram Panchayats and revenue villages situated in remote and hilly areas of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing the Digital India programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It is an Umbrella Programme that covers multiple Government Ministries and Departments. Digital India is to be coordinated by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) and implemented by the entire Government. The Digital India envisions Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance and services on Demand and Digital Empowerment of Citizens. There are nine pillars of growth areas under the Digital India programme, namely Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, E-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti- Electronic delivery of services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing - Target NET ZERO Imports, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programme. Various schemes/projects, being implemented under nine pillars of Digital India, are as follows:

- National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project is being implemented to provide broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs).
- National Information Infrastructure would integrate the networks like State Wide Area Network (SWAN), National Knowledge Network (NKN) and NOFN along with cloud enabled National and State Data Centres.
- Common Service Centre (CSC) scheme is being implemented to provide services at doorstep of citizens through internet enabled kiosks at 250,000 GPs *i.e.* one CSC in each Gram Panchayat.
- A total of 150,000 Post Offices have been planned to be converted into Multi Service Centres.
- The Mission Mode Project portfolio has increased from 31 to 44 MMPs under e-Kranti.
- The implementation of Aadhaar based Biometric Attendance System and e-Office is going on.
- MyGov platform, a medium to seek ideas/ suggestions from Citizen, has been implemented.

- The Government data are being exposed to citizens through Open Government Data platform.
- Electronic Development Fund has been launched.
- The investment proposal under Modified Specific Incentive Programmes (MSIPs) and Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) are being approved.
- BPOs are being set up at North Eastern regions and other parts of the countries to create jobs in ITES sector.
- The service delivery agents and students would be trained to run viable businesses delivering IT services and IT jobs respectively.
- A Mass Messaging Application has been developed.
- Cities with population of over 1 million and tourist centres would be provided with Public Wi-Fi Hotspots to promote digital cities.
- Under e-Basta, all books shall be converted into eBooks.
- SMS based weather information and disaster alerts have been implemented.
- National Portal for Lost and Found children (khoya-Payaa) has been developed.
- The National Scholarship portal, a one stop solution for end to end scholarship process, has been implemented.
- Digital Locker system serves as a platform to enable citizens to securely store and share their documents with service providers who can directly access them electronically.
- An Aadhaar enabled biometric Digital Life Certificate for pensioners, namely Jeevan Pramaan project has been implemented.
- Through Online Registration System (ORS) initiative, the patients may take online OPD appointments with Government hospitals.
- Geographical Information System (GIS) are being used as Decision Support System and many GIS based applications are being developed.
- GoI Cloud (Meghraj) has been made operational.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Telecommunications, Gol is implementing National Optical Fibre Network(NOFN)/BharatNet scheme to provide telecommunication services

to Gram Panchayats and revenue villages situated in remote and hilly areas of Rajasthan. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/ BharatNet project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakhs) in the country, including Rajasthan, through Optical Fibre Cable(OFC), Radio and Satellite for providing broadband connectivity. The project, with funding from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), is being executed by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Under this project, all 100 Mbps has to be provided in all the estimated 2.5 lakh GPs, including all GPs of Rajasthan, for utilisation by all categories of service providers on non-discriminatory basis including Internet Service Providers.

Rise in food prices

†2319. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has completely failed to check inflation;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the reasons for higher food prices; and
- (d) the strategy of the Government to check hoarding?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) As per the latest Wholesale Price Index (March' 16) the overall rate of inflation declined by 0.85 per cent. However, the Index for both Food Articles and Food Products increased by 3.7 per cent and 4.47 per cent respectively.

The higher food prices are mainly on account of shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions, increase in population and income, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities and artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check hoarding/black-marketing:

1. Advisory to State Governments issued to take action against hoarding and black marketing and effectively enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
2. The States/UTs have been authorized to impose stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3. A Group of Officers has been set up for regular monitoring and exchange of information on hoarding, cartelization etc.

Universal coverage under TPDS

2320. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in light of severe drought across the country, the Ministry has considered the idea of changing the TPDS coverage to universal for a fixed time period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, foodgrains are allocated to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for distribution to eligible households @ 5kg per person per month for priority households (PHH) and @ 35kg per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households at highly subsidized prices of ₹1/-, ₹2/- and ₹3/- per kg for coarse grains, wheat and rice respectively. The Act is being implemented in 33 States/UTs and allocation is being made to these States under NFSA. The States which have not implemented NFSA are being allocated foodgrains under erstwhile TPDS. During the year 2015-16, Government of India has allocated a quantity of 289.46 lakh tons of foodgrains under NFSA to the States/UTs which have implemented NFSA and 207.31 lakh tons of foodgrains under erstwhile TPDS to the States/UTs which have not implemented NFSA. Further, the States/UTs which have not implemented NFSA were also allocated an additional quantity of 50 lakh tons of foodgrains for additional APL and BPL allocation. The details of Allocation of Foodgrains to States/UTs during the year 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government of India also makes allocation of foodgrains at Minimum Support Price (MSP/MSP derived price in case of rice) for natural calamities, at the request of the State Government. During 2015-16, 4.07 lakh tons of foodgrains was allocated to Maharashtra for drought relief as per the request of the State Government. During current year, 5133 tons of foodgrains has been allocated to the State Government of Karnataka in April, 2016 for drought relief as per their request.

Statement

*Details of annual allocations of foodgrains for 2015-16
(As on 31.03.2016)*

(In lakh tons)					
	Categories	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
A	TPDS				
(i)	NON NFSA ALLOCATION				
	AAY	37.26	8.90	0.00	46.16
	BPL	62.24	20.89	0.00	83.13
	TOTAL (AAY+BPL)	99.50	29.79	0.00	129.29
	APL (Normal)	38.46	39.56	0.00	78.02
	TOTAL (AAY+BPL+APL)	137.95	69.36	0.00	207.31
(ii)	NFSA ALLOCATION				
	AAY/Priority Allocation	137.42	144.57	1.55	283.54
	Tide Over Allocation	2.66	3.26	0.00	5.91
	TOTAL	140.07	147.83	1.55	289.46
	TOTAL (NFSA and NON-NFSA)	278.03	217.19	1.55	496.77
B	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS				
(i)	Addl. BPL	16.49	6.89	0.00	23.37
(ii)	Addl. APL	6.04	20.60	0.00	26.64
(iii)	Festival, calamity, addl. TPDS etc.	6.42	5.28	0.00	11.70
	Total Additional Allocations	28.94	32.76	0.00	61.71
C	Other Welfare Schemes	35.56	16.67	0.38	52.62
A+B+C	TOTAL (TPDS + Addl. Alloc + Welfare Schemes)	342.54	266.62	1.93	611.10

Allocation of funds for PDS and NFSA

2321. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released by Government to States for implementation of PDS during last three years, year-wise for each State;

(b) the progress made under implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), State-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released by Government to States, including Bihar, under NFSA during last one year, State-wise; and

(d) whether the budget for food subsidy has been reduced this year as compared with revised estimates of 2015-16, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) States/Union Territories (UTs) are allocated food grains at subsidized rates under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Food Security Scheme (NFSA) and other Welfare Schemes. Difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) at which foodgrains are issued to States are reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as subsidy. However, in case of States which have adopted Decentralised Procurement Scheme (DCP), food subsidy is directly released to States by Government of India for procurement of food grains to be distributed by them under TPDS, NFSA and other Welfare Schemes. Besides, funds are also released under Direct Benefit of Transfer Scheme (DBT) in cash to the account of identified beneficiaries. The details of such funds allocated and released during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crores)		
Year	Subsidy Allocated	Released
2013-14	89740.02	89740.02
2014-15	113171.16	113171.16
2015-16	134919.00	134919.00

State/UT-wise details of food subsidy released during the last three years is given in Statement-I.

Under TPDS, funds are also allocated for other activities such as Strengthening of PDS and Capacity Building and End-to-end computerization of TPDS operations.

Under the scheme Strengthening of PDS and Capacity Building, funds are released for two components relating to (i) conducting training programmes for officials of the State/UT Civil Supplies Department/Corporations, members of vigilance committee etc. engaged in supply management of essential commodities under TPDS. (ii) Generating

awareness amongst the TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlements and redressal mechanism. Details State/UT-wise funds released during last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Financial assistance is also provided to States/UTs under the scheme end-to-end computerization of TPDS operations which comprises activities namely; digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other database, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanism. Details showing the financial assistance provided to States/UTs during last three years is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) National Food Security Act, 2013 is being implemented in 33 States. 3 UTs viz. Chandigarh, Puducherry and some areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are implementing NFSA in cash transfer mode, under which subsidy is transferred to bank accounts of beneficiaries, who can buy foodgrains from the open market. Remaining 3 States are at advance stage of preparedness for implementation of the Act.

(c) In financial Year 2015-16, Rs. 279.01 lakh has been released to 9 States/UTs under Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 under NFSA as central share for meeting expenditure incurred on intra-state movement & handling of foodgrains and margin to fair price dealers. The details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir. The allocation of food subsidy in Revised Estimates 2015-16 was ₹ 1,19,919 crore and in Budget Estimates 2016-17 it is ₹ 1,30,334.61 crore.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of food subsidy released during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Subsidy released			(₹ in crore)
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Bihar	0.00	1146.41	2540.92	
2.	Punjab	0.00	75.00	300.00	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3398.88	5668.11	5737.29	
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1554.83	2254.42	1364.25	
5.	Telangana	0.00	200.00	1390.08	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	5.18	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	West Bengal	1551.14	2578.38	2465.86
8.	Chhattisgarh	2374.87	3332.71	3328.93
9.	Uttarakhand	318.22	385.42	408.67
10.	Tamil Nadu	1007.49	914.55	936.89
11.	Odisha	3041.11	3785.00	3331.39
12.	Karnataka	492.95	0.00	0.00
13.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	55.57
14.	Kerala	427.82	744.84	834.42
15.	Rajasthan	67.50	90.97	155.11
16.	Chandigarh*	—	—	14.31
17.	Puducherry*	—	—	54.59
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	—	—	0.71

* Under DBT scheme, w.e.f. 2015-16

Statement-II

State/UT - wise details of funds released during the last three years under the scheme Strengthening of PDS and Capacity Building

1. Details of funds released under the scheme component 'TPDS-Training'

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fund released			(₹ in lakh)
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1.	Gujarat	18.00	-	-	
2.	Nagaland	0.45	-	-	
3.	Chhattisgarh	15.68	-	-	
4.	Mizoram	-	6.30	-	
5.	Puducherry	-	0.45	-	
6.	Sikkim	-	12.15	-	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	12.755	
TOTAL		34.13	18.90	12.755	

2. Details of funds released under the scheme component "Financial Assistance to States for Generating Awareness amongst TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlement and redressal mechanism"

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fund released			(₹ in lakh)
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1.	West Bengal	20.00	-	-	
2.	Sikkim	5.28	-	-	
3.	Telangana	-	5.00	5.00	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	5.00	-	
5.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.80	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	12.00	
7.	UT of Chandigarh	-	-	2.50	
TOTAL		25.28	10.00	20.30	

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of funds released during last three years under Component-I of the Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released			(₹ in crore)
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.42	1.19	6.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		2.00	5.11	
3.	Assam	9.87	9.86	-	
4.	Bihar	17.89	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.35	-	-	
6.	Goa	1.87	-	0.94	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.24	-	-	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.11	-	-	
9.	Kerala	7.30	-	-	
10.	Jharkhand	9.47	-	-	
11.	Lakshadweep*	0.70*	0.70*	-	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.91	-	8.67	
13.	Maharashtra	20.92	-	-	
14.	Manipur	1.64	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Meghalaya	5.51	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	2.14	-	-
18.	Odisha	-	-	5.54
19.	Punjab	-	-	-
20.	Puducherry	-	1.40	-
21.	Rajasthan		13.89	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	11.83	-	-
23.	Telengana	-	-	4.29
24.	Tripura	5.85		2.92
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28.33	2.66	14.53
26.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
27.	West Bengal	15.17	-	7.58
28.	Daman and Diu		-	0.74
29.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli		-	0.76
30.	NCT of Delhi		-	0.12
	TOTAL	183.52	31.70	57.20

* The funds released in 2013-14 could not be utilized by Lakshadweep Admin. On the request of UT Admin., fresh sanction was issued in 2014-15.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise details of funds released during Financial Year 2015-16 under Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 under NFSA as Central share for meeting expenditure incurred on intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and margin to fair price dealers.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.55
2.	Chandigarh	31.11
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.79
4.	Daman and Diu	12.63

1	2	3
5.	Delhi	35.03
6.	Goa	56.4
7.	Lakshadweep	13.89
8.	Mizoram	31.72
9.	Sikkim	89.89
TOTAL		279.01

Safe storage of foodgrains

‡2322. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan made by Government to procure wheat and the quantity of wheat procured or being procured, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that wheat is lying in open along road sides after procurement in States like Haryana and Punjab which are big producers of wheat, thus causing heavy damage to the grains; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the concrete steps being taken by Government for safe storage of foodgrains after their procurement?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Before commencement of wheat procurement/Rabi marketing season, Government of India (GOI) convenes meeting of Food Secretaries of wheat procuring states to review their preparedness for the smooth conduct of procurement operations. During the meeting, state representatives provide their inputs related to estimated procurement, centres to be operated, and availability of packaging material etc.

For Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2016-17, the meeting was held on 15.02.2016 in which it was decided to procure 305.00 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) of wheat during RMS 2016-17, out of which 220.81 LMT has already been procured as per data reported on 09.05.2016. State-wise details of the target and actual procurement is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise details of the target and actual procurement of wheat*

(In lakh tons)

States/UT	RMS 2016-17 (CY 2015-16)	
	Procurement Target	Actual Procurement
Punjab	110	103.83
Haryana	65	66.63
Uttar Pradesh	35	5.74
Uttarakhand	1	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	68	38.31
Gujarat	0.85	0.01
Rajasthan	18	6.21
Bihar	7	0.00
Chandigarh	0	0.07
West Bengal	0.15	0.00
TOTAL	305	220.81

CY-Crop Year

As per data reported on 09/05/2016

Source: Control Room, DFPD

Distress sale of onion

2323. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards onion prices falling suddenly in various wholesale markets and some farmers have sold their onion upto 30 paise per kilogram in Madhya Pradesh's Neemuch mandi in the month of April, 2016, if so, the details there of and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such distress sale of onion by ensuring remunerative price to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) The requisite information is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The requisite information is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Wholesale Price of onion in various mandi's including
Neemuch, MP during April, 2016*

(in ₹ per quintal)		
Market/Mandi Name	Minimum	Maximum
Agra (UP)	697	1020
Ahmedabad (GUJ)	482	902
Alwar (RAJ)	650	1000
Bangalore	200	1102
Chennai	1195	1471
Delhi	448	1061
Indore (MP)	125	789
Jaipur	550	845
Kolkata	943	1188
Lasalgaon (MS)	365	889
Mumbai	723	1023
Pimpalgaon (MS)	574	963
Neemuch (MP)	103	464

Source: National Horticulture Research and Development Foundation.

Statement-II

Measures taken by the Government to prevent distress sale on onion and ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers

1. MEP of Onion has been withdrawn to incentivize export of onion so that onion growers may get remunerative prices for their produce.
2. On the issue of distress sale of onions by farmers, an assessment of feasibility of initiating procurement operations including storage facility/infrastructure was undertaken.
3. Assistance is provided for development of infrastructure for post-harvest management and marketing such as storages, wholesale markets, rural primary market, Kissan Mandies, etc.

4. Facilitating direct marketing, contract farming, setting up of private markets, farmer consumer markets and e-markets.
5. Implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities including onion, under which losses, if any, are shared between the Central Government and the State Government concerned on 50:50 basis. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is a Central Agency implementing MIS operations of agricultural commodities including onion.
6. Providing market information to farmers on prices and arrivals of agricultural commodities in regulated markets on AGMARKNET portal to enable the farmers to get better remunerative prices.
7. To boost exports, recently a new scheme has been launched namely "Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS)" under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, wherein the exporters/farmers are incentivized for export of their goods/products including onion to specified markets.
8. Government has taken a decision to procure of 15000 MT of onion by SFAC and NAFED for market intervention during lean period.

Supply of foodgrains for poor families

2324. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the actual cost incurred on making foodgrains available to the poor families;
- (b) the number of families getting this benefit and the amount spent by Central Government on this scheme;
- (c) whether distribution system is showing any disinterest among the people; and
- (d) whether any survey has been made in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) The States/Union Territories (UTs) are allocated food grains at subsidized prices for distribution to identified beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS) and the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) as well as under other welfare schemes. Difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) at which foodgrains are made available to States/UTs is released as food subsidy. During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 1,34,919 crore was incurred on food subsidy.

To strengthen the efforts of the Government towards food security of the people, the Government enacted NFSA which inter alia entitles upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at subsidised prices under TPDS. NFSA is now being implemented in 33 States/UTs where about 72.45 crore persons are covered under the Act. Foodgrains allocation under existing TPDS is continuing in remaining 3 States. With the implementation of NFSA across the country, there is no question of people showing any disinterest for TPDS.

Government gets the functioning of TPDS evaluated by different agencies from time to time. Recently, an evaluation study was conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in respect of 6 States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The evaluation study revealed certain shortcomings/ deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS such as inclusion/exclusion errors and leakages/diversion of foodgrains. The report received has been sent to the concerned States.

Retail price of pulses

2325. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the retail prices of different varieties of pulses in the retail market of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata on 15 March, 2015 and 2016?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): The requisite information is given below:

Retail Prices of Pulses as on 15th March (In Rs/kg)

Variety	2015*				2016			
	Delhi	Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai
Gram Dal	55	51	45	56	72	72	62	72
Tur/Arhar	89	80	82	96	142	146	125	136
Urad	86	81	80	95	146	171	120	150
Moong	101	100	115	106	103	122	100	102
Masoor	86	81	68	76	83	88	72	83

Source: State Civil Supplies Department

* Prices reported are for 16th March as 15 March was a holiday.

Release of pulses from buffer stock

2326. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to release pulses from buffer stock to all States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantity to be released, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure that the released pulses are made available to public at reasonable prices and to keep them safe from hoarders; and
- (d) the measures taken to encourage production of pulses and to keep the buffer stock thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) (Government has decided to release 10,000 MT of pulses (8000 MT of Tur and 2000 MT of Urad) from buffer stock to States at the rate of ₹ 66/- per kg for unmilled Tur and ₹ 82/- per kg for unmilled Urad for retailing by them at not more than ₹ 120/- per kg. The details of request received and allocation made is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) In order to check the rise in prices of pulses as well as protect the interest of farmers, Government has been implementing the Price Support Scheme (PSS) along with increasing Minimum Support Price (MSP). A buffer stock of pulses has also been built with support from Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) both through domestic procurement directly from farmers as well as imports. For enhancing domestic production of pulses, Government is implementing a number of plan schemes/programmes like National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P), etc.

Statement

*Status of the allocation of 10,000 MT * pulses from the buffer stock (in MT)*

(As on 10.05.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Demand		Allotment		Status/Remark
		Tur	Urad	Tur	Urad	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Safal	100	100	100	102.26	Allotted
1.	Delhi Kendriya Bhandar	100	100	100	100	Allotted

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8000	—	2000	—	Allotted
3.	Tamil Nadu	10000	5000	2023.187	1000	Allotted
4.	Maharashtra [^]	28038	—	—	—	
5.	Telangana	15000	—	2000	—	Allotted
6.	Rajasthan	1000	1000	1000	797.740	Allotted
7.	Chhattisgarh [#]	5000	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		67238	6200	7223.187	2000	
Balance Available				776.813	Nil	

*: 8000 MT of Tur and 2000 MT of Urad

[^]: Clarification sought from Maharashtra

[#]: Request received on 10.05.2016

Transportation of foodgrains

†2327. SHRILAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide transportation facility to carry foodgrains from one State to another;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time-limit for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) No Sir. The Government is continuing with the present system of transportation of foodgrains from one State to another through rail, road and sea route.

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

Awareness of ill effects of chemical pesticides

2328. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report regarding excessive use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any concrete proposal from Government to educate the consumers about the ill effects of such chemical pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) A program for Monitoring of Pesticides Residues at National Level" (MPRNL) under which samples of various agricultural commodities etc. are collected and analyzed for the presence of pesticides residues. The annual report of MPRNL for 2014-15 shows that 2.6% of all samples of commodities contained pesticide residues above the Maximum Residues Limits (MRLs) fixed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. The annual report of MPRNL is being shared with all State Government in order to sensitize about the areas of likely pesticide over use. In addition, the Government is implementing "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" through 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage established across the country with an aim to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. CIPMCs inter alia, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. These activities are implemented through Farmers Field Schools (FFSs), 2 days and 5 days training programmes and season long training program for State Agriculture Extension officers and NGOs/Private Bodies. A 'Grow Safe Food' campaign has been initiated to carry the message of safe and judicious use of pesticides to farmers and other stakeholders.

Rise in prices of pulses

2329. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether prices of pulses have started increasing again recently;
- (b) if so, the trends thereof during last six months and the first two weeks of May, 2016;
- (c) the reasons for this increase; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to control increase in the prices of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The details are as given below:

Major Pulses	Daily Average Retail Price (₹/kg)				
	Price As On	2 Weeks Ago	6 Months Ago	% Variation over	
	10/5/16	26/04/16	10/11/15	2 Weeks	6 Months
Gram Dal	72.73	71.43	69.16	1.82	5.16
Tur Dal	141.28	142.46	149.91	-0.83	-5.76
Urad Dal	150.88	147.91	137.06	2.01	10.08
Moong Dal	101.34	100.78	107.87	0.56	-6.05
Masoor Dal	83.1	82.8	90.17	0.36	-7.84

Source: State/UT Civil Supplies Deptts.

(c) The recent increase in prices of pulses is mainly on account of shortfall in domestic production due to adverse weather conditions and rise in demand because of rise in population, rise in per capita income and change in food habits among others. Speculation, cartelization, black-marketing/hoarding also put pressure on prices of pulses.

(d) The requisite details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of steps taken by the Government to control increase in the prices of pulses

1. Export of all pulses is banned except kabuli channa and up to 10,000 MTs in organic pulses and lentils.
2. Imports of pulses are allowed at zero import duty.
3. Stock limit on pulses extended till 30.9.2016.
4. Government imported 5000 MT of Tur from Malawi/Mozambique and allocated it to States for retail sale to consumers to improve availability and to moderate prices.
5. MSP (including bonus) raised for kharif pulses for Tur and Urad and Moong. MSP also raised for Rabi pulses for Gram and Masoor.
6. Government has approved creation of buffer stock of 1.5 lakh MT of pulses for effective market intervention.
7. Government has decided to immediately release 10,000 MT of pulses from the buffer stock (consisting of 8,000 MT of Tur and 2,000 MT of Urad) to States/UTs at subsidized rates for retailing by them at not more than ₹ 120/- per kg to improve availability and stabilise prices.

8. Regulatory measures by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on Chana contracts including increase in the margin requirement to discourage speculation and to moderate the price volatility in forward market and close monitoring by SEBI.
9. Setting up of a Group of Officers for regular monitoring and exchange of information on hoarding, cartelization etc.
10. Strict enforcement of the Essential Commodities (EC) Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential (PBMMSE) Act, 1980
11. There has been a strict vigilance by the Government to prevent importers from mis-using the facilities of Customs Bonded Warehouse facility. Domestic searches and surveys have also been conducted on a number of importers, traders and financiers engaged in pulses trade.

Supply of subsidized items to Kerala

2330. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to increase the quota of food items supplied to BPL families on subsidized rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has enacted National Food Security Act (NFSA) under which foodgrains are allocated to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for distribution to the beneficiaries at highly subsidized prices of ₹ 1/-, ₹ 2/- and ₹ 3/- per kg for coarse grains, wheat and rice respectively. Kerala has not so far implemented the Act and is receiving foodgrains under the erstwhile TPDS. The States which have not implemented NFSA had been allocated additional foodgrains for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families at BPL and APL rates respectively upto 31.3.2016 or till implementation of the Act by the States, whichever was earlier. Government of Kerala has been requesting for continuation of this additional APL and BPL allocation during the current year also till implementation of the Act by them.

The additional allocation of foodgrains for BPL and APL families at BPL and APL prices is not a regular allocation under TPDS and the States are required to implement the Act to get highly subsidized foodgrains under NFSA based on 2011 population census. There is, however, no reduction in the normal erstwhile TPDS allocation of the non NFSA States including Kerala.

Manipulation in prices of pulses

2331. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of any Indian and/or foreign individuals/entities involved in manipulation and rigging of prices of pulses and the modus operandi thereof;
- (b) if so, the names and details thereof;
- (c) if so, whether Government has taken any action against such entities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) There have been reports that some private importers did attempt the formation of cartels in order to corner stock of certain pulses in producer countries, in order to delay the arrival of such imports in India. Government has conducted searches and seizure and surveys of a number of importers, traders and financiers engaged in pulses trade. The other steps include strict enforcement of the Essential Commodities (EC) Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential (PBMMSE) Act, 1980; strict vigilance by the Government to prevent importers from mis-using the facilities of Customs Bonded Warehouse facility; setting up of a Group of Officers for regular monitoring and exchange of information on hoarding, cartelization, etc.

Further, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) also maintains constant vigil on commodity derivative contracts, including Chana contracts.

Computerization of PDS

2332. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) and linkage of ration cards with Aadhaar cards, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken to incentivise the State Governments to complete the process at the earliest;

(c) whether duplicate and bogus ration cards would be identified and eliminated during computerization, if so, the results obtained so far, State-wise; and

(d) whether any target date has been fixed for completing the process along with the response of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) A statement showing the progress made in the End-to-end computerization of TPDS Operations and linkage of ration cards with Aadhaar (State-wise) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The programme is being constantly monitored by Central Govt. and States/UTs are encouraged to complete the project within the plan period. The scheme is being implemented in all States/UTs on cost sharing basis at a total cost of ₹ 884.07 crore, out of which Government of India's share is ₹ 489.37 crore and States/UTs share is ₹ 394.70 crore. The cost sharing between Centre and States is 90:10 basis for North-Eastern States, whereas for other States/UTs, costs sharing is on 50:50 basis.

(c) As reported by States/UTs total 1,62,30,300 bogus/ineligible ration cards have been deleted during the last three years. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government has approved the scheme during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). As such, all activities namely, digitization of ration cards, online allocation, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanism/Toll Free number is to be completed by 31.3.2017.

Statement-I

Status of End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations (as on 10.05.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Digitization of Ration Cards	Aadhaar Seeding in Ration Cards	Online Allocation	Supply-chain Management	Transparency Portal	Online Grievance Redressal	Toll Free Helpline Numbers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100%	100%	Partial	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	1.55%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
4.	Assam	100%	0%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Bihar	100%	0.06%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Chandigarh	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	67%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
9.	Daman and Diu	100%	89%	Implemented	-	Yes	-	Yes
10.	Delhi	100%	94%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Goa	100%	96%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Gujarat	100%	79%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Haryana	100%	86%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	95%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100%	59%	Partial	-	Yes	-	Yes
16.	Jharkhand	100%	78%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Karnataka	100%	52%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	-	Yes
18.	Kerala	100%	95%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Lakshadweep	100%	78%	-	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	52%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Maharashtra	100%	87%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Manipur	100%	0.37%	Partial	-	Yes	-	Yes
23.	Meghalaya	100%	0%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Mizoram	100%	0.33%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Nagaland	100%	0.41%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
26.	Odisha	100%	66%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Puducherry	100%	95%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Punjab	100%	89%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	-
29.	Rajasthan	100%	100%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Sikkim	100%	70%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%	8%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Telangana	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
33.	Tripura	100%	88%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	-	Yes
34.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	37.82%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
35.	Uttarakhand	100%	56%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.	West Bengal	100%	58%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
		100%	55.66%	25	13	36	28	35

Statement-II

Details showing the number of bogus/ineligible rations cards deleted by the State/UT Governments during last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013	2014	2015	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh		849000		849000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				0
3.	Assam	50204	6483		56687
4.	Bihar				0
5.	Chhattisgarh	103000	693346	147993	944339
6.	Delhi				0
7.	Goa	1782	93	130952	132827
8.	Gujarat	0	0		0
9.	Haryana				0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	235			235
11.	Jammu and Kashmir				0
12.	Jharkand		19	7914	7933
13.	Karnataka	1977836			1977836
14.	Kerala	279			279
15.	Madhya Pradesh				0
16.	Maharashtra	0			0
17.	Meghalaya				0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013	2014	2015	Total
18.	Mizoram	743	98	48	889
19.	Nagaland				0
20.	Odisha				0
21.	Punjab	7982			7982
22..	Rajasthan			26329	26329
23.	Sikkim				0
24.	Tamil Nadu	123956	96406	114175	334537
25.	Telangana	321372	1175354	2156000	3652726
26.	Tripura			57267	57267
27.	Uttar Pradesh				0
28.	Uttarakhand				0
29.	West Bengal	3512645	2473721	2166775	8153141
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1340			1340
31.	Chandigarh				0
32.	Lakshdweep				0
33.	Puducherry	54	17392	9507	26953
TOTAL		6101428	5311912	4816960	16230300

Review of foodgrains' stocks

2333. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the foodgrains' stocks in view of severe drought situation in the country', if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether crop production of various commodities has been affected by drought, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected oilseed production in the country in the current year and measures taken to fill the gap, if any, to match increasing demand in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) The stock of wheat and rice in the Central Pool as on 1.5.2016 was 581.32 lakh tons (including paddy) as against the foodgrains stocking norms for the Central Pool of 210.40 lakh tons for April-June quarter which is adequate to meet the requirement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and natural calamity.

(b) Yes, Sir. As compared to previous five years' (2010-11 to 2014-15) average foodgrains production of 255.59 million tonnes in the country, their production during 2015-16 has been estimated at 252.23 million tonnes (3rd Advance Estimates). The decline in production of foodgrains during 2015-16 has been mainly on account of deficit/deficient monsoon rainfall in many parts of the country, leading to overall deficiency of 14% in the rainfall over the Long Period Average (LPA). The production details of various foodgrains and other commodities during 2010-11 to 2015-16 (3rd Advance Estimates) are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) As per the 3rd advance estimates for the year 2015-16, the production of oilseeds in the country is expected to be 258.99 lakh tons. The production of Domestic edible vegetable oils is not sufficient to meet demand. The gap between demand and supply is met through import. The import of edible oils is under Open General License (OGL). The export of edible oil is banned from 17.03.2008 with some exceptions.

Statement-I
Details of Second Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2015-16

		As on 15th February, 2016 Million Tonnes									
Crop	Season	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16			
						3rd Advance Estimates	2014-15 (Final) Estimates	Targets	3rd Advance Estimates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Rice	Kharif	80.65	92.78	92.37	91.50	89.62	91.39	92.10	90.59		
	Rabi	15.33	12.52	12.87	15.15	12.91	14.09	14.00	12.77		
	TOTAL	95.98	105.30	105.24	106.65	102.54	105.48	106.10	103.36		
Wheat	Rabi	86.87	94.88	93.51	95.85	90.78	86.53	94.75	94.04		
Jowar	Kharif	3.44	3.29	2.84	2.39	1.93	2.30	3.10	1.87		
	Rabi	3.56	2.69	2.44	3.15	2.85	3.15	2.75	2.72		
	TOTAL	7.00	5.98	5.28	5.54	4.79	5.45	5.85	4.59		
Bajra	Kharif	10.37	10.28	8.74	9.25	9.00	9.18	9.50	8.25		
Maize	Kharif	16.64	16.49	16.19	17.14	16.26	17.01	17.25	15.50		
	Rabi	5.09	5.27	6.06	7.11	6.48	7.16	6.50	5.53		
	TOTAL	21.73	21.76	22.26	24.26	22.74	24.17	23.75	21.02		
Ragi	Kharif	2.19	1.93	1.57	1.98	1.90	2.06	1.80	1.86		
Small Millets	Kharif	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.39	0.52	0.43		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Barley	Rabi	1.66	1.62	1.75	1.83	1.63	1.61	1.78	1.62
Coarse Cereals	Kharif	33.08	32.44	29.79	31.20	29.46	30.94	32.17	27.91
	Rabi	10.32	9.58	10.25	12.09	10.96	11.92	11.03	9.87
	TOTAL	43.40	42.01	40.04	43.29	40.42	42.86	43.20	37.78
Cereals	Kharif	113.73	125.22	122.16	122.70	119.09	122.34	124.27	118.50
	Rabi	112.52	116.98	116.63	123.09	114.65	112.53	119.78	116.67
	Total	226.25	242.20	238.79	245.79	233.74	234.87	244.05	235.17
Tur	Kharif	2.86	2.65	3.02	3.17	2.71	2.81	3.67	2.60
Gram	Rabi	8.22	7.70	8.83	9.53	7.59	7.33	9.50	7.48
Urad	Kharif	1.40	1.23	1.43	1.15	1.20	1.28	1.29	1.15
	Rabi	0.36	0.53	0.47	0.55	0.50	0.68	0.52	0.73
	TOTAL	1.76	1.77	1.90	1.70	1.70	1.96	1.81	1.88
Moong	Kharif	1.53	1.24	0.79	0.96	0.89	0.87	1.10	1.02
	Rabi	0.27	0.40	0.40	0.65	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.57
	TOTAL	1.80	1.63	1.19	1.61	1.39	1.50	1.71	1.59
Other Kharif Pulses	Kharif	1.33	0.93	0.62	0.71	0.72	0.77	0.99	0.71
Other Rabi Pulses	Rabi	2.27	2.40	2.73	2.53	3.27	2.77	2.37	2.80

Total Pulses	Kharif	7.12	6.06	5.91	5.99	5.52	5.73	7.05	5.49
	Rabi	11.12	11.03	12.43	13.25	11.87	11.42	13.00	11.57
	TOTAL	18.24	17.09	18.34	19.25	17.38	17.15	20.05	17.06
Total Foodgrains	Kharif	120.85	131.27	128.07	128.69	124.60	128.06	131.32	123.99
	Rabi	123.64	128.01	129.06	136.35	126.52	123.96	132.78	128.24
	TOTAL	244.49	259.29	257.13	265.04	251.12	252.02	264.10	252.23

Statement-II*Details of Second Advance Estimates of Production of Oilseeds & Other Commercial Crops for 2015-16*

As on 15th February, 2016

Crop	Season	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	
						3rd Advance Estimates	2014-15 (Final)	Targets	3rd Advance Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Groundnut	Kharif	66.428	51.269	31.870	80.580	56.455	59.305	62.530	54.830
	Rabi	16.220	18.368	15.080	16.559	18.221	14.712	18.990	14.030
	TOTAL	82.648	69.637	46.950	97.139	74.676	74.017	81.520	68.860
Castorseed	Kharif	13.503	22.949	19.640	17.265	19.108	18.700	20.340	17.750
Sesamum	Kharif	8.930	8.103	6.850	7.146	7.010	8.278	7.610	8.870
Nigerseed	Kharif	1.077	0.981	1.020	0.978	0.993	0.762	1.190	0.810

Lakh Tonnes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rapeseed & Mustard	Rabi	81.787	66.037	80.290	78.767	73.630	62.824	81.090	68.550
Linseed	Rabi	1.465	1.525	1.490	1.413	1.494	1.546	1.900	1.290
Safflower	Rabi	1.504	1.453	1.090	1.134	0.780	0.901	1.830	0.630
Sunflower	Kharif	1.918	1.474	1.870	1.540	1.007	1.110	1.910	0.690
	Rabi	4.592	3.693	3.570	3.499	3.215	3.230	6.180	2.350
	TOTAL	6.511	5.166	5.440	5.039	4.222	4.340	8.090	3.040
Soyabean	Kharif	127.364	122.135	146.660	118.608	116.410	103.738	126.430	89.190
Total Nine Oilseeds	Kharif	219.220	206.911	207.910	226.118	200.983	191.893	220.010	172.140
	Rabi	105.569	91.076	101.520	101.371	97.340	83.213	109.990	86.850
	TOTAL	324.790	297.986	309.430	327.489	298.323	275.106	330.000	258.990
Cotton #	TOTAL	330.000	352.000	342.200	359.020	351.520	348.050	351.500	305.340
Jute # #	TOTAL	100.094	107.356	103.400	110.833	109.827	106.82	110.000	99.240
Mesta##	TOTAL	6.108	6.630	5.900	6.070	4.856	5.079	7.000	5.360
Jute&Mesta##	TOTAL	106.202	113.986	109.300	116.903	114.683	111.260	117.000	104.590
Sugarcane	TOTAL	3423.816	3610.366	3411.997	3521.418	3549.522	3623.327	3550.000	3467.240

Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each

Supply of low graded drinking water

†2334. SHRIMATI KANAK LATASINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Consumer Protection Council (CCPC) has discussed the bad quality of drinking water being supplied in Delhi and expressed its anguish over it; and

(b) the steps taken by CCPC to maintain the quality of low graded drinking water so that consumers get good quality drinking water, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) In its 30th meeting held on 19th April, 2016 the Central Consumer Protection Council expressed concern about the quality of drinking water and observed that potable water should be made available to all. The Council recommended that the Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) may be asked to develop and adopt standards for piped drinking water.

Storage of foodgrains

2335. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the requirement of storage of foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The maximum requirement of storage capacity for Central Pool stocks in the country has been assessed to be around 600 lakh MT on the basis of stock levels during peak procurement season. The stock level of Central Pool foodgrains in 2015 ranged from a minimum of 343.15 lakh MT as on 01.04.2015 to a maximum of 568.34 lakh MT as on 01.06.2015. As on 01.04.2016, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies together have a total storage capacity of 814.84 Lakh MT

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(FCI - 357.89 LMT and State agencies - 456.95 LMT) and the central pool stock was 366.99 Lakh MT. Thus on the overall, there is sufficient storage capacity in the country.

Allotment of wheat and rice to West Bengal

2336. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of providing free meals to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children upto the age of six years through Anganwadi under the NFSA, 2013;

(b) if so, the types of foodgrains and quantity allocated thereof to States during last three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the district-wise details for West Bengal for types of foodgrains and quantity thereof allocated during the last three years; and

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for distributing foodgrains to States during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details indicating the State/UT-wise quantity of foodgrains allocated for Wheat Based Nutrition Programme under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The foodgrains allocated to States/UTs for preparing supplementary nutrition under ICDS are further allocated to districts/ blocks/ villages/ Anganwadi Centres by the respective State Governments/ UT Administrations. The district-wise allocation of foodgrains is not maintained by the Central Government.

(d) Central assistance is provided to States/UTs for preparation of supplementary nutrition under ICDS. State/UT-wise details of Central funds released and expenditure incurred (including State share) are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I
Details indicating the quantity of foodgrains allocated under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			(in MT)
		Wheat	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Maize	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	280	0	0	255	0	0	215	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51000	77725	5649	24168	51548	3300	0	95378	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	8000	8000	0	8000	7346	8000	0
4.	Bihar	931	85661	0	0	124915	0	0	118207	0	0
5.	Chandigarh Ad	133	116	0	790	780	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	56364	20808	0	56478	20730	0	58795	19435	0	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	128	0	0	247	0	0	171	0	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	0	3144	3994	0	3144	3994	0	0
9.	Goa	1196	1280	0	20	4705	0	38	3619	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Gujarat	42666	10386	0	54064	12384	0	43791	8591	0	0
11.	Haryana	34936	9288	0	31896	9298	0	32323	8632	0	0
12.	Himachal Pr.	8500	5408	0	8476	4252	0	9780	5197	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5672	0	0	3862	0	0	17904	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	30135	7050	0	38278	25893	0	0
15.	Karnataka	69672	43116	0	85152	66204	0	88472	63069	0	13176
16.	Kerala	8016	8200	0	8016	6580	0	9000	6042	0	0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	151824	60696	0	152112	56652	0	147292	49969	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	76376	26348	0	124836	27696	0	128532	17078	0	0
20.	Manipur	0	16344	0	0	19516	0	0	18042	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	1816	1128	0	1806	1140	0	1877	1047	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	16336	0	0	14688	0	0	13464	0	0
24.	Odisha	94028	43100	0	91763	42142	0	91070	37876	0	0

25.	Punjab	13828	12464	0	14555	11240	0	14204	10126	0	0
26.	Rajasthan	22568	0	0	24824	0	0	19188	0	0	0
27.	Sikkim	756	75	45	900	0	0	826	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	50856	32748	7330	51852	32381	8775	53216	29827	14072	5660
29.	Telangana	0	0	0	4979	37217	0	18657	35176	0	0
30.	Tripura	0	5940	0	0	14808	0	0	10343	0	0
31.	Uttarakhand	9210	1832	382	9903	8285	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	198290	32652	0	182784	21288	0	172548	18290	0	0
33.	West Bengal	0	143199	0	0	98549	0	0	177957	0	0
TOTAL		892966	660930	13406	970653	710406	12075	939031	803000	22072	18836

Statement-II

Details of funds released to States/ UTs for Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS Scheme during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16
		Funds Released	Expenditure including State share	Funds Released	Expenditure including State share	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40877.32	95882.08	31693.85	71849.34	36298.39
2.	Bihar	51022.67	129656.98	53875.44	121958.62	69357.73
3.	Chhattisgarh	15794.18	26113.39	11302.16	42707.44	32879.98
4.	Goa	385.92	145.68	515.46	1326.31	593.45
5.	Gujarat	17414.66	67018.78	18445.91	53648.23	30058.92
6.	Haryana	6732.32	13273.90	7424.01	13259.28	5545.06
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3067.82	4329.95	2839.15	6154.54	3707.29
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5631.95	NR	5141.04	NR	4169.34
9.	Jharkhand	18055.44	36908.13	20478.70	42753.88	15927.08
10.	Karnataka	24820.33	47394.42	40184.12	101979.89	59330.30
11.	Kerala	4511.22	11920.28	4917.75	15546.96	9411.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42386.37	94197.54	48462.49	97126.72	57366.69
13.	Maharashtra	43029.81	118293.52	37860.23	127299.89	37690.90
14.	Odisha	29109.00	74539.13	38610.37	68238.38	37421.34
15.	Punjab	6174.61	3588.44	5577.39	10615.45	3184.64
16.	Rajasthan	24075.05	53197.71	23837.65	57891.43	22694.59
17.	Tamil Nadu	22639.02	47052.00	26961.81	61148.72	27006.20
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	13088.78	24759.04	18292.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1751.25	296289.68	152371.18	354924.38	203927.22
20.	Uttarakhand	126054.32	9436.50	6014.82	15229.7	21307.95
21.	West Bengal	35245.14	51994.94	37687.47	79545	42524.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	101.37	775.78	147.23	702.6	267.67
23.	Chandigarh	265.39	516.52	341.99	537.26	535.56
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.78	NR	123.48	NR	62.38
25.	Daman and Diu	100.41	181.80	67.34	137.83	40.24
26.	Lakshadweep	29.02	93.07	46.96	69.86	68.31
27.	Delhi	6249.29	11150.62	4978.98	14291.81	6740.28
28.	Puducherry	177.71	328.30	182.37	1700.79	340.04
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	3492.73	1226.91	5032.15	4661.44	4194.48
30.	Assam	34300.52	33124.76	45517.33	47490.45	33637.97
31.	Manipur	4449.10	Nil	3632.78	2040.71	1150.60
32.	Meghalaya	8110.80	8110.77	9380.22	10300.21	7565.63
33.	Mizoram	2481.65	3036.99	2437.62	2370.79	1551.50
34.	Nagaland	3445.56	3790.12	5308.79	NR	1717.06
35.	Sikkim	587.68	741.74	734.59	837.76	434.30
36.	Tripura	4000.16	5815.48	5969.31	6566.36	7870.18
TOTAL		586668.57	1250125.91	671190.92	1459671.07	804872.78

Note: Actual expenditure for 2015-16 are not available.

Rise in prices of pulses

2337. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether prices of pulses have increased manifold recently in comparison to previous years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to keep the prices of pulses affordable to the poor;
- (d) whether a number of States have requested to allocate more quantity of pulses to them to meet the demand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The requisite details are as follows:

Wholesale Price Index for Pulses

Year	% Change
2013-14	-1.29
2014-15	13.22
2015-16	34.45

Source:- D/o Industrial Policy and Promotion, MOCI.

The recent rise in prices of pulses is mainly on account of shortfall in domestic production due to adverse weather conditions and rise in demand because of rise in population, rise in per capita income and change in food habits among others. Speculation, cartelization, black-marketing/ hoarding also put pressure on prices of pulses.

(c) The requisite details are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No.2329, part (d)]

(d) and (e) The requisite details regarding allocation are given in Statement-II.

Statement-II

*Status of the allocation of 10,000 MT * pulses from the buffer stock
(in MT) (As on 10-05-2016)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Demand		Allotment		Status/Remark
		Tur	Urad	Tur	Urad	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi Safal	100	100	100	102.26	Allotted
	Kendriya Bhandar	100	100	100	100	Allotted
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8000	—	2000	—	Allotted
3.	Tamil Nadu	10000	5000	2023.187	1000	Allotted
4.	Maharashtra ^	28038	—	—	—	—
5.	Telangana	15000	—	2000	—	Allotted
6.	Rajasthan	1000	1000	1000	797.740	Allotted

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chhattisgarh#	5000	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	67238	6200	7223.187	2000	
	Balance Available			776.813	Nil	

*: 8000 MT of Tur and 2000 MT of Urad.

^: Clarification sought from Maharashtra.

#: Request received on 10.05.2016.

Passing on incentives of Mega Food Park Scheme to farmers

2338. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any mechanism to ensure that the produce of farmers are taken by the Food Processing Industries (FPIs) at remunerative and prescribed prices, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the incentives of the Mega Food Park Scheme are passed on to the farmers or some percentage of profits is earmarked for the farmers whose produce are taken by the FPIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The large gap between the need and availability of infrastructural facilities along the supply chain in the food processing sector has resulted in huge wastage and loss at each stage of the supply chain and ultimately loss to the farmers. Mega Food Park Scheme aims to provide a mechanism to bring together farmers, processors and retailers and link agriculture production to the market so as to ensure maximization of value addition, minimization of wastages and increase in farmers' income.

Mega Food Park (MFP) provides modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value chain from the farm to the market with a cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm in the form of Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure at Central Processing Centre (CPC). These PPCs and CCs act as aggregation and storage points to feed raw material to the processing units located in the CPC. Each Mega Food Park is likely to benefit about 25000-30000 farmers. However, there is no mechanism to purchase produce of farmers at prescribed prices.

(b) Farmers are one of the direct beneficiaries of the MFPs if, they are part of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), which implements, own and operate the projects. Indirectly, sourcing of raw material by the processing units inside MFP and value addition of farmer's produce results in increase of the farmer's income. They may also avail sorting, grading and storage facilities created by MFPs for value addition and enhancement of shelf life of their produce. These projects are also helping in increasing the income of farmers by increasing export of frozen and packed farm products, use of waste bi-products of the fruits and vegetable by adding value to them and direct/indirect employment generation etc. Development of such processing clusters will also help in latest technology adoption in the production systems and better returns to the farmers.

Setting up of cold storages

2339. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of Government for promoting the setting up of cold storages for horticulture and non-horticulture purposes;

(b) whether Government is providing any financial assistance to those who are coming forward for setting up of cold storages at farm gates;

(c) the maximum amount of funds that an individual or an enterprise can get in order to set up a cold storage at the farm gate; and

(d) the procedure adopted for providing the funds for such purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) Sir, With the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities from the farm gate to the consumer, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008-09. The scheme is primarily private sector driven wherein financial assistance @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for NE region and difficult areas (North Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore per project is provided for setting up the cold chain infrastructure and preservation facilities in the country. Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs),

NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The implementation schedule for setting up integrated cold chain project is 24 months in general areas and 30 months in difficult areas.

Proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI) by the Ministry. The scheme is available in all States/UTs and rural & urban areas. In order to achieve seamless backward and forward integration, the scheme envisages setting up of (a) Minimal Processing Centre at farm level, (b) Distribution Hub at consumption centre(s) and (c) Reefer vans. In order to establish an integrated cold chain the entrepreneur has to set up any two components out of these three components viz. (a), (b) & (c). Irradiation facility as standalone component is also supported under the scheme.

The proposals received against the Expression of Interest are scrutinized/appraised/evaluated by the Technical Committee. The recommendations of Technical Committee are placed before the Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee for approval of the project for financial assistance.

Besides, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is also providing "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products" through National Horticulture Board. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of back ended capital investment subsidy for establishing Cold storage/CA storage with the capacity above 5000 MT to 10000 MT.

The pattern of assistance under above scheme is @ 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East Region, Hilly & Scheduled Areas to Individuals, Association of Growers, Group of farmer growers/consumers, Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs), Partnership/Proprietorship firms, Self Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, Companies, Corporations, Cooperative, Cooperative Marketing Federations, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, Marketing Boards/Committees, Municipal Corporations/Committees, Agro Industries Corporations etc. Cold storages are used by the producers/traders including small and marginal farmers.

Further, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of horticulture in the country including creation of post-harvest management infrastructure for better efficiency of cold supply chain to reduce/losses of perishable horticulture produce. Post-harvest management

component includes establishment of cold storages, staging cold room, pack house, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, primary/mobile processing units and setting up of ripening chambers etc. These facilities can be set up at farm gate by the entrepreneurs. The scheme is demand and entrepreneur driven for which credit linked back ended subsidy @ of 35% of admissible project cost in general areas and 50% in North-East, hilly and scheduled areas is available through respective State Horticulture Missions.

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industries is also providing assistance under their scheme for infrastructure development.

Promotion of Food Processing Industry in North-Eastern States

2340. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been initiatives to promote Food Processing Industry in the North-Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. For promotion of Food Processing Industries in the country including North-Eastern States, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various Central Sector Schemes, namely (1) Scheme for Infrastructure Development for Food Processing having components of (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure and (iii) Setting-up / Modernisation of Abattoirs; (2) Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment / Modernisation of Food Processing Industries (spill-over liabilities); (3) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, Research & Development and Other Promotional Activities; (4) Scheme for Human Resource Development and (5) Scheme of Strengthening of Institutions. The projects setup under these schemes in North-Eastern States are provided financial assistance at a higher rate. The State-wise and Scheme-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) Does not arise.

Statement

The Scheme-wise and State-wise details of various Central Sector Schemes to promote Food Processing Industry

1. Mega Food Park Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Name	Project Cost	Date of Final Approval	Grant Sanctioned	Grant Released
1.	Assam	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	80.85	30.03.2009	50.00	45.00
2.	Mizoram	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aizawl	75.20	10.06.2015	50.00	15.00
3.	Tripura	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura	87.45	30.11.2011	50.00	20.79

2. Cold Chain Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project	District	Sector	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Grant Sanctioned	Grant Released
1.	Assam	Global Entrade	Karnrup	F&V	06-08-2012	1595.90	908.15	908.15
2.	Assam	E-Appliances	Kamrup	F&V	24-12-2013	1399.51	862.45	215.61
3.	Manipur	Associate Action for Progressive Dev. Society	Senapati	F&V	26.05.2011	1849.00	995.67	995.67
4.	Mizoram	Mizofa Fish Seed Farm	Champhai	Fish	11.11.2011	404.01	303.01	303.01
5.	Mizoram	Zoram Fish Seeds Production Centre	Aizawl	Fish	30.07.2012	1726.22	974.33	974.30

3. Setting up/Modernisation of Abattoir Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of Promoter	Total Project Cost	Grant Sanctioned	Grant Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar Municipal Council, Neharlagun, Itanagar	16.32	10.20	1.02
2.	Mizoram	Industry Department & MIFCO, Mizoram, Aizawl	20.91	12.86	1.28
3.	Nagaland	Dimapur Municipal Council, Dimapur	22.88	14.02	14.02
4.	Nagaland	Municipal Council Mokokchung	17.08	11.07	4.43
5.	Nagaland	Municipal Council Kohima	18.95	8.38	1.50
6.	Sikkim	Department of Animal Husbandry, Livestock, Fisheries & Veterinary Services at Majhitar, East South Sikkim	27.07	15.00	1.50
7.	Sikkim	Sikkim Livestock Processing & Development Corporation Ltd. (SLP & DC), Krishi Bhawan, Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim-737102 at Gyalzing, West Sikkim	17.56	11.08	1.11
8.	Sikkim	SLP & DC, Krishi Bhawan, Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim-737102 at Melli, South Sikkim	4.33	2.26	0.23

The Scheme of Setting up/Modernisation of Abattoir has been subsumed under the CSS - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) for implementation through States/UTs. CSS - NMFP has been de-linked from Central Government support *w.e.f.* 01.04.2015.

4. Food Testing Laboratories Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name and location of the Laboratory	Grant Approved	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	Department of Food Processing Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam	202.706	159.82
2.	Assam	M/s. En-Geo Consultancy & Research Centre, Ambari, Guwahati	211.36	53.00
3.	Manipur	M/s. S. Kula Women's College Kongkhampat, Nambol	179.93	179.93

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Nagaland	State Public Health Laboratory, Kohima	151.46	60.584
5.	Sikkim	Quality Control Laboratory, Silviculture and Research, Forest, Environment and Wild Life Management Department, Govt. of Sikkim, Gangtok	455.11	182.044
6.	Tripura	Regional Food Laboratory, Pt. Nehru Office Complex, Health & Family Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura, Kunjaban, Agartala	226.61	90.644

5. **Research & Development in Food Processing Sector Scheme**

(i) **Completed R&D Projects - 10.**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title	Institute/ College/ University	Grant Sanctioned	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Quality improvement of traditional method of rice beer production by the tribal people of North-East India	Department of Food Processing Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur	78.68	77.548
2.	Assam	Production of dried honey powder using vacuum puffing technique	Assam University, Silchar,	24.75	12.37
3.	Assam	Refinement, 'standardisation and popularisation of technologies for value added pork products in North-Eastern India	National Research Centre on Pig, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Rani Guwahati	32.55	29.71
4.	Assam	Development of health promoting extruded recedy to eat breakfast cereal incorporating chokua rice and bhimkol banana of Assam along with carambola pomace	Department of Food Processing Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur	40.32	30.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Assam	Quality Assessment of traditionally processed dried fish of the North East India	Department of Biotechnology, Gauhati University, Guwahati	32.93	27.29
6.	Assam	Development of Degradable Food Packaging Technology 'Green-PACK'	Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	29.97	29.17
7.	Assam	Pilot Scale Process Technology for 'BHIM KOL' (MUSA BALBISIANA) Slice, Grits and Powder using Hybrid Drying Methods	Department of Food Engineering & Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur	35.32	33.41
8.	Assam	Studies on Development of Cereal Based Functional Breakfast Food from the underutilized crops of North-East India	Department of Food Engineering & Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur	29.20	26.76
9.	Assam	Osmotic Dehydration and Microwave vacuum drying of Kachkal Banana	Department of Food Engineering & Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur	20.81	17.59
10.	Tripura	Technology Assessment Standardisation and Acceleration of Shidal Production in Northeast India	Department of Fish Processing Technology, College of Fisheries, Central Agriculture. University, Lembucherra, Agartala	39.88	37.34

(ii) R&D Ongoing Projects - 15.

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title	Institute/ College/ University	Grant Sanctioned	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Application of multi-hurdle technology for value addition and preservation of spent chicken meat products at room temperature	Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati	48.36	46.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	Development of economic process for the drying of Umorok Chilli and Turmeric and their quality evaluation with stability study	CSIR, NEIST, Jorhat	31.04	21.44
3.	Assam	Development of enzyme based extraction process for improving quality and recovery of starch from different varieties of Colocasia Esculenta (Arbi) of Assam for food use	Department of Food Processing Technology, Tezpur University, Tezpur	27.26	26.13
4.	Assam	Development of ready to reconstitute misti dahi powder	Department of Food Processing Technology, Tezpur University, Tezpur	15.97	14.72
5.	Assam	Studies on Functional properties of the dominant microflora found in rice beer of Assam	Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur	46.02	40.65
6.	Assam	Development of value added products from Minor Fruits of Assam	Department of Food & Nutrition, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati	65.93	62.04
7.	Assam	Development of a Process for Effective use of Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) Biosensors for Quantification of Organophosphate and Organocarbamate Pesticide Residues in Produce	Department of Chemical Sciences, Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur	11.37	6.37
8.	Assam	Development of Value added food products from Leaf Lrotein	Department of Food Engineering and Technology, Tezpur	21.55	15.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
		concentrate of Green Leafy Vegetables of Assam	University, Napaam, Tezpur		
9.	Assam	Development of shelf stable pork products using retort processing technology for promoting entrepreneurship in north Eastern States of India	Department of Livestock Products Technology, National Research Centre on Pig, Guwahati	44.15	28.19
10.	Assam	Biodegradable Polymer based Thermally Conductive Packaging Films 'Thermo-Pack'	Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	38.50	34.59
11.	Assam	Evaluation of nutritive values of wild and cultivated edible insects of Assam and their processing for boosting shelf life and rural economy	Department of Biotechnology, Gauhati University, Guwahati	38.92	16.25
12.	Meghalaya	Low cost process development and quality evaluation of carbonated beverages made from Aloe Vera Gel Blend with extract of Amla, Sweet Lime and Ginger in Meghalaya- North East Region	Department of Basic Science and Humanities, College of Home Science, Central Agricultural University, Tura,	27.22	23.26
13.	Meghalaya	Isolation modification of non-conventional sources of starch from North Eastern Region and their potential food application	College of Home Science, Central Agricultural University, Tura,	40.184	35.59
14.	Meghalaya	Approaches to Value Addition of the Chow-	State Institute of Rural Development, Nongsder	33.00	24.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Chow Fruit by its Fermentation to a Nutritionally Improved Product			
15.	Tripura	Development of ready-to-serve fish products through flexible retort pouch technology for Northeast Markets	Central Agricultural University, Agartala,	26.402	23.82

6. Scheme of Technology upgradation / Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries

*No. of units assisted and financial assistance provided during
11th Plan and 12th Plan period*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	11th Five Year Plan		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	460.23	0	0.0	2	69.00	0	0.0	0	0.0
2.	Assam	89	2156.20	18	376.12	11	255.00	2	40.00	4	53.00
3.	Manipur	24	484.69	21	467.49	38	944.00	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	Meghalaya	7	390.83	1	5.42	3	72.00	1	38.00	0	0.0
5.	Mizoram	1	11.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	Nagaland	7	276.89	2	14.21	2	22.00	0	0.0	1	13.00
7.	Sikkim	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	Tripura	3	53.84	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL		137	3833.68	42	863.24	56	1362.00	3	78.00	5	66.00

The Scheme for Technology upgradation / Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed under the CSS - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) for implementation through States/UTs. CSS - NMFP has been de-linked from Central Government support w.e.f. 01.04.2015.

7. Scheme of Human Resource Development*Food Processing Training Centers (FPTCs) assisted during
11th Plan and 12th Plan period*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	11th Five Year Plan		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2.	Assam	6	30.00	1	5.69	0	1.87	0	0.0	0	0.0
3.	Manipur	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	Mizoram	1	7.50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	Nagaland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	Sikkim	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	Tripura	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL		7	37.50	1	5.69	0	1.87	0	0.0	0	0.0

Projects assisted for Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for running Degree/Diploma Courses during 11th Plan and 12th Plan period

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	11th Five Year Plan		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2.	Assam	1	97.71	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3.	Manipur	1	48.56	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	28.02
5.	Mizoram	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6.	Nagaland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.	Sikkim	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8.	Tripura	1	26.80	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL		3	173.07	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	28.02

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) assisted under HRD Scheme during 11th Plan and 12th Plan period

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	11th Five Year Plan		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	17.50	0	7.00	0	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	40	51.50	1	8.46	0	10.50	0	0.50	0	0.97
3.	Manipur	11	12.50	2	5.40	1	5.50	0	0.50	0	1.00
4.	Meghalaya	14	20.50	0	6.50	0	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Mizoram	12	13.50	0	5.00	0	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Nagaland	16	20.00	0	7.50	0	2.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Sikkim	10	14.37	0	1.00	0	0.00	0	1.00	0	0.00
8.	Tripura	24	29.00	0	3.00	0	3.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
	TOTAL	141	178.87	3	43.86	1	28.00	0	2.00	0	1.97

The Scheme of HRD has been subsumed under the CSS - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) for implementation through States/UTs. CSS - NMFP has been de-linked from Central Government support w.e.f. 01.04.2015.

8. Centrally sponsored scheme National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)

Government of India Share released to North Eastern Region

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	GOI share released	Allocation	GOI share released	Allocation	GOI share released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.20	3.15	2.70	1.35	2.35	0.51
2.	Assam	5.47	4.10	3.97	0.00	2.98	2.35
3.	Manipur	3.79	2.84	2.29	0.00	2.14	3.84
4.	Meghalaya	3.80	2.85	2.30	1.15	2.15	0.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Mizoram	3.71	2.78	2.21	1.11	2.11	0.00
6.	Nagaland	3.71	2.78	2.21	0.00	2.11	6.11
7.	Sikkim	3.58	3.06	2.08	0.00	2.04	0.62
8.	Tripura	3.74	2.81	2.24	1.12	2.12	0.74
TOTAL		32.00	24.37	20.00	4.73	18.00	14.99

CSS - NMFP has been delinked from Central Government support *w.e.f.* 01.04.2015.

Food Parks in Punjab

2341. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Punjab to set up Food Parks in the State to utilize the abundant food grains and fruits available there, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if no proposal has been received, whether Government *suo-motu* proposes to set up Food Parks in Punjab, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme since Eleventh Five Year Plan to create modern infrastructure for the food processing. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided as grants-in-aid @50% of the eligible project cost in general areas and 75% of eligible project cost in North East States and difficult areas (Hilly States and ITDP areas) subject to a maximum ₹ 50.00 crore per project. The Ministry has sanctioned one Mega Food Park to M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (PAIC), an undertaking of Government of Punjab and two Mega Food Parks to private entrepreneurs as per the details below:

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Project Name	Date of Final Approval	Project Cost	Approved Grant-in-Aid	Status
I.	M/s International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka	25.05.2011	130.38	50.00	Operational
2.	M/s Sukhjit Mega Food Park & Infra Ltd., Kapurthala	06.11.2015	123.72	50.00	Under implementation
3.	M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (PAIC), Ludhiana	27.11.2015	117.61	50.00	Under implementation

Wastage of fruits and vegetables due to lack of processing facility

2342. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reports about the quantity of fruits and vegetables which go waste in the country in the absence of procurement and processing mechanism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Government had entrusted a national level repeat study to CIPHET, Ludhiana to estimate the extent of harvest and post harvest losses of major agri-produce including fruits and vegetables. According to the study losses were estimated at ₹ 92651 crore calculated using production data of 2012-13 at 2014 wholesale prices. Fruit and Vegetables Product-wise percentage losses in 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) State-wise annual details are not available as compilation of such data is based on periodic survey taking a sample of districts chosen across the country.

Statement**(A) Percentage of losses estimated for major produces-2014**

Fruits		Vegetables	
Crops	Cumulative Loss	Crops	Cumulative Loss
Guava	15.88%	Cabbage	9.37%
Apple	10.39%	Cauliflower	9.56%
Mango	9.16%	Green Pea	7.45%
Grapes	8.63%	Mushroom	9.51%
Banana	7.76%	Onion	8.20%
Papaya	6.70%	Potato	7.32%
Sapota	9.73%	Tomato	12.44%
Citrus	9.69%	Tapioca	4.58%

(B) Estimate of the monetary value of harvest and post-harvest losses in fruits & vegetables at production of year 2012-13 and prices of 2014

Sl. No.	Crop	Production (million tonnes)	Price (₹ tonnes)	Over all total loss (%)	Monitory value of the losses (₹ crores)	Sectorial total loss (₹ crores)
Fruits						
1.	Apple	1.90	68078	10.39	1341	
2.	Banana	27.06	18601	7.76	3903	
3.	Citrus	11.47	14011	9.69	1557	
4.	Grapes	2.52	44564	8.63	969	16644
5.	Guava	2.62	20628	15.88	858	
6.	Mango	17.29	45355	9.16	7186	
7.	Papaya	5.19	16023	6.70	557	
8.	Sapota	1.50	18770	9.73	273	
Vegetables						
1.	Cabbage	8.53	10928	9.37	874	
2.	Cauliflower	7.79	16321	9.56	1214	
3.	Green pea	3.87	33698	7.45	971	
4.	Mushroom	0.04	119049	9.51	46	14842
5.	Onion	16.66	16920	8.20	2312	
6.	Potato	41.09	16649	7.32	5008	
7.	Tomato	17.85	16510	12.44	3666	
8.	Tapioca	7.32	22436	4.58	751	

Benefits to farmers from Food Parks /FPIs

2343. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of Food Processing Sector in increasing Farmers' income;
- (b) the manner in which farmers have been able to get benefits of the Food Processing Fund meant for Food Parks; and

(c) the details of marketing facilities being made available to these Food Parks, especially those located in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) A strong and dynamic food processing sector plays a vital role in reduction in the wastage of perishable agricultural produce, enhancing shelf life of food products, value addition to agricultural produce, diversification and commercialization of agriculture, generation of employment and creating surplus for the export of agro and processed foods. All these activities help in enhancing income of the farmers. Government of India is implementing various schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country.

(b) Government of India has created Food Processing Fund of ₹ 2000 crore in NABARD to make available affordable credit for establishing the designated Food Parks and also for setting up of individual food processing units in the designated Food Parks. Farmers, farmer producer organisations alongwith other entrepreneurs and organizations are eligible to avail credit from this fund for setting up of Mega Food Parks and/or food processing units in the designated Food Parks. Farmers are also indirect beneficiaries of the activities undertaken by the Mega Food Parks and the processing units set up with the help of Food Processing Fund; such as sourcing of raw material by the processing units, value addition and enhancing shelf life of agricultural produce, transfer of modern technologies of agriculture production, use of waste by-products of the fruits and vegetables and direct/indirect employment generation etc. These activities help in reduction of agricultural produce and increasing income of the farmers.

(c) The Ministry is providing all possible support to Mega Food Parks (MFPs), including MFPs in Maharashtra, in attracting investment for setting up processing units in the Park. State Governments are being pursued to extend special fiscal and other benefits to the Parks to make investment more attractive. Ministry is also promoting marketing of Mega Food Parks through various modes like, advertisement in newspapers, participation in domestic and international exhibitions etc., organising conferences and investment summits in various parts of the country in association with Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), National level Industry Associations and Chambers of Commerce.

Action plan to boost FPI in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2344. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has mapped the potential of Food Processing sector in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the specific sectors identified as thrust area; and

(c) whether Government has finalized any action plan to give a boost to the Food Processing Industry (FPI) in both the States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The Food Processing sector in the country, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has vast potential as the present level of processing in the country is less than 10% of the agriculture produce in the country. Based on the figures provided by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Gross Value Added in the Food Processing sector in 2013-14 was ₹ 6039.65 crore in Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 3610.29 crore in Telangana. India's food processing sector covers fruits, vegetables, cereals, oil seeds, pulses, milk, eggs, poultry meat, meat and marine.

(c) To give a boost to the Food Processing sector in the country, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the schemes of Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value addition and Preservation Infrastructure and Setting up / Modernisation of Abattoirs. The number of projects sanctioned in these two States under each of the schemes are as follows:

Number of Projects Sanctioned under	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana
Mega Food Park	3	3
Cold Chain	2	3
Abattoirs	1	1

Impact of 100 per cent FDI in Food Processing sector

2345. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Food Processing Industry; and

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made to ascertain its impact on the domestic Food Processing Industry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permissible in food processing sector up to 100 per cent through automatic route for all the processed food products. In the General Budget 2016-17, the Government has also

announced to allow 100 per cent FDI through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route in marketing of food products produced and manufactured in India. FDI in food processing sector will benefit farmers, give impetus to food processing industry and create vast employment opportunities in the country.

Supreme Court Bench at Hyderabad

2346. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to set up a Supreme Court Bench at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRID. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Review and Repeal of outdated laws

2347. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress made in the ongoing process of review and repeal of outdated/obsolete laws;

(b) whether any Committee has been set up for the purpose by Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report and if so, the details thereof and if not, by when it is likely to be submitted; and

(d) the total number of Central Acts in existence, as of now, along with the number of such Acts identified as outdated/obsolete?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRID. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Review of all laws with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country is a continuous process. This task is undertaken by the different nodal Ministries/Departments of the Central Government administering their respective laws and generally by the Law Commission of India. The Law Commission has submitted its 248th, 249th, 250th and the 251st Reports on "Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal", in which it recommended for repeal of 72, 113, 74 and 30 obsolete Acts

respectively, including some State laws. The Legislative Department has examined the said Reports and letters have been issued to Ministries/Departments and the State Governments seeking their comments and also asking them to take necessary action. Further, a Two-member Committee was also constituted by the Prime Minister's Office on 1st September, 2014 for review of repeal of obsolete laws. The said Committee has submitted its report, which has been examined by the Legislative Department.

Total Acts identified for repeal are 1827 and out of them 1175 Acts have been repealed so far through the Repealing and Amending Act, 2015 (17 of 2015), the Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015 (19 of 2015), the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Act, 2016 (22 of 2016) and Repealing and Amending Act, 2016 (23 of 2016). A list of 422 remaining obsolete Acts have been circulated among all the Ministries/ Departments in the Government of India for their comments for repeal of the Acts pertaining to their Ministry/ Department.

(d) Two-member's Committee Constituted by the Prime Minister's Office has identified total 1741 Central Acts for repeal out of total 2781 Central Acts existing as on 15th October, 2014 on the Statute Book.

Measures to obviate non-compliance of Court orders by NRIs

2348. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether instances of non-compliance of Court orders by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) have been brought to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, including measures taken to obviate such instances in future; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for quick disposal of cases pending against NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDAGOWDA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of a Law University in J&K

2349. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to establish a Law University in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);

(b) whether Government has received any proposal for the same from the State Government; and

(c) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRID.V. SADANANDAGOWDA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has not received any proposal from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir for establishment of a Law University in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of National Courts of Appeal

2350. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that litigants from the Southern States find it unduly long and expensive to come to Delhi in search of justice from the Supreme Court, Government is considering a proposal to establish National Courts of Appeal in four corners of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRID.V. SADANANDAGOWDA): (a) and (b) According to Article 130 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

Representations have been received from time to time from various quarters for establishment of Benches of Supreme Court in various parts of the country. The Law Commission, in its 229th Report had also suggested that a Constitutional Bench be set up at Delhi and four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region at Delhi, the Southern region at Chennai/Hyderabad, the Eastern region at Kolkata and the Western region at Mumbai.

The matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India, who has informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court in its meeting held on 18th February, 2010, found no justification for setting up of benches of the Supreme Court outside Delhi.

There is a Writ Petition (Civil) No.36 of 2016 filed in the Supreme Court on the subject of establishment of National Court of Appeal and the matter is *sub-judice*.

Vacant posts of judges

2351. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts in the country along with the number of posts lying vacant at present, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the need to improve the judge-population ratio in view of huge pendency of cases which is more than 3.10 crore;

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the pendency of cases in various courts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Details showing the approved strength, working strength and vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court, High Courts as on 1.5.2016 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details showing sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies of judges/judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Supreme Court in its Order dated 1st February, 2012 in the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed VERSUS State of Uttar Pradesh* asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. Pursuant to this Law Commission submitted its 245th Report titled "Arrears and Backlog: Creating Additional Judicial (wo)manpower". In this report, the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of case as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

The Law Commission has also observed that a systemic perspective, encompassing all levels of the judicial hierarchy is needed for meaningful judicial reforms. Taking measures for the timely disposal of cases at all levels of the judicial system, encouraging Alternative

Dispute Resolution Methods, where appropriate and more efficient allocations and utilization of resources are required to fulfil the goal of providing timely justice to litigants. The Law Commission has strongly recommended that the High Courts be directed to evolve uniform data collection and data management methods in order to ensure transparency and to facilitate data based policy prescriptions for the judicial system.

In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Government and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission. In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS) constituted by it in 2012 to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish their recommendations in this regard. NCMS submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. It has, *inter-alia*, observed that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, this Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach - disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. The matter is *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court.

(d) Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers / judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

Statement-I

Details showing the Approved Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts (as on 1.5.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength			Working Strength			Vacancies as per Approved Strength		
A.	Supreme Court of India	31			25			06		
B.	High Court	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	76	84	160	63	17	80	13	67	80
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad*	46	15	61	26	0	26	20	15	35
3.	Bombay	71	23	94	55	09	64	16	14	30
4.	Calcutta	45	13	58	34	09	43	11	04	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	09	—	09	08	05	13
6.	Delhi	45	15	60	33	04	37	12	11	23
7.	Gauhati	18	06	24	07	07	14	11	-01	10
8.	Gujarat	39	13	52	27	07	34	12	06	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	09	02	11	01	01	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	04	17	08	01	09	05	03	08
11.	Jharkhand	19	06	25	09	06	15	10	0	10
12.	Karnataka	47	15	62	27	04	31	20	11	31
13.	Kerala	35	12	47	25	09	34	10	03	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	26	13	39	14	0	14
15.	Madras	56	19	75	41	0	41	15	19	34
16.	Manipur	04	01	05	04	01	05	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	03	01	04	02	0	02	01	01	02
18.	Odisha	20	07	27	14	06	20	06	01	07
19.	Patna *	40	13	53	29	0	29	11	13	24
20.	Punjab & Haryana *	64	21	85	36	11	47	28	10	38
21.	Rajasthan *	38	12	50	20	10	30	18	02	20
22.	Sikkim	03	0	03	02	0	02	01	0	01
23.	Tripura	04	0	04	04	0	04	0	0	0
24.	Uttarakhand	09	02	11	06	0	06	03	02	05
TOTAL		762	303	1065	516	116	632	246	187	433

* Acting Chief Justice

Statement-II

Details showing the Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	15	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh & Telengana	1034	785	249
3.	Assam	424	319	105

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	1727	1067	660
5.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	385	341	44
7.	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	1
8.	Delhi	793	490	303
9.	Goa	57	49	8
10.	Gujarat	1939	1170	769
11.	Haryana	644	474	170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	152	134	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	220	25
14.	Jharkhand	592	466	126
15.	Karnataka	1122	820	302
16.	Kerala	457	442	15
17.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1350	1132	218
19.	Maharashtra	2251	1917	334
20.	Manipur	41	35	6
21.	Meghalaya	57	29	28
22.	Mizoram	63	30	33
23.	Nagaland	27	25	2
24.	Odisha	716	598	118
25.	Puducherry	26	14	12
26.	Punjab	672	490	182
27.	Rajasthan	1191	985	206
28.	Sikkim	18	14	4
29.	Tamil Nadu	1015	969	46
30.	Tripura	104	68	36
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	1827	277
32.	Uttarakhand	280	206	74
33.	West Bengal & Andaman and Nicobar Islands	959	900	59
TOTAL		20502	16070	4432

Lok Adalats

‡2352. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lok Adalats have played an important role in disposing of a large number of pending cases in Courts; and

(b) if so, whether Government will set up more Lok Adalats to reduce the number of pending cases, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Lok Adalats play an important role in clearing the pendency of cases in courts. Lok Adalat is an important Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism available to common people. It is a forum where the disputes/ cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against the award before any court. As many as 61,58,564 pending cases have been disposed in the National Lok Adalats held during February to December, 2015.

The National Lok Adalats on various subject matters, such as, bank matters/Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, revenue/MNREGA/Land acquisition cases, Labour and family matters, MACT and insurance claims/electricity/water /telephone/public utility disputes, criminal compoundable matters, traffic/petty matters, municipal matters are being organized during the year 2016. The State Legal Services Authorities have been issued guidelines/directions by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) *vide* National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalat) Regulations, 2009 to organise more and more Lok Adalats, so that pendency of cases could be reduced.

Requirement of additional judges to dispose of pending cases

‡2353. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the total number of cases and of those cases pending for last ten years in District Session/ Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court and the number of additional judges required for disposal of these cases, at every stage, in addition to present strength of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Data on pendency of cases is maintained by Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information made available by the Supreme Court and High Courts, details of pendency of

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cases in Supreme Court, High Courts and District / Subordinate Courts and also number of cases pending for more than 10 years in these courts are as under:

Court	Total Number of Cases pending	Number of Cases pending for more than 10 years	As on
Supreme Court of India	59,468	1,216	19.02.2016
High Courts	38.70 lakh	7.44 lakh	31.12.2015
District and Subordinate Courts	2.70 crore	20.29 lakh	31.12.2015

The sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court is 31. The sanctioned strength of judges in the High Courts has been increased from 906 in March, 2014 to 1065 in May, 2016. The matters relating to increase in sanctioned strength and filling up of the vacancies of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts fall within the domain of State Governments and the High Courts. The sanctioned strength of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in December, 2010 to 20,502 in December, 2015. At the same time working strength of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 13,962 in December, 2010 to 16,070 in December, 2015.

The Supreme Court in its Order dated 1 February, 2012 in the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed Versus State of Uttar Pradesh* asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. Pursuant to this Law Commission submitted its 245th Report titled "Arrears and Backlog: Creating Additional Judicial (wo)manpower". In this report, the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of case as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

The Law Commission has also observed that a systemic perspective, encompassing all levels of the judicial hierarchy is needed for meaningful judicial reforms. Taking measures for the timely disposal of cases at all levels of the judicial system, encouraging Alternative

Dispute Resolution Methods, where appropriate and more efficient allocations and utilization of resources are required to fulfill the goal of providing timely justice to litigants. The Law Commission has strongly recommended that the High Courts be directed to evolve uniform data collection and data management methods in order to ensure transparency and to facilitate data based policy prescriptions for the judicial system.

In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Government and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission. In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS) constituted by it in 2012 to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish their recommendations in this regard. NCMS submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. NCMS has, *inter-alia*, observed that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, this Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach - disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. The matter is *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court.

Repeal of outdated Acts

2354. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is drawing up a list of Acts which are outdated and irrelevant in present day context for repealing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is planning to set up a Committee to review the provisions of the Acts so identified or refer them to a Parliamentary Committee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Review of all laws with a view to bring them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country is a continuous process. This task is undertaken by the different nodal Ministries/Departments of the Central Government administering their respective laws and generally by the Law Commission of India. The Law Commission has submitted its 248th, 249th, 250th and the 251st Reports on "Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal", in which it recommended for repeal of 72, 113, 74 and 30 obsolete Acts respectively, including some State laws. The Legislative Department has examined the said Reports and letters have been issued to Ministries/Departments and the State Governments seeking their comments and also asking them to take necessary action.

Further, a Two-member Committee was also constituted by the Prime Minister's Office on 1st September, 2014 for review of repeal of obsolete laws. The said Committee has submitted its report, which has been examined by the Legislative Department.

Total Acts identified for repeal are 1827 and out of these 1175 Acts have been repealed so far through the Repealing and Amending Act, 2015 (17 of 2015), the Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015 (19 of 2015), the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Act, 2016 (22 of 2016) and Repealing and Amending Act, 2016 (23 of 2016). A list of 422 remaining obsolete Acts have been circulated among all the Ministries/ Departments in the Government of India for their comments for repeal of the Acts pertaining to their Ministry/ Department.

(b) No, Sir.

Free legal assistance and early disposal of pending cases

†2355. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, in terms of percentage, who are able to avail the benefit of free legal assistance in judiciary meant for the deprived sections of society;

(b) whether Government is considering to take any step towards making the advocates accountable to their clients; and

(c) whether people are made to spend more money to get justice due to judicial expenses and excessive time taken in courts and whether the affected parties seem dissatisfied due to not getting justice in time?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The Legal Services Institutions are providing free and competent legal service to the people covered under Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. In the last three years, 55,81,731 persons have got benefited by getting free legal aid.

(b) The National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 provide for monitoring of the performance of Panel Lawyers by a Monitoring Committee headed by the Senior Most Judicial Officer in the District. The Monitoring Committee is required to send periodic reports to the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority. If the panel lawyer engaged is not performing satisfactorily or has acted contrary to the object and spirit of the Act and these regulations, the Legal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Services Institutions shall take appropriate steps including withdrawal of the case from such lawyer and his removal from the panel.

(c) The eligible persons are given free legal aid. Hence, they are not required to spend money to get justice. The time taken for disposal of cases through court processes and the costs incurred by the litigants are important indicators for determining the efficiency of the judicial system. In order to reduce delays and costs in court processes, several steps have been taken in the recent past which, *inter-alia*, included amendments to the procedural laws such as limiting the number of adjournments, reducing the time to file written statements, fixing time limit for pronouncing judgments and imposing cost for causing delays. Other initiatives such as increasing the sanctioned strength of judges and judicial officers and improvements in judicial infrastructure have also been undertaken. The problems of delays and arrears are also being addressed through re-engineering of court procedures, identification of areas prone to excessive litigation, and promotion of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Shortage of judges

†2356. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lack of seriousness about increasing the number of judges as a result of which cases are pending in Courts due to shortage of judges;

(b) the details of suggestions given by the Law Commission regarding judges and whether these suggestions have been complied with; and

(c) the details of steps being taken/ proposed to be taken by Government towards increasing the number of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Supreme Court in its Order dated 1st February, 2012 in the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed Versus State of Uttar Pradesh* asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. Pursuant to this Law Commission submitted its 245th Report titled "Arrears and Backlog: Creating Additional Judicial (wo)manpower". In this report, the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units

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as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of case as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

The Law Commission has also observed that a systemic perspective, encompassing all levels of the judicial hierarchy is needed for meaningful judicial reforms. Taking measures for the timely disposal of cases at all levels of the judicial system, encouraging Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods, where appropriate and more efficient allocations and utilization of resources are required to fulfil the goal of providing timely justice to litigants. The Law Commission has strongly recommended that the High Courts be directed to evolve uniform data collection and data management methods in order to ensure transparency and to facilitate data based policy prescriptions for the judicial system.

In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Government and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission. In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS) constituted by it in 2012 to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish their recommendations in this regard. NCMS submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. It has, *inter alia*, observed that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, this Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach - disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. The matter is *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court.

The sanctioned strength of judges in the High Courts has been increased from 906 in March, 2014 to 1065 in May 2016. The matters relating to increase in sanctioned strength and filling up of the vacancies of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts fall within the domain of State Governments and the High Courts. The sanctioned strength of judges / judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in December, 2010 to 20,502 in December, 2015. The Central Government has been taking up the matter of increasing the sanctioned strength of judges / judicial officers and filling up of vacancies in District and Subordinate Courts with the State Governments and the High Courts from time to time.

Pending cases in District Courts

2357. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the District Courts, State-wise and District-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to expedite the final settlement of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDAGOWDA): (a) and (b) Data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. Information about pendency of cases in High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction is periodically obtained by the Government. As per the information made available by the High Courts, details of State/UT-wise pendency of cases in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Disposal of pending cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers / judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

Statement

Details of number of pending cases in District and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015.

Sl. No	Name of State / UT	Pendency of Cases as on 31.12.2015
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,495
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	10,31,515
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,776
4.	Assam	2,42,503
5.	Bihar	20,73,303
6.	Chandigarh	36,322
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,85,962

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,903
9.	Daman and Diu	1,723
10.	Delhi	5,39,601
11.	Goa	39,615
12.	Gujarat	21,42,011
13.	Haryana	5,24,281
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,62,553
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,24,763
16.	Jharkhand	3,24,357
17.	Karnataka	12,68,966
18.	Kerala	13,45,127
19.	Lakshadweep	380
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11,91,799
21.	Maharashtra	29,94,074
22.	Manipur	6,885
23.	Meghalaya	7,493
24.	Mizoram	4,671
25.	Nagaland	3,862
26.	Odisha	10,64,039
27.	Puducherry	24,973
28.	Punjab	5,04,028
29.	Rajasthan	14,79,173
30.	Sikkim	1,299
31.	Tamil Nadu	10,82,793
32.	Tripura	1,29,789
33.	Uttar Pradesh	55,74,490
34.	Uttarakhand	1,66,618
35.	West Bengal	26,18,813
TOTAL		2,70,19,955

Voting rights for NRIs and migrant labourers

2358. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress on considering voting rights for NRIs and migrant labourers; and
- (b) the implementation mechanism Government is planning to adopt for NRIs to vote effectively?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) At present, NRIs can vote in person at the place where they are registered as voters. A proposal is under consideration of the Government to introduce voting by proxy/postal ballot including e-postal ballot system for overseas electors. E-postal ballot system envisages transmission of blank postal ballot paper electronically and thereafter return of the same by the registered post. A Committee of Ministers has been constituted to examine these facilities to NRIs as to well as migrant labourers.

Legal Aid Clinics

2359. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who visited Legal Aid Clinics during 2012-13 and 2013-14, State-wise; and
- (b) whether all Law Colleges/ Universities have such Clinics as provisioned in the regulations, if not, the reasons therefor, and the steps being taken to do so?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics), Regulations, 2011 were implemented in 2012. Therefore, the information with regard to number of persons who visited Legal Aid Clinics have been maintained with effect from the year 2013-14 and the statistical information is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) As per Section 24 of The National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011, law colleges, law universities and other institutions shall inform the State Legal Service Authorities about establishing legal aid clinics and the State Legal Service Authorities shall render the required technical assistance for the operation of such legal aid clinics and shall take measures to promote the activities of such legal aid clinics.

Based on the information received from State Legal Services Authorities, 1575 Legal Aid Clinics have been established in Schools/ Colleges/Universities all over the country as on 31.01.2016. Details showing the number of Legal Aid Clinics established in Schools/ Colleges/ Universities as on 31.01.2016 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details showing the number of persons visited Legal Aid Clinics during the year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authorities	2013-14
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16018
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3.	Assam	44
4.	Bihar	1529
5.	Chhattisgarh	4383
6.	Goa	892
7.	Gujarat	10104
8.	Haryana	69582
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4058
11.	Jharkhand	28929
12.	Karnataka	2501
13.	Kerala	10016
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5438
15.	Maharashtra	4449
16.	Manipur	-
17.	Meghalaya	102
18.	Mizoram	7254
19.	Nagaland	-
20.	Odisha	3860
21.	Punjab	4250

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	41039
23.	Sikkim	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	5894
25.	Tripura	214
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2304
27.	Uttarakhand	329
28.	West Bengal	142
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	813
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44
32.	Daman and Diu	-
33.	Delhi	44163
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Puducherry	-
TOTAL		268444

Statement-II

*Details showing the number of Legal Aid Clinics established in Schools/
Colleges/Universities as on 31.01.2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authorities	No. of Legal Aid Clinics
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	20
6.	Goa	37
7.	Gujarat	16
8.	Haryana	25

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	121
12.	Karnataka	102
13.	Kerala	51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53
15.	Maharashtra	72
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Meghalaya	5
18.	Mizoram	3
19.	Nagaland	8
20.	Odisha	45
21.	Punjab	471
22.	Rajasthan	39
23.	Sikkim	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	17
25.	Telangana	37
26.	Tripura	144
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43
28.	Uttarakhand	16
29.	West Bengal	93
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
31.	U.T. Chandigarh	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Delhi	9
35.	Lakshadweep	-
36.	Puducherry	55
TOTAL		1575

Action on CJI's view regarding shortage of judges

2360. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of India has recently expressed his view about the shortage of judges in various Courts, especially in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, whether Government has a proposal to increase the number of judges in various Courts so that the pending cases may be settled in time and promptly, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir. In his address during a Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held at New Delhi on 24th April, 2016, the Chief Justice of India, *inter alia*, emphasized on the urgent need to increase the number of Judges and Judicial Officers in the country.

(b) During the Joint Conference of Chief Justices and Chief Ministers held on 7.4.2013, it was, *inter alia*, resolved to increase the sanction strength of judges of the High Courts by 25%. The sanctioned strength of the Judges of the High Courts of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Bombay, Patna, Manipur, Meghalaya, Madras, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and Kerala has been increased with the approval of Chief Justice of India. After enhancement of strength of Judges of the said High Courts, the total strength of Judges has increased from 906 as on 01.04.2014 to 1065 (as on 1.5.2016) registering an increase of 17.55%.

The appointment of Judicial Officers/Judges in the District/Subordinate Courts is in the domain of the State Governments and High Courts concerned. The sanctioned strength of Judges/Judicial Officers in the subordinate courts has increased from 16,949 at the end of 2010 to 20,502 in December, 2015, representing an increase of about 21%.

Electrification of railway routes in NE region

2361. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no electrification of railway routes in NE region; and

(b) whether lots of assurances were given by Government, on various occasions for electrification of railway routes in NE region, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) With a view to provide faster and seamless rail connectivity to NE Region, electrification of Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati including Katihar-Barsoi (836 RKM) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 821.53 crore. For 2016-17, ₹ 195.01 crore has been allocated to this project. The project is being executed by Central Organisation for Railway Electrification, Allahabad and Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal for new trains etc. in Assam

2362. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam has submitted a proposal regarding introduction of a passenger train between Guwahati and Mendipathar, a passenger train between Rangapara North and Rangiya Junction, a passenger train between Rangapara North and Alipurduar, a Durgam Cheruvu train between Guwahati and New Delhi, for renaming of the Silchar railway station as Bhabha Shahid station, and for earmarking of posts in Railways for people of Assam and the North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A large number of proposals are received from various quarters including those from the Government of Assam at various level of Railway administration which *inter alia* include Railway stations, Divisions, Zonal headquarters and at Railway Board's level for introduction of new trains. However, Indian Railways do not maintain compendium of such proposals.

At present, one pair of passenger train service is available between Guwahati and Mendipathar and six pairs of trains between Rangapara North and Rangiya Junction. However, at present, it is not feasible to introduce a new passenger train between Rangapara North and Alipurduar and a Durgam Cheruvu train between Guwahati and New Delhi due to operational and resource constraints. However, introduction of trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic demand, operational feasibility, resource availability etc.

As per extant rules, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India is the competent authority to approve change in the name of a railway station. However, Ministry of Railways

has already given a No Objection Certificate (NOC) to Ministry of Home Affairs regarding renaming of 'Silchar' Railway Station as 'Bhasha Swahid Station, Silchar'.

The vacancies on the Railways are given wide publicity including publication in the Employment News and leading national and local dailies etc. And all those who apply against such notifications are considered for recruitment on the Railways. This procedure is in conformity with the Constitutional provisions regarding equality in opportunity to all in the matter of employment under the Central Government and guidelines issued by Department of Personnel and Training (which is the Nodal Department) pursuant to the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court. As such, it will not be possible to earmark vacancies/posts for persons of a particular region.

Proposal for new trains in Assam

2363. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam has submitted a proposal regarding—introduction of a Superfast Weekly Express train between Dibrugarh and Pune, a daily Inter-city Express train between Guwahati and Murkongselek, a daily Inter-city Express train between Guwahati and Naharlagun, a daily Inter-city Express train between Rangiya and Naharlagun, and an Inter-city Express train between Rangiya Junction and Dibrugarh *via* New Tinsukia (four days a week); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals, *inter alia*, for introduction of train from Dibrugarh to Pune and Intercity trains between different destinations of Assam, including from Chief Minister of Assam have been received. Introduction of trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic demand, operational feasibility, resource availability etc.

At present, the following train services are available between Kamakhya (Guwahati) and Murkeongselek, Guwahati and Naharlagun, Rangiya and Naharlagun and Rangiya and Dibrugarh *via* Tinsukia:

Sl. No.	Trains between		Train available
1.	Kamakhya	Murkeongselek	15613/14 Kamakhya-Murkeongselek Intercity Express (Daily)
2.	Guwahati	Naharlagun	15617/18 Guwahati-Naharlagun Intercity Express (Daily)

Sl. No.	Trains between		Train available
3.	Rangiya	Naharlagun	15617/18 Rangiya-Naharlagun Intercity Express (Daily) and 22411/12 New Delhi-Naharlagun Superfast Express (Weekly)
4.	Rangiya	Dibrugarh (via Tinsukia)	15909/10 Lalgah - Dibrugarh Avadh Assam Express (Daily), 15959/60 Howrah - Dibrugarh Kamrup Express (Daily), 14055/56 Delhi - Dibrugarh Brahmaputra Mail (Daily), 15903/04 Dibrugarh - Chandigarh Express (Bi-Weekly), 12435/36 New Delhi-Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express (Bi-weekly), 15929/30 Chennai - Dibrugarh Express (Weekly), 15933/34 Dibrugarh - Amritsar Express (Weekly)

However, introduction of a new train between Dibrugarh and Pune and Intercity Express between Rangiya Junction and Dibrugarh *via* Tinsukia is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints.

Multi-modal logistics park

2364. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the logistic development through Railways is lagging behind in the country compared to other developed countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Railways in this regard; and
- (d) whether Railways propose to set up Multi-modal logistics parks through Public-Private-Partnership mode in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Comparative data regarding logistics development in developed countries is not maintained. However, development of logistics infrastructure (enhancement of carrying capacity of the network and terminal capacity) is an ongoing process on Indian Railways and taken up based on the type/quantum and the origin-destination traffic flows.

- (d) Ministry of Railways has formulated a policy on Private Freight Terminal (PFT) which envisages setting up of freight terminals on private land as multi-user facilities.

These PFTs function as multi-modal logistic parks. So far 34 PFTs have been notified and in-principle approval for 41 more have been given.

Recruitment test centres for persons with disability

2365. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether blind candidates appearing for recruitment test for Group D backlog vacancies were allotted centres far away from their hometowns, leading to inconvenience; and

(b) if so, the steps the Ministry is taking to conduct the recruitment test again for persons with disability at their hometowns, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Sitting plan for the said examination involving 1,93,924 candidates was arranged in 247 centres in 138 cities all over India. In these arrangements, efforts were made to ensure that the visually challenged candidates were allotted centres nearer to their place of residence. In some cases, candidates approached the Railways explaining problems with their centres and their requests for change of centre were accepted.

(b) Overall, 66.18% candidates appeared in the test, which is significant participation and as such Railways are not contemplating re-examination.

Slow running of Tatanagar-Alappuzha Link Express

2366. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train no. 18189/18190 Tatanagar-Rourkela-Alappuzha Link Express is running late in spite of its augmentation by Railways from December, 2012, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the measures being taken by Railways in speeding up the train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Punctuality performance of train no. 18189/18190 Tatanagar-Rourkela-Alappuzha Link Express in the last three months (01.02.2016 to 30.04.2016) has remained above 90%.

(b) Train no. 18189/18190 Tatanagar-Rourkela Link Express is merged with 13351/13352 Dhanbad-Rourkela Link Express at Rourkela and the merged train goes upto

Alappuzha. The train was speeded up by 55 minutes with effect from 01.10.2015 and orders for speeding up by 160 minutes on Southern Railway territory *i.e.* between Guntur and Alappuzha from "No booking" date have been issued.

New Cell to deal with green issues

2367. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have set up a new Cell to deal with green issues, if so, the details of such issues; and

(b) the status of providing green toilets in running trains and at railway stations on the Railways' system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Directorate, namely, Environment and Housekeeping Management Directorate has been set up in Ministry of Railways, which is, *inter alia*, responsible for environment and housekeeping related matters such as Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc.

(b) Approximately 36,000 bio-toilets have been installed in passenger coaches of Indian Railways. Ten bio-toilets have been installed at railway stations.

Railways plan to go green

2368. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to go green in a big way by introducing new generation electric locomotives and devising other measures *i.e.* installing green latrines in trains and station buildings, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action plan of Railways to harness wind energy for use in railway network; and

(c) whether Railways have developed any such wind mill, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. 12000 Horse Power Electric Locomotives of Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) Technology having regenerative braking feature, are to be manufactured at Electric Locomotive Factory at Madhepura/Bihar for which Contract for setting up the factory and Procurement cum Maintenance of these locomotives has been awarded.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been advised to produce only energy efficient state-of-the-art IGBT based three-phase electric locomotives from 2016-17 onwards.

Bio-toilets, based on the indigenously developed design/technology in association with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are being proliferated by Indian Railways. Till date, approximately 35,000 bio-toilets have been installed in passenger coaches of Indian Railways. Coaches fitted with bio-toilets are running in different trains over Indian Railways' network.

An announcement has been made in the Rail Budget 2016-17 that Railways intend to provide portable structures with bio-toilets at select stations to meet the demand of senior citizens, divyang and women travelers.

(b) and (c) Till date, about 36.5 Mega Watt (MW) capacities of wind mill power plants have been installed. Further, Indian Railways proposes to set up 132.5 MW of wind mill power plants, based on techno-economic feasibility and availability of fund.

Tori-Shivpur-Kathotia railway line

2369. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target date for construction of Tori-Shivpiur-Kathotia railway line;
- (b) the benefits expected to accrue with the construction of this railway line; and
- (c) how will this impact the pollution level due to existing road transportation of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Timeline for completion of the Tori-Shivpur-Kathotia railway line project has not been fixed due to uncertainty in acquisition of land and forestry clearances.

- (b) This line, when constructed, will be mainly utilized for coal movement.

(c) Railway is one of the most environment friendly mode of transportation. Hence, pollution level is likely to come down when coal transportation is switched to Railways instead of road.

Construction of underbridge on Kanpur route

†2370. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an underbridge is proposed to be built by the Government at 66 C.Gate between 1237 kms, pole no. 16/17 on Kanpur route and Tundla-Firozabad railway station, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether, even if it does not have any such proposal under its consideration, Government intends to build an underbridge in future for convenience of movement and safety of the farmers living in Garhidurgpur and Jalopura villages located on both sides of railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no level crossing (LC) No.66 C at km 1237/16-17 between Tundla and Firozabad stations.

Road Under Bridge (RUB), at the said location, can be constructed on deposit term provided State Government agrees to bear the entire cost of construction and maintenance of the same.

Pending/under construction railway projects in Kerala

2371. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending/under construction railway projects concerning the State of Kerala, as on date; and

(b) the status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Details of major ongoing railway projects including New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects falling partly/fully in the State of Kerala are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Anticipated cost (₹ in crore)	Expenditure upto March, 2016 (₹ in crore)	Outlay 2016-17 (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
	New Line				
1.	Tirunavaya-Guruvayur (35 km)	477	35	5	Final Location Survey has been taken up.
2.	Angamali-Sabarimala (116 km)	1566	186	40	On this project, track linking on Angamali-Kaladi section (7 Km) has been completed. Earthwork and bridge works have been taken up in Kaladi-Perumbavoor section (11 Km). Beyond Perumbavoor, alignment has been fixed and preparation of estimate and plans have been taken up. State Government has consented to share 50% of the project cost.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gauge Conversion					
1.	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur & Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km)	1122	1014	101	Virudhunagar-Tenkasi-Sengottai (130 Km), Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli-Tenkasi (133 Km) and Quilon-Punalur (45 Km) sections commissioned and track linking in Punalur-Edamann (7 Km) & Bhagavathipuram-Sengottai (7 Km) sections completed. In balance portion <i>i.e.</i> Bhagavathipuram-New Ariyankavu-Edamann (35 Km), earthwork, bridges and tunnels work have been taken up.
2.	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Pollachi-Coimbatore (225 Km)	1215	1021	80	Dindigul-Palani-Pollachi-Palghat (179 Km) and Podanur-Coimbatore (6 Km) sections commissioned. Track linking in Pollachi-Podanur section has also been completed.
Doubling					
1.	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 Km)	242	260	27	Mulanturutti-Piravam Road (11 Km) commissioned. Earthwork, bridges and ballast supply works in balance portion have been taken up.
2.	Kuruppantara-Chingavanam (27 Km)	346	167	165	Final location survey completed and land acquisition papers submitted to State Government.
3.	Chingavanam-Chengannur (27 Km)	343	304	35	Earthwork, bridges and ballast supply works have been taken up.
4.	Ernakulam-Kumbalam (8 Km)	189	14	30	In view of considerable increase in project cost due to abnormal rise in cost of land, State Government was

1	2	3	4	5	6
					requested for free land and sharing 50% of construction cost of the project. However, State Government did not accede to Railway's request.
5.	Kumbalam-Thuravur (16 Km)	253	29	35	In view of considerable increase in project cost due to abnormal rise in cost of land, State Government was requested for free land and sharing 50% of construction cost of the project. However, State Government has not responded to Railway's request.
6.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18 Km)	289	114	78	Earthwork, bridges and ballast supply works have been taken up.
7.	Trivandrum-Kanniyakumari (85 Km)	900	0.65	320	Projects included in Budget 2015-16 subject to requisite approvals.
8.	Turavur-Ambalapuzha (50 Km)	1000	0.20	100	

Railway connectivity to more parts of J&K

2372. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have any plan to provide rail connectivity to other parts of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) including Kargil and Leh regions;
- (b) whether feasibility studies have been completed in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the project cost, sources of funds and the time-frame by which the projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) To assess the feasibility and viability of rail connectivity in Ladakh region, a survey of Srinagar-Kargil-Leh (430 km) new line has been taken up.

- (c) No time-frame can be fixed as the project has not been sanctioned.

Pending railway projects in Bihar

†2373. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many railway projects are lying pending in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the names of the pending projects and the details of funds provided for them in this financial year to make these projects a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) 3 major long pending projects, viz., (i) Rail-cum-road bridge over Ganga at Patna, (ii) Rail-cum-road bridge over Ganga at Munger and (iii) Gauge conversion of Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra falling partly/fully in Bihar have been fully completed in 2015-16. Overall, Railways have taken up 54 major projects comprising 35 New Lines, 13 Doublings and 06 Gauge Conversions falling fully/partly in Bihar. Details of all these projects including outlays for 2016-17 for these projects are as under:

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No	Name of Project	Latest Anticipated cost	Exp. upto Mar'15	Outlay 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
New Lines				
1.	Ara-Bhabua Road (122 km)	1931	0.5	2
2.	Araria-Galgolia (Thakurganj) (100km)	828	54	150
3.	Araria-Supaul (92km)	1196	0.29	2
4.	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachmipur-Barhat (68 km)	826	14	0.50
5.	Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road (118km)	2042	2	2
6.	Chhapra-Muzaffarpur (85km)	1100	112	20
7.	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (58.88 km)	535	32	25

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Darbhanga-Kusheshwarasthan (70km)	912	5.45	1
9.	Dehri on Sone-Banjari (36.4 km)	590	3.76	5
10.	Deoghar-Sultanganj including Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road (147km) *	1315	575	30
11.	Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extension of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbiga, Barbiga to Shekhpura (172 km)	516	474	51
12.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda) (97 km)	500	15	2
13.	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj (137 km)	859	1.24	1
14.	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali (148 km)	1051	221	100
15.	Hathua-Bhatni (80 km)	230	151	25
16.	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj (50 km)	565	7	10
17.	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal) (18 km)	394	220	100
18.	Khagaria-Kusheshwarasthan (44 km)	538	147	30
19.	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km)	649	260	100
20.	Kosi Bridge (22 km)	425	320	60
21.	Kursela-Bihariganj (35 km)	455	0.49	1
22.	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35 km) with MM for New Line between Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km)	250	216	50
23.	Motihari-Sitamarhi (77 km)	997	4.51	20
24.	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga (14 km)	3040	1692	375
25.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga (67 km)	870	0.68	1
26.	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road (66 km)	865	1.58	1
27.	Nawada-Laxmipur (137 km)	1950	0.5	1
28.	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (rail cum road bridge) (19 km)	3210	2493	221
29.	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya (46 km) & Natesar-Islampur (21 km)	458	333	75
30.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka (130 km) with new MM for Rampurhat-Murari (29 km)- 3rd line	908	825	200.35
31.	Sakri-Hasanpur (79 km)	655	256	30

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali via Susand (188 km)	2444	18	1
33.	Sultanganj-Katuria <i>via</i> Asarganj, Tarapur & Belhar (75 km)	939	10	2
34.	Pirpainti-Jasidih (97 km)	1536	0.35	50
35.	Vikramshila - Katareah (Pirpainty-Naugachia) (18 km)*	1601	00	0.02
Doubling				
1.	Chhapra-Ballia Patch Doubling (65 km)	544	5	180
2.	Katreah-Kursela patch Doubling incl. bridge on river Kosi (7 km)	99	2	32
3.	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur (59 km)	332	15	84
4.	Hajipur-Ramdayalu (48 km)	367	10	160
5.	Hajipur-Bachwara (72 km)*	678	00	70
6.	Samastipur-Darbhanga (38 km)*	491	00	45
7.	Kiul-Gaya (123 km)*	1200	00	125
8.	Rampur Dumra-Tal-Rajendrapul-Addl bridge and doubling (14 km)*	1491	00	51
9.	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (277 km)*	4500	00	250
10.	Karota Patner - Mankatha - Surface triangle line (10 km)*	130.90	00	0.02
11.	Sagauli - Valmikinagar (109.7 km)*	744.04	00	0.02
12.	Gaya - Bypass line for Manpur (2 km)*	12.56	00	0.02
13.	Muzaffarpur - Sagauli (100.6 km)*	731.64	00	0.02
Gauge Conversion				
1.	Jaynagar-Bijalpura, incl. extn. between Bijalpura-Bardibas (Nepal)(69km)	539	35	50
2.	Jaynagar-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj (268 km)	1044	804	60
3.	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra (233 km)	819	589	30
4.	Katihar-Jogbani with ext. upto Radhikapur, Katihar-Teinarayanpur & new MM for Raiganj-Dalkhola (43 km)	1426	750	10
5.	Mansi-Saharsa incl. Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura-Purnia (143 km)	675	496	40
6.	Sakri-Laukaha Bazar-Nirmali & Saharsa-Forbesganj (206km)	1209	339	100

* These projects are subject to obtaining requisite approvals of Government.

To fast track the completion of above projects fund allotment has been substantially enhanced in 2015-16 and 2016-17. However, apart from availability of funds completion of project depends upon several other factors like complete handing over of encumbrance-free land by the State Government forestry clearances, shifting of utilities, etc. which are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways.

Train services between Jharkhand and Southern States

2374. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people travel from Jharkhand to Southern States for medical purposes;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the waiting time for getting a confirmed ticket is very long; and
- (c) if so, whether the Ministry is planning to increase/start new train services between Jharkhand and Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) State-wise and journey purpose-wise details of number of passengers is not maintained.

(b) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), available reserved accommodation is booked on first come first served basis. During peak rush periods/days and on popular routes, the available confirmed accommodation gets booked within short span of time after the opening of reservation. However, during lean period and over less popular routes, confirmed accommodation is available for a comparatively longer period. The time elapsed for a waitlisted ticket to get confirmed also vary during peak period and lean period.

(c) Indian Railways do not run new train services on State-wise basis as Railway network and train operations between originating and terminating stations lying on various Zonal Railways cut across State boundaries. This is an ongoing process subject to traffic demand, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc. However, a new weekly service between Hatia and Ernakulam serving the State of Jharkhand and southern States has been planned for introduction.

Platform capacity of Jammu Tawi railway station

2375. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have announced to enhance the platform capacity of Jammu Tawi railway station; and

(b) if so, the number of platforms to be upgraded and whether any time-frame has been fixed for increase of platforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) A work for providing second entry in connection with development of coaching terminal at Jammu Tawi has been sanctioned in Railway Budget 2016-17 at a cost of ₹ 180 crores. This includes provision of 3 platforms at Jammu Railway Station of 24 coach length each. No time-frame has been fixed for completion of this work.

Train robberies and dacoities

2376. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of train robberies and dacoities took place during the year 2014, till date;
- (b) the details of losses and damage in each case;
- (c) the details of culprits apprehended, booked and convicted in each case;
- (d) the details of compensation paid to the victims; and
- (e) the fresh initiatives taken for prevention of recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The details of cases of train robberies and dacoities, losses and damage and culprits apprehended, booked and convicted in these cases during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto April) are as under:-

Year	No. of cases of robberies in trains registered	No. of cases of dacoities in trains registered	Amount of losses and damages in these incidents (in ₹)	No. of persons		
				Apprehended	Booked	Convicted
2014	517	63	3,23,54,939	689	651	79
2015	805	57	5,36,13,847	794	745	73
2016 (upto April)	182	13	63,18,770	141	127	0

(d) Railway Claim Tribunal has not decreed any compensation to the victim of robbery and dacoities for loss and damage of their belongings as such, no compensation has been paid on this account during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Upto April).

(e) Policing on Railways is a State subject. Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff in access control and escorting of important trains in affected sections.

The following measures have been taken by Railways for better security of passengers:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2300 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. An integrated Security System consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
3. Railway Security Help Line number 182 has been made operational over all Zones to provide security related assistance.
4. Surveillance is maintained over habitual criminals in local area based on intelligence inputs.
5. Joint drives by RPF/GRP and Commercial Department are conducted from time to time against the unauthorised entry of passengers in trains and railway premises.
6. RPF holds regular coordination meetings with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by GRP.

Share of Madhya Pradesh in development of new and old railway line projects

†2377. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Madhya Pradesh in development of new and old railway line projects during the last five years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of projects completed out of them and the projects on which work will be started/has been started, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of Madhya Pradesh is not sharing cost of any railway line project in the State except for one project *i.e.* Jhalawar-Bhopal section of Ramganjmandi-Bhopal new line (262 km) wherein Government of Madhya Pradesh have evinced interest to share 10% cost only.

Adarsh railway stations

†2378. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some railway stations of the country have been declared as Adarsh railway stations;

(b) if so, the name of those railway stations and details of development works started on those stations after the announcement; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and spent on these projects, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. 1252 Railway stations have been declared for development under Adarsh Station Scheme.

(b) Zone-wise list of 1252 stations identified for development under the "Adarsh Station Scheme" is as under:

Railway	Name of Station
Central (72)	Ahmednagar, Ajni, Ambernath, Belapur, Bhandup, Burhanpur, Chembur, Chinchwad, Currey Road, Dadar, Devlali, Dhule, Diva, Dock Yard, Dombivli, Ghatkopar, Gulbarga, Jalgaon, Jayasinghpur, Junnordao (Jamai), Kalmeshwar, Karad, Karjat, Kasara, Katol, Khadki, Khandwa, Khopoli, King's Circle, Kolhapur, Kopargaon, Kurla, Latur, Malkapur, Matunga, Miraj, Multai, Mulund, Nahur, Nandura, Narkhed, Nasik Road, Nimbhora, Pandhurna, Panvel, Parasia, Puntamba, Sangli, Sanpada, Savda, Sewri, Shirdi, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilaknagar, Turbhe, Ulhasnagar, Varangaon, Vashi, Vishrambaug, Wadi and Wardha, Rahuri, Manmad, Amravati, Odha, Daund, Baramati, Nira, Majri, Khapri, Satara.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railway	Name of Station
East Coast (52)	Angul, Balangir, Balugaon, Bargarh Road, Bhadrak, Bobbili, Dhenkanal, Doikallu, Duvvada, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jakhapura, Cantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Mahasamund, Meramandali, Muniguda, Naupada, Palasa, Paradeep, Parvathipuram, Raghunathpur, Rayagada, Rengali, Srikakulam Road (Amudalavalsa), Talcher, Titlagarh Jn., Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Vizianagram. Chipurupalle, Ichchapuram, Simhachalam, Pendurti, Raj Athgarh, Dhanmandal, Brahmapur, Chatrapur, Sambalpur, Khallikot, Ganjam, Barpali. Salegaon, Jagdalpur, Loisingha, Deogaon Road, Sompeta, Araku and Damanjodi.
East Central (59)	Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Bairstania, Bajpatti, Barauni Jn., Begusarai, Biharsharif, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandrapura, Daltonganj, Dhanbad, Dildarnagar, Dumra, Dumraon, Garhpura, Garhwa Road Jn., Ghora Sahan, Gomoh Jn., Hasanpur Road, Hisua, Janakpur Road, Jehanabad, Kharik, Madhubani, Maheshkhut, Mansi Jn., Mughalsarai Jn., Narainpur, Naugachia, Nawadah, Parashnath, Patna Sahib Jn., Phusro, Rafiganj, Sahpur Patori, Salauna, Sasaram Jn., Sheikhpura, Simribakhtiyarpur, Singrauli, Sitamarhi, Supaul, Tehta, Thanabihpur and Warsaliganj, Chakia, Makhdumpur, Tori, Latehar, Barwadih, Buxar, Jamui, Narkatiyaganj, Harinagar, Bagha, Bokaro Thermal, Katrasgarh, Gumia.
Eastern (289)	Abhaipur, Adisaptagram, Agrapara, Ahmedpur, Akra, Ambalgram, Ambikakalna (Kalna), Andal, Aranghata, Asansol, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj City, Azimganj Jn., Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Baidyabati, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Ballalpur, Bally, Ballyganj Jn., Ballyghat, Bamangachhi, Bandel, Banka pasi, Bankimnagar, Banpur, Bansbaria, Barakar, Baranagar, Barasat Jn., Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur Jn., Basirhat, Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Bathnakrittiba, BBD Bag, Begampur, Belanagar, Beldanga, Belerhat, Belgharia, Beliaghata Rd., Belur, Belur Math, Berhampur Court, Betberia ghola, Bethuadaheri, Bhadreswar, Bhagalpur, Bhagwangola, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhimgarh, Bidhannagar, Bidyadharpur, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Bisorepara Kodalia, Boinchi, Bolpur, Bongaon, Brace-Bridge, Budgebudge, Burobazar, Canning, Chakdaha, Chamagram,

Railway	Name of Station
	<p>Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chanchai, Chandannagar, Chandanpur, Chandpara, Chatra, Chittarajan, Chowrigacha, Chuchura, Dainhat, Dakhineswar, Dankuni, Debagram, Deoghar, Deula, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhaphdhopi, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Diamond Harbour Rd., Dubrajpur, Dumdum Cant., Dumdum Jn., Dumka, Dumurdaha, Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Gadadharpur, Galsi, Gangnapur, Garia, Gede, Ghogha, Ghutiarisharif, Gobordanga, Gobra, Gopalnagar, Guma, Guptipara, Gurap, Gushkora, Habibpur, Habra, Halisahar, Haripal, Hasnabad, Harua Road, Hindmotor, Hooghly, Hotar, Hridaypur, Ichhapur, Jadavpur, Jagaddal, Jagadishpur, Jamalpur, Jamuria, Janai Road, Jangipur Road, Jasidih, Jessore Road, Jiaganj, Jirat, Joynagar, Mojilpur, Kahalgaon, Kaikala, Kakdwip, Kalikapur, Kalinagar, Kalinarayanpur Jn., Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamarkundu, Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kashinagar, Katwa, Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khana, Khardah, Khidirpur, Kimahar, Konnagar, Krishnanagar City Jn., Kulpi, Kulti, Labpur, Lake Garden, Lakshmi Kantapur, Lalgola, Lilluah, Lohapur, Loknath, Madanpur, Madhupur, Madhusudanpur, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Majhdia, Majher Gram, Malatipur, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Manigram, Mankundu, Masagram, Maslandapur, Memari, Mollarpur, Muragacha, Murarai, Murshidabad, Nabadwipghat, Nabadwipdham, Nabagram, Naihati Jn., Nalhati, Nalikul, Namkhana, Narendrapur, Nasibpur, Netra, New Alipore, New Barakpore, New Farakka, Nischindpur, Paglachandi, Pakur, Palassy, Palla Road, Palpara, Palsit, Palta, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Panduah, Park Circus, Patipukur, Patuli, Phulia, Pirtala, Prantik, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Rajbandh, Rampurhat, Ranaghat, Raniganj, Remount Road, Rishra, Rupnarayanpur, Rusulpur, Sagardighi, Sahibganj, Sainthia, Saktigarh, Salanpur, Salar, Samudragarh, Sangrampur, Santoshpur, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli, Shivnarayanpur, Shyamnagar, Simlagarh, Simurali, Singur, Sitarampur, Siuri, Sodpur, Sonarpur, Sondalia, Subhasgram, Sultanganj, Surjyapur, Taki Road, Tala, Taldi, Talit, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd., Thakurnagar, Tildanga, Titagarh, Tollygange, Tribeni, Uttarpara, Giridih and Dharhara.</p>
North Central (43)	<p>Achhnera, Aligarh, Atarra, Banda, Bharwari, Birla Nagar, Bhuteshwar, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chola, Dabra, Dapsaura, Dhaulpur, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gwalior, Kalpi, Khajuraho, Khulpahar, Khurja</p>

Railway	Name of Station
	Jn., Kiraoli, Lalitpur, Manikpur, Mirzapur, Moth, Naini, Orai, Pokhrayan, Rurah, Sikohabad, Sirathu, Tundla, Vrindaban Road, Hathras, Vindhyachal, Dabhaura, Phaphund, Rasulpur Gogumau, Bamhrauli, Etawa, Titamgarh and Goverdhan.
North Eastern (52)	Azamgarh, Babhnan, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Barhni, Basti, Bilaspur Road, Bilhaur, Burhwal, Chhapra Jn., Chouri-Choura, Daraganj, Deoria Sadar, Farrukhabad Jn., Ghazipur City, Gonda Jn., Jakhania, Jhusi, Jiradai, Kathgodam, Khalilabad, Maghar, Mau Jn., Munderwa, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Nautanwa, Padrauna, Pilibhit Jn., Ramnagar, Sadat, Salempur Jn., Shohrathgarh and Sitapur, Manduadih, Varanasi City, Barhaj Bazar, Lakhimpur, Colonelganj, Useka Bazar, Gorakhpur, Mahmudabad, Fatehgarh, Belthara Road, Bhatni Jn., maniram, Pipraich, Suraimanpur, Karimuddinpur, Chit Baragaon, Gaur and Ram Chaura Halt.
Northeast Frontier (91)	Alipurduar, Alipurduar Court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambari falakata, Arariya, Arariya Court, Badarpur jn., Baghdogra, Balurghat, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Baneswar, Barpeta Road, Barsoi Jn., Basugaon, Batasi, Belakoba, Bijni, Buniyadpur, Changrabandha, Chatterhat, Cooch Behar, Dalkolha, Darjeeling, Dhulabari, Dhupguri, Dimapur, Dinhata, Eklakhi, Fakiragram Jn., Falakata, Forbesganj, Gazole, Ghoksadanga, Ghum, Goreswar, Gosaigaonhat, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hojai, Jakhlabandha, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jogbani, Jorhat Town, Kalchini, Kaliyaganj, Kamakhya, Karimganj Jn., Kishanganj, Kokrajhar, Madarihat, Malda Court, Matigara, Nagrakata, New Alipurduar, New Bongaigaon, New Cooch Behar, New Domohani, New Mainaguri, Old Malda, Panjipara, Raiganj, Rangapara North, Rangiya, Rowta Bagan, Salakati, Samsi (Chanchol), Silchar, Siliguri Jn., Simraha, Sivok, Sonada, Srirampur Assam, Sukna, Tangla, Thakurganj, Tihu, Tipkai and Udalguri, Peetharthal, Bongaigaon, Jagi Road, Furkating, Radhikapur Naksalbari Tatibahar and Narangi.
Northern (126)	Abohar, Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Ambala Cantt. Jn., Amethi, Amroha, Anandpur Sahib, Ayodhya, Bahadurgarh, Bala Mau, Bani, Barabanki, Baragaon, Bareta, Bathinda, Barnala, Bhadaian, Bharat Kund, Bijnor, Bilhar Ghat, Chandausi, Chandpur Siau, Daryabad, Delhi Kishanganj, Dera Baba Nanak, Dhuri Jn., Doiwala, Faridkot, Fazilka,

Railway	Name of Station
	Gaura, Gauri Ganj, Ghaziabad, Giddarbaha, Gurdaspur, Gurgaon, Haider Garh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hiranagar, Hoshiarpur, Jais, Jaunpur, Jaunpur City, Jwalaji (Jawala Mukhi Road), Kalanour, Kathua, Karnal, Khanna, Kotdwara, Kunda Harnam Ganj, Kurukshetra, Leharaga, Maler Kotla, Lal Ganj, Lal Gopal Ganj, Mansa, Maur, Meerut Cantt., Meerut City, Moga, Muktsar, Musafir Khana, Muzaffarnagar, Naimisharanya, Palwal, Panipat, Partapur, Patranga, Phagwara, Phulpur, Pratapgarh, Prayag, Prayag Ghat, Rajpura, Rishikesh, Rohtak, Rudauli, Sakoti Tanda, Sandila, Sangrur, Shahganj, Shamli, Sitapur Cantt, Sohawal, Sonipat, Subzi Mandi, Sultanpur, Sunam, Tapa, Taran Taran, Udampur and Unchahar, Nagina, Najibabad, Seohara, Faizabad, Faridabad, Unnao, Bhadohi, Roorkee, Harrawala, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra, Una Himachal, Bijwasan, Shahabad Mohammadpur, Dhandari Kalan, Aonla, Chanethi, Lambhua, Koiripur, Goshaingaj, Baraut, Bagpat Road, Khekra, Bathinda Cantt, Jalandhar Cantt., Pathankot, Mohali, Tanda Urma, Batala. Modinagar, Raiwala, Bhadohi, Phapha Mau and Jat.
North Western (41)	Abu Road, Alwar, Anupgarh, Balotra, Barmer, Bhiwani, Choti Khatu, Churu, Dausa, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Khairthal, Kolayat, Kosli, Ladnun, Lalgah, Lunkaransar, Nokha, Nohar, Raisingh Nagar, Rajgarh, Ratangarh, Ringas, Sadulpur, Sardar Sahar, Sirsa, Sri Dungar Garh, Sujan Garh and Tehsil Bhadra, Gogameri, Sri Karanpur, Durgapura, Sri Vijaynaga, Mahendra Garh, Rewari, Mavli Jn., Beawar, Marwar and Neem Ka Thana.
South Central (65)	Adilabad, Adoni, Aler, Anantapur, Bapatla, Bhongir, Bidar, Chittoor, Dwarapudi, Gangakhed, Ghanpur, Gudur, Guntakal, Guntur, Hingoli, Jalna, Jammikunta, Jangaon, Kakinada Town, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kazipet, Khammam, Kurnool Town, Lingampalli, Macherla, Machilipatnam, Mahbubnagar, Malkajgiri, Nagarsol, Nalgonda, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Nizamabad, Parbhani, Parli Vajinath, Piduguralla, Pokarni Narsimha, Purna, Raghunathpalli, Ramagundam, Renigunta, Sattenapalli, Shankarpalli, Tandur, Udgir, Vikarabad, Vinukonda, Warangal, Zahirabad (Medak), Markapur Road, Basar, Raichur, Moula Ali, Nagalapalli, New Guntur, Nallapadu, Donakonda, Aurangabad, Mantrilayam Road. Rajamundry, Ongol, Repalle, Kismudram, Gadwal, Washim and Dharmabad.

Railway	Name of Station
Southeast Central (28)	Ambikapur, Anuppur, Balpur, Belpahar, Bhilai Power House, Champa, Chindwara, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Itwari, Kamptee, Korba, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Ramtek, Shahdol, Umari and Umrer, Durg, Howbagh, Gondia, Bhandara Road, Kirodimal Nagar, Balaghat, Tilda and Usalapur.
South Eastern (85)	Adra, Amta, Anara, Andul, Bagnan, Bakhrabad, Balasore, Balichak, Bankura, Banspani, Banstala, Barabhum, Bargachia, Baripada, Bauria, Beliatare, Birshibpur, Bishnupur, Bokaro, Brindabanpur, Burnpur, Chakradharpur, Chakulia, Chandrakona Road., Chas Road, Chengail, Chhatna, Contai Rd. (Belda), Dantan, Dasnagar, Deulti, Domjur, Durgachak, Fuleswar, Garbeta, Ghoragata, Gidhni, Girimaidan, Gokulpur, Gourinathdham, Harishdadpur, Haur, Hijli, Jaleswar, Jhantipahari, Jhargram, Jharsuguda, Joychandipahar, Kalaikunda, Kanthi, Khemasuli, Kolaghat, Kotshila, Kulgachia, Lohardaga, Mahisadal, Mecheda, Midnapur, Mourigram, Nandakumar, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Narayangarh, Nekurseni, Panskura, Purulia, Radhamohanpur, Rairangpur, Rajgoda, Ramrajatala, Ranchi, Rourkela, Salboni, Sankrail, Santaldih, Sardiha, Shalimar, Silli, Sonamukhi, Srirampur, Soro, Tamluk, Tatanagar, Tikiapara and Uluberia, Gola Road, Basta.
Southern (128)	Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamali for kaladi, Arakkonam, Ariyalur, Auvaneeswaram, Avadi, Badagara, Chalakudi, Changanacheri, Charvathur, Chengannur, Chennai Beach, Chennai Chetpet (Flag), Chennai Park, Cherthala (Shertalai), Chingavanam, Chromepet, Coimbatore Jn., Dhanuvachapuram, Etakkot, Ettumanur, Feroke, Guruvayur, Haripad, Irinjalakuda, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanhangad, Kanjiramittam, Kannapuram, Kanniyakumari, Kannur, Karunagapalli, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam jn, Kochuveli, Kollam (Quilon), Korukkupet, Kotikulam, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Kumbakonam, Kuruppantara, Kazhakkuttom, Kozhikkode, Kudalnagar, Mahe, Manavur, Manjeswaram, Mararikulam, Mavelikara, Mayiladuturai, Mulanturutti, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Nilambur Road, Nileswar, Ochira, Pamban, Pappinisseri, Parappanangadi, Paravur, Pattikkadu, Payangadi, Payyanur, Peelamudu, Perambur Carriage Works, Piravam Road, Puducherry, Pudukottai, Punalur, Quilandi, Rajapalayam, Royapuram, Salem, Sankarankoil, Sasthankotta, Senji Panambakkam, Srirangam,

Railway	Name of Station
	Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Teni, Tenkasi Jn, Thalasseri (Tellicherry), Thiruverumbur, Tiruchchirappalli Jn., Tiruninravur, TiruppurT Tirur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvalla, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvizha, Trichur (Trisur), Tripunittura, Tuticorin, Vaikam Road, Valapattanam, Vayalar, Vellarakkad, Virudunagar Jn., Vridhachalam Jn. and Wadakancheri, Ernakulam Town, Chirayinkil, Kannur South, Kumbla, Triklarpur, Bekal Fort, Mangalore Jn, Kadayanallur, Kanchipuram, Kundara, Mulangunnathukavu, Vallathol Nagar, Ottappalam, Thirupparankundram, Tirumangalam, Irugur, Kaniyapuram, Angadipuram, Katpadi, Vellore Cantonment and Tiruvananthapuram Central.
South Western (46)	Almatti, Badami, Bagalkot, Bellary, Chamarajanagar, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Gadag, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Haveri, Hindupur, Hosur, Hubli, Kabakaputtur, Kolar, Koppal, Londa, Nanjangud Town, Sambre, Sidlaghatta, Sri Satya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam, Srinivaspura, Vasco-da-gama, Yelahanka Jn, Hole Narsipur, Belgaum, Kudachi, Ugar Khurd, Neralakatte, Bantawala, Subramanya Road, Bijapur, Sanvordem Curchorem, Kuppam, Daroji, Mallapur, Gudgeri, Davangere, Harihar. Tumkur, Kalas and Dharwad.
West Central (25)	Ashok Nagar, Bina, Biora Rajgarh, Damoh, Gadarwara, Ghateta, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Kareli, Katni Murwara, Madanmahal, Maihar, Makronia, Patharia, Pipariya, Ruthiyai, Satna, Saugor, Sawai Madhopur. Shivpuri, Rewa, Bandakpur, Bheraghat, Dakaniya Talav, Sihora Road.
Western (62)	Amalner, Ambit Road, Andheri, Bandra, Bechraji, Bhaktinagar, Bhanvad, Bhatariya, Bhayander, Borivali, Charni Road, Chittorgarh Jn., Churchgate, Dadar, Dahanu Road, Dahisar, Dahod, Gandhigram, Goregaon, Himatnagar, Indore, Jamnagar, Kadi, Kandivili, Khambliya, Kosamba, Lalpurjam, Lower Parel, Malad, Maninagar, Marine Lines, Meghnagar, Mira Road, Mumbai Central (Local), Naigaon, Nandurbar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Okha, Palanpur, Ratlam, Sabarmati, Santacruz, Saphale, Siddhpur, Udhna, Ujjain, Una, Unja, Vadnagar, Vangaon, Vijapur, Virar, Visnagar, Vyara, Gandhidham, Ghandhinagar capital, Dharangaon. Sabarmati BG, Madsaur, Patan and Kim.
TOTAL	1252 (One thousand two hundred fifty two)

Out of 1252 stations identified for development under 'Adarsh Station Scheme', 986 stations have already been developed under this scheme upto March 2016.

(c) The expenditure on development of stations under 'Adarsh Station Scheme', is generally funded under Plan Head-'Passenger Amenities'. The record of State-wise allocation/expenditure under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities' is not maintained. However, allocation/expenditure under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities', since 2009-10 is as under:

(Figures in crore of ₹)

Period	RE	Actual Expenditure (Gross)
2009-10	922.90	906.38
2010-11	997.30	910.89
2011-12	762.41	828.98
2012-13	967.56	841.79
2013-14	914.40	862.41
2014-15	1047.90	858.61
2015-16	1211.84	1045.45 (upto March 2016 provisional)
2016-17	838.28 (BE)	-

Proposed increase in passenger fares

†2379. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sharp increase in passenger fares is being contemplated to bring Railways in profit;
- (b) if so, whether it would not be a burden on railway passengers;
- (c) if not, the measures being contemplated by Railways to enhance its income; and
- (d) the details of annual income and expenditure of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of passenger fare is a continuous process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The details of annual income and expenditure for the last three years is as under:

Year	Earning (in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	143213.88	139473.47
2014-15	161017.25	153352.32
2015-16	167948.00	157062.44

Expenditure on power consumption

2380. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on power consumption has increased to ₹ 12,332 crore in 2014-15 from ₹ 10,487 crore in 2012-13; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have decided to explore the possibility of procuring power through bidding process in order to save on its power expenditure, if so, a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Indian Railways (IR) have paid ₹ 10,487 crore and ₹ 12,316 crore during 2012-13 and 2014-15 respectively towards power consumption for traction and non-traction purposes.

(b) Railways have started procurement of power under Open Access. In this process, about 700 Mega Watt (MW) power has till now been tied up from private producers, like M/s. Adani Power and Jindal India Thermal Power Limited (JITPL). In addition, about 500 MW power has also been tied up from Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPP).

Reduction in freight rates

2381. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to decrease freight rates on dedicated merry-go-round system, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the freight rates for transporting goods have been revised down to ₹ 47 per tonne and that this will help in an additional 5 million tonne freight load, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to provide an economical and reliable alternative short lead

traffic, a rationalized scheme with lump-sum rates for Merry-Go-Round (MGR) has been notified with effect from 01.04.2016. Some of the features of this scheme are as under:

- The MGR Terminals at both ends shall be privately owned.
- Rail track between the two terminals will be provided by the customer.
- Railways will provide locos, wagons, brake-vans and other rolling stock as per requirement for running of the rakes under MGR system.
- Terminals at both ends will operate round the clock.
- Lump-sum rates charged under the MGR system would depend upon the number of rakes loaded per day and the lead of traffic.
- For 18 km lead, the average MGR rate for 2-3 trips per day is around ₹ 47 per tonne.
- Expected traffic under this scheme is around 4-5 million tonnes in the financial year 2016-17.

Rats and snakes on running trains

2382. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rats and snakes are found in running trains on a regular basis now;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a passenger was bitten by rat while travelling in Mangala Express from Ernakulam to Nizamuddin; and
- (c) whether Railways have asked its zonal railways to keep the surroundings neat and clean so that such things do not occur time and again, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No, Sir. However, a few cases of presence of rats in passenger coaches have been reported.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Railways have been advised to carry out pest and rodent control treatment in coaching complexes, passengers yards, station buildings and other service buildings at terminals and all important stations en route and to ensure thorough cleaning of drains and garbage dumps.

**Committee to supervise progress of conversion of
unmanned railway level crossings**

2383. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have formed a committee to supervise the progress of conversion of unmanned railway level crossings in the country into manned railway level crossings, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of unmanned railway level crossings made as manned railway level crossings in the last two years; and

(c) the target fixed for the year 2016-17 for conversion of such railway level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Mission Director has been nominated to supervise the progress of elimination of unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge (BG).

(b) 890 unmanned level crossings have been manned in last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(c) 1440 Unmanned Level Crossings on Broad Gauge route have been targeted for elimination during 2016-17.

Poor condition of railway hospitals

2384. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the poor condition of railway hospitals and a number of posts of medical, para-medical and clerical staff lying vacant in various Zones and Divisional railway hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Zone and Division-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to fill the vacant posts and to improve the healthcare facilities, including upgradation of infrastructure of railway hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The facilities available and quality of service being provided by Railway hospitals is considered adequate and they are functioning to the satisfaction of railway medical beneficiaries both serving and retired, their spouse and eligible dependents. As

regards availability of doctors in Railway Hospitals, Indian Railway Medical Service (IRMS) Cadre consists of only General Duty Medical Officers. Specialist Doctors recruited through the cadre are being best utilized for providing specialized medical care to the railway beneficiaries. The vacancies, wherever arisen, are regularly filled up by recruitment through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) or by deployment of Contract Medical Practitioners (CMPs) on annual contract basis. For filling up short term vacancies of specialists, doctors are also engaged as Honorary Visiting Specialists (HVSs) and by calling consultants on case to case basis. Similarly, vacancies of paramedical and clerical staff are being filled up through recruitments conducted by Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs). Vacancies of paramedical staff are also filled up by deployment of contractual paramedical staff on annual contract basis.

Up-gradation and modernization of Railway Hospitals is an on-going continuous process undertaken on the basis of conditions of existing equipments/techniques, technological developments, training of medical and para-medical personnel through Continuous Medical Education and Training Programmes.

Requirement of air conditioned coaches

2385. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have assessed the annual requirement of air conditioned (Two tier and three tier) and other coaches, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) how does Railways plan to meet the requirement of coaches, if the annual requirement is not met through rail coach manufacturing units of Railways; and
- (c) the trains commencing from stations of Jharkhand and/or terminating at stations in Jharkhand which need replacement of old coaches, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Every year production of sufficient coaches including AC-II tier and AC-III tier coaches is planned commensurate with the requirement. These are further revised based on changing demand pattern during the year.

(b) The production capacity of Railways' Production Units is generally sufficient to meet the requirement of coaches for Indian Railways. However, procurement of coaches is done from other sources *i.e.* both public and private sector when the requirement exceeds the manufacturing capacity of Railways own Production Units in a particular year.

(c) All coaches running in passenger services including those commencing/terminating at stations in Jharkhand are within permitted service life. Replacement of coaches completing their service life is done as per requirement.

Survey for railway line from Baramulla to Kupwara

†2386. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a survey for railway line from Baramulla to Kupwara;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not conducting the survey or starting work on the above railway line so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Survey for a new line from Baramulla to Kupwara was completed in 2010. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of this 39 km long line was assessed as ₹ 628 crore (2010-11 price level) with a negative rate of return of 7.48%. The project could not be taken up in view of its unremunerative nature, large throwforward of ongoing projects and overall limited availability of funds for new lines.

Arrangements for Simhashta Kumbh Mela

†2387. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the various special arrangements, infrastructures and facilities made available by Railways for passengers, so far, for Simhashta Kumbh Mela organised at Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh and the details of the special arrangements likely to be made till and after 21 May, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): In view of the importance and based upon the anticipated volume and pattern of rail traffic during the Kumbh Mela in 2016, the following passenger amenities at Ujjain Railway Station and adjoining stations such as Nagda, Vikramnagar, Shipra Bridge, Fatehabad, Naikheri, Chintaman Ganesh, Pingleshwar, Indore, Ratlam, Pawasa, Mohanpura etc. have been completed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Ujjain Railway Station

- * Improvement to shelter at platform (PF) No.2/3 & 6/7
- * Raising of platform Nos. 1, 2/3 & 4/5
- * Improvement to circulating area
- * Development of sitting space with shed at Nagda end on platform No.1
- * Additional Foot Over Bridge (FOB) at Bhopal end
- * Extension of existing FOB at Nagda end
- * Additional entry and development of circulating area at Neel Ganga Colony side
- * Provision of out to out FOB
- * Augmentation of drinking water arrangements
- * Provision of multiline train arrival/departure display board

2. Vikram Nagar Railway Station

- * Augmentation of drinking water arrangements and toilet facilities
- * Improvement to circulating area

3. Temporary halt stations at Pawasa and Mohanpura

- * Development of rail level platform
- * Provision of drinking water and toilet facilities

4. Nagda Railway Station

- * Extension of covered shed on Platform no. 4/5.
- * Raising of platform no. 4/5 from medium level to high level.
- * Provision of multiline train arrival/departure display board

5. Indore Railway Station

- * Provision of multiline train arrival/departure display board

In addition, provision of additional facilities namely drinking water taps and toilets have been completed at Naikheri and Pingleshwar stations.

Further, additional ticket booking counters are being operated as under:

Station	Location	Number of additional counters operated
1	2	3
Ujjain	Main Entry	20
	Socond Entry	10
	Freeganj side	9
	Mohanpura	2
	Mahakal	2

1	2	3
	Datt ka Akahada	2
	Pawasa Gaon	2
Maksi	Platform No.1	2
Nagda	Main side	4
Nadgda	Birla Gram Side	2
Fatehabad	Main Side	2
Indore	MG Side	6
Omkareshwar	PF No.1	4
Vikramnagar	PF No.1	2
Naikheri	PF No.1	2
Pinglehwar	PF No.1	2
Sujalpur	City Side	3
Ratlam	Rly colony side	3
Mandsaur	PF No.1	3
TOTAL		81

In the wake of Simhastha Kumbh Mela 2016, in addition to security arrangement made by Government Railway Police (GRP) and district administration, station-wise additional RPF deployment has been organized by security department in Ratlam Division of Western Railway at the following stations:

Duty Beat	Omkareshwar	Mhow	Indore	Dewas	Nagda	Ratlam	Maski	Ujjain (3 shifts)
TOTAL	21	13	12	5	13	13	10	1137

The deployment of manpower is reviewed on day to day basis and depending on rush of passengers and other factors, the change in deployment is accordingly made at local level.

Based on previous experience, for catering to the huge influx of pilgrims expected during Maha Kumbh Simhastha at Ujjain, many of whom are expected through rail mode, Indian Railways, to the extent feasible and justified, makes provisions for the running of special trains from various part of the country. Deployment of DEMU/MEMU rakes for short distance movements of pilgrims and augmenting the load of existing regular trains

also undertaken to increase the throughput of passengers. In addition the security apparatus needed for handling the peak traffic is also reinforced in close coordination with civil authorities.

Clean toilets, platforms and tracks under Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan

2388. SHRI K. T. S TULSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry to ensure clean toilets, platforms and tracks at railway stations in the big cities of the country under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan; and

(b) if so, the total amount of funds spent by the Ministry for the said purpose during 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Special Cleanliness Campaign was launched on Indian Railways on 2nd Oct, 2014. Regular events on cleanliness are planned and organised to improve and maintain cleanliness at Railway premises including toilets, platforms and tracks at railway stations in the big cities. Weekly special intensive cleaning drives at major Railway stations in rotation have also been undertaken by Zonal Railways.

On completion of one year of Swachh Bharat Mission, theme based cleanliness drives have been launched by Indian Railways from 25th Sept, 2015. Campaigns for increasing the awareness and participation from all sections *viz.* Railway staff, Railway users/public as well as Charitable Institutions/Social Organisations, were organised at many major stations. Enforcement of Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012 has also been intensified.

(b) An amount of ₹ 315 crores approx. have been spent by the Ministry on cleanliness and sanitation at all stations of Zonal Railways during 2015-16. This includes cleanliness of toilets, platforms and tracks at major railway stations under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Relaxation in expenditure contribution to Uttarakhand

†2389. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Uttarakhand has been granted the status of a special category State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government would provide rebate to the State in contribution towards expenditure with regard to construction of railway projects in the State;

(c) if not, whether Government would exempt the State from expenditure towards railway projects of strategic importance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) So far as Ministry of Railways is concerned, there is no provision of any special category status to any State with regard to expenditure on projects or rebate on contribution towards expenditure on construction of rail projects. However, in Uttarakhand, Rishikesh-Karanprayag new line project has been taken up with full funding by Ministry of Finance.

Cleanliness of Bihar-bound trains

†2390. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is determined to provide passenger facilities in trains, if so, the details of such facilities provided in 2016-17; and

(b) whether it is a fact that trains from and to Bihar are not clean and staff of house-keeping contractor, instead of cleaning even a single bathroom of a coach, sells material meant for cleaning or no such material is provided by the contractor to workers, if so, whether inspection of all coaches of Bihar Sampark Kranti Express, Jai Nagar Garib Rath and Swatantrata Senani Express has been made, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Provision of cushioned seats in coaches, toilet facilities on mainline trains, lights, fans, luggage racks, wash basin, mirror, magazine bags, laptop/mobile charging points, catering service, On Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS), SMS/Web based clean my coach service etc. are provided on trains as per prescribed norms/instructions. In 2016-17, above facilities in trains are continued to be provided.

(b) No, Sir. Inspections of Bihar Sampark Kranti Express, Jai Nagar Garib Rath and Swatantrata Senani Express trains have been done. During the period from April 2015 to April 2016, a total of 156 inspections were done on these trains at officer's and supervisor's level put together.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Free Wi-Fi facility at railway stations

2391. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway stations in the country having free Wi-Fi facility by the end of March, 2016;
- (b) the time-limit set by Government to provide all major railway stations in the country with free Wi-Fi facility; and
- (c) whether any MoU has been signed by the Ministry with IT companies to provide and maintain Wi-Fi facility at railway stations, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Twenty One (21) Railway Stations have been provided with Wi-Fi facility till the end of March, 2016.

(b) Out of 400 Major Stations (AI and A Category), in first phase 100 Stations are targeted for completion in the current year.

(c) RailTel Corporation of India Limited, a PSU under Ministry of Railways, has entered into a collaboration with M/s Mahataa Information India Pvt. Limited (M/s MIIPL), an Indian subsidiary of Google Inc., for providing high speed Wi-Fi services at 400 AI/A Class Stations on Indian Railways.

Increase in Tatkal charges

2392. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have increased Tatkal charges substantially in all categories, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) when was the last increase in Tatkal charges effected; and
- (c) the total revenue likely to be generated by Railways as a result thereof during the current and the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) With effect from 01.04.2013, Tatkal charges were fixed as a percentage of fare at the rate of 10% of basic fare for second class and 30% of basic fare for all other classes subject to minimum and maximum limit. The maximum and minimum limit has been slightly rationalized with effect from 25.12.2015 as under:

Class of Travel	Minimum Tatkal Charges (in ₹)		Maximum Tatkal Charges (in ₹)	
	With effect from 01.04.2013	Revised with effect from 25.12.2015	With effect from 01.04.2013	Revised with effect from 25.12.2015
Reserved Second Sitting (2S)	10	10	15	15
Sleeper	90	100	175	200
AC Chair Car	100	125	200	225
AC-3 tier	250	300	350	400
AC-2 tier	300	400	400	500
Executive	300	400	400	500

(c) The earning from Tatkal charges during the period 25.12.2015 to 31.03.2016 was approximately ₹ 35 crores more than that during the corresponding period of previous year on account of increase in number of Tatkal passengers as well as increased Tatkal charges.

Privately-owned weighbridges

2393. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Railway Audit Report No.26 of 2014 stating that 65 per cent of the weighbridges were privately-owned and not maintained properly, Government intends to install more weighbridges of its own at suitable locations;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure the upkeep of these weighbridges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) At present, all loading points on Indian Railways are covered with weighbridges, which have been either installed at the loading point itself or provided linkage with notified associate/alternate associate weighbridge, for weighing of wagons. Installation of weighbridge at loading point itself is a continuous process. Guidelines have been laid for installation of electronic in-motion weighbridges by siding owner(s) in their siding/railway land and also by private parties at railway owned goods sheds.

Periodical calibration, testing and inspection are carried out to ensure that all the weighbridges are functioning properly. Annual Maintenance Contract is executed for maintenance of weighbridges. Functioning of weighbridges is monitored at apex level.

Medical aid facility at major railway stations of Maharashtra

2394. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make arrangements for providing medical aid facility at major railway stations of Maharashtra in emergency cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) For rendering First Aid Service to railway passengers, First Aid Boxes containing essential drugs and dressing materials are provided with the guards of all passenger carrying trains and Station Masters of all Railway stations. In addition, Augmented First Aid Boxes with wide range of medicines, disposable medical material, etc. have been provided at model stations and with the Train Superintendents of Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express trains and Guards of nominated trains. Front line staff deployed at stations and on trains are also trained in rendering First Aid. Trains can also make unscheduled halts, if necessary, at the stations en-route in emergencies. The Station Masters of all stations have details of doctors, clinics and hospitals, both Government and Private, in the vicinity of the station, so that their services could also be availed, in emergencies. Ambulance service of both Railway hospitals and State Governments are utilized when required.

Hon'ble High Court at Mumbai had directed Railways to consider the establishment of Emergency Medical Centres at each of those Mumbai suburban stations where more than 100 accidents have taken place in the year 2012. Accordingly Indian Railways have setup Emergency Medical Centres at 14 suburban stations (4 on Central Railway and 10 on Western Railway).

Physical verification of railway pensioners

2395. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had launched a physical verification exercise to check whether pensioners between the age of 80 and 100 years were still alive, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action the Ministry plans to take if it finds irregularities in the claim for pensions in the said age groups; and

(c) the expenditure on railway pensioners on average for a year, age group-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As per extant instructions, every pensioner/family pensioner is required to submit a life certificate to the pension disbursing authority in the month of November every year. The pension for the month of November and onwards is released to the pensioner/family pensioner by the pension disbursing authority on submission of the life certificate. No specific directives in the recent past have been given for physical verification of pensioners aged between 80 and 100 years. However, spot inspections at payee Banks are carried out to check correctness of payment.

(b) Irregularities if any, noticed during such spot inspections are taken up with the concerned banks for rectification and corrective action.

(c) The total pension expenditure incurred by Railways during 2014-15 and 2015-16, including pension payment to pensioners above age of 80 years is ₹ 28642.08 Cr. and ₹ 30,225.24 Cr. (approx) respectively. However, no separate expenditure is recorded, age group-wise.

Schemes and funds for welfare of handloom weavers

2396. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes being run by Government for handloom weavers, at present, in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized during 2014-15 and 2015-16 for welfare of handloom weavers, State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and released, so far, during 2016-17 for welfare schemes for handloom weavers, State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government of India has been implementing the following schemes during the 12th Plan for the development of the handloom sector and welfare of the handloom weavers in the country:

1. National Handloom Development Programme.
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

3. Yarn Supply Scheme.

4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme.

(b) No State-wise funds are allocated. The funds allocated, released and utilized for welfare schemes for handloom weavers during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) No State-wise funds are allocated. The funds allocated and released for welfare schemes for handloom weavers during the year 2016-17 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds allocated, released and utilized during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in crores)							
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocated	Released	Utilized	Allocated	Released	Utilized
1.	National Hand loom Development Programme	292.00	227.39	227.39	216.73	213.92	213.92
2.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	57.50	42.25	42.25	18.91	18.61	18.61
3.	Mill Gate Price Scheme/Yarn Supply Scheme	130.00	127.81	127.81	321.96	321.96	321.96
4.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme-Handloom Mega Cluster	18.00	14.45	14.45	37.31	37.26	37.26
TOTAL		497.50	411.90	411.90	594.91	591.75	591.75

Statement-II

Funds allocated and released during the year 2016-17

(₹ in crores)			
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2016-17	
		Allocated	Released (as on 29.4.2016)
1	2	3	4
1.	National Handloom Development Programme	257.00	3.05

1	2	3	4
2.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	30.00	—
3.	Mill Gate Price Scheme/Yarn Supply Scheme	260.00	43.00
4.	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme-Handloom Mega Cluster	65.00	—
TOTAL		612.00	46.05

Diversion of land of closed NTC mills

2397. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills that have been closed so far, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the land belonging to the closed NTC mills, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the lands which have been handed over to any authority or organization for public purposes; and
- (d) if no land has been diverted as such, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) National Textile Corporation (NTC) has closed 78 unviable mills under Industrial Dispute Act, under the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) approved Revival Scheme MS-08. The State-wise list of closed mills is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the land belonging to the closed NTC mills, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of the land which have been handed over to any authority/organization for public purpose is as under:

- (i) Acquisition of 0.47 acres of land of Parvathi Mills, Kollam by Government of Tamil Nadu for widening of NH - 47 for public purpose after receipt of compensation.
- (ii) Acquisition of 1.51 acres of land of Tirupathi Cotton Mills for by-pass road given to Government of Andhra Pradesh for public purpose. After receipt of compensation.
- (iii) Acquisition 0.79 acres of land of Ananthapur Cotton Mills Andhra Pradesh for upgradation of Tadapatri-Bhogasamudram Road after receipt of compensation by Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) Acquisition of 4.56 acres of land of Hira Mills, Ujjain for over bridge by Government of Madhya Pradesh after receipt of compensation.

Statement-I*List of 78 mills closed under I.D. Act*

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	Reasons of Closure
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Azam Jahi Mills	Warangal	Unviable
	2.	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad	Unviable
	3.	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	Unviable
	4.	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad	Unviable
	5.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills		En-mass MVRs
Assam	6.	Associated Industries	Chandrapur	En-mass MVRs
Bihar	7.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Gaya	Unviable
	8.	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	En-mass MVRs
Gujarat	9.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	10.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	11.	Mahalaxmi Tex.Mills	Bhavnagar	Unviable
	12.	New Manekchowk Tex.Mill	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	13.	Petlad Tex.Mills	Petlad	Unviable
	14.	Rajkot Tex.Mills	Rajkot	Unviable
	15.	Virangam Tex.Mills	Virangam	Unviable
	16.	Rajnagar II	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	17.	Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	18.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	En-mass MVRs
Karnataka	19.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga	Unviable
	20.	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	Bangalore	Unviable
	21.	Shree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere	En-mass MVRs
	22.	Minerva Mills	Bangalore	Relocated at Hassan

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	23.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	Unviable
	24.	Hira Mills	Ujjain	Unviable
	25.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	Unviable
	26.	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore	Unviable
	27.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore	Unviable
Maharashtra	28.	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
	29.	India United Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
	30.	India United Mills No.4	Mumbai	Unviable
	31.	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
	32.	Kohinoor Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
	33.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	34.	Model Mills	Nagpur	Unviable
	35.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola	Unviable
	36.	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	37.	Vidharbha Mills	Achalpur	Unviable
	38.	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	39.	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	40.	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	41.	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	42.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	43.	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	44.	Podar Processors	Mumbai	Unviable
	45.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	46.	India United Mills No.6 (Dye Works)	Mumbai	En-mass MVRs
	47.	Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	En-mass MVRs
	48.	Finlay Mills	Mumbai	Relocated at Achalpur

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	49.	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Amritsar	Unviable
	50.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar	Unviable
	51.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	En-mass MVRs
	52.	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	En-mass MVRs
Rajasthan	53.	Edward Mills	Beawar	Unviable
	54.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijjanagar	En-mass MVRs
Uttar Pradesh	55.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	56.	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	Unviable
	57.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	58.	Lord Krishna Tex. Mills	Saharanpur	Unviable
	59.	Muir Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	60.	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	61.	Rae Bareilly Tex. Mills	Raebareilly	Unviable
	62.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	Unviable
	63.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	64.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	En-mass MVRs
West Bengal	65.	Bangasree Cotton Mills	Sonepore	Unviable
	66.	Bengal Fine S.&W. Mills No. II	Kataganj	Unviable
	67.	Manindra B. T. Mills	Cossim Bazar	Unviable
	68.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory	Patipukur	Unviable
	69.	Central Cotton Mills	Belur	Unviable
	70.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Palta	Unviable
	71.	Bengal Fine S.&W. Mills No. I	Konnagar	Unviable
	72.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore	Unviable

1	2	3	4	5
	73.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra	Unviable
Tamil Nadu	74.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah	Unviable
	75.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	76.	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	77.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	78.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore	Unviable

Statement-II*State-wise land details (including land under disputes) of closed NTC Mills*

State	Leasehold (Area in Acres)	Free Hold (Area in Acres)
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	51.88
Assam		1157.50
Bihar		30.55
Gujarat	45.40	8.54
Karnatka	0.00	220.51
Madhya Pradesh	233.12	0.00
Maharashtra	17.39	107.63
Punjab	0.00	77.72
Rajasthan	0.00	15.29
Tamil Nadu		23.31
Uttar Pradesh	166.02	172.79
West Bengal		25.11
GRAND TOTAL	461.93	1890.83

Wages of skilled handloom weavers

2398. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to enhance daily wages of skilled handloom weavers working in various textile units of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has also any plan to fix their monthly salary, calculated as per the daily wages rule, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Minimum wages for various categories of workers are notified from time to time by competent authority of State Government and Central Government. These are to be complied with under the relevant provisions of the law.

(b) No Sir.

Consumption and export of cotton

2399. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether export of cotton bales is expected to be 70 lakh bales this year;
- (b) whether the actual export from October to December last year was 35.2 lakh bales, mainly because of demand in Pakistan;
- (c) whether the textile mills' consumption was expected to be 275 lakh bales and SDSI consumption 26 lakh bales; and
- (d) whether the arrivals in the market were 1.50 lakh bales a day, while buying by textile mills is slow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) the actual export of cotton bales from October to December 2015 were 35.19 lakhs bales out of which around 16.60 lakh bales were imported by Pakistan which is 47% of total export by India during October to December 2015.

(c) Yes Sir. As per projection by Cotton Advisory Board (CAB), the textile mills consumption during 2015-16 may reach to 275 lakh bales; while small mill consumption is projected as 25 lakh bales.

(d) No Sir. Presently, daily arrivals of cotton are in the range of 0.50 to 0.55 lakh bales. As on 9th May 2016, 294.60 lakh bales have already been marketed in agricultural market yards all across the country which is about 84% of expected productions of 352 lakh bales during 2015-16. Increasing ending stocks at global level, decreasing crude oil and polyester prices, less import by China are the few reasons for slow buying by textile mills.

Textile Parks

2400. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Textile Parks in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Textile Parks going to be set up and the total area to be occupied therefor;
- (c) the details of Textile Parks to be located in Maharashtra with location, size, investment and job creation potential, etc.;
- (d) the amount of land owned by National Textile Corporation (NTC) across the country, State-wise;
- (e) the policy formulated for utilization of NTC land; and
- (f) the details of the Amended Textile Upgradation Fund Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned a total of seventy four Textile Parks under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP). A State wise list of the 74 Textile Parks is given in Statement-I, which cover a total area of 5982 acres approximately according to Project Reports (*See below*).

(c) The Textile Parks sanctioned/located in Maharashtra along with details of potential investment and employment, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The amount of land available with National Textile Corporation (NTC) on leasehold is 960.85 acres and freehold is 2662.89 acres. The details of land, State-wise, are given in Statement-III. No uniform policy has been formulated for utilization of NTC land at present.

(f) The "Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)" has been introduced *w.e.f.* 13.01.2016 in place of the existing Revised Restructured Technology Fund Scheme (RRTUFS), for technology upgradation of the textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. The details of rate of capital subsidy ceiling and cap as indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)	CIS per individual entity
1	2	3	4
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% on eligible Machines	₹ 30 crore*

1	2	3	4
2.	Weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and Handloom.	10% on eligible Machines	₹ 20 crore*
3(a)	Composite unit /Multiple Segments -If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	15% on eligible Machines	₹ 30 crore*
3(b)	Composite unit/Multiple Segments -If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is less than 50%,	10% on eligible Machines	₹ 20 crore*

*In case the applicant had availed subsidy earlier under RRTUFS, he will be eligible for only the balance amount within the overall ceiling fixed for an individual entity. The maximum subsidy for overall investment by an individual entity under ATUFS will be restricted as indicated above for respective segments.

An allocation of ₹ 17822 crores has been made under the scheme for a period of seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 which include ₹ 12671 crores towards committed liability of the existing scheme and ₹ 5151 crores for new cases under ATUFS.

Statement-I

State-wise list of 74 Textile Parks

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
1.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur	Andhra Pradesh
3.	MAS Fabric (India) Park Ltd.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Guntur Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Rangaraya Textile Park, Godavari	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Tarkeshwara Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Goutham Budha Textile Park	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Prag Jyoti Textile Park	Darrang	Assam

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Location	State
9.	JVL Textile Park	Rohtas	Bihar
10.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
11.	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Kutch	Gujarat
12.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
13.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Khed	Gujarat
14.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat	Gujarat
15.	Surat Super Yarn Park Limited	Surat	Gujarat
16.	RJD Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
17.	Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	Gujarat
18.	Madhav Textile Park	Surendranagar	Gujarat
19.	Amitara Green Hi Tech Textile Park	Kheda	Gujarat
20.	Palsana Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
21.	Shanti Textile Park Gujarat	Surat	Gujarat
22.	NSP Infrastructure	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Karnaj Integrated Textile Park	Surat	Gujarat
24.	Aalishan Eco Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Panipat	Haryana
25.	Himachal Textiles Park	Una	Himachal Pradesh
26.	Kashmir Wool and Silk Textile Park	Ghatti	Jammu and Kashmir
27.	Jammu and Kashmir Integrated Textiles Park	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir
28.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur	Karnataka
29.	Gulbarga Textiles Park	Gulbarga	Karnataka
30.	CLC Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati	Maharashtra
32.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Islampur	Maharashtra
33.	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Latur	Maharashtra
34.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
35.	Pride India cooperative Textile Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra
36.	Purna Global Textile Park Ltd.	Hingoli	Maharashtra
37.	Asiatic Cooperative Powerloom Textiles Park	Solapur	Maharashtra
38.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	Maharashtra
39.	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Bhiwandi	Maharashtra
40.	Kallappana Awade Textiles Park	Ichalkaraji	Maharashtra
41.	Khed Textile Park	Pune	Maharashtra
42.	Sundararao Solanke Cooperative Textile Park	Beed	Maharashtra
43.	Dhule Textile Park	Dhule	Maharashtra
44.	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
45.	Shree Ganesh Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	Maharashtra
46.	Hinganghat Integrated Textile Park	Vidharbha	Maharashtra
47.	Lotus Integrated Tex. Park	Punjab	Punjab
48.	Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshahr	Punjab
49.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana	Punjab
50.	Progressive Integrated Textile Park	Bhatinda	Punjab
51.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bagru	Rajasthan
52.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
53.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
54.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali	Rajasthan
55.	Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd.	Dausa	Rajasthan
56.	Himmada Integrated Textiles Park	Balotra	Rajasthan
57.	Srinath Integrated Textile Park	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
58.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park	Palladam	Tamil Nadu
59.	Karur Integrated Textile Park	Karur	Tamil Nadu
60.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
61.	The Great Indian Linen & Textile Infrastructure Company	Perundurai	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
62.	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu
63.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam	Tamil Nadu
64.	Kanchipuram Arigrar Anna Handloom Park	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
65.	SLS Textile Park	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
66.	Pallavada Technical Textiles Park Ltd.	Erode	Tamil Nadu
67.	Pochampally Handloom Park Limited	Pochampally	Telangana
68.	Whitegold Integrated Spintex Park	Ranga Reddy District	Telangana
69.	Avantika Textile Park	Medak	Telangana
70.	Ecotex Textile and apparel park Pvt. Ltd.	Mirganj	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Lakshmi Textile Park	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
72.	Farrukhabad Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
73.	EIGMEF Apparel Park Limited	Kolkata	West Bengal
74.	Hosiery Park, Howrah	Howrah	West Bengal

Statement-II

Details of Textile Parks sanctioned/located in Maharashtra along with the details of potential investment and employment

Sl. No.	Name of the park	Location	Employment Potential	Investment Potential (in ₹crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji, MH	6000	650.00
2.	Pride India cooperative Textile park Limited	Ichalkaranji, MH	12500	168.00
3.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati, MH	5000	250.00
4.	Purna Global Textiles Park Ltd.	Hingoli, MH	2000	209.00
5.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule, Maharashtra	1800	446.00
6.	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Thane, Maharashtra	15000	424.00
7.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Sangli, Maharashtra	10000	619.54

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Latur Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Latur, Maharashtra	10000	164.17
9.	Khed Textile Park	Khed, Pune, Maharashtra	9000	694.26
10.	Sundarrao Solanke Textile Park	Majalgaon, Maharashtra	3400	430.76
11.	Kalappana Awade Textile Park	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	890	326.00
12.	Asiatic Co-op. Textile Park	Solapur, Maharashtra	1500	234.00
13.	Satyaraj Integrated Textile Park	Shirol, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	2541	386.31
14.	Dhule Textile Park	Dhule, Maharashtra	1564	640.09
15.	Hinganghat Integrated Textile Park	Wardha district, Maharashtra	1015	328.37
16.	Sri Ganesh Integrated Textile Park	Dhule, Maharashtra	1044	305.03

Statement-III*State-wise details of land available with NTC*

Sl. No.	State	Total Area of Land	
		Lease Hold (Area in Acres)	Free Hold (Area in Acres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	135.46
2.	Karnataka	40.00	220.51
3.	Kerala	0.00	139.93
4.	Punjab	0.00	77.72
5.	Rajasthan	3.54	45.33
6.	Gujarat	63.74	8.54
7.	Maharashtra	322.48	298.48
8.	Madhya Pradesh	316.28	0.00
9.	Chhattisgarh	48.79	0.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	270.08
11.	Uttar Pradesh	166.02	190.89
12.	West Bengal	0.00	57.90
13.	Assam	0.00	1157.50
14.	Bihar	0.00	30.55
15.	Odisha	0.00	30.00
GRAND TOTAL		960.85	2662.89

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

SET FOR THE 12TH MAY, 2016*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Malnourished children in India

196. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has the highest number of malnourished children in the world, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current action plan to bring down such malnourishment; and
- (c) how far the Anganwadi network has been strengthened to achieve better results in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per "The State of World's Children 2015" Report published by United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the level of children who are underweight, stunted and wasted are 44%, 48% and 20% respectively. However, this report is based on 2005-06 data of National Family Health Survey-III conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Further, in the Rapid Survey of Children (RSOC) conducted by Ministry of Women & Child Development in association with UNICEF in 2013-14, these figures are 29.4%, 38.7% and 15.1% respectively.

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Thursday, the 12th May, 2016 was adjourned on account of passing away of Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, Sitting Member. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Friday, the 13th May, 2016.

Therefore, in view of the RSoC data, the prevalence of malnourished children in India is not the highest in the world.

(b) and (c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address one or other aspects related to nutrition.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition (ii) Pre-school Non-Formal Education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral Services.

The scheme is implemented through the States/UTs. The Government of India lays down the policy guidelines and releases funds to the States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio for implementation of the scheme.

The ICDS Scheme started in 1975 was universalized in 2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 so as to cover all habitations, including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and minority population, across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against 7076 sanctioned Projects and 14 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, 7067 Projects and 13.49 lakh Anganwadi Centres are operational as on 31.12.2015. The services are currently being provided to 10.23 crore beneficiaries of which 8.37 crore are children under age of six years and 1.93 crore are pregnant women and lactating mothers. Pre-school education is provided to 3.54 crore children of 3-6 years (1.78 crore boys and 1.75 crore girls).

In order to improve the performance of ICDS, the Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/State/District/Block/Anganwadi) by involving public representatives for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012 with an over-all budget allocation of ₹ 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children,

community management of malnourished children through Sneha Shivirs (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for Pregnant and Lactating Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System(MIS), Training and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

The goal of ICDS Mission is to attain three main outcomes namely; (i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

The Ministry is also implementing Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) Sabla and Indira Gandhi Matratav Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions to address the issue of malnutrition.

In the recent past, Ministry has taken a number of initiatives to improve the nutrition related services at the Anganwadi Centres which *inter alia* include convergence with the Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj for construction of 4 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings in the next four years, communitisation of ICDS, setting up of National Nutrition Mission, setting up of Quality Control Laboratories under Food & Nutrition Board, etc.

Energy from urban garbage/waste

*197. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in updated status of the action taken by Government in consultation with the State Governments, for scientific disposal of urban garbage/waste;
- (b) whether Government is encouraging/would encourage local self Governments to produce energy from urban garbage, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to financially help the local self Governments for setting up plants for producing energy from urban garbage, if so, the updated status thereof and the details of such help given so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) After the launch of "Swachh Bharat Mission" The Union Government has taken following initiatives for ensuring viability of Waste Processing Plants.

- (i) Provision of Market Development assistance in form of fixed financial assistance of ₹ 1,500 per tonne on sale of city compost to farmers along with tagging and co-marketing of compost plants with the fertiliser companies.
- (ii) Mandatory procurement of 100% power produced from Waste-to-Energy plants by State Electricity DISCOMs at rates decided by State Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- (iii) Notification of BIS Standards for promoting re-use/recycle of construction and demolition waste (C and D waste), CPWD has incorporated recycled materials in construction activities, complying with BIS standards, in the Schedule of Rates.

For setting up of Waste Processing Plants, Central Government provides incentive in the form of a maximum of 20% Grant for each project. A total amount of ₹ 611.06 crores as Central assistance has been released till date under Solid Waste Management.

Inhuman treatment to Indians in Pakistani jails

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

- (a) the number of Indians in Pakistani prisons at present and for which crimes;
- (b) the number of such prisoners who have been extended legal help by Government of India during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is aware that Indian nationals are subjected to inhumane treatment in Pakistani jails and by investigating agencies; and

(d) the number of dead bodies of Indian nationals handed over by Pakistan during the last three years and whether any incident of inhumane treatment given to these Indian nationals has surfaced in the post mortem report?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (d) As per information available with the Government, there are 516 fishermen who are Indian or believed to be Indian currently in the custody of Pakistani authorities. Formal confirmation from the Government of Pakistan of the presence of 296 of these fishermen in the custody of Pakistani authorities, apprehended in the past few months by Pakistani authorities, is yet to be received.

There are 49 civil prisoners in Pakistani jails who are Indian or believed to be Indian.

Government of Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of 74 Missing Defence Personnel in Pakistan.

Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails have been variously charged under relevant sections of Pakistan's domestic penal and criminal laws. The fishermen are generally charged with transgressing into Pakistan's territorial waters.

Government has taken up on several occasions with the Government of Pakistan the matter of early release and repatriation of all the Indian prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their sentences. The High Commission of India in Islamabad (HCI), from time-to-time provides humanitarian and legal assistance to Indian nationals imprisoned in Pakistan. This includes over a dozen occasions in the last three years when Indian prisoners in Pakistan were provided items of daily use by the visiting officials of HCI. During the last three years, HCI has provided legal assistance in case of three prisoners - Pankaj, Mubarak Hussain Shah and Md. Waqar. Furthermore, HCI is in regular touch with the lawyer of Mr. Hamid Nehal Ahmed Ansari.

In the last three years, 9 Indian fishermen and 4 Indian civil prisoners died in the custody of Pakistani authorities. Their mortal remains were brought back to India, except in the case of a civil prisoner, Shri Abu Bakar Nohri, who was buried in Pakistan as per the wishes of his family, as per Islamic rules.

In the case of Indian prisoner Sarabjit Singh (died on May 02, 2013), the report of post-mortem conducted in Pakistan mentioned "ante-mortem wounds". His viscera were sent to forensic experts by Pakistani authorities to establish the cause of death. Sarabjit was attacked by fellow inmates in Lahore jail.

Government has consistently and strongly stressed on several occasions, to the Government of Pakistan the latter's responsibility to ensure safety, security and well being of all prisoners and fishermen, who are in the custody of Pakistan and are Indian or believed to be Indian.

Discrepancy in data of New Pension Scheme in KVS Sangathan

*199. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has undertaken any exercise to find out discrepancies in reconciling New Pension Scheme (NPS) data of deduction from employee's salary and actual amount deposited with New Pension Scheme —Central Record Keeping Agency (NPS-CRA);

(b) if so, the details thereof in Delhi Region and the action taken on complaints in this regard;

(c) whether legacy amount of NPS subscribers of KVS has not been uploaded in old cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in Delhi Region including KV, Pitampura and the action taken on complaints in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Salary of all the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) are being drawn through a salary web-portal maintained by the Union Bank of India. The deductions on account of the New Pension Scheme (NPS) from the individuals in their monthly pay bills, as uploaded and reflected in the web portal are deposited with the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) on monthly basis and the same are reconciled with the accounts of the respective Regional Offices, Zonal Institutes of Education and Training (ZIETs) and Headquarters of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), as the case may be. The Central Record Keeping Agency of NSDL, in turn, furnishes the status of each individual account to the concerned subscribers by SMS/email on monthly basis.

The details of the complaints relating to NPS received and disposed off in the Delhi Region of KVS are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) KVS has informed that all legacy amounts in respect of old cases of NPS subscribers in all its regions have been uploaded.

Statement*Details of disposal of representations received on NPS matters*

Sl. No.	Name of Employee	Brief of Grievance	Action Taken by RO
1.	Sushil Kr. Shukla, KV Pitampura	Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved
2.	Sh. Phool Kanwar, KV Vikaspuri	Uploading of left over subscription	Resolved
3.	Ms. Mithlesh Yadav, KV Vikaspuri	Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved
4.	Ms. Indrani Dey, KV JNU	Change in Nominee Details	Resolved
5.	Sh. Avdhesh Kumar Lawania, KV JNU	Uploading of left over subscription	Resolved
6.	Ms. Monika Sharma, KV JNU	Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved
7.	Ms. Madhu Sharma, KV JNU	Change in Nominee/I-PIN Details	Resolved
8.	Smt. Ambuja Priyadarshani, KV Pushp Vihar	Uploading of left over subscription	Resolved
9.	Smt. Shubha Sethi, KV Ghaziabad	Allotment of PRAN and Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved
10.	Saurabh jeitly, KV Ghaziabad	Uploading of left over subscription	Resolved
11.	Sh. Narender Yadav, KV Paschim Vihar	Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved
12.	Smt. Sweta Gupta, KV Tagore Garden	Allotment of PRAN and Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved
13.	Sh. Sanjay Kansal, KV Andrews Ganj	Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved
14.	Smt. Mamata Verma, KV Vasant Kunj	Uploading of Legacy Amount	Resolved

Loans through Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to women drivers

*200. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to give loans through Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to women drivers to run e-rickshaws to ensure safety in the public transport facility; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) provides micro finance to women beneficiaries mainly for income generating activities in the informal sector through Intermediary Organisations (IMO), which includes Section 8 Companies, Women Development Organisations (WDO), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) etc. An individual beneficiary, who is a member of any one of the group viz. Self Help Groups (SHG), Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Grameen Model-JLG, Mahila Mandals and other types of group promoted by Central / State Government or any National / State Missions and Schemes, can also avail loan directly from RMK.

Since e-rickshaw would fall in the category of income generating activities, the applicant shall be eligible for loan from RMK as per scheme guidelines {i.e subject to maximum ceiling per NGO (i.e ₹ 2 cr for 1 state or ₹ 6 cr for 3 states and ₹ 35,000/₹ 50,000/- per beneficiary for new/repeat borrower)}.

Safety audit of nuclear plants

*201. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for safety of nuclear plants in India, particularly those situated in high seismic zones; and

(b) whether any safety audit of nuclear plants have been done during the last two years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has specified the safety requirements for siting, design, construction, commissioning and operation of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs). All NPPs are required to obtain license from AERB, which are issued after detailed safety review to ensure compliance with the specified requirements. During operation of nuclear power plants, safety performance is continuously monitored through safety review, periodic safety review and periodic inspections to ensure compliance with safety requirements. The safety requirements include seismic aspects.

The Indian seismic design code [IS: 1893,2002] groups the country into four seismic zones. Zone V is associated with the areas of maximum seismicity and zone II with minimum. No NPPs are allowed to be sited in Zone V. Further if there is an evidence of an active or a capable fault within 5km. of site, the site is deemed unacceptable. The nuclear power plants are designed and constructed taking into account the seismic parameters; applicable

for the specific site and the necessary structures, systems and components are designed/qualified for ensuring safe operation under seismic activity. Further, AERB has given the requirement of providing automatic reactor trip on seismic event for all NPPs. NPP design follows a defense-in-depth approach towards nuclear and radiation safety that includes handling of radiation emergencies also, if any.

(b) Yes Sir. All nuclear power projects/plants are under continuous safety monitoring of AERB through safety reviews and periodic inspections. All nuclear power projects undergo an in-depth safety review during the consenting stages, viz. siting, construction, commissioning, etc. After satisfactory review during project stage, AERB issues operating license to an NPP for a period of up to five years.

During the license period, safety performance of an operational NPP is continuously monitored in compliance with regulatory guidelines. AERB conducts inspections of operating NPPs once in every six months. In addition, the plants are required to undergo comprehensive safety review once in five years for renewal of license for its operation. A consolidated safety assessment of the plant is undertaken while renewing the operating license. Periodic safety audit of all atomic power plants in India is carried out by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board(AERB). During last two years, such safety reviews were conducted for the RAPS-1&2, KAPS-1&2, RAPS-5&6, MAPS-1&2 and TAPS-1&2.

Indians in foreign jails

*202. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Indian prisoners in different countries;
- (b) whether Government has taken action to get free those prisoners; and
- (c) the details of action plan of Government with the counterparts for speedy trials and quick judgements therein?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Due to the strict provisions of their privacy laws, many Western countries do not share information about foreign nationals who are in their jails. However, as per the information gathered by our Missions/Posts abroad, 6804 Indian nationals are currently lodged in foreign jails. A country-wise list showing the number of Indians lodged in foreign prisons as on date is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Indian Missions/Posts abroad always strive to respond promptly to the requests/appeals by Indian citizens in distress. As soon as the information about detention/

arrest of an Indian national is received by the Indian Mission/Post, it gets in touch with the local Foreign Office and other concerned local authorities to get consular access to the detained/arrested Indian national to confirm his Indian nationality and ensure his welfare. In some countries where *pro bono* lawyers are available, the Mission arranges such legal assistance to the Indian prisoners. Government of India also provides initial legal assistance to distressed Indian nationals in deserving cases.

Steps taken by our Missions include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails, issue of emergency certificates and repatriation to India of those who are released. In some countries, our Mission also requests the local Government for grant of amnesty to the arrested Indians and if any mercy petition for remission of sentences is received from the family members of the Indian prisoners, the Mission forwards them to the local authorities for consideration. India has signed Treaties for Transfer of Sentenced Persons with 35 countries, under which Indian prisoners have been brought back to India from some of these countries.

In those cases where Indian nationals complete their sentences and are waiting for completion of deportation formalities, Indian Missions and Posts in those countries take up with the respective foreign Governments the speeding up of the process, including issue of final Exit Visas, waiver of penalties imposed on Indian workers, etc. from the concerned authorities and for the early return of the Indian nationals to India. Where required, the Indian Missions and Posts abroad also provide airfares for facilitating the return of the Indian prisoners who have completed their sentences to India.

Statement

Country-wise list of Indians lodged in Foreign Jails

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of prisoners	Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of prisoners
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Algeria	3	7.	Bangladesh	137
2.	Armenia	1	8.	Belgium	24
3.	Australia	45	9.	Bhutan	39
4.	Austria	5	10.	Brunei Darussalam	2
5.	Azerbaijan	1	11.	Cambodia	2
6.	Bahrain	107	12.	Canada	50

1	2	3	1	2	3
13.	China	161	44.	Nepal	859
14.	Colombia	5	45.	New Zealand	13
15.	Cuba	2	46.	Nicaragua	1
16.	Cyprus	2	47.	Niger	1
17.	Denmark	8	48.	Nigeria	13
18.	Egypt	3	49.	Oman	113
19.	Ethiopia	2	50.	Pakistan	230
20.	Fiji	1	51.	Panama	2
21.	France	48	52.	Philippines	5
22.	Germany	59	53.	Portugal	4
23.	Georgia	1	54.	Qatar	129
24.	Greece	27	55.	Russian Federation	6
25.	Hungary	1	56.	Saudi Arabia	1696
26.	Indonesia	19	57.	Senegal	1
27.	Iran	33	58.	Seychelles	1
28.	Ireland	1	59.	Singapore	115
29.	Israel	13	60.	Slovak Republic	2
30.	Italy	66	61.	South Africa	13
31.	Japan	7	62.	Spain	52
32.	Jordan	2	63.	Sri Lanka	32
33.	Kenya	5	64.	Tanzania	1
34.	Korea (Republic of)	3	65.	Thailand	63
35.	Kuwait	434	66.	Togo	6
36.	Kyrgyzstan	2	67.	United Arab	1143
37.	Lebanon	7	.	Emirates	
38.	Malaysia	356	6.8	United Kingdom	356
39.	Maldives	16	69.	USA	188
40.	Malta	1	70.	Uzbekistan	1
41.	Mauritius	8	71.	Yemen	2
42.	Mexico	2	72.	Zambia	1
43.	Myanmar	47	GRAND TOTAL		6804

Implementation of ICDS

*203. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in all the districts of the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor along with the number of beneficiaries of the scheme, as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the districts dominated by Scheduled Castes/Tribes and affected by naxalism are covered under the scheme, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of funds provided to the States/UTs under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has implemented Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in all the districts of the country.

The ICDS Scheme started in 1975 was universalized in 2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06 to 2008-09, so as to cover all habitations, including districts dominated by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, minority population and naxalism across the country with the approval of 7076 Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against 7076 sanctioned Projects and 14 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, 7072 Projects and 13.49 lakh Anganwadi Centres are operational as on 31.12.2015. Details showing number of Projects and Anganwadi Centres in each State/UT are given in Statement-I (See below).

The services are currently being provided to 10.30 crore beneficiaries of which 8.37 crore are children under six years of age and 1.93 crore are Pregnant and Lactating Mothers. Pre-school education is provided to 3.54 crore children of 3-6 years (1.78 crore boys and 1.75 crore girls). State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Details of funds provided under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of projects and Anganwadi Centres and the Number of Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition				Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education			
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months- 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55594	1638784	914548	2553332	731472	3284804	449571	452649	902220
2.	Telangana	149	149	35700	35621	981019	568065	1549084	429870	1978954	283273	286106	569379
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6028	112390	113933	226323	29757	256080	57586	56347	113933
4.	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1612832	1698053	3310885	691237	4002122	909118	892323	1801441
5.	Bihar	544	544	115009	91677	5174115	4975246	10149361	1748703	11898064	1178191	1249566	2427757
6.	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	52474	1183978	871329	2055307	493718	2549025	435857	444376	880233
7.	Goa	11	11	1262	1260	36530	19538	56068	15937	72005	9778	9760	19538
8.	Gujarat	336	336	53029	52082	1767838	1362792	3130630	781960	3912590	741776	736783	1478559
9.	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	643465	339957	983422	283325	1266747	172393	167564	339957

10.	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18922	266542	179290	445832	100081	545913	68001	67911	135912
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599	176645	118394	295039	92021	387060	153918	146208	300126
12.	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1690100	1271385	2961485	660264	3621749	579557	654976	1234533
13.	Karnataka	204	204	65911	64558	2284379	1712907	3997286	993802	4991088	879832	880421	1760253
14.	Kerala	258	258	33318	33115	385771	353086	738857	147709	886566	177107	175444	352551
15.	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	92198	3384624	3014578	6399202	1450589	7849791	1519404	1514683	3034087
16.	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	108010	3078461	2904788	5983249	1126895	7110144	1477794	1344708	2822502
17.	Manipur	43	42	11510	9883	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522
18.	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5863	223758	243653	467411	81814	549225	98767	97516	196283
19.	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	45855	31814	77669	20686	98355	446024	452286	898310
20.	Nagaland	60	59	3980	3455	145506	146751	292257	60629	352886	73594	71789	145383
21.	Odisha	338	338	74154	71204	1980036	1892741	3872777	793324	4666101	772710	763028	1535738
22.	Punjab	155	154	27314	26656	567558	362496	930054	260197	1190251	185160	177336	362496
23.	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	60801	1830667	998645	2829312	884826	3714138	546511	542990	1089501
24.	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1290	13829	11487	25316	5396	30712	5588	5899	11487
25.	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1758669	657818	2416487	672499	3088986	559206	544424	1103630
26.	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	146912	152204	299116	77264	376380	80172	72032	152204
27.	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997	11473038	7636301	19109339	4925078	24034417	3991338	3687255	7678593

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	19479	462876	220398	683274	179144	862418	110655	113252	223907
29.	West Bengal	576	576	1119481	114763	3305160	3383782	6688942	1326583	8015525	1679325	1662594	3341919
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	720	720	8786	3571	12357	3178	15535	1807	1764	3571
31.	Chandigarh	3	3	500	500	24427	28757	53184	8268	61452	14788	13969	28757
32.	Delhi	95	95	11150	10897	435663	265285	700948	144145	845093	134658	130627	265285
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	302	302	9232	9668	18900	3151	22051	4828	4840	9668
34.	Daman and Diu	2	2	107	107	3665	2643	6308	1103	7411	1241	1402	2643
35.	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2361	2291	4652	1666	6318	1140	1152	2292
36.	Puducherry	5	5	855	788	24088	1157	25245	8889	34134	609	548	1157
ALL INDIA		7075	7072	1400000	1349091	47055195	36648891	83704086	19310190	103014276	17891620	17513707	35405327

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of funds provided under ICDS scheme
during the last three years and the current year*

A. Funds released under ICDS Scheme for the year 2013-14

Sl. No.	State/ UT	For normal operating cost ICDS (Gen.)	SNP	Training	₹ in lakhs Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68892.87	40877.32	1564.30	111334.49
2.	Bihar	54667.32	51022.67	1919.69	107609.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	34208.05	15794.18	457.07	50459.30
4.	Goa	1168.91	385.92	12.75	1567.58
5.	Gujarat	42525.43	17414.66	867.42	60807.51
6.	Haryana	24373.78	6732.32	160.30	31266.40
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14052.60	3067.82	158.53	17278.95
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	23743.26	5631.95	235.04	29610.25
9.	Jharkhand	31193.81	18055.44	681.21	49930.46
10.	Karnataka	49546.27	24820.33	768.97	75135.57
11.	Kerala	31147.08	4511.22	337.67	35995.97
12.	Madhya Pradesh	59200.26	42386.37	832.00	102418.63
13.	Maharashtra	85556.48	43029.81	933.52	129519.81
14.	Odisha	67345.48	29109.00	983.81	97438.29
15.	Punjab	18281.23	6174.61	90.27	24546.11
16.	Rajasthan	40567.79	24075.05	589.61	65232.45
17.	Tamil Nadu	42297.16	22639.02	669.39	65605.57
18.	Uttarakhand	15834.06	1751.25	178.19	17763.50
19.	Uttar Pradesh	108642.08	126054.32	751.98	235448.38
20.	West Bengal	87210.74	35245.14	771.96	123227.84
21.	Delhi	11313.10	6249.29	138.35	17700.74
22.	Pondicherry	558.68	177.71	0.00	736.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	286.05	101.37	4.37	391.79
24.	Chandigarh	464.44	265.39	1.36	731.19
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	279.53	98.78	0.00	378.31
26.	Daman and Diu	60.78	100.41	0.00	161.19
27.	Lakshadweep	118.44	29.02	0.00	147.46
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	6651.14	3492.73	200.29	10344.16
29.	Assam	68226.83	34300.52	617.84	103145.19
30.	Manipur	11582.26	4449.10	109.18	16140.54
31.	Meghalaya	6163.63	8110.80	13.40	14287.83
32.	Mizoram	2225.64	2481.65	65.60	4772.89
33.	Nagaland	5424.22	3445.56	43.02	8912.80
34.	Sikkim	2004.24	587.68	15.22	2607.14
35.	Tripura	9607.71	4000.16	43.44	13651.31
GRAND TOTAL		1025421.35	586668.57	14215.75	1626305.67

B. Funds released under ICDS Scheme for the year 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/ UT	For normal operating cost		SNP	Training	₹ In lakhs
		ICDS (Gen.)	Const. &Up- gradation of AWCs			Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62354.10	4374.00	31693.85	1024.83	99446.78
2.	Bihar	61040.23	375.00	53875.44	976.17	116266.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	34764.85	5379.00	11302.16	257.51	51703.52
4.	Goa	2081.98	13.50	515.46	6.30	2617.25
5.	Gujarat	25291.42	4821.75	18445.91	327.07	48886.15
6.	Haryana	23274.06	56.25	7424.01	404.36	31158.68
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14121.17	150.00	2839.15	73.77	17184.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20147.75	574.50	5141.04	167.90	26031.19
9.	Jharkhand	23241.37	2866.50	20478.70	317.73	46904.30
10.	Karnataka	40646.94	1226.25	40184.11	799.47	82856.77
11.	Kerala	19520.23	0.00	4917.75	288.37	24726.35
12.	Madhya Pradesh	61257.34	12422.81	48462.49	401.96	122544.60
13.	Maharashtra	52132.90	279.75	37860.23	509.00	90781.88
14.	Odisha	45893.02	2595.00	38610.37	413.34	87511.73
15.	Punjab	20162.52	0.00	5577.39	153.15	25893.06
16.	Rajasthan	46060.08	3737.07	23837.65	358.08	73992.88
17.	Tamil Nadu	34150.60	6227.07	26961.81	562.81	67902.29
18.	Uttarakhand	13522.50	128.68	21067.21	499.67	35218.06
19.	Uttar Pradesh	118909.71	750.00	137318.79	522.19	257500.69
20.	West Bengal	57810.50	741.00	37687.47	1339.88	97578.85
21.	Telangana	32478.71	0.00	13088.78	489.61	46057.10
22.	Delhi	12720.37	0.00	4978.98	156.59	17855.94
23.	Pondicherry	1089.22	3.75	182.37	0.00	1275.34
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	740.85	0.00	147.23	3.70	891.78
25.	Chandigarh	567.19	87.00	341.99	0.00	996.18
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	157.83	0.00	123.48	0.00	281.31
27.	Daman and Diu	128.43	0.00	67.34	0.00	195.77
28.	Lakshadweep	87.45	3.75	46.96	0.00	138.16
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	8856.62	1570.13	5032.15	98.49	15557.38
30.	Assam	56806.51	0.00	45517.33	1193.66	103517.50
31.	Manipur	11178.22	0.00	3632.78	118.58	14929.58
32.	Meghalaya	4797.78	155.25	9380.22	24.53	14357.78
33.	Mizoram	3185.37	0.00	2437.62	72.58	5695.57
34.	Nagaland	5669.29	1195.65	5308.79	28.90	12202.63
35.	Sikkim	1204.15	1044.00	734.59	15.86	2998.60
36.	Tripura	8063.42	0.00	5969.31	41.53	14074.26
GRAND TOTAL		924114.68	50777.66	671190.91	11647.59	1657730.84

C. Funds Released under ICDS Scheme for the year 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	State/ UT	ICDS (General) including construction	SNP	Training	Const, under MNREGA	ECCE	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29903.77	36298.39	756.580	1576.80	282.94	68818.48
2.	Bihar	31869.23	69357.73	694.610		450.99	102372.56
3.	Chhattisgarh	16188.12	32879.98	626.000	1200.00	257.44	51151.54
4.	Goa	625.43	593.45	2.590		6.57	1228.04
5.	Gujarat	33661.23	30058.92	464.900		0.00	64185.05
6.	Haryana	10163.42	5545.06	241.500		131.21	16081.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15467.05	3707.29	186.350		146.63	19507.32
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22849.90	4169.34	114.880		228.53	27362.65
9.	Jharkhand	27300.88	15927.08	403.680	2400.00	186.08	46217.72
10.	Karnataka	36236.35	59330.30	494.070		333.81	96394.53
11.	Kerala	18594.67	9411.98	372.590		175.03	28554.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47019.97	57366.69	809.350	3000.00	477.51	108673.52
13.	Maharashtra	62704.71	37690.90	268.890	2944.80	557.36	104166.66
14.	Odisha	24195.11	37421.34	663.850	3000.00	363.39	65643.69
15.	Punjab	10120.80	3184.64	245.640		138.31	13689.39
16.	Rajasthan	25556.94	22694.59	462.280	831.00	306.97	49851.78
17.	Tamil Nadu	36251.13	27006.20	255.290		232.31	63744.93
18.	Uttarakhand	14022.35	21307.95	230.130		149.63	35710.06
19.	Uttar Pradesh	74201.18	203927.22	535.160	1812.00	923.36	281398.92
20.	West Bengal	35748.46	42524.56	629.560		563.22	79465.80
21.	Telangana	18357.03	18292.97	490.920	600.00	177.31	37918.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Delhi	6723.78	6740.28	216.33		94.86	13775.25
23.	Pondicherry	1333.23	340.04	0.00		0.00	1673.27
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	1142.59	267.67	10.77		0.00	1421.03
25.	Chandigarh	1420.25	0.00	0.00		0.00	1420.25
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	148.59	62.38	0.00		0.00	210.97
27.	Daman and Diu	93.31	40.24	0.00		0.00	133.55
28.	Lakshadweep	86.54	68.31	0.00		1.07	155.91
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	8585.96	4194.48	94.200		48.59	12923.23
30.	Assam	56936.62	33637.97	1003.910	900.00	493.70	92972.20
31.	Manipur	8791.17	1150.60	243.560		81.94	10267.27
32.	Meghalaya	4720.59	7565.63	89.850		42.53	12418.60
33.	Mizoram	3769.50	1551.50	33.060		17.87	5371.93
34.	Nagaland	6982.73	1717.06	68.610		27.60	8796.00
35.	Sikkim	1551.68	434.30	26.590		10.16	2022.73
36.	Tripura	10131.56	7870.18	114.240		78.64	18194.62
GRAND TOTAL		703455.84	804337.22	10849.94	18264.60	6985.56	1543893.15

D. Funds Released under ICDS Scheme for the year 2016-17 (upto 30.4.2016)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	ICS (General)	SNP	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3998.24	3224.38	7222.62
2.	Bihar	5671.51	8966.33	14637.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	3166.80	2685.84	5852.64
4.	Goa	112.59	69.48	182.07
5.	Gujarat	3595.13	4180.42	7775.55
6.	Haryana	1984.53	1351.18	3335.71

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1725.35	995.57	2720.92
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3275.91	1581.98	4857.89
9.	Jharkhand	2524.90	4012.24	6537.14
10.	Karnataka	4358.89	5499.47	9858.36
11.	Kerala	2534.72	907.96	3442.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6139.92	8122.10	14262.02
13.	Maharashtra	8260.96	7228.77	15489.73
14.	Odisha	4934.66	4513.68	9448.34
15.	Punjab	2083.46	1183.58	3267.04
16.	Rajasthan	4177.39	3820.52	7997.91
17.	Tamil Nadu	3848.24	3062.10	6910.34
18.	Uttarakhand	1835.69	500.00	2335.69
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12320.30	22496.96	34817.26
20.	West Bengal	7449.35	8206.44	15655.79
21.	Telangana	2972.21	2033.24	5005.45
22.	Delhi	1255.35	1529.68	2785.03
23.	Pondicherry	125.17	68.69	193.86
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	101.92	29.36	131.28
25.	Chandigarh	59.90	125.06	184.96
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27.60	35.23	62.83
27.	Daman and Diu	18.48	14.29	32.77
28.	Lakshadweep	15.73	9.97	25.70
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	940.89	453.09	1393.98
30.	Assam	7105.57	10591.75	17697.32
31.	Manipur	999.95	500.00	1499.95
32.	Meghalaya	602.53	1005.16	1607.69
33.	Mizoram	404.81	351.35	756.16
34.	Nagaland	622.60	658.68	1281.28
35.	Sikkim	159.55	61.83	221.38
36.	Tripura	1099.12	780.32	1879.44
GRAND TOTAL		100509.92	110856.70	211366.62

Scheduled caste status to dalit christians

*204. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Federation of Dalit (lower caste) Christians has met the Prime Minister and handed over a Memorandum requesting for bringing out a legislation to extend Scheduled Caste status to them, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has considered their request and made any efforts to make a suitable legislation to provide Scheduled Caste status to them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir, the All India Federation of Dalit (lower caste) Christians has not met the present Prime Minister.

(b) A number of writ petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court pleading for Scheduled Caste (SC) status for converts to Christianity, who may originally have belonged to castes, which are currently specified as SC. The matter is presently, subjudice.

Model Schools in Maharashtra

*205. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to start model schools in educationally backward blocks of various States, particularly, Maharashtra;

(b) whether any central financial assistance has been provided for the purpose during the last two years; and

(c) whether any State Government has sent proposal to release more fund for excellent education in the respective State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Model Schools" envisaged setting up of 3,500 model schools in the educationally backward blocks (EBBs) of the country through State/UT Governments as benchmark of excellence for providing quality education. Approval was given for setting up 2490 model schools till 2014-15.

There are 43 EBBs in Maharashtra and 43 Model Schools (one each per EBB) were

sanctioned in the year 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 53.25 crore (₹ 49.92 crore for non-recurring expenditure and ₹ 3.33 crore for recurring expenditure) has been released to Maharashtra till 2014-15.

The Model School Scheme has been delinked from Central support since 2015-16 and as such the scheme stands transferred to States/UTs.

(b) An amount of ₹ 978.61 crore (₹ 538.92 crore for non-recurring and ₹ 439.69 crore for recurring) has been released to the States for Model Schools during 2014-15. As the Scheme has been delinked from Central support, no grant was released to the States during 2015-16.

(c) The scheme has been delinked from Central support since 2015-16.

Funds spent on scheme 'One Hundred Smart Cities Vision'

*206. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in respect of towns being developed as Smart Cities till date, State-wise, by modernizing them under the 'One Hundred Smart Cities Vision' of the Prime Minister; and

(b) the details of total amount of funds spent on the said scheme out of the budgetary allocation of ₹ 7060 crore made in Financial Year 2015-16 and per capita investment cost to be incurred in implementing the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Then broad steps have been taken for developing towns into Smart Cities. First, a Challenge (Competition) has been conducted and 20 winning Smart Cities announced. Second, Round 2 of the Challenge has been started. Third, implementation has been started in the 20 Smart Cities and the first instalment of ₹ 2522 crore has been released to 13 Smart Cities.

(b) During the last Financial Year (2015-16), ₹ 1496.20 crore was allocated under the Smart Cities Mission and ₹ 1475.20 crore was released. This includes ₹ 2 crore released to each potential Smart City to make preparations to participate in the Challenge. The Smart City Proposals (SCPs) of 20 Smart Cities show that they will spend ₹ 48,063.61 crore to implement their SCPs. The money will be spent on a mix of components at the city level and at area level. As such, it is not possible to calculate the per capita costs at city level.

Secretary level talks with Pakistan

*207. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan during the last week of April, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of issues discussed and the outcome of the said talks; and

(c) whether Government also discussed the issue of Pathankot attack and visit of Pakistani Joint Investigating Team (JIT) thereafter, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) The Foreign Secretary of India met his Pakistani counterpart on the sidelines of the "Heart of Asia" Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) of over 30 countries and International organizations on Afghanistan held in New Delhi on April 26, 2016. The Pakistan Foreign Secretary was leading Pakistan's delegation to the SOM.

Recalling that during the visit of Pakistan's Joint Investigation Team (JIT) to India from March 27-April 1, 2016 in the context of the Pathankot terrorist attack, the JIT was given evidence, visited the crime scene and interviewed witnesses, the Foreign Secretary emphasised the need for early and visible progress on the Pathankot terrorist attack investigation as well as the Mumbai case trial in Pakistan. He also brought up the matter of listing of Jaish-e-Mohammad leader Masood Azhar in the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee. Foreign Secretary clearly conveyed that Pakistan cannot be in denial on the impact of terrorism on the bilateral relationship. Terrorist groups based in Pakistan targeting India must not be allowed to operate with impunity.

India also pressed for immediate consular access to Kulbhushan Jadhav, the former Naval officer whose presence in Pakistan remains unexplained in the absence of consular access to him.

The discussions between Foreign Secretaries also covered humanitarian issues including those pertaining to fishermen and prisoners, and people-to-people contacts, including religious tourism. The two Foreign Secretaries exchanged ideas on taking the relationship forward and agreed to remain in touch.

Monorail proposal from Jharkhand

*208. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently received any proposal from the Jharkhand Government regarding ₹4500 crore project for starting a Monorail scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when the survey of the Monorail would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Urban transport is intertwined with urban development, which is a state subject. All proposals of urban transport, including monorail, and the survey thereof are initiated by the State Government. As such, conducting the survey for a monorail project in Jharkhand has to be undertaken by the Government of Jharkhand.

Cities turning into slum areas

†*209. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of increasing urbanisation, most of the cities are directly or indirectly turning into slum areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is reviewing this situation or is contemplating to review the same, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses constructed during the last three years and the number of houses allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority communities, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRIM. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As per Census data released by Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, the cities reporting slum have increased from 424 in Census 2001 to 463 in Census 2011. Details of cities reporting slums with State-wise urban and slum population and number of slum reporting cities having population 1 lakh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

or above for Census 2001 and 2011 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

'Slum' being a State subject, no specific study has been conducted on reasons for proliferation of slums. A Technical Group was constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to study the estimate urban slum population for the country. The Committee has projected slum population for all towns in India at 104.7 million by 2017.

(c) Housing is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State/ UT Government to provide housing to all citizens including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority communities. Government of India, however, is implementing JnNURM, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission to provide housing for all urban poor including SCs, STs and Minority communities. The identification of beneficiaries is the responsibility of the State Government/ULB and the Ministry's role is limited to issuing the scheme guidelines and providing central assistance. State/UT-wise and year-wise details of houses constructed and the number of houses allotted during the last 3 years under these programmes are given in Statement-III.

15. Mizoram	0	1	1	1	2,28,280	2,93,416	65,136	0	78,561	78,561
16. Tripura	1	1	1	0	1,89,998	4,00,004	2,10,006	29,949	47,002	17,053
17. Meghalaya	1	1	1	0	1,32,867	1,43,229	10,362	86,304	14,458	-71,846
18. Assam	5	6	1	1	14,40,486	16,51,373	2,10,887	62,879	1,04,100	41,221
19. West Bengal	48	58	10	10	165,90,547	176,66,285	10,75,738	37,72,112	51,34,020	13,61,908
20. Jharkhand	7	9	2	2	23,66,110	39,13,194	15,47,084	2,60,195	2,69,969	9,774
21. Odisha	9	10	1	1	26,09,193	31,61,090	5,51,897	4,85,193	7,93,123	3,07,930
22. Chhattisgarh	10	10	0	0	25,65,172	33,15,980	7,50,808	7,76,551	13,13,648	5,37,097
23. Madhya Pradesh	32	32	0	0	90,46,392	111,62,693	21,16,301	22,11,699	30,55,218	8,43,519
24. Gujarat	26	30	4	4	131,04,672	185,26,662	54,21,990	17,55,685	14,05,438	-3,50,247
25. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Maharashtra	43	43	0	0	320,35,510	387,73,547	67,38,037	96,48,703	106,77,702	10,28,999
28. Andhra Pradesh	44	44	0	0	132,86,674	191,80,116	58,93,442	38,26,636	74,92,409	36,65,773
29. Karnataka	26	26	0	0	106,67,758	160,05,370	53,37,612	13,24,853	18,08,887	4,84,034
30. Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Kerala	6	6	0	0	30,93,333	27,86,283	-3,07,050	33,182	1,65,545	1,32,363
33. Tamil Nadu	31	31	0	0	120,85,890	137,36,008	16,50,118	24,16,012	33,21,637	9,05,625
34. Puducherry	2	2	0	0	4,61,765	5,44,481	82,716	41,619	70,233	28,614
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	99,984	1,08,058	8,074	16,244	14,172	-2,072

Statement-II

*Details of Slum Reporting Cities having population
1 Lakh or above as per Census of India*

Sl. No.	State	Name of City	Population 2011		Population 2001	
			Urban	Slum	Urban	Slum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (M Corp. + OG)	12,06,419	3,43,125	9,52,324	1,37,555
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag (M CI + OG)	1,50,592	27,448	91,359	24,751
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (M Corp.+ OG)	5,76,198	6,630	5,49,791	77,157
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla (M Corp.)	1,69,578	3,303	1,42,555	0
5.	Punjab	Pathankot (M CI + OG)	1,56,306	37,069	1,68,485	15,663
6.	Punjab	Batala (M CI + OG)	1,58,621	24,551	1,47,872	33,604
7.	Punjab	Jalandhar (M Corp. + OG)	8,68,929	1,45,117	7,14,077	1,34,840
8.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur (M CI)	1,68,653	37,680	1,49,668	8,370
9.	Punjab	Khanna (M CI)	1,28,137	27,628	1,03,099	16,299
10.	Punjab	Ludhiana (M Corp.)	16,18,879	2,44,163	13,98,467	3,14,904
11.	Punjab	Moga (M CI + OG)	1,63,397	17,087	1,35,279	33,242
12.	Punjab	Firozpur (M CI)	1,10,313	11,823	95,475	25,012
13.	Punjab	Abohar (M CI)	1,45,302	40,105	1,24,339	43,863
14.	Punjab	Muktsar(MCI)	1,16,747	2,535	83,655	530
15.	Punjab	Bathinda (M Corp.)	2,85,788	41,153	2,17,256	40,602
16.	Punjab	Patiala (M Corp. + OG)	4,46,246	7,029	3,23,884	67,411
17.	Punjab	Amritsar (M Corp. + OG)	11,59,227	3,29,797	10,03,917	2,29,603
18.	Punjab	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) (M CI + OG)	1,66,864	4,542	1,23,484	0
19.	Punjab	Malerkotla (M CI)	1,35,424	8,826	1,07,009	20,401
20.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (M Corp. + OG)	9,70,602	95,135	8,08,515	1,07,125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun (M.Corp + OG)	5,74,840	1,58,542	4,26,674	91,939
22.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (NPP + OG)	2,01,461	24,991	1,58,896	6,344
23.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur(NPP)	1,21,623	33,550	92,967	18,192
24.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur(NPP + OG)	1,54,554	64,841	88,676	53,477
25.	Uttarakhand	Roorkee (NPP)	1,18,200	41,104	97,516	18,158
26.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar(NPP + OG)	2,31,338	17,881	1,77,509	7,360
27.	Haryana	Panchkula (M CI)	2,11,355	34,335	1,40,925	25,128
28.	Haryana	Ambala (M CI)	1,95,153	23,143	1,39,279	22,254
29.	Haryana	Ambala Sadar (M CI + OG)	1,04,974	35,434	1,06,568	6,693
30.	Haryana	Jagadhri (M CI)	1,24,894	37,423	1,01,290	37,985
31.	Haryana	Yamunanagar (M CI + OG)	2,17,071	57,030	1,89,696	40,290
32.	Haryana	Thanesar (M CI)	1,55,152	26,563	1,22,319	49,225
33.	Haryana	Kaithal (M CI)	1,44,915	65,135	1,17,285	28,336
34.	Haryana	Karnal(MCI + OG)	3,02,140	47,802	2,21,236	58,891
35.	Haryana	Panipat (M CI + OG)	2,95,970	11,438	2,68,899	1,02,853
36.	Haryana	Sonipat (M CI + OG)	2,89,333	98,5081	2,25,074	75,481
37.	Haryana	Jind (M CI)	1,67,592	79,433	1,35,855	37,290
38.	Haryana	Sirsa (M CI)	1,82,534	7,323	1,60,735	51,891
39.	Haryana	Hisar (M CI + OG)	3,07,024	1,01,962	2,63,186	77,793
40.	Haryana	Bhiwani (M CI)	1,96,057	18,688	1,69,531	41,470
41.	Haryana	Rohtak (M CI)	3,74,292	40,779	2,94,577	90,609
42.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh (M CI)	1,70,767	63,933	1,26,746	39,491
43.	Haryana	Rewari (M CI)	1,43,021	61,600	1,00,684	51,476
44.	Haryana	Gurgaon (M Corp. + OG)	8,86,519	1,44,805	2,01,322	33,235
45.	Haryana	Faridabad (M Corp.)	14,14,050	2,15,053	10,55,938	4,90,981
46.	Haryana	Palwal(M CI + QG)	1,31,926	10,373	1,00,722	15,597
47.	NCT of Delhi	Kirari Suleman Nagar (CT)	2,83,211	1,106	1,54,633	720
48.	NCT of Delhi	Sultan Pur Majra (CT)	1,81,554	11,086	1,64,426	13,845

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	NCT of Delhi	Bhalswa Jahangir Pur (CT)	1,97,148	39,097	1,52,3391	38,087
50.	NCT of Delhi	Gokal Pur (CT)	1,21,870	276	91,159	0
51.	NCT of Delhi	Dallo Pura (CT)	1,54,791	1,441	1,32,621	9,869
52.	NCT of Delhi	DMC (U)	110,34,555	16,17,239	98,79,172	18,51,231
53.	NCT of Delhi	NDMC	2,57,803	20,002	3,02,363	40,442
54.	NCT of Delhi	Delhi Cantonment (CB)	1,10,351	12,260	1,24,917	18,624
55.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar (M CI + OG)	2,37,780	1 50,562	2,22,858	45,570
56.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh (M CI)	1,50,958	42,933	1,29,556	25,121
57.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (M Corp.)	6,44,406	1,21,855	5,29,690	98,035
58.	Rajasthan	Churu (M CI + OG)	1,20,157	11,414	1,01,874	0
59.	Rajasthan	Sujangarh (M)	1,01,523	1,485	83,846	11,374
60.	Rajasthan	Alwar (M CI + OG)	3,22,568	3,799	2,66,203	15,945
61.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur (M CI + OG)	2,52,838	31,341	2,05,235	29,494
62.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur (M + OG)	1,33,075	2,895	97,795	0
63.	Rajasthan	GangapurCity (M)	1,19,090	1,172	96,845	0
64.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur(M)	1,21,106	16,698	1,01,997	2,190
65.	Rajasthan	Jaipur (M Corp.)	30,46,163	3,23,400	23,22,575	3,68,570
66.	Rajasthan	Sikar (M CI + OG)	2,44,497	3,181	1,85,925	7,226
67.	Rajasthan	Nagaur (M + OG)	1,05,218	12,121	93,915	9,548
68.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (M Corp. + OG)	10,56,191	2,54,096	8,60,818	1,54,080
69.	Rajasthan	Pali (M CI)	2,30,075	39,814	1,87,641	35,602
70.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh (M CI)	1,54,886	32,049	1,16,222	43,490
71.	Rajasthan	Ajmer (M Corp.)	5,42,321	1,10,675	4,85,575	1,20,315
72.	Rajasthan	Beawar (M CI + OG)	1,51,152	4,275	1,25,981	3,797
73.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara (M CI)	3,59,483	15,631	2,80,128	0
74.	Rajasthan	Banswara (M + OG)	1,01,017	12,294	87,308	10,331
75.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh (M)	1,16,406	18,514	96,219	11,529
76.	Rajasthan	Kota (M Corp.)	10,01,694	3,19,3091	6,94,316	1,52,588

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
77.	Rajasthan	Baran (M)	1,17,992	40,527	78,665	23,533
78.	Rajasthan	Udaipur(MCI)	4,51,100	64,758	3,89,438	44,867
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida (CT)	6,37,272	49,407	3,05,058	26,749
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (M Corp.)	7,05,478	67,303	4,55,754	1,61,971
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad (M Corp.)	8,87,871	1,19,695	6,41,583	70,945
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal (NPP)	2,20,813	23,347	1,82,478	20,105
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandausi (NPP)	1,14,383	17,521	1,03,749	26,176
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur(NPP)	3,25,313	21,339	2,81,494	40,785
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut (M Corp.)	13,05,429	5,44,859	10,68,772	4,71,581
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut (NPP)	1,03,764	23,558	85,708	0
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar (NPP)	1,30,325	43,995	1,13,218	33,110
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni (NPP)	5,16,082	1,07,800	1,20,945	63,313
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	16,48,643	3,33,962	9,68,256	2,58,255
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur (NPP)	2,62,983	91,964	2,11,983	90,977
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr (NPP + OG)	2,30,024	57,367	1,76,425	50,353
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (M Corp.)	8,74,408	2,58,841	6,69,087	3,04,126
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras (NPP + OG)	1,43,020	79,903	1,26,355	78,394
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura (NPP)	3,49,909	1,38,041	3,02,770	40,668
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (M Corp.)	15,85,704	5,33,554	12,75,134	1,21,761
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad (NPP)	6,04,214	65,696	3,97,606	72,675
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Shikohabad (NPP)	1,07,404	39,826	88,161	9,044
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun(NPP)	1,59,285	15,676	1,48,029	9,928
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly (M Corp. + OG)	9,04,797	1,44,097	7,20,315	1,56,001
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit (NPP)	1,27,988	7,285	1,24,245	17,965
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur (NPP)	3,29,735	28,676	3,01,393	1,85,602
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur (NPP)	1,51,993	18,397	1,21,486	0
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi (NPP + OG)	1,97,029	55,764	1,12,486	8,645
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao(NPP)	1,77,658	80,316	1,44,662	59,920
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (M Corp.)	28,17,105	3,64,941	21,85,927	1,79,176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli (NPP)	1,91,316	44,539	1,69,333	49,980
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (NPP)	2,76,581	96,826	2,28,333	97,390
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah (NPP)	2,56,838	33,188	2,10,453	40,494
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (M Corp. + OG)	27,68,057	4,25,008	25,55,811	3,67,980
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur(CB)	1,08,534	587	1,00,796	0
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Orai (NPP + OG)	1,90,575	7,893	1,39,318	20,877
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi (M Corp.)	5,05,693	99,500	4,26,198	1,58,482
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur(NPP)	1,33,305	7,445	1,11,892	31,879
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda (NPP + OG)	1,60,473	12,267	1,39,436	35,436
115.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (M Corp.+OG)	11,68,385	91,689	10,18,092	1,26,646
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad (NPP)	1,65,228	18,862	1,44,705	3,694
117.	Uttar Pradesh	Akbarpur (NPP)	1,11,447	50,067	33,906	0
118.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich (NPP)	1,86,223	8,504	1,68,323	0
119.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda (NPP)	1,14,046	5,301	1,20,301	1,552
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti (NPP)	1,14,657	7,393	1,07,601	0
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur (M Corp.)	6,73,446	49,268	6,22,701	53,313
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria (NPP)	1,29,479	16,385	1,04,227	15,538
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan (NPP)	2,78,745	52,639	2,12,657	43,863
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia (NPP)	1,04,424	11,507	1,01,465	10,144
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur(NPP)	1,80,362	7,167	1,60,055	12,822
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi (M Corp.)	11,98,491	3,02,025	11,03,952	1,37,977
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah (NPP)	1,18,517	59,882	1,07,110	32,012
128.	Bihar	Bettiah (Nagar Parishad)	1,32,209	27,982	1,16,670	7,032
129.	Bihar	Motihari (Nagar Parishad)	1,26,158	10,114	1,00,683	0
130.	Bihar	Kishanganj (Nagar Parishad)	1,05,782	43,976	85,590	53,599
131.	Bihar	Purnia (M Corp.)	2,82,248	49,148	1,71,687	23,078
132.	Bihar	Katihar (M Corp. + OG)	2,40,838	36,389	1,90,873	89,763

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
133.	Bihar	Saharsa (Nagar Parishad)	1,56,540	67,940	1,25,167	0
134.	Bihar	Darbhanga (M Corp.)	2,96,039	47,097	2,67,348	54,596
135.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur (M Corp.)	3,54,462	50,967	3,05,525	147,319
136.	Bihar	Siwan (Nagar Parishad)	1,35,066	28,453	1,09,919	31,743
137.	Bihar	Chapra (Nagar Parishad)	2,02,352	7,505	1,79,190	10,358
138.	Bihar	Hajipur (Nagar Parishad)	1,47,688	53,254	1,19,412	9,003
139.	Bihar	Begusarai (M Corp.)	2,52,008	26,657	93,741	40,237
140.	Bihar	Bhagalpur (M Corp.)	4,00,146	15,823	3,40,767	7,380
141.	Bihar	Munger (M Corp.)	2,13,303	1,710	1,88,050	0
142.	Bihar	Biharsharif (M Corp.)	2,97,268	21,281	2,32,071	13,713
143.	Bihar	Dinapur Nizamat (Nagar Parishad)	1,82,429	7,307	1,31,176	1,373
144.	Bihar	Patna (M Corp. + OG)	16,84,297	77,034	14,32,209	3,592
145.	Bihar	Arrah (M Corp.)	2,61,430	21,243	2,03,380	10,548
146.	Bihar	Buxar (Nagar Parishad)	1,02,861	10,161	83,168	5,805
147.	Bihar	Sasaram (Nagar Parishad)	1,47,408	60,344	1,31,172	0
148.	Bihar	Dehri (Nagar Parishad)	1,37,231	10,7451	1,19,057	26,326
149.	Bihar	Gaya (M Corp. + OG)	4,74,093	40,915	3,89,192	18,881
150.	Bihar	Jehanabad (Nagar Parishad)	1,03,202	1,827	81,503	0
151.	Sikkim	Gangtok (M Corp.)	1,00,286	21,610	29,354	0
152.	Nagaland	Dimapur (MC)	1,22,834	10,275	98,096	0
153.	Mizoram	Aizawl (NT)	2,93,416	78,561	2,28,280	0
154.	Tripura	Agartala (M CI)	4,00,004	47,002	1,89,998	29,949
155.	Meghalaya	Shillong (MB)	1,43,229	14,458	1,32,867	86,304
156.	Assam	Nagaon (MB + OG)	1,21,628	18,110	1,08,786	0
157.	Assam	Tinsukia (MB + OG)	1,16,322	748	1,01,957	4,225
158.	Assam	Dibrugarh (MB + OG)	1,45,488	27,089	1,33,571	9,211
159.	Assam	Jorhat (MB + OG)	1,26,736	9,665	1,20,415	10,808

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
160.	Assam	Silchar (MB + OG)	1,78,865	22,749	1,56,948	30,088
161.	Assam	Guwahati (M Corp.)	9,62,334	25,739	8,18,809	8,547
162.	West Bengal	Darjiling (M)	1,18,805	25,095	1,07,197	8,329
163.	West Bengal	Siliguri (M Corp.)	5,13,264	1,22,958	4,72,374	96,959
164.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri (M)	1,07,341	23,095	1,00,348	4,777
165.	West Bengal	Raiganj (M)	1,83,612	72,501	1,65,212	67,175
166.	West Bengal	Balurghat (M + OG)	1,53,279	65,561	1,43,321	40,522
167.	West Bengal	English Bazar (M)	2,05,521	61,053	1,61,456	58,114
168.	West Bengal	Berhampore (M)	1,95,223	41,314	1,60,143	31,412
169.	West Bengal	Kulti (M)	3,13,809	1,76,879	2,89,903	40,703
170.	West Bengal	Asansol (M Corp.)	5,63,917	1,98,116	4,75,439	1,58,324
171.	West Bengal	Jamuria (M + OG)	1,49,220	49,194	1,32,785	56,554
172.	West Bengal	Raniganj (M)	1,29,441	39,021	1,22,781	22,106
173.	West Bengal	Durgapur (M Corp.)	5,66,517	43,529	4,93,405	1,47,006
174.	West Bengal	Barddhaman (M)	3,14,265	68,216	2,85,602	62,405
175.	West Bengal	Nabadwip (M)	1,25,543	44,463	1,15,016	49,328
176.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar (M)	1,53,062	49,482	1,39,110	21,166
177.	West Bengal	Santipur (M)	1,51,777	60,336	1,38,235	31,055
178.	West Bengal	Kalyani (M)	1,00,575	54,549	85,503	39,462
179.	West Bengal	Bongaon (M)	1,08,864	40,328	1,02,163	14,819
180.	West Bengal	Halisahar (M)	1,24,939	85,004	1,30,621	18,735
181.	West Bengal	Kanchrapara (M + OG)	1,29,576	33,731	1,35,198	14,229
182.	West Bengal	Naihati (M)	2,17,900	18,507	2,15,303	0
183.	West Bengal	Bhatpara (M + OG)	3,86,019	74,956	4,44,655	0
184.	West Bengal	Habra (M)	1,47,221	46,041	1,27,602	19,924
185.	West Bengal	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh (M)	1,21,592	66,499	1,11,607	26,243
186.	West Bengal	North Barrackpore (M)	1,32,806	7,210	1,23,668	13,767
187.	West Bengal	Barrackpore (M)	1,52,783	21,432	1,44,391	5,442

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
188.	West Bengal	Titagarh (M)	1,16,541	1,12,540	1,24,213	1,02,363
189.	West Bengal	Khardah (M)	1,08,496	39,835	1,22,133	25,375
190.	West Bengal	Panihati (M)	3,77,347	91,153	3,48,438	97,706
191.	West Bengal	Barasat (M)	2,78,435	74,350	2,31,521	36,554
192.	West Bengal	Madhyamgram (M)	1,96,127	75,150	1,55,451	0
193.	West Bengal	North DumDum (M)	2,49,142	70,886	2,20,042	2,663
194.	West Bengal	Kamarhati (M)	3,30,211	1,16,628	3,14,507	3,607
195.	West Bengal	Baranagar (M)	2,45,213	54,568	2,50,768	56,035
196.	West Bengal	Dum Dum (M)	1,14,786	28,425	1,01,296	0
197.	West Bengal	South DumDum (M)	4,03,316	1,11,672	3,92,444	1,04,534
198.	West Bengal	Rajarhat Gopalpur (M)	4,02,844	83,010	2,71,811	25,798
199.	West Bengal	Bidhannagar (M)	2,15,514	76,350	1,64,221	47,363
200.	West Bengal	Bansberia (M)	1,03,920	38,604	1,07,081	18,332
201.	West Bengal	Hugli-Chinsurah (M + OG)	1,79,931	24,674	1,84,173	17,855
202.	West Bengal	Chandannagar (M Corp)	1,66,867	36,979	1,62,187	42,900
203.	West Bengal	Bhadreswar (M)	1,01,477	61,528	1,06,071	56,609
204.	West Bengal	Champdani (M)	1,11,251	87,977	1,03,246	75,594
205.	West Bengal	Baidyabati (M)	1,21,110	26,647	1,08,229	0
206.	West Bengal	Serampore (M)	1,81,842	55,441	1,97,857	61,142
207.	West Bengal	Rishra (M)	1,24,577	87,847	1,13,305	53,784
208.	West Bengal	Uttarpara Kotrung (M)	1,59,147	26,080	1,50,363	0
209.	West Bengal	Bankura (M)	1,37,386	46,341	1,28,781	0
210.	West Bengal	Puruliya (M)	1,21,067	50,071	1,13,806	0
211.	West Bengal	Bally (M)	2,93,373	43,750	2,60,906	70,195
212.	West Bengal	Haora (M Corp)	10,77,075	83,509	10,07,532	1,18,286
213.	West Bengal	Uluberia (M + OG)	2,35,345	1,37,126	2,15,405	1,19,490
214.	West Bengal	Kolkata (M Corp.)	44,96,694	14,09,721	45,80,546	14,85,309
215.	West Bengal	Maheshtala (M)	4,48,317	2,10,936	3,85,266	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
216.	West Bengal	Rajpur Sonarpur (M)	4,24,368	29,573	3,36,707	0
217.	West Bengal	Medinipur (M)	1,69,264	56,096	1,49,769	41,386
218.	West Bengal	Kharagpur(M)	2,07,604	52,610	1,88,761	36,079
219.	West Bengal	Haldia (M)	2,00,827	44,873	1,70,673	24,597
220.	Jharkhand	Giridih (Nagar Parishad)	1,14,533	34,867	98,989	11,509
221.	Jharkhand	Deoghar (M Corp.)	2,03,123	23,442	98,388	0
222.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad (M Corp.)	11,62,472	14,275	1,99,258	5,526
223.	Jharkhand	Chas (Nagar Parishad)	1,41,640	9,657	97,221	0
224.	Jharkhand	Mango (NAC)	2,23,805	30,508	1,66,125	16,610
225.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur (NAC + OG)	6,77,350	42,026	6,12,534	59,314
226.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag (Nagar Parishad)	1,42,489	11,333	1,27,269	16,348
227.	Jharkhand	Ranchi (M Corp.)	10,73,427	74,287	8,47,093	74,692
228.	Jharkhand	Adityapur (Nagar Parishad)	1,74,355	29,574	1,19,233	76,196
229.	Odisha	Sambalpur(M + OG)	1,89,366	22,609	1,57,253	30,726
230.	Odisha	Raurkela (M + OG)	3,20,040	1,14,468	2,59,553	72,831
231.	Odisha	Raurkela (ITS + OG)	2,16,410	1,05,138	2,13,360	75,492
232.	Odisha	Baripada (M + OG)	1,16,849	22,877	1,00,651	22,154
233.	Odisha	Baleshwar (M + OG)	1,44,373	12,570	1,27,358	13,521
234.	Odisha	Bhadrak (M + OG)	1,21,338	25,442	92,515	0
235.	Odisha	Cuttack (MC)	6,10,189	1,63,766	5,34,654	93,910
236.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar (MC + OG)	8,85,363	1,63,983	6,58,220	71,403
237.	Odisha	Puri (M)	2,00,564	70,457	1,57,837	33,768
238.	Odisha	Brahmapur (MC)	3,56,598	91,813	3,07,792	71,388
239.	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur (M Corp.+ OG)	1,21,071	19,151	66,012	13,329
240.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh (M Corp. + OG)	1,50,019	60,267	1,15,908	40,975
241.	Chhattisgarh	Korba (M Corp.)	3,65,253	1,88,244	3,15,690	1,08,616
242.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur (M Corp. + OG)	3,65,579	1,28,794	2,95,235	1,10,336

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon (M Corp.)	1,63,114	1,04,349	1,43,770	77,585
244.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar (M Corp. + OG)	6,27,734	2,14,030	5,56,366	63,087
245.	Chhattisgarh	Durg (M Corp.)	2,68,806	1,08,541	2,32,517	74,325
246.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur (M Corp. + OG)	10,27,264	4,06,571	6,70,042	2,26,151
247.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari (M + OG)	1,01,677	44,175	82,111	46,150
248.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdarpur (M Corp.)	1,25,463	39,526	87,521	15,997
249.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena (M)	2,00,482	58,028	1,50,959	1,20,652
250.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind (M)	1,97,585	53,427	1,53,752	37,986
251.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior (M Corp.)	10,54,420	3,09,793	8,27,026	2,09,769
252.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia (M)	1,00,284	10,910	82,755	15,124
253.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri (M),	1,79,977	43,142	1,46,892	51,545
254.	Madhya Pradesh	Cbhatarpur (M + OG)	1,42,128	11,901	1,09,078	26,455
255.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar (M Corp., + OG)	2,74,556	10,693	2,44,721	8,562
256.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh (M + OG)	1,39,561	52,785	1,27,967	27,449
257.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna (M Corp. + OG)	2,82,977	24,113	2,29,307	35,534
258.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa (M Corp.)	2,35,654	52,786	1,83,274	13,168
259.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch (M + OG)	1,28,561	59,970	1,12,852	26,116
260.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur (M)	1,41,667	39,506	1,17,555	21,025
261.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam (M Corp.)	2,64,914	50,586	2,22,202	64,054

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
262.	Madhya Pradesh	Nagda (M)	1,00,039	13,715	96,579	24,050
263.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain (M Corp.)	5,15,215	1,20,141	4,31,162	1,20,330
264.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas(M Corp.)	2,89,550	97,690	2,31,672	98,250
265.	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur (M)	1,26,200	40,541	68,080	24,028
266.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore (M Corp. + OG)	19,94,397	5,90,257	15,06,062	2,60,975
267.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (M + OG)	1,16,150	49,459	1,03,448	40,145
268.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha (M)	1,55,951	35,772	1,25,453	35,763
269.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal (M Corp.)	17,98,218	4,79,699	14,58,416	1,25,720
270.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore (M + OG)	1,09,118	62,891	92,518	32,673
271.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul (M)	1,03,330	14,051	83,722	62,273
272.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad (M)	1,17,988	14,538	97,424	14,549
273.	Madhya Pradesh	Murwara (Katni) (M Corp.)	2,21,883	45,206	1,87,029	39,149
274.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (M Corp. + OG)	10,81,677	4,83,626	9,56,107	2,75,662
275.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara (M + OG)	1,75,052	11,449	1,22,247	12,073
276.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni (M)	1,02,343	30,715	89,801	28,390
277.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna(M)	1,80,935	6,791	1,37,175	51,527
278.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli (M Corp.)	2,20,257	33,670	1,85,190	3,134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
279.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (M Corp.)	2,00,738	83,155	1,72,242	1,11,844
280.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur (M Corp.)	2,10,886	64,212	1,93,725	1,93,725
281.	Gujarat	Bhuj (M + OG)	1,48,834	1,195	1,36,429	0
282.	Gujarat	Gandhidham (M)	2,47,992	24,914	1,51,693	34,858
283.	Gujarat	Patanpur (M + OG)	1,41,592	17,982	1,22,300	18,531
284.	Gujarat	Deesa (M)	1,11,160	8,976	83,382	9,956
285.	Gujarat	Patan (M + OG)	1,33,737	2,071	1,13,749	10,522
286.	Gujarat	Mahesana (M + OG)	1,90,753	1,076	1,41,453	25,733
287.	Gujarat	Kaloi (M + OG)	1,34,426	486	1,12,013	2,859
288.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar (NA + OG)	2,92,797	11,933	1,95,985	11,391
289.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad (M Corp.)	56,33,927	2,50,681	36,94,974	4,73,662
290.	Gujarat	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	1,77,851	2,652	1,56,161	3,074
291.	Gujarat	Morvi (M + OG)	2,10,451	5,874	1,78,055	15,252
292.	Gujarat	Rajkot (M Corp. + OG)	13,23,363	1,89,360	10,03,015	1,66,030
293.	Gujarat	Gondal (M)	1,12,197	1,982	97,506	3,788
294.	Gujarat	Jetpur Navagadh (M)	1,18,302	5,077	1,04,312	3,985
295.	Gujarat	Jamnagar (M Corp. + OG)	6,00,943	71,497	4,98,344	36,278
296.	Gujarat	Porbandar (M + OG)	1,52,760	15,564	1,58,856	43,592
297.	Gujarat	Junagadh (M Corp.)	3,19,462	25,145	2,23,341	5,961
298.	Gujarat	Veraval (M + OG)	1,71,121	1,164	1,58,032	15,117
299.	Gujarat	Amreli (M + OG)	1,17,967	6,766	95,307	12,935
300.	Gujarat	Botad (M)	1,30,327	381	1,00,194	5,355
301.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar (M Corp.+OG)	6,05,882	61,632	5,17,708	81,829
302.	Gujarat	Anand (M + OG)	2,09,410	12,726	1,56,050	8,583
303.	Gujarat	Nadiad (M + OG)	2,25,071	30,460	1,96,793	35,691
304.	Gujarat	Dohad (M + OG)	1,18,846	11,103	95,957	0
305.	Gujarat	Vadodara (M Corp. + OG)	17,52,371	84,804	14,11,228	1,86,020

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
306.	Gujarat	Bharuch(M)	1,69,007	13,143	1,67,117	0
307.	Gujarat	Navsari (M + OG)	1,71,109	33,688	1,62,250	33,171
308.	Gujarat	Valsad (M + OG)	1,39,764	4,751	98,758	0
309.	Gujarat	Vapi (M)	1,63,630	40,921	71,406	3,027
310.	Gujarat	Surat (M Corp.)	45,01,610	4,67,434	27,02,304	5,08,485
311.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar (M CI)	1,11,037	20,071	94,368	17,343
312.	Maharashtra	Dhule (M Corp.)	3,75,559	89,883	3,41,755	93,288
313.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal (M CI)	1,87,421	17,318	1 1,72,372	20,110
314.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon (M Corp.)	4,60,228	28,224	3,68,618	63,258
315.	Maharashtra	Akola (M Corp.)	4,25,817	1,63,820	4,00,520	1,34,812
316.	Maharashtra	Achalpur (M CI)	1,12,311	74,138	1,07,316	66,938
317.	Maharashtra	Amravati (M Corp.)	6,47,057	2,38,883	5,49,510	2,33,712
318.	Maharashtra	Wardha (M CI)	1,06,444	27,307	1,11,118	32,113
319.	Maharashtra	Hinganghat (M CI)	1,01,805	25,464	92,342	25,271
320.	Maharashtra	Nagpur (M Corp.)	24,05,665	8,59,487	20,52,066	7,37,219
321.	Maharashtra	Gondiya (M CI)	1,32,813	41,790	1,20,902	38,950
322.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur (M CI)	3,20,379	80,860	2,89,450	51,508
323.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal (M CI)	1,16,551	50,120	1,20,676	43,238
324.	Maharashtra	Nanded Waghala (M Corp.)	5,50,439	1,26,326	4,30,733	88,230
325.	Maharashtra	Parbhani (MCI)	3,07,170	75,545	2,59,329	77,939
326.	Maharashtra	Jalna (M CI)	2,85,577	1,05,143	2,35,795	56,865
327.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad (M Corp.)	11,75,116	2,21,001	8,73,311	1,47,776
328.	Maharashtra	Malegaon (M Corp.+ OG)	4,81,228	2,64,892	4,09,403	2,08,202
329.	Maharashtra	Nashik (M Corp.)	14,86,053	1,89,721	10,77,236	1,38,797
330.	Maharashtra	Vasai- Virar City (M Corp)	12,22,390	35,691	49,337	2,666
331.	Maharashtra	Mira-Bhayandar (M Corp.)	8,09,378	61,593	5,20,388	36,973
332.	Maharashtra	Thane (M Corp.)	18,41,488	3,26,798	12,62,551	3,51,065
333.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai (M Corp.)	11,20,547	2,07,645	7,04,002	1,39,009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
334.	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi Nizampur (M Corp.)	7,09,665	3,45,386	5,98,741	1,15,996
335.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivli (M Corp.)	12,47,327	98,157	11,93,512	34,860
336.	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar(M Corp.)	5,06,098	84,684	4,73,731	76,769
337.	Maharashtra	Badlapur (M CI)	1,74,226	10,269	97,948	7,017
338.	Maharashtra	Ambarnath (M CI)	2,53,475	1,58,750	2,03,804	67,314
339.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (M Corp.)	124,42,373	52,06,473	119,78,450	53,82,949
340.	Maharashtra	Panvel (M CI)	1,80,020	9,054	1,04,058	7,551
341.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad (M Corp.)	17,27,692	1,29,099	10,12,472	1,23,957
342.	Maharashtra	Pune (M Corp.)	31,24,458	6,90,545	25,38,473	4,92,179
343.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar (M Corp.)	3,50,859	37,257	3,07,615	21,852
344.	Maharashtra	Bid (M CI)	1,46,709	96,681	1,38,196	84,166
345.	Maharashtra	Latur (M CI)	3,82,940	86,139	2,99,985	71,035
346.	Maharashtra	Udgir (M CI)	1,03,550	21,141	91,933	13,470
347.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad (M CI)	1,11,825	36,131	80,625	13,625
348.	Maharashtra	Barshi (M CI)	1,18,722	45,758	1,04,785	36,942
349.	Maharashtra	Solapur (M Corp.)	9,51,558	1,75,408	8,72,478	1,80,882
350.	Maharashtra	Satara (M CI)	1,20,195	4,570	1,08,048	5,836
351.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji (M CI)	2,87,353	15,745	2,57,610	18,119
352.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur(M Corp.)	5,49,236	67,646	4,93,167	61,870
353.	Maharashtra	Sangli Miraj Kupwad (M Corp.)	5,02,793	27,089	4,36,781	27,032
354.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad (M)	1,17,167	79,298	1,09,529	62,866
355.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad (M Corp.)	3,11,152	2,01,879	2,88,722	1,64,447
356.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramagundam (M + OG)	2,42,979	1,26,949	2,37,686	94,929

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
357.	Andhra Pradesh	Jagtial (M + OG)	1,03,930	93,602	85,521	50,757
358.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar (M Corp. + OG)	2,89,821	92,914	2,18,302	34,535
359.	Andhra Pradesh	GHMC (M Corp. + OG)	69,93,262	22,87,014	36,58,510	6,26,849
360.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad (CB)	2,17,910	69,733	2,06,102	29,165
361.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar (M + OG)	1,90,400	74,2441	1,39,662	51,525
362.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet (M + OG)	1,06,805	73,670	94,585	54,226
363.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda (M + OG)	1,54,326	72,220	1,11,380	14,509
364.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda (M + OG)	1,04,918	44,486	91,355	38,275
365.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal (M Corp. + OG)	7,04,570	2,46,516	5,79,216	2,29,661
366.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam (M + OG)	1,96,283	88,439	1,98,62C	63,1241
367.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam (M + OG)	1,37,944	32,937	1,17,32C	48,860
368.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram (M + OG)	2,28,720	98,217	1,76,023	66,961
369.	Andhra Pradesh	GVMC	17,28,128	7,70,971	10,42,388	1,70,265
370.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry (M Corp.+ OG)	3,76,333	1,43,098	3,74,721	1,12,388
371.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada (M Corp. + OG)	3,84,182	1,12,038	3,35,299	59,057
372.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem (M + OG)	1,04,032	30,039	1,02,622	42,557
373.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru (M Corp. + OG)	2,18,020	1,20,227	2,15,804	1,05,111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
374.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimavaram (M + OG)	1,46,961	51,083	1,42,064	45,966
375.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada (M Corp.)	11,43,232	4,51,231	9,45,530	2,63,393
376.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudivada (M)	1,18,167	46,587	1,13,054	36,053
377.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam (M)	1,69,892	91,283	1,79,353	99,868
378.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri (M + OG)	1,07,197	47,366	63,349	30,496
379.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet (M + OG)	1,17,489	88,459	95,349	59,027
380.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet (M)	1,01,398	39,107	91,656	34,876
381.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur (M Corp. + OG)	6,70,073	2,66,500	5,14,461	1,70,007
382.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali (M)	1,64,937	85,269	1,53,756	76,278
383.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole (M + OG)	2,08,344	1,08,577	1,53,829	3,502
384.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore (M Corp. + OG)	5,47,621	2,04,387	4,04,775	1,55,505
385.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur (M + OG)	1,63,970	52,180	1,50,309	47,924
386.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa (M Corp. + OG)	3,44,893	1,30,096	1,26,505	34,998
387.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool (M Corp. 4 OG)	4,57,633	1,52,395	2,69,122	1,21,165
388.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni (M + OG)	1,84,625	1,05,128	1,62,458	22,140
389.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal (M + OG)	2,11,424	1,45,721	1,57,120	56,027
390.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal (M)	1,26,270	90,884	1,17,103	256,795

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
391.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadpatri (M)	1,08,171	30,221	86,843	34,201
392.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur (M Corp. + OG)	2,67,161	85,406i	2,43,143	66,899
393.	Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram (M)	1,21,874	82,785	1,03,357	73,342
394.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur (M)	1,51,677	75,796	1,25,074	62,908
395.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (M Corp. + OG)	2,95,323	1,25,425	2,44,990	79,971
396.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle (M + OG)	1,80,180	29,866	1,07,449	20,252
397.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor (M + OG)	1,60,722	48,166	1,52,654	54,976
398.	Karnataka	Belgaum (M Corp. + OG)	4,90,045	52,514	4,54,999	12,393
399.	Karnataka	Bagalkot (CMC)	1,11,933	17,447	90,988	9,614
400.	Karnataka	Bijapur (CMC)	3,27,427	29,765	2,53,891	34,210
401.	Karnataka	Bidar(CMC + OG)	2,16,020	62,458	1,74,257	34,383
402.	Karnataka	Raichur (CMC)	2,34,073	58,988	2,07,421i	54,199
403.	Karnataka	Gangawati (CMC + OG)	1,14,642	48,178	1,01,392	44,694
404.	Karnataka	Gadag-Betigeri (CMC)	1,72,612	36,762	1,54,982	8,647
405.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp.)	9,43,788	1,84,745	7,86,195	1,08,709
406.	Karnataka	Ranibennur(CMC)	1,06,406	4,935	89,618	9,906
407.	Karnataka	Hospet (CMC)	2,06,167	52,920	1,64,240	86,419
408.	Karnataka	Bellary (M Corp.)	4,10,445	90,404	3,16,766	83,301
409.	Karnataka	Chitradurga (CMC + OG)	1,45,853	30,536	1,25,170	28,114
410.	Karnataka	Davanagere (M Corp.)	4,34,971	59,990	3,64,523	74,667
411.	Karnataka	Shimoga (CMC)	3,22,650	63,949	2,74,352	33,764
412.	Karnataka	Bhadravati (CMC)	1,51,102	43,396	1,60,662	39,911
413.	Karnataka	Udupi (CMC + OG)	1,44,960	8,665	1,27,124	6,877
414.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur (CMC)	1,18,401	7,044	1,01,251	10,894

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
415.	Karnataka	Tumkur(CMC)	3,02,143	52,429	2,48,929	22,151
416.	Karnataka	BBMP(MCorp. + OG)	84,95,492	7,12,801	43,13,248	4,30,501
417.	Karnataka	Mandya (CMC)	1,37,358	24,027	1,31,179	16,154
418.	Karnataka	Hassan (CMC + OG)	1,55,006	25,069	1,21,874	39,834
419.	Karnataka	Mangalore (M Corp.+ OG)	4,99,487	7,726	4,16,262	2,394
420.	Karnataka	Mysore (M Corp. + OG)	9,20,550	39,029	7,87,179	74,781
421.	Karnataka	Gulbarga (M Corp. + OG)	5,43,147	44,867	4,30,265	26,080
422.	Karnataka	Kolar (CMC)	1,38,462	30,045	1,13,907	24,951
423.	Karnataka	Robertson Pet (CMC+OG)	1,62,230	20,198	1,57,084	7,305
424.	Kerala	Kozhikode (M Corp.+OG)	5,50,440	50,343	6,20,108	10,390
425.	Kerala	Palakkad (M)	1,30,955	15,238	1,97,369	2,426
426.	Kerala	Thrissur (M Corp.)	3,15,957	79,801	3,17,526	169
427.	Kerala	Kochi (M Corp. + OG)	6,33,553	5,184	6,88,604	7,897
428.	Kerala	Koliam (M Corp. + OG)	3,67,107	11,659	3,80,091	483
429.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp. + OG)	7,88,271	3,320	8,89,635	11,817
430.	Tamil Nadu	Avadi (M)	3,45,996	1,15,692	2,29,403	61,725
431.	Tamil Nadu	Ambattur (M)	4,66,205	55,085	3,10,967	59,517
432.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvottiyur (M)	2,49,446	83,800	2,12,281	95,120
433.	Tamil Nadu	Madavaram (M)	1,19,105	10,966	76,093	14,736
434.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (M Corp.)	46,46,732	13,42,337	43,43,645	8,19,873
435.	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram (M)	1,74,787	73,751	1,37,933	57,169
436.	Tamil Nadu	Alandur (M)	1,64,430	30,105	1,46,287	4,498
437.	Tamil Nadu	Pallavaram (M + OG)	2,33,984	57,545	1,44,623	50,413
438.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram (M)	1,64,384	35,816	1,53,140	22,517
439.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore (M. Corp)	1,85,803	42,991	1,77,230	31,719
440.	Tamil Nadu	Ambur(M)	1,14,608	33,076	99,624	29,559
441.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai (M)	1,45,278	34,293	1,30,567	28,193
442.	Tamil Nadu	Salem (M Corp.)	8,29,267	1,80,936	6,96,760	1,51,577

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
443.	Tamil Nadu	Erode (M.Corp)	1,57,101	27,572	1,50,541	22,115
444.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul (M)	2,07,327	96,556	1,96,955	1,21,762
445.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli (M Corp.)	8,47,387	2,28,518	7,52,066	1,78,410
446.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore (M)	1,73,636	30,683	1,58,634	24,792
447.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam (M)	1,02,905	35,860	93,148	41,001
448.	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam (M)	1,40,156	37,714	1,39,954	26,307
449.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur (M)	2,22,943	43,502	2,15,314	39,556
450.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai (M)	1,17,630	36,796	1,09,217	51,290
451.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikkudi (M)	1,06,714	44,025	86,596	35,091
452.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai (M Corp.)	10,17,865	2,78,153	9,28,869	2,21,338
453.	Tamil Nadu	Rajapalayam (M)	1,30,442	25,931	1,22,307	15,053
454.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi (M Corp.)	2,37,830	39,070	2,16,054	24,851
455.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli (M Corp.)	4,73,637	68,202	4,11,831	59,845
456.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil (M)	2,24,849	10,692	2,08,179	8,540
457.	Tamil Nadu	Hosur(M)	1,16,821	12,390	84,394	28,329
458.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (M Corp.)	10,50,721	1,29,181	9,30,882	58,406
459.	Tamil Nadu	Kurichi(M)	1,23,667	8,543	77,853	23,527
460.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur (M.Corp)	4,44,352	71,856	3,44,543	9,183
461.	Puducherry	Puducherry (M)	2,44,377	42,591	2,44,058	31,129
462.	Puducherry	Ozhukarai (M)	3,00,104	27,642	2,17,707	10,490
463.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair (M CI)	1,08,058	14,172	99,984	16,244

Note: The slum data of Census 2001 and 2011 may not be comparable due to difference in definition and criteria.

Statement-III

State-wise/UT-wise details of construction completed and number of houses allotted in Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Up to 2012-13	Construction Completed				Current Year	Cumulative since inception	Houses allotted and occupied	Houses allotted to			
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17				Scheduled Casts	Scheduled Tribes	Minority Communities	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55,920	2,439	2,876	3,707	-	64,942	40,331	26,923	4,424	11,866		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	-	176	144	-	420	244	-	244	-		
4.	Assam	1,937	591	794	101	-	3,423	3,824	1,331	148	561		
5.	Bihar	2,947	445	6,641	1,270	-	11,303	29,103	10,419	396	3,567		
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	12,736	-	-	-	-	12,736	12,411	-	-	-		
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,336	2,920	2,062	4,470	-	21,788	10,705	3,791	1,521	1262		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	14	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	14,844	-	8,080	4,420	-	27,344	1,116	190	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	94,539	12,832	7,202	8,659	-	1,23,232	1,00,108	19,050	6,461	17,929
13.	Haryana	11,208	550	706	696	-	13,160	10,086	215	1	65
14.	Himachal Pradesh	72	337	409	-	-	818	342	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,044	2,548	726	477	-	6,795	7,650	608	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	1,285	2,486	1,539	2,510	-	7,820	7,032	2,638	3,258	944
17.	Karnataka	35,100	4,666	3,406	5,429	276	48,877	39,446	22,014	4,358	3,442
18.	Kerala	28,980	2,467	2,251	1,681	-	35,379	35,450	341	114	-
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16,262	5,952	7,104	5,196	26	34,540	18,803	7,025	2,609	2,363
21.	Maharashtra	78,835	12,559	15,755	21,237	-	1,28,386	74,121	7,175	2,045	3,818
22.	Manipur	2,539	760	730	42	-	4,071	4,071	714	133	149
23.	Meghalaya	224	-	180	240	-	644	255	48	207	-

24.	Mizoram	1,300	1,198	338	127	-	2,963	1,974	1,364	8,960	-
25.	Nagaland	1,750	1,195	1,799	67	-	4,811	4,273	265	960	-
26.	Odisha	5,270	3,488	1,118	1,259	-	11,135	10,679	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry (UT)	430	72	288	528	-	1,318	871	17	-	5
28.	Punjab	2,246	944	905	1,904	-	5,999	1,564	357	1	-
29.	Rajasthan	9,287	9,440	12,102	9,095	-	39,924	37,603	681	343	192
30.	Sikkim	52	39	169	-	-	260	149	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	69,340	9,018	18,248	19,107	-	1,15,713	1,03,567	17,632	619	2,367
32.	Telangana	70,462	781	2,552	-	-	73,795	55,813	16,246	6,467	13,760
33.	Tripura	2,741	452	178	-	-	3,371	3,371	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	45,232	6,861	5,921	8,155	-	66,169	50,317	11,466	78	9,300
35.	Uttarakhand	1,415	197	483	394	-	2,489	1,696	550	18	-
36.	West Bengal	1,15,807	20,329	15,137	7,483	-	1,58,756	1,57,424	58,258	5,270	34,087
GRAND TOTAL		6,98,254	1,05,566	1,19,923	1,08,398	302	10,32,443	8,24,413	2,09,318	48,635	1,05,677

Scheme of Flexi-MoU

*210. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that its scheme of Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi MoU) has not been able to achieve the desired objectives;

(b) the details of the MoUs signed under the scheme, till date, sector-wise and MoU-wise;

(c) the details of training provided and employment given under the MoUs signed under the scheme, State-wise and MoU-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to address the problems along with the allocation and utilization of funds under this scheme including the expenditure incurred on its promotion and advertisement till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The scheme of Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU) has been introduced in the year 2014 by Directorate General of Training (erstwhile Directorate General of Employment & Training) to allow industries to take advantage of various schemes for conducting training programmes in higher employment potential courses. The courses under the scheme are designed according to needs of industries. Industry/ organization signing MoU has to ensure placement not less than 80% for duration of 6 months. So far, 18 MoUs have been signed under the scheme with various organizations. Details are given in Statement (*See* below). Out of the 18 MoUs signed, 08 MoUs are functional at present. The MoUs are not sector specific.

(c) The State wise details of number of persons trained, undergoing training and employed under the scheme Flexi-MoUs are as under:

Sl. No.	MoU signed with	Details of Scheme State-wise	Number of persons trained		Number of persons undergoing training		Number of persons employed
1	2	3	4		5		6
	-	-	CTS	MES	CTS	MES	-
1.	Skilled Tailoring Institute by Raymond (STIR)	Uttar Pradesh	-	239	-	191	-
		Kolkata	-	81	-	11	-
		Bihar	-	152	-	71	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Yashaswi Academy of Skills	-	-	160	-
3.	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	Haryana	-	-	1294
4.	LabourNet Managed Services (LabourNet)	Delhi	20	-	20
5.	TATA Group (Tata Motors Limited)	-	114	-	-
6.	India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd	-	116	-	-
7.	Indo - German Tool Room	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	-	-	433
8.	Centurion University of Technology & Management	Odisha	-	-	109
		Coimbatore	-	-	17
TOTAL			250	632	1873
				273	20

(d) No Government fund is available for this scheme.

Statement

List of organizations with which Flexi-MoU has been signed

Sl. No.	Organization with which Flexi - MoU has been signed
1.	Flipkart Internet Private Limited
2.	Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (GIPCL)
3.	LabourNet Managed Services (LabourNet)
4.	STIR (Skilled Tailoring Institute by Raymond)
5.	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
6.	Maruti Suzuki India Limited
7.	TATA Group
8.	Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC)
9.	India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Organization with which Flexi - MoU has been signed
10.	Indo - German Tool Room
11.	Raymond Limited
12.	Yashaswi Academy of Skills
13.	Trident Limited
14.	Centurion University of Technology & Management
15.	JN Tata Vocational Training Institute
16.	Driving Skill Institute & Research (DSIR)
17.	Directorate of Industrial Training, Government of West Bengal & The West Bengal State Council of Technical & Vocational Education and Skill Development
18.	DS Kulkarni Developers Ltd.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Disappearing RAW officers willingly

2081. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of external intelligence agency Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) disappeared and are now located in a large western country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that there have been cases in the past where RAW officers have willingly disappeared and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b) The reports of officers of the R&AW disappearing and locating overseas appear unsubstantiated. The only exception is in the case of Shri Rabinder Singh, dismissed Joint Secretary, R&AW who escaped from India in May, 2004 and settled down in USA. Shri Rabinder Singh is being prosecuted for offences under Section 3/9 of the Official Secrets Act read with Section 120B of IPC in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.

Private participation in generation of nuclear energy

2082. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the nuclear energy generated during the last two years;

(b) what is the target for generation of nuclear energy by 2017 and what steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any plan to involve private parties in generation of nuclear energy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The generation of electricity by nuclear energy in the country during the last two years 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 37835 Million Units (MU) and 37456 MU respectively.

(b) The target of generation of electricity by nuclear energy for the year 2016-17 is 40018 MU.

(c) Presently, participation of Indian private sector in nuclear power generation projects will continue to be as per the existing provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. At present companies in private sector in India are participating in a major way in setting up nuclear power plants through supply of components, equipment and works contracts.

Seizure of nuclear mineral Beryl by ATS

†2083. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Anti-Terrorism Squad has Seized 20 tonnes of nuclear mineral 'Beryl' from the container depot situated at Kanakpura of Rajasthan;

(b) the number of persons arrested so far in this connection;

(c) whether these offenders were exporting this banned mineral to the countries like China and Hong Kong, etc.; and

(d) since when this illegal business of exporting banned mineral was going on and the steps taken by Government to check this illegal export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. ATS has seized approximately 31 tonnes of nuclear material (beryl) from container depot of Kanakpura, Rajasthan.

(b) Six persons have been apprehended and charge sheeted so far in this connection.

(c) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy(DAE) has received information on illegal export of beryl through an anonymous letter. The information was shared with the Central Intelligence agency (IB) by DAE for enquiring in to the facts and taking necessary action. IB officials,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Jaipur have informed that consignment of Beryl (a Prescribed Material under the Atomic Energy Act-1962) was illegally being sent from Rajasthan to Bengaluru and from Bengaluru, it was being exported to China.

(d) AMD received the information on illegal export of beryl through an anonymous letter dated 04.05.2015 in Western Region, AMD, Jaipur. The information was shared with the Central intelligence agency (IB) by DAE for enquiring into the facts and taking necessary action. IB officials, Jaipur have informed that consignment of Beryl (a Prescribed Material under the Atomic Energy Act-1962) is illegally being sent from Rajasthan to Bengaluru and from Bengaluru, it is being exported to China.

The ATS, Rajasthan Police has seized approximately 31 tonnes of nuclear material (beryl) from container depot of Kanakpura, Rajasthan. Six persons have been apprehended and charge sheeted so far in this connection.

The existing Acts and rules are sufficient to stop and fight the threat of nuclear assets being smuggled out of the Country. However, considering the strategic nature of atomic minerals and following the amendment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 in January 2015, DAE has drafted 'The Atomic Minerals Concession Rules 2015' and 'The Atomic Minerals (Conservation and Development) Rules 2015' aimed at conserving the atomic minerals and forwarded the same to the Ministry of Mines, Government of India.

Illegal export of Thorium rich sand from Tamil Nadu

2084. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the recent media reports regarding large scale illegal export of thorium rich sand from Tamil Nadu to China and Europe via Sri Lanka, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the preventive steps taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) the outcome of the vigilance probe about illegal sand smuggling and the nexus between a private group and a section of Indian Rare Earth Limited (IRE) management in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir Recently, there have- been some media reports that private companies have been allowed to export monazite of millions of tonnes, and that India has

lost large quantities of thorium of value worth lakhs of crores of rupees. The report alleges that Thorium resources, which are found in the beach sand minerals in the coastal areas of the country, which are being allowed to be indiscriminately exported abroad on a large-scale, depriving the country of these resources in the long run. The media reports are a large number of conjectures, baseless presumptions and some outright inaccuracies and fallacies.

The coastal region of peninsular India contains economically important minerals such as garnet, ilmenite, leucoxene, monazite, rutile, sillimanite and zircon commonly known as beach sand minerals. Of these, monazite is defined as a 'prescribed substance' under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (AE Act) as amended in 2006 (Notified in the Gazette of India (57), dated January 20, 2006). Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has carried out extensive surveys along the coastal region of the country to assess the distribution of beach sand minerals, including monazite. A license from the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) under the Atomic Energy (Working of the Mines, Minerals and Handling of Prescribed Substances) Rules 1984 promulgated under the Atomic Energy Act 1962 is necessary for exporting monazite. Violation of this provision is a cognizable offence under the Code of Criminal Procedure and is punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to five years or with fine or with both. DAE has not issued any license to any private entity either for production of monazite, or for its downstream processing for extracting thorium, or the export of either monazite or thorium. Export of the beach sand minerals (not monazite), falls under Open General License and does not require any authorization from DAE.

Since the other beach sand minerals and monazite (which contains thorium) occur together, companies handling beach sand minerals have to get a license under the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules 2004 from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). As per the licensing conditions, the licensee, after separating the beach sand minerals has to dispose of the tailings, which contain monazite, within its company premises or as backfill, depending on the monazite content. These institutions are under strict regulatory control. They send quarterly reports to AERB stating the amount of tailings disposed of safely either in the premises or as backfill. Inspectors from AERB survey these areas to ensure that the licensing conditions are met- Export of monazite without a license from AERB is a violation of the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules 2004.

Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a wholly owned Public Sector Undertaking of the Government of India (GOI) under DAE, is the only entity which has been permitted to produce and process monazite, and handle it for domestic use as well as for export.

Apart from thorium, monazite contains rare earths too. On account of its radio-activity and other characteristics, extracting rare earths from monazite is commercially not attractive, unless mixed rare earths are separated as a by-product following extraction of thorium. The annual requirement of thorium-oxide for the 300 MWe Indian Advanced Heavy Water Reactor will be about five tons, with a one-time requirement of less than sixty tons for the initial core.

The information available in IAEA documents, about the national nuclear programmes of different countries, does not give any indication that any country, other than India, is planning significant use of thorium either in the reactors currently under operation or in those being considered for deployment in the near future. Hence, it is unlikely that there is a demand overseas for large amounts of thorium. In view of the above, the media reports, alleging illegal exports of huge quantities of thorium out of the country are not based on facts.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

Uranium refinery plant in Telangana State

2085. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Uranium deposits are available in Telangana State; and
- (b) if so, what steps Government of India has been taking for extraction and also setting up Uranium Refinery plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Atomic Minerals Directorate-for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), an exploration agency with a mandate to evaluate mineral resources of uranium, thorium, and other prescribed substances required for the implementation of Nuclear Power Programme of the country, has located significant uranium deposits in parts of Nalgonda District, Telangana.

The details of the uranium deposits identified in the state of Telangana as of March 2016 are given below.

District	Name of the deposit	Uranium Reserve	
		U ₃ O ₈ (t)*	U(t)*
Nalgonda	Lambapur	1,450	1,230
	Peddagattu	7,585	6,432
	Chitrial	9,515	8,069
TOTAL		18,550	15,731

*t (tonne) [1t U₃O₈ = 0.848 t uranium metal (U)]

(b) Of all the known deposits, Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has undertaken pre-project activities for construction of 3 underground mines and one open pit mine at Lambapur-Peddagattu region in Nalgonda district.

Deficient infrastructure in North-Eastern region

2086. SHRI DILIPKUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the entire North-Eastern region of the country is still suffering on account of deficient infrastructure;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the deficient infrastructure in the region has blocked industrial growth of the area; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Improvement in road, rail, air, communication, waterways and telecom network are essential for development for North Eastern Region. Government has taken a number of initiatives to address the deficit in infrastructure including connectivity projects.

- (i) To improve the telecom capacity in the country, the Government has set up International Internet Gateway (IIG) at Agartala, by availing the service from the Bangladesh Submarine Company Ltd. After the formal opening of the International Internet Gateway, Tripura will be the third state in the country to have such a gateway after Mumbai and Chennai. All the North Eastern States are going to benefit from this internet gateway. Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North-Eastern Region at a cost of ₹ 5336.18 crore under implementation under which mobile connectivity in Arunachal Pradesh and 2 Districts of Assam and in other States of North East along with seamless mobile connectivity along all National Highways and augmentation of District optical fibre connectivity are planned to be completed by March, 2018.
- (ii) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East (SARDP-NE), for upgradation of 10141 km. road stretches of National Highways and State Roads in the year 2005-06. Out of 10141 km. of roads included under SARDP-NE, 6418 km. has been approved by the Government for implementation under Phase 'A'

and the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways, and balance 3723 km has been approved only for preparation of DPR under Phase 'B'. The projects are targeted for completion by March, 2017 for Phase 'A' and March, 2018 for Arunachal Pradesh Package.

- (iii) Ministry of Railways has taken up 19 major railway projects consisting of 12 new lines, 3 gauge conversions and 4 doubling projects in North Eastern Region. Recently, Ministry of Railways has completed four major projects *ie.*, (i) Harmuti-Naharlagun - connectivity to Itanagar, (ii) Dudhnoi-Mendipathar - Meghalaya (iii) Rangia-Murkongselek - gauge conversion - north bank of Brahmaputra River (iv) Lumding-Silchar - Gauge conversion completed. Two major projects about to be completed: (i) Arunachal - Jiribam - Gauge conversion, (ii) Katakhal-Bhairabi - Gauge conversion.
- (iv) With respect to the Civil Aviation, there are 11 nos. operational airports in the region *viz.* Agartala, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Guwahati, Imphal, Jorhat, Lengpui, Lilabari, Shillong, Silchar and Tezpur. Out of these Guwahati and Imphal are international airports. Guwahati can handle D category aircrafts like A-300 whereas Agartala, Imphal, Dimapur, Dibrugarh, Lilabari, Silchar, Jorhat, Lengpui and Tezpur can accommodate A-320 type aircraft. Shillong airport can handle ATR-72 type aircraft, which is being upgraded for A-320 operation. In addition to this the Greenfield airport at Pakyong (Sikkim) is under construction and development of non-operational airport at Tezu for operationalising which is expected to be completed by Dec-2017. There is plan to construct a Greenfield airport at Itanagar and development and operationalising Civil Enclaves at Along, Passighat and Ziro subject to providing land by the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh. Ministry of DoNER, through North Eastern Council (NEC), has approved seven important airport development projects through viability gap funding to improve the air connectivity. It is also providing viability gap funding for unserved airports.
- (v) Inland Waterways Authority of India's (M/o Shipping) role in development of Infrastructural facility in North Eastern Region is limited to development of waterways declared as National Waterways. River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya (891 km.) has been declared as National Waterway - 2 in 1988 and since then this waterway is being developed and maintained with fairway of targeted depth and width, terminals with cargo handling facilities and navigational aids for movement of cargo vessels. This waterway is operational and vessels are moving on it.

Besides, 19 new waterways of North Eastern Region have also been declared as national waterways by "National Waterways Act, 2016" notified on 26.03.2016. Feasibility Study / Detailed Project Report of these new waterways are underway and as per the outcome of the study reports further contours for development of these waterways would be drawn up.

- (vi) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and North Eastern Council (NEC) also provide funds to States to bridge infrastructural gaps.

Funds for development project in North-Eastern region

2087. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state the funds allocated for the developmental projects in North-Eastern region during the last three years, year-wise, head-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Details of funds allocated by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry including NEC during the last three years *i.e.* financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 for the developmental projects of eight (08) North Eastern States are given in Statement.

Statement

*Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
Statement of BE from 2013-14 to 2015-16*

		(₹ in crore)		
Major Head	Plan Schemes	BE 2013-14	BE 2014-15	BE 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
3601	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	948.00	948.00	970.00
	North Eastern Council - Plan Scheme			
2552	Schemes of NEC (Rev.)	73.00	143.00	140.00
3601	NEC -Special Dev. Project (Revenue)	640.00	582.00	600.00
4552	Schemes of NEC (Capital)	57.00	45.00	33.00
	Total North Eastern Council- Plan Scheme	770.00	770.00	773.00
6885	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	60.00	60.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
2250	Advertising & Publicity	7.00	7.00	10.50
2250	Capacity Building & Technical Assistance	20.00	20.00	16.00
3601	Special Package for BTC	60.00	50.00	50.00
2552	North Eastern Region Livelihood Project [NERLP]	30.00	30.00	15.00
3601	NE States Road Investment Programme [NESRIP]	45.00	45.00	24.50
2552	NESRIP Project Management Unit	2.00	2.00	0.50
2552	Consultancy, Monitoring, Third party evaluation charges under NLCPR Scheme	2.00	2.00	5.00
3601	Organic farming in NE States	0.00	100.00	125.00
3601	NE Road Corporation	0.00	200.00	225.00
4552	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources-Central	62.00	72.00	90.00
Total Plan		2006.00	2306.00	2334.50
4552	Schemes Under SIDF	170.00	170.00	170.00

Loss of life and property during earthquakes

2088. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of seismic tremors reported during the last two years along with their intensity, location-wise and the loss of life and property reported therein;

(b) whether Government has identified the earthquake prone areas in the country, if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise the damage due to earthquakes of high intensity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Details of earthquakes detected and located in and around the country (covering the area bounded by 6°-38°N Latitude and 68°-98°E Longitude) by the National Seismological Network of National Centre for Seismology (NCS), during the last two years (period 2014, 2015 and up to April 2016) periods are given in Statement-I (See below).

During last two years, Bay of Bengal (275 km. South-East of Paradip), Nepal, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Manipur and Burma earthquake and its aftershocks caused loss of life and property in Indian territory also. 114 deaths have been reported (Bihar-79; Uttar Pradesh -19; West Bengal-3; Rajasthan-1; Jammu and Kashmir-4 and Manipur-8;) and about 13000 houses were reported damaged.

(b) Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part- 1): 2002], based on the past seismic history, grouped the country into four seismic zones, viz. Zone-II, -III, -IV and -V. of these, Zone V is the most seismically active region, while zone II is the least. The Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity, which measures the impact of the earthquakes on the surface of the earth, broadly associated with various zones, is as follows:

Seismic Zone	Intensity on MM scale
II (Low intensity zone)	VI (or less)
III (Moderate intensity zone)	VII
IV (Severe intensity zone)	VIII
V (Very severe intensity zone)	IX (and above)

Broadly, Zone-V comprises of entire northeastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, parts of North Bihar and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Zone-IV covers remaining parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory of Delhi, Sikkim, northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portions of Maharashtra near the west coast and Rajasthan. Zone-III comprises of Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Zone-II covers remaining parts of the country. The List of important towns falling in seismic zone II, III, IV and V is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Government has implemented various programmes to educate and raise awareness amongst school children and general public on various aspects of earthquakes, their impacts and measures to mitigate losses. Following awareness programmes are organized by the Government in preparing communities to respond the earthquake:

- Earthquake information located by NCS is put on its website for public in general.
- School children from different school of NCR region visit the facilities at NCS and get first hand information on earthquake monitoring in the country. School children also visit to the seismological observatories located in different parts of the country.

- NCS is regularly participating in MoES exhibition stall at India International Trade Fair(IITF), New Delhi and in Indian National Science Congress yearly event by putting a exhibition stall in seismology under MoES banner for visitors.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has also issued National Disaster Management Guidelines on Management of Earthquakes which contains roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders for effective management of earthquake disaster risk. NDMA runs awareness campaigns on Earthquake through electronic media Doordarshan, All India Radio, Private TV channels, FM Channels, digital cinemas, 139 - Railway Enquiry and print media. Multi State Mega Mock exercises are conducted at regular intervals for creating awareness. Every year during IITF in Delhi, awareness is disseminated among general public by displaying panels on Do's and Don'ts on Earthquakes and by holding live demonstrations on earthquake by National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

Guidelines have been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and NDMA for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. Loss of life and damage of property due to earthquakes could be considerably reduced through proper planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner following the above mentioned guidelines. These studies involving preparation of geological, geomorphological and land use maps followed by drilling, geological logging, standard penetration test and geophysical studies to demarcate the zones of least to most damage prone areas within the urban areas so as to helps the respective town and country planning agencies to, formulate perspective planning within the overall earthquake impact minimization efforts. Based on the above steps it is mandatory for all infrastructure/building/ development agencies (Public and Private) to design appropriate earthquake resistant building plans based on the relevant BIS Codes and other guidelines of BMTPC, HUDCO and NDMA for across the country.

Statement-I

Details of earthquakes which have been detected and located in and around the country (Covering the area bounded by 6°-38°N Latitude and 68°-98°E Longitude) by the National Seismological Network during 2014, 2015 and current year (up to 30 April, 2016)

Day			Origin-TIME			Latitude	Longitude	Depth	Magnitude
Year	Mon	day	hr	min	sec	°N	°E	(Km.)	(Richter scale)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	01	04	14	27	12.3	36.55	70.68	258	4.4
2014	01	04	15	12	26.7	36.99	68.24	33	4.0
2014	01	05	13	30	46.7	33.07	75.41	4	3.8
2014	01	06	21	10	32.5	36.42	70.92	288	4.1
2014	01	07	11	37	6.3	36.31	69.54	107	4.8
2014	01	07	13	50	22.7	20.70	74.00	15	3.5
2014	01	07	16	32	8.5	22.80	94.20	33	3.1
2014	01	07	21	45	28.7	18.68	77.71	15	2.7
2014	01	10	01	34	58.9	32.76	76.40	5	2.2
2014	01	10	21	40	36.2	28.30	93.25	10	3.9
2014	01	11	02	04	2.2	21.20	93.99	83	4.0
2014	01	11	09	32	27.7	36.54	71.13	262	4.8
2014	01	14	08	36	16.2	8.71	93.52	30	3.3
2014	01	14	15	41	8.5	36.41	71.47	139	5.1
2014	01	15	15	44	36.2	36.47	71.24	145	5.1
2014	01	16	10	15	5.4	37.94	68.68	15	4.3
2014	01	16	17	47	37.4	31.67	90.12	65	5.0
2014	01	18	00	48	49.2	16.01	82.52	7	2.8
2014	01	18	11	55	39.7	36.52	70.82	306	4.3
2014	01	19	15	33	15.1	32.72	93.72	17	4.6
2014	01	20	13	18	25.0	22.12	92.93	15	3.0
2014	01	20	14	40	57.9	29.84	80.55	5	2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	01	20	23	27	33.5	6.49	95.35	233	3.9
2014	01	21	15	13	55.9	30.59	77.10	16	2.8
2014	01	21	22	25	0.8	36.54	68.88	352	3.6
2014	01	22	00	32	34.7	18.32	77.46	68	2.9
2014	01	23	14	35	8.6	36.71	71.85	92	4.3
2014	01	24	00	51	35.5	24.11	93.72	15	3.3
2014	01	24	18	22	40.4	36.38	71.26	309	4.4
2014	01	24	23	25	24.7	22.65	95.81	10	3.1
2014	01	25	21	36	29.7	34.63	69.80	37	3.4
2014	01	26	12	38	34.0	23.03	96.30	10	5.1
2014	01	27	10	33	20.5	34.97	72.52	33	4.4
2014	01	27	20	12	45.0	14.31	93.04	20	3.3
2014	01	29	13	46	54.2	24.20	93.50	74	5.0
2014	01	30	12	17	14.8	22.78	94.31	40	4.6
2014	01	30	19	49	35.9	6.26	96.07	183	3.6
2014	02	02	16	45	18.7	22.61	96.42	10	3.1
2014	02	02	23	44	0.4	12.54	95.06	10	5.1
2014	02	03	10	52	15.0	36.26	70.18	214	4.3
2014	02	04	15	48	10.6	35.49	70.05	153	4.7
2014	02	04	16	07	15.1	32.81	76.14	5	2.8
2014	02	04	16	09	20.7	32.81	76.18	5	2.6
2014	02	04	16	11	18.2	32.92	76.18	5	3.4
2014	02	04	20	47	31.7	37.44	75.40	357	3.8
2014	02	06	04	13	51.5	38.00	74.93	115	4.4
2014	02	06	15	07	45.0	28.66	96.86	96	3.4
2014	02	07	08	56	43.7	32.00	90.31	27	4.7
2014	02	08	00	16	13.5	36.84	71.44	238	4.1
2014	02	08	04	26	44.4	8.98	92.76	15	3.4
2014	02	08	19	21	6.5	36.69	71.22	323	3.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	02	09	00	52	56.4	36.42	70.01	312	4.2
2014	02	09	23	24	19.2	23.18	96.26	6	3.0
2014	02	09	23	43	50.9	25.93	95.17	143	3.0
2014	02	10	07	24	26.7	36.83	71.20	94	3.7
2014	02	11	01	15	32.0	33.83	89.18	49	5.1
2014	02	11	02	14	50.7	36.51	82.81	10	5.1
2014	02	12	09	19	53.2	35.72	82.61	33	6.4
2014	02	12	09	24	43.0	35.82	82.47	10	5.8
2014	02	13	06	23	37.5	11.57	93.97	114	4.3
2014	02	13	16	08	22.7	22.67	94.44	92	3.5
2014	02	14	13	10	46.4	24.70	89.64	13	4.0
2014	02	15	21	24	44.9	36.44	71.10	229	4.8
2014	02	16	05	19	21.5	9.96	94.33	16	3.9
2014	02	16	19	02	30.7	30.42	79.25	10	3.7
2014	02	17	00	30	42.4	30.30	79.94	10	3.5
2014	02	18	11	58	15.6	36.87	71.39	196	4.4
2014	02	19	15	02	15.1	13.93	93.13	9	3.2
2014	02	21	06	00	35.0	37.96	72.84	150	4.0
2014	02	21	06	46	48.0	29.97	76.19	10	3.9
2014	02	21	07	26	6.9	30.04	76.22	9	3.5
2014	02	22	02	58	41.5	36.78	74.01	66	4.2
2014	02	23	17	04	53.0	26.93	92.59	76	4.5
2014	02	24	08	59	5.0	31.33	69.35	15	3.6
2014	02	24	14	15	5.9	30.46	79.22	10	3.5
2014	02	26	11	04	19.7	36.69	70.67	236	4.1
2014	02	26	20	58	53.4	24.59	93.68	19	4.0
2014	02	28	05	50	35.7	7.43	94.51	72	5.2
2014	02	28	13	11	25.2	23.45	91.61	21	3.7
2014	02	28	17	46	23.2	28.73	77.27	12	2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	03	01	08	54	53.2	36.80	71.32	399	4.4
2014	03	01	14	17	19.7	37.33	71.94	150	4.0
2014	03	03	19	19	51.0	27.04	70.61	10	3.5
2014	03	04	00	13	0.2	30.69	69.26	10	3.5
2014	03	06	12	39	52.7	26.25	90.14	10	3.5
2014	03	07	08	41	56.5	31.86	90.75	10	4.7
2014	03	07	21	43	56.2	36.75	71.99	217	4.1
2014	03	08	19	01	11.0	23.52	70.22	10	4.0
2014	03	09	11	59	8.1	37.80	72.20	92	4.0
2014	03	09	12	46	4.5	36.51	70.65	150	3.9
2014	03	09	16	03	2.2	19.29	95.74	33	5.0
2014	03	11	11	23	55.7	13.78	92.74	23	4.9
2014	03	13	02	11	59.2	34.32	69.77	10	4.1
2014	03	13	17	02	8.6	29.87	80.30	5	2.9
2014	03	13	20	05	18.7	27.51	92.68	10	3.7
2014	03	14	13	38	7.3	7.64	94.41	21	5.4
2014	03	15	05	11	53.7	29.00	76.53	5	2.7
2014	03	15	06	30	41.7	7.19	94.88	33	4.9
2014	03	17	00	41	51.5	36.24	70.67	270	3.9
2014	03	18	10	11	24.0	37.21	71.92	202	4.1
2014	03	18	19	20	45.4	22.73	96.03	33	3.3
2014	03	19	01	42	51.4	36.46	71.05	130	4.7
2014	03	19	12	24	31.1	30.63	77.86	5	3.1
2014	03	19	14	15	38.2	36.26	69.86	123	5.1
2014	03	20	04	00	20.2	23.33	94.38	109	4.7
2014	03	20	14	14	25.2	31.72	73.61	41	4.1
2014	03	20	19	36	57.0	36.93	70.85	120	4.0
2014	03	21	13	41	9.1	7.66	94.40	28	6.3
2014	03	21	13	41	9.5	7.74	94.33	21	6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	03	21	14	13	29.1	7.14	94.25	25	5.2
2014	03	21	14	25	10.5	7.50	94.35	10	5.0
2014	03	21	14	36	6.5	7.1.8	94.51	-	4.1
2014	03	21	14	45	50.2	7.30	94.69	10	4.8
2014	03	21	14	49	54.7	6.93	94.70	10	4.4
2014	03	21	14	53	5.5	7.48	94.08	10	4.5
2014	03	21	15	08	37.2	7.38	94.54	10	4.3
2014	03	21	15	43	27.5	7.49	94.48	1	4.5
2014	03	21	15	48	27.6	7.76	94.12	-	4.8
2014	03	21	18	08	23.6	7.04	94.76	10	4.0
2014	03	21	18	56	7.0	7.33	94.21	10	3.4
2014	03	21	18	50	37.7	7.32	94.20	10	4.6
2014	03	21	18	50	37.7	7.32	94.20	10	4.6
2014	03	21	21	03	40.0	7.39	94.50	10	5.1
2014	03	21	22	57	17.0	7.31	94.42	16	4.6
2014	03	21	23	50	17.0	7.31	94.36	10	4.5
2014	03	22	00	10	33.7	7.48	94.35	10	4.8
2014	03	22	08	35	35.0	23.08	94.24	38	4.3
2014	03	22	12	58	20.6	35.76	82.15	29	5.0
2014	03	23	01	55	4.0	36.58	70.95	176	3.9
2014	03	23	13	47	37.0	36.67	71.36	270	4.0
2014	03	23	17	46	11.6	36.36	70.25	308	4.5
2014	03	24	09	14	53.2	36.76	70.64	164	4.6
2014	03	25	00	54	31.7	18.58	73.69	12	3.2
2014	03	25	17	36	50.7	35.73	70.10	96	3.8
2014	03	25	23	04	36.0	30.35	80.93	37	3.4
2014	03	26	19	52	9.3	33.78	73.18	15	3.9
2014	03	27	07	39	27.7	34.99	73.25	19	4.0
2014	03	28	10	24	10.1	37.08	70.90	102	5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	03	30	17	10	17.2	31.24	86.35	10	5.2
2014	03	31	07	51	35.0	29.67	82.38	10	3.8
2014	04	01	17	45	2.0	26.11	93.10	33	4.6
2014	04	02	02	03	7.8	17.37	73.63	10	3.4
2014	04	04	06	57	35.5	22.92	93.77	59	4.3
2014	04	06	06	37	49.4	25.98	93.78	33	4.3
2014	04	11	00	45	6.3	12.66	93.22	32	4.9
2014	04	11	17	22	13.6	29.32	81.68	10	3.2
2014	04	13	03	30	11.5	36.39	70.64	38	4.4
2014	04	18	21	34	38.9	17.20	73.90	20	2.8
2014	04	19	08	29	10.8	34.60	75.60	10	4.0
2014	04	19	20	12	35.9	32.44	72.99	39	4.0
2014	04	21	04	49	49.5	35.89	70.66	116	4.5
2014	04	26	17	48	48.2	35.06	69.69	53	4.4
2014	04	27	09	14	9.3	27.63	76.05	10	3.3
2014	04	27	11	58	32.0	35.73	68.60	81	4.0
2014	04	27	14	22	20.7	30.39	83.39	18	3.6
2014	04	30	07	46	58.5	23.28	94.23	33	4.1
2014	05	01	00	56	13.6	13.63	92.82	38	4.4
2014	05	01	13	40	3.4	31.84	69.31	10	4.5
2014	05	01	15	57	56.2	36.20	70.36	33	4.0
2014	05	03	00	05	5.8	36.91	72.49	243	4.2
2014	05	03	18	49	34.5	35.57	72.07	10	4.4
2014	05	03	22	48	50.9	36.32	70.67	118	4.8
2014	05	04	00	59	38.5	32.40	96.43	10	4.0
2014	05	04	02	06	29.2	32.14	95.36	10	4.4
2014	05	05	03	52	18.7	37.48	72.87	314	4.1
2014	05	08	23	50	13.1	26.20	68.65	10	4.2
2014	05	10	23	23	5.0	36.74	71.12	290	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	05	14	01	54	5.8	29.88	80.27	19	3.4
2014	05	18	19	33	52.9	26.41	93.18	56	3.7
2014	05	19	21	53	32.2	31.92	77.13	13	4.0
2014	05	21	14	47	50.5	36.91	70.23	167	4.7
2014	05	21	16	21	54.4	18.25	88.09	34	5.8
2014	05	26	00	43	8.5	35.80	69.35	200	4.1
2014	05	28	03	19	10.1	25.32	95.05	126	4.7
2014	05	29	03	23	49.4	24.39	94.46	85	4.5
2014	05	30	06	37	51.2	26.60	90.38	14	4.2
2014	05	31	17	31	45.7	16.45	95.87	10	4.9
2014	06	01	12	25	33.0	36.53	70.08	211	4.6
2014	06	03	02	11	47.9	33.85	69.51	37	4.0
2014	06	03	05	34	47.5	24.71	97.78	-	4.2
2014	06	03	18	00	17.6	36.15	69.47	150	4.9
2014	06	04	07	20	12.6	22.75	93.38	53	4.6
2014	06	08	09	27	21.5	36.36	70.39	230	4.4
2014	06	09	04	46	5.5	27.40	88.15	5	3.9
2014	06	09	17	40	21.1	24.06	91.43	18	3.9
2014	06	11	00	48	28.0	31.41	86.77	10	3.5
2014	06	11	15	07	32.9	23.28	94.15	35	3.7
2014	06	13	13	32	47.4	33.41	75.54	6	5.0
2014	06	13	15	39	9.0	28.61	77.25	18	2.7
2014	06	13	16	16	31.2	29.15	86.03	10	3.3
2014	06	14	03	58	39.0	36.38	70.31	184	5.6
2014	06	14	05	24	31.2	26.88	92.64	10	4.5
2014	06	17	00	11	39.7	36.87	70.86	235	4.6
2014	06	17	17	31	7.8	32.40	76.39	6	4.1
2014	06	19	14	03	36.9	36.54	72.00	247	4.9
2014	06	19	16	42	32.0	35.04	69.61	250	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	06	24	14	52	7.5	36.18	70.26	200	4.4
2014	06	28	05	57	4.0	12.09	93.45	33	4.9
2014	07	03	11	34	59.0	30.20	80.20	10	4.1
2014	07	03	20	40	0.0	35.60	75.20	10	5.0
2014	07	04	05	58	39.0	27.80	87.90	19	3.9
2014	07	06	14	48	9.0	30.20	80.30	10	4.5
2014	07	06	21	06	56.0	25.70	91.20	5	3.4
2014	07	08	15	35	40.0	36.20	74.00	97	4.9
2014	07	11	04	14	9.0	36.30	71.20	93	5.1
2014	07	12	00	14	17.0	26.20	91.40	5	3.8
2014	07	12	15	27	50.0	32.60	76.30	5	3.8
2014	07	18	20	44	25.0	28.80	77.20	5	2.5
2014	07	19	06	40	4.0	27.30	88.80	9	3.1
2014	07	22	20	54	41.0	26.10	89.90	10	3.8
2014	07	22	22	58	28.0	26.30	89.80	10	4.4
2014	07	22	23	35	13.0	26.30	89.80	18	4.2
2014	07	24	08	42	35.0	28.60	76.70	5	2.5
2014	07	25	04	56	17.0	33.00	76.10	10	3.9
2014	07	27	05	35	37.0	26.10	90.60	10	3.5
2014	07	29	07	07	11.0	14.30	93.00	35	5.5
2014	08	01	15	01	1.0	23.80	93.60	170	3.6
2014	08	01	20	27	54.0	24.80	94.40	347	4.4
2014	08	02	16	19	0.0	12.10	93.60	96	5.0
2014	08	07	18	44	23.0	26.20	92.10	10	3.4
2014	08	09	03	12	50.0	26.30	93.60	10	3.8
2014	08	12	20	52	0.0	9.70	93.70	100	5.0
2014	08	16	16	39	46.0	24.70	94.60	10	4.8
2014	08	17	20	34	34.0	23.90	91.40	98	4.2
2014	08	20	08	04	59.0	27.60	92.30	10	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	08	21	00	32	33.0	26.80	93.20	20	3.5
2014	08	21	08	11	17.0	32.30	76.50	10	5.0
2014	08	22	07	05	48.0	27.00	92.60	15	3.3
2014	08	23	19	58	47.0	8.40	93.60	100	4.8
2014	08	24	08	29	31.0	29.90	79.90	5	4.1
2014	08	31	11	48	24.0	36.50	71.00	204	5.5
2014	09	01	08	31	53.0	25.30	94.90	100	3.7
2014	09	04	00	48	26.0	28.60	94.10	5	3.8
2014	09	04	11	31	29.0	29.30	77.20	16	3.5
2014	09	06	17	12	17.0	25.10	95.20	139	4.6
2014	09	08	13	11	0.0	14.30	92.80	13	4.6
2014	09	09	09	28	21.0	22.10	93.10	7	5.2
2014	09	12	07	56	44.0	26.10	90.20	10	4.2
2014	09	12	13	06	31.0	8.60	92.60	41	5.1
2014	09	13	03	31	25.0	27.80	92.80	10	4.4
2014	09	13	22	31	51.0	36.00	70.70	89	5.3
2014	09	15	21	38	58.0	24.70	94.70	10	3.7
2014	09	17	10	29	12.0	27.80	87.80	20	3.9
2014	09	17	17	03	17.0	33.00	75.60	10	3.5
2014	09	22	20	49	9.0	34.50	73.90	10	4.3
2014	09	26	04	21	26.0	12.50	95.30	36	5.4
2014	09	27	16	22	39.0	35.90	73.20	10	4.6
2014	09	27	22	49	1.0	36.40	69.90	10	5.5
2014	10	06	13	46	5.0	24.30	93.30	10	3.6
2014	10	12	03	32	45.0	13.00	94.00	100	5.4
2014	10	12	21	43	12.0	28.70	94.40	10	3.8
2014	10	13	19	25	22.0	25.60	91.90	10	2.7
2014	10	14	18	36	8.0	7.40	94.40	10	4.8
2014	1.0	17	09	44	58.0	27.60	96.70	10	4.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	10	18	13	59	41.0	6.90	92.30	19	4.7
2014	10	22	05	18	52.0	23.10	79.60	5	2.8
2014	10	23	04	05	32.0	34.80	74.00	10	4.9
2014	10	24	00	05	23.0	24.10	93.90	10	4.8
2014	10	24	05	11	55.0	23.70	94.70	80	4.0
2014	10	24	17	23	53.0	7.60	94.40	10	4.4
2014	10	26	02	56	31.0	7.60	95.00	60	4.7
2014	10	27	22	05	32.0	27.70	93.80	10	3.8
2014	10	30	03	47	54.0	26.40	90.40	10	3.7
2014	11	02	05	41	4.0	26.80	94.00	30	4.1
2014	11	02	11	38	21.0	7.40	94.40	10	4.4
2014	11	06	15	46	25.0	7.30	94.50	80	4.9
2014	11	11	05	04	48.0	7.60	94.50	16	4.6
2014	11	11	05	38	47.0	8.00	94.70	18	4.7
2014	11	11	07	42	14.0	9.00	93.90	33	4.6
2014	11	11	07	50	9.0	7.50	94.50	33	5.1
2014	11	11	08	04	38.0	7.60	94.30	10	4.8
2014	11	11	15	24	36.0	7.60	94.40	10	4.5
2014	11	14	13	37	36.0	27.40	92.50	10	3.6
2014	11	14	21	19	41.0	7.30	94.40	10	4.4
2014	11	16	20	33	30.0	24.20	93.70	33	4.0
2014	11	18	03	25	43.0	7.40	94.40	10	5.4
2014	11	18	06	06	17.0	6.80	95.00	10	4.8
2014	11	18	06	12	8.0	7.10	94.10	10	4.6
2014	11	19	15	55	26.0	32.70	76.00	5	3.7
2014	11	19	15	26	0.0	24.50	72.40	5	2.9
2014	11	20	06	05	47.0	7.30	94.40	10	4.7
2014	11	20	18	14	32.0	23.80	93.50	33	5.6
2014	11	20	22	45	22.0	23.50	93.60	80	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	11	21	08	58	6.0	36.60	71.10	210	5.3
2014	11	21	16	11	15.0	23.60	93.40	46	4.7
2014	11	21	22	45	38.0	34.30	79.00	85	4.3
2014	11	22	11	34	50.0	17.30	73.80	15	3.6
2014	11	25	15	49	8.0	2.7.80	84.70	7	3.8
2014	11	25	21	32	26.0	27.10	89.00	10	4.5
2014	11	28	01	18	41.0	12.50	92.80	10	5.4
2014	12	02	18	47	2.0	26.30	91.30	15	3.0
2014	12	03	06	28	11.0	24.00	92.70	46	3.6
2014	12	04	23	53	49.0	27.00	92.50	10	4.8
2014	12	08	05	39	4.0	12.10	93.60	33	4.0
2014	12	10	14	44	50.0	24.50	94.10	32	3.6
2014	12	11	19	27	38.0	24.60	94.20	72	3.7
2014	12	18	12	14	29.0	36.50	71.00	165	5.0
2014	12	18	15	32	6.0	27.60	86.40	10	5.2
2014	12	19	02	36	17.0	7.50	94.30	10	4.7
2014	12	19	14	41	46.0	6.80	94.60	35	5.1
2014	12	21	05	37	37.0	24.30	94.50	80	5.0
2014	12	22	23	24	43.0	22.30	92.90	10	4.1
2014	12	25	07	40	49.0	26.40	89.90	10	4.1
2014	12	26	03	30	41.0	23.40	93.80	6	3.3
2014	12	26	07	08	9.0	28.10	87.00	12	5.0
2014	12	26	13	00	5.0	6.70	94.50	10	4.8
2014	12	27	02	02	39.0	23.50	94.40	10	4.2
2014	12	27	15	25	50.0	24.80	94.00	10	3.6
2014	12	29	17	26	57.0	26.40	92.00	10	4.0
2015	01	02	07	23	34.0	24.10	93.90	20	3.5
2015	01	05	09	20	15.0	24.10	93.70	10	3.7
2015	01	05	19	41	40.0	29.00	81.80	5	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	01	10	13	06	36.0	11.00	93.50	117	4.9
2015	01	13	06	33	56.0	24.60	94.00	10	3.2
2015	01	14	15	49	52.0	28.90	77.00	5	3.3
2015	01	15	01	33	1.0	22.60	92.50	5	4.0
2015	01	22	07	43	14.0	12.90	93.00	15	4.0
2015	01	23	00	29	44.0	12.90	92.80	38	4.5
2015	01	23	04	48	24.0	30.00	81.60	10	3.2
2015	01	24	16	11	32.0	25.10	95.00	10	4.8
2015	01	26	18	29	27.0	12.50	92.80	50	4.5
2015	01	31	13	59	47.0	28.20	83.80	10	4.6
2015	01	31	21	11	11.0	24.30	94.10	85	3.4
2015	02	01	16	00	47.0	26.40	93.20	10	4.1
2015	02	03	09	28	11.0	25.90	91.20	11	3.5
2015	02	04	10	44	17.0	33.00	83.40	10	5.3
2015	02	06	13	13	9.0	26.90	91.90	10	3.5
2015	02	06	22	39	27.0	25.40	94.60	15	3.5
2015	02	07	23	35	59.0	36.70	73.30	70	4.5
2015	02	09	14	13	10.0	9.20	93.30	10	4.7
2015	02	11	03	30	11.0	13.20	92.20	20	5.3
2015	02	12	08	19	35.0	34.00	74.10	14	3.5
2015	02	12	14	32	59.0	24.20	94.00	90	5.0
2015	02	12	15	32	52.0	24.00	94.00	50	3.5
2015	02	14	17	06	51.0	26.70	87.60	10	3.8
2015	02	15	14	14	16.0	34.10	75.20	10	4.2
2015	02	18	04	07	49.0	24.10	93.70	30	3.6
2015	02	19	09	18	24.0	26.60	96.20	10	3.8
2015	02	21	15	55	38.0	25.20	94.30	28	3.4
2015	02	23	06	31	59.0	10.20	92.10	10	4.8
2015	02	23	06	35	32.0	26.00	95.20	10	3.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	02	23	08	17	49.0	23.80	91.30	25	3.5
2015	02	24	12	54	45.0	25.80	91.70	10	3.0
2015	02	25	00	39	24.0	16.70	80.10	10	4.0
2015	02	26	13	58	10.0	36.40	71.00	96	5.1
2015	02	26	21	59	2.0	34.60	73.20	10	5.3
2015	03	07	10	58	20.0	25.10	94.20	30	3.1
2015	03	17	15	28	37.0	24.50	94.50	96	4.0
2015	03	19	02	14	58.0	36.80	73.50	10	3.8
2015	03	19	03	36	59.0	16.10	80.90	5	3.0
2015	03	19	09	41	55.0	24.00	72.70	5	3.5
2015	03	20	21	44	58.0	24.90	94.60	10	3.1
2015	03	21	17	44	37.0	36.40	71.70	86	5.1
2015	03	22	10	20	19.0	25.40	92.60	44	3.7
2015	03	22	12	06	37.0	22.00	92.90	10	4.0
2015	03	23	11	53	26.0	29.10	77.50	10	3.0
2015	03	23	23	27	45.0	26.10	94.50	20	3.5
2015	03	25	06	41	32.0	36.50	71.50	108	5.1
2015	03	25	10	13	8.0	13.40	91.90	5	4.0
2015	03	27	18	51	49.0	10.10	93.50	70	5.0
2015	03	29	01	03	2.0	27.90	94.30	10	3.4
2015	03	30	19	56	48.0	24.60	93.10	10	3.0
2015	04	01	21	23	54.0	30.20	79.40	10	5.1
2015	04	03	12	45	22.0	10.60	93.20	100	4.0
2015	04	08	01	43	46.0	21.90	89.50	10	4.5
2015	04	09	11	19	55.0	26.60	92.80	10	3.1
2015	04	09	12	58	25.0	25.60	91.50	26	2.8
2015	04	09	22	49	40.0	14.20	92.90	10	5.1
2015	04	12	23	39	37.0	24.10	93.80	60	3.5
2015	04	15	17	57	4.0	24.30	95.90	10	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	04	16	22	05	49.0	26.80	92.70	10	4.8
2015	04	17	00	20	14.0	26.30	92.40	20	3.8
2015	04	18	09	48	6.0	26.60	92.40	60	3.2
2015	04	21	00	17	28.0	14.30	92.90	10	5.0
2015	04	21	14	02	16.0	28.90	82.40	5	4.9
2015	04	23	20	26	37.0	27.30	88.10	10	4.0
2015	04	23	23	58	20.0	12.90	95.40	10	5.1
2015	04	25	06	11	25.0	28.10	84.60	10	7.9
2015	04	25	06	37	58.0	28.00	85.70	10	5.5
2015	04	25	06	45	20.0	28.10	84.80	10	6.6
2015	04	25	06	56	35.0	28.00	85.70	10	5.7
2015	04	25	07	08	3.0	27.80	85.60	10	5.0
2015	04	25	07	13	48.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.2
2015	04	25	07	16	59.0	27.70	85.60	10	4.4
2015	04	25	07	39	36.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.1
2015	04	25	07	47	1.0	27.90	85.50	10	5.0
2015	04	25	08	05	37.0	27.60	85.70	5	4.9
2015	04	25	08	17	1.0	27.80	85.70	10	5.0
2015	04	25	08	20	48.0	27.60	84.90	10	5.6
2015	04	25	08	29	28.0	28.10	84.80	20	5.0
2015	04	25	08	49	11.0	27.90	85.00	10	4.4
2015	04	25	08	55	55.0	27.30	85.10	10	5.7
2015	04	25	09	03	16.0	27.60	85.30	6	4.0
2015	04	55	09	17	1.0	28.30	87.30	5	5.8
2015	04	25	09	30	30.0	27.60	85.30	10	5.6
2015	04	25	10	23	19.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.0
2015	04	25	10	40	34.0	27.70	85.80	5	5.0
2015	04	25	10	53	43.0	27.10	85.60	20	4.0
2015	04	25	12	01	13.0	27.80	85.80	10	4.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	04	25	12	12	15.0	27.60	85.70	5	4.4
2015	04	25	12	18	0.0	27.80	85.40	10	4.8
2015	04	25	12	44	5.0	28.10	84.50	10	5.3
2015	04	25	13	30	28.0	28.00	85.00	8	4.9
2015	04	25	13	36	14.0	27.20	85.70	10	4.0
2015	04	25	13	53	9.0	27.70	85.00	10	4.2
2015	04	25	14	10	5.0	27.80	85.90	10	4.7
2015	04	25	15	17	19.0	27.90	85.30	10	4.2
2015	04	25	16	27	25.0	27.70	85.50	10	4.9
2015	04	25	17	42	52.0	28.20	85.80	10	5.6
2015	04	25	18	58	33.0	27.70	85.40	10	4.0
2015	04	25	20	02	53.0	27.20	85.60	10	4.2
2015	04	25	20	23	33.0	28.20	85.80	10	3.6
2015	04	25	21	07	17.0	27.90	85.70	10	4.5
2015	04	25	23	12	52.0	27.80	86.20	10	3.5
2015	04	25	23	16	13.0	27.70	84.90	10	5.6
2015	04	25	23	41	52.0	27.50	85.90	10	4.4
2015	04	26	02	48	39.0	27.90	84.50	10	4.0
2015	04	26	03	21	36.0	27.40	85.40	10	4.5
2015	04	26	04	58	42.0	27.80	84.70	13	4.5
2015	04	26	07	09	8.0	27.60	85.90	10	6.9
2015	04	26	07	26	3.0	27.70	85.80	10	5.0
2015	04	26	07	36	28.0	27.70	85.90	6	4.0
2015	04	26	08	40	57.0	27.80	86.00	14	4.6
2015	04	26	08	46	19.0	27.60	85.60	10	4.0
2015	04	26	13	11	18.0	27.70	85.40	10	4.1
2015	04	26	14	44	51.0	27.50	85.90	15	3.7
2015	04	26	14	57	5.0	28.20	84.70	10	4.1
2015	04	26	15	56	51.0	26.30	92.80	30	3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	04	26	16	26	5.0	27.60	85.70	10	5.3
2015	04	26	17	38	47.0	27.70	85.30	10	3.4
2015	04	26	18	54	49.0	27.90	84.90	10	3.8
2015	04	26	20	39	20.0	27.90	85.80	10	3.7
2015	04	26	21	52	26.0	27.60	85.10	10	3.2
2015	04	26	22	32	35.0	27.50	85.70	10	3.9
2015	04	26	00	39	11.0	27.70	84.40	20	3.7
2015	04	27	12	35	49.0	26.70	88.10	10	5.1
2015	04	27	14	42	42.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.0
2015	04	27	14	57	1.0	27.80	86.00	10	4.2
2015	04	27	15	51	44.0	27.30	85.10	10	4.0
2015	04	27	17	45	27.0	28.10	84.90	5	3.5
2015	04	27	18	59	54.0	27.90	84.70	10	4.7
2015	04	27	21	27	45.0	27.80	85.60	10	4.2
2015	04	27	22	26	7.0	27.70	84.50	10	3.5
2015	04	27	23	20	33.0	28.00	85.40	10	4.5
2015	04	28	05	03	24.0	37.30	72.10	143	5.1
2015	04	28	19	11	29.0	27.70	85.70	10	3.2
2015	04	28	19	34	59.0	27.70	85.80	10	3.8
2015	04	28	22	29	9.0	27.60	85.80	10	3.3
2015	04	28	23	04	15.0	27.70	85.90	5	3.6
2015	04	29	00	48	17.0	26.80	92.50	5	3.5
2015	04	29	01	22	23.0	27.60	86.00	13	3.3
2015	04	29	09	39	18.0	27.60	84.70	12	3.9
2015	04	29	11	27	47.0	27.70	85.40	15	4.0
2015	04	29	17	16	34.0	27.70	85.50	5	4.0
2015	04	29	22	10	53.0	28.40	87.30	16	4.7
2015	04	30	00	37	11.0	27.70	84.70	10	4.1
2015	04	30	09	00	21.0	28.70	96.50	10	3.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	04	30	19	13	36.0	27.80	85.80	49	3.0
2015	04	30	19	21	20.0	26.50	94.30	10	4.7
2015	04	30	20	19	0.0	26.70	92.60	10	3.4
2015	04	30	20	33	19.0	26.00	94.80	13	3.5
2015	05	01	08	58	45.0	10.80	92.00	10	5.4
2015	05	02	00	11	0.0	27.10	85.00	10	4.5
2015	05	02	05	35	44.0	28.00	84.70	10	4.5
2015	05	02	09	41	18.0	27.60	85.30	10	3.5
2015	05	02	15	16	20.0	27.60	86.00	10	3.5
2015	05	02	21	44	11.0	27.70	85.90	10	4.1
2015	05	02	22	39	32.0	28.00	85.00	10	3.2
2015	05	03	11	35	13.0	27.80	85.10	10	4.3
2015	05	03	23	14	17.0	27.70	85.80	10	3.6
2015	05	04	01	15	7.0	27.60	85.90	10	4.6
2015	05	05	00	54	6.0	28.00	85.00	20	3.2
2015	05	06	12	17	13.0	28.10	84.50	23	3.3
2015	05	06	15	13	20.0	27.40	85.50	10	3.7
2015	05	06	21	56	24.0	27.40	84.90	10	3.1
2015	05	07	11	00	44.0	27.30	92.20	10	3.2
2015	05	07	20	34	44.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.0
2015	05	08	00	32	33.0	27.50	85.90	10	4.8
2015	05	08	02	34	43.0	27.30	85.80	10	3.6
2015	05	08	07	47	54.0	27.50	85.70	12	4.0
2015	05	08	21	23	28.0	28.00	85.10	10	3.3
2015	05	09	01	01	41.0	23.30	70.40	10	3.4
2015	05	10	00	49	52.0	27.50	85.80	10	3.5
2015	05	10	09	38	34.0	27.70	85.50	10	3.5
2015	05	11	14	51	6.0	27.70	85.40	10	3.9
2015	05	12	07	05	19.0	27.70	86.00	10	7.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	05	12	07	34	23.0	27.60	86.20	15	5.4
2015	05	12	07	36	54.0	27.60	86.10	10	6.2
2015	05	12	08	06	6.0	27.60	86.10	10	5.0
2015	05	12	08	13	55.0	27.60	86.00	10	4.8
2015	05	12	08	21	11.0	27.80	86.20	10	4.8
2015	05	12	08	34	23.0	27.80	85.90	10	4.2
2015	05	12	08	59	40.0	27.80	86.30	10	4.0
2015	05	12	10	04	5.0	27.70	86.00	10	3.3
2015	05	12	10	35	39.0	27.40	85.90	10	4.0
2015	05	12	10	41	31.0	27.40	86.20	10	3.9
2015	05	12	11	06	34.0	27.70	86.10	10	3.6
2015	05	12	11	21	31.0	27.60	86.10	10	3.7
2015	05	12	11	58	12.0	27.60	85.80	10	3.7
2015	05	12	12	28	23.0	27.70	85.90	10	3.9
2015	05	12	1.3	43	17.0	27.50	85.70	10	3.6
2015	05	12	15	28	20.0	27.60	86.20	15	3.7
2015	05	12	16	32	13.0	27.60	85.80	18	3.2
2015	05	12	16	55	23.0	27.60	85.80	10	3.5
2015	05	12	17	28	39.0	27.40	86.10	10	4.1
2015	05	12	18	51	45.0	27.70	86.20	16	3.3
2015	05	12	19	34	58.0	27.70	86.10	10	3.4
2015	05	12	19	37	44.0	27.50	86.00	48	3.8
2015	05	12	20	07	34.0	27.60	86.10	12	3.1
2015	05	12	20	22	15.0	27.60	85.20	10	3.4
2015	05	12	20	44	28.0	27.90	86.20	10	3.3
2015	05	12	21	25	12.0	27.70	84.60	10	5.1
2015	05	12	22	53	18.0	27.20	86.10	10	3.4
2015	05	13	02	23	13.0	27.50	86.20	10	3.7
2015	05	13	02	43	47.0	27.40	86.10	10	3.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	05	13	04	48	9.0	27.50	86.00	10	3.3
2015	05	13	06	26	5.0	27.50	86.10	10	4.7
2015	05	13	06	37	30.0	27.60	86.10	10	4.2
2015	05	13	06	53	59.0	27.70	86.20	10	4.7
2015	05	13	08	45	56.0	27.70	86.20	10	3.3
2015	05	13	09	52	28.0	27.80	86.20	10	3.2
2015	05	13	10	59	44.0	27.50	86.10	10	3.6
2015	05	13	15	51	4.0	27.40	85.80	20	3.4
2015	05	13	18	31	1.0	27.70	86.10	10	3.6
2015	05	13	21	38	5.0	27.70	86.10	10	4.8
2015	05	14	03	07	10.0	27.40	86.00	10	3.8
2015	05	14	03	07	40.0	27.60	86.00	10	4.4
2015	05	14	09	35	31.0	27.60	85.20	10	3.2
2015	05	14	13	58	7.0	27.20	86.10	20	3.4
2015	05	14	14	36	39.0	27.90	85.20	15	3.7
2015	05	14	15	05	41.0	27.60	86.10	10	3.6
2015	05	14	15	55	8.0	27.90	86.00	10	3.5
2015	05	14	21	53	36.0	27.30	86.00	10	3.6
2015	05	14	22	21	16.0	27.50	86.00	10	4.0
2015	05	15	01	42	42.0	27.80	84.70	10	5.0
2015	05	15	05	06	2.0	27.80	84.80	10	3.4
2015	05	15	09	24	14.0	27.40	86.10	5	3.4
2015	05	16	03	39	26.0	27.50	85.70	10	4.2
2015	05	16	03	50	26.0	27.40	84.90	10	3.5
2015	05	16	11	34	10.0	27.50	86.00	10	5.7
2015	05	16	16	23	48.0	27.60	86.00	28	3.6
2015	05	16	20	02	55.0	28.10	84.80	10	3.0
2015	05	16	23	15	25.0	27.50	85.90	10	3.8
2015	05	17	05	45	37.0	27.20	85.90	8	3.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	05	17	14	55	5.0	27.60	86.20	10	3.8
2015	05	18	12	42	12.0	28.00	84.70	30	3.5
2015	05	18	22	49	53.0	27.80	86.00	10	3.6
2015	05	19	10	59	32.0	27.80	85.80	10	3.7
2015	05	20	05	25	10.0	27.50	86.20	10	3.6
2015	05	20	09	02	37.0	27.60	85.10	10	3.9
2015	05	21	08	26	44.0	27.70	86.30	10	3.7
2015	05	22	10	59	37.0	28.10	85.00	10	4.2
2015	05	22	11	45	47.0	27.30	86.00	10	3.7
2015	05	22	19	07	42.0	29.90	81.90	10	4.2
2015	05	22	20	11	35.0	24.70	93.20	10	3.9
2015	05	22	20	52	36.0	24.50	93.40	63	3.2
2015	05	23	11	53	57.0	30.40	79.20	10	3.2
2015	05	23	16	41	19.0	27.40	85.90	10	3.7
2015	05	24	01	21	4.0	27.90	86.30	10	3.5
2015	05	24	17	30	36.0	27.00	85.90	20	3.5
2015	05	24	21	38	43.0	27.90	84.70	10	4.0
2015	05	26	17	07	15.0	27.90	85.10	10	4.5
2015	05	26	17	24	14.0	24.40	93.80	30	4.1
2015	05	27	07	30	44.0	27.90	85.60	10	4.0
2015	05	27	16	44	59.0	28.00	85.10	10	3.4
2015	05	28	11	46	28.0	28.10	93.40	10	4.0
2015	05	28	15	19	29.0	25.80	91.20	10	3.5
2015	05	29	03	57	54.0	25.90	90.20	15	3.9
2015	05	29	06	45	32.0	27.70	84.70	10	3.9
2015	05	29	10	00	0.0	28.00	84.70	10	4.7
2015	05	30	16	28	19.0	27.80	85.00	10	4.0
2015	06	02	20	33	7.0	29.80	81.80	10	4.0
2015	06	02	22	09	8.0	25.80	89.90	10	3.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	06	03	07	52	37.0	27.60	85.60	10	3.8
2015	06	03	11	28	23.0	30.50	79.30	10	4.0
2015	06	03	11	53	32.0	27.70	86.20	1.0	3.8
2015	06	04	13	43	32.0	27.50	92.90	10	3.2
2015	06	07	05	17	41.0	27.60	85.90	10	3.5
2015	06	11	04	17	46.0	27.50	85.70	10	4.0
2015	06	11	16	12	17.0	27.90	85.70	10	4.7
2015	06	11	19	37	6.0	28.30	84.80	10	4.0
2015	06	12	04	34	7.0	27.80	86.10	10	3.8
2015	06	12	18	29	31.0	14.10	93.50	38	5.2
2015	06	13	01	18	29.0	27.60	86.00	10	4.6
2015	06	14	07	47	52.0	27.50	86.00	10	4.0
2015	06	17	00	13	19.0	27.60	85.20	10	3.6
2015	06	17	00	30	1.0	27.70	85.30	10	4.1
2015	06	17	02	15	16.0	28.10	85.60	10	4.4
2015	06	18	14	36	7.0	22.80	92.20	33	3.8
2015	06	20	12	23	4.0	28.50	82.70	10	4.2
2015	06	23	20	33	21.0	30.40	78.30	10	3.2
2015	06	27	06	04	26.0	29.90	80.30	10	3.0
2015	06	28	01	05	25.0	26.50	90.10	10	5.6
2015	06	28	23	57	14.0	27.60	86.10	10	4.6
2015	06	29	17	27	9.0	26.70	95.00	10	3.5
2015	06	29	22	07	46.0	36.60	71.40	160	5.5
2015	07	02	01	56	12.0	27.80	85.30	10	4.0
2015	07	02	07	18	24.0	34.40	73.80	10	5.1
2015	07	03	00	37	40.0	13.30	93.20	25	4.2
2015	07	03	01	07	45.0	37.50	78.20	10	6.2
2015	07	03	03	16	35.0	11.40	95.00	10	5.8
2015	07	03	20	04	8.0	27.70	85.00	10	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	07	10	12	53	22.0	26.80	90.40	10	4.5
2015	07	10	21	1.3	0.0	27.40	86.00	10	4.5
2015	07	10	22	27	33.0	25.60	90.60	10	4.2
2015	07	14	14	35	50.0	35.90	71.10	80	5.2
2015	07	15	02	30	20.0	36.00	72.00	80	5.2
2015	07	18	23	48	7.0	30.50	79.10	13	4.3
2015	07	23	06	04	14.0	15.80	74.00	9	2.9
2015	07	23	14	36	5.0	21.40	79.90	10	3.9
2015	07	24	20	59	56.0	33.80	73.10	10	5.3
2015	07	26	10	04	5.0	36.60	71.60	10	5.0
2015	07	26	16	59	8.0	30.00	80.40	10	3.4
2015	07	27	07	33	42.0	27.30	91.00	10	4.3
2015	08	03	20	47	48.0	11.80	92.40	28	4.5
2015	08	09	22	30	26.0	2.8.00	84.70	10	4.4
2015	08	10	10	05	24.0	36.50	71.30	210	6.2
2015	08	15	05	42	24.0	27.40	88.00	36	4.0
2015	08	15	18	11	39.0	27.60	85.90	10	4.6
2015	08	19	19	18	11.0	31.70	77.00	10	4.0
2015	08	23	09	02	3.0	27.60	86.00	10	5.0
2015	08	24	06	53	43.0	27.80	87.10	10	3.7
2015	08	26	01	56	52.0	18.70	84.50	15	3.3
2015	08	28	19	21	56.0	25.50	89.40	10	4.0
2015	08	30	13	17	35.0	25.50	85.60	15	4.0
2015	09	01	19	17	4.0	36.40	71.30	223	5.1
2015	09	03	17	57	50.0	27.60	75.60	10	4.4
2015	09	04	11	49	52.0	36.50	70.90	123	5.4
2015	09	05	05	39	0.0	26.30	92..80	10	4.0
2015	09	06	12	23	14.0	26.20	92.80	10	3.4
2015	09	07	10	13	46.0	24.30	93.20	10	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	09	07	12	55	48.0	27.60	87.90	15	4.2
2015	09	09	21	03	20.0	36.00	70.60	98	5.1
2015	09	13	09	45	20.0	28.60	76.40	10	3.3
2015	09	15	22	06	33.0	35.50	78.50	10	4.4
2015	09	16	11	10	10.0	35.50	78.60	15	5.0
2015	09	17	18	34	16.0	24.70	94.50	72	4.5
2015	09	22	06	32	46.0	2.7.50	85.00	10	4.0
2015	09	25	16	57	38.0	26.60	91.80	15	4.6
2015	09	26	16	54	7.0	26.60	92.20	10	3.5
2015	09	29	09	27	17.0	29.70	80.30	33	4.8
2015	10	02	11	29	20.0	22.50	93.20	5	4.0
2015	10	08	01	04	17.0	31.50	77.00	10	3.8
2015	10	09	20	10	13.0	28.70	77.40	5	3.0
2015	10	10	01	48	43.0	2.7.20	88.80	15	4.5
2015	10	11	08	34	56.0	25.10	93.80	21	4.1
2015	10	17	06	29	42.0	25.00	94.10	10	3.5
2015	10	19	00	04	38.0	29.50	80.30	10	2.6
2015	10	23	00	27	39.0	29.70	70.40	25	5.6
2015	10	24	04	35	0.0	30.30	80.20	20	3.9
2015	10	26	09	09	31.0	36.50	70.80	190	7.5
2015	10	26	09	49	35.0	36.50	70.20	170	5.0
2015	10	26	10	37	5.0	36.50	70.40	202	4.5
2015	10	27	13	14	7.0	36.60	70.70	187	5.0
2015	10	29	22	15	53.0	24.60	92.30	15	4.9
2015	10	31	05	16	46.0	25.50	91.80	10	4.0
2015	11	08	10	42	8.0	7.00	94.60	35	5.2
2015	11	08	10	53	31.0	6.80	94.60	35	5.0
2015	11	08	11	54	52.0	7.30	94.50	60	5.0
2015	11	08	13	24	3.0	7.50	94.50	35	5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	11	08	14	34	12.0	6.90	94.80	50	5.0
2015	11	08	14	47	8.0	7.00	94.60	50	4.9
2015	11	08	16	47	7.0	6.90	94.60	10	6.0
2015	11	08	16	59	26.0	7.10	94.60	10	5.6
2015	11	08	17	47	17.0	6.70	94.70	10	4.7
2015	11	08	18	48	47.0	6.60	94.60	10	4.9
2015	11	08	19	14	48.0	6.80	94.30	10	4.9
2015	11	09	06	12	24.0	6.50	94.80	10	5.1
2015	11	09	08	12	53.0	6.70	94.80	60	5.4
2015	11	13	07	44	33.0	29.80	80.20	10	3.0
2015	11	14	16	53	40.0	7.10	94.90	10	4.9
2015	11	18	00	59	10.0	36.50	70.50	184	5.0
2015	11	18	08	25	41.0	29.80	80.50	15	3.3
2015	11	18	14	31	21.0	34.00	74.70	10	3.1
2015	11	19	04	15	52.0	27.80	85.60	20	5.0
2015	11	22	18	16	2.0	36.50	71.60	80	6.0
2015	11	25	16	15	7.0	26.40	92.80	10	4.9
2015	11	27	08	34	2.0	22.50	94.70	47	5.2
2015	11	27	11	40	37.0	34.90	73.80	67	4.8
2015	11	29	02	47	38.0	30.60	79.60	10	4.0
2015	12	06	12	35	17.0	28.80	76.80	5	2.9
2015	12	13	18	24	25.0	26.20	92.30	36	3.3
2015	12	15	02	35	14.0	24.20	86.60	10	4.2
2015	12	16	04	48	16.0	13.50	94.00	10	4.8
2015	12	18	22	16	55.0	29.30	81.70	10	5.4
2015	12	23	13	27	12.0	25.80	94.70	48	4.2
2015	12	25	19	14	46.0	36.50	71.20	186	6.5
2015	12	27	04	42	50.0	25.40	91.90	5	2.7
2015	12	29	15	50	22.0	32.20	79.30	10	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	12	30	17	24	54.0	25.10	91.10	10	3.7
2015	12	31	03	23	22.0	7.20	94.40	10	4.5
2016	01	01	06	54	35.0	29.70	80.70	10	3.0
2016	01	02	08	37	19.0	36.50	70.90	170	5.8
2016	01	03	23	05	16.0	24.80	93.50	59	6.7
2016	01	04	03	57	46.0	24.90	93.40	20	3.6
2016	01	04	09	00	2.0	24.80	93.50	20	3.4
2016	01	06	10	25	8.0	25.20	93.20	40	4.0
2016	01	07	13	42	58.0	27.70	93.30	32	4.5
2016	01	08	09	07	10.0	36.60	71.00	225	5.5
2016	01	12	20	04	58.0	36.60	71.10	220	5.8
2016	01	15	00	25	20.0	25.20	92.70	10	3.0
2016	01	15	19	24	52.0	11.90	92.50	10	4.0
2016	01	18	00	52	40.0	26.20	92.60	10	3.5
2016	01	21	19	22	43.0	28.10	85.10	10	4.8
2016	01	23	04	54	11.0	36.30	71.50	50	5.1
2016	01	24	17	09	26.0	27.00	92.20	10	3.2
2016	01	26	23	19	9.0	36.80	70.00	250	5.4
2016	01	28	22	47	8.0	27.10	75.50	10	3.8
2016	02	01	19	48	37.0	23.80	93.80	111	3.8
2016	02	01	23	49	30.0	26.40	93.40	33	3.7
2016	02	02	16	14	0.0	25.50	91.90	10	2.5
2016	02	04	07	10	27.0	32.70	75.70	10	4.1
2016	02	04	15	30	51.0	14.40	93.20	10	4.8
2016	02	05	16	20	9.0	27.80	85.40	10	5.2
2016	02	08	11	05	56.0	24.70	94.60	118	3.8
2016	02	09	15	13	47.0	32.80	76.40	10	4.4
2016	02	10	22	45	27.0	25.60	92.10	6	2.7
2016	02	15	16	35	29.0	30.20	79.60	10	3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	02	16	23	06	55.0	26.30	93.30	10	4.4
2016	02	21	03	39	42.0	7.10	92.10	50	4.5
2016	02	21	07	50	56.0	30.90	78.30	5	3.5
2016	02	21	09	12	8.0	36.50	70.90	177	5.7
2016	02	21	16	32	7.0	36.30	78.40	50	4.4
2016	02	21	18	10	0.0	27.80	84.60	30	5.0
2016	02	22	18	20	58.0	7.50	92.00	20	4.8
2016	02	24	02	06	51.0	24.90	72.30	26	3.0
2016	02	24	09	22	17.0	27.60	85.60	19	4.5
2016	02	27	00	31	3.0	13.60	94.00	60	4.6
2016	03	02	04	03	58.0	26.50	95.20	10	4.0
2016	03	02	06	35	14.0	29.90	70.10	10	5.0
2016	03	06	00	50	19.0	24.50	92.80	30	3.5
2016	03	06	08	51	18.0	24.70	92.90	10	3.3
2016	03	10	09	46	59.0	25.60	91.90	8	3.0
2016	03	10	09	50	32.0	25.60	91.90	9	3.2
2016	03	12	16	15	16.0	26.70	89.40	21	3.8
2016	03	13	05	15	36.0	27.80	84.90	25	3.8
2016	03	13	10	30	4.0	26.50	92.30	10	4.3
2016	03	14	21	27	40.0	27.20	86.20	10	3.9
2016	03	17	16	47	4.0	34.70	77.90	10	4.5
2016	03	18	03	37	33.0	25.40	73.40	33	3.5
2016	03	21	02	19	41.0	25.40	92.50	10	3.0
2016	03	22	11	49	12.0	26.10	95.30	49	3.7
2016	03	28	15	42	42.0	24.10	93.10	5	3.7
2016	03	30	02	04	11.0	32.50	76.00	15	3.8
2016	03	30	12	26	42.0	28.00	85.70	10	4.4
2016	04	03	20	31	39.0	24.40	94.30	120	4.0
2016	04	04	04	31	26.0	27.80	86.20	10	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	04	05	07	42	27.0	25.90	90.40	10	5.4
2016	04	07	20	03	19.0	27.00	75.10	15	3.5
2016	04	08	14	30	43.0	36.90	71.20	78	5.0
2016	04	09	13	20	14.0	27.60	85.20	10	4.5
2016	04	10	10	28	57.0	36.40	71.20	190	6.8
2016	04	11	10	36	13.0	29.80	80.10	10	3.7
2016	04	12	11	55	48.0	26.50	90.80	10	3.8
2016	04	12	14	41	53.0	27.50	86.10	10	4.5
2016	04	13	03	56	54.0	24.90	94.00	60	4.6
2016	04	13	13	55	13.0	23.00	94.90	134	6.8
2016	04	14	05	41	55.0	23.80	94.00	80	4.5
2016	04	14	16	23	40.0	23.30	93.20	5	3.5
2016	04	19	01	14	46.0	24.80	92.70	10	3.7
2016	04	19	20	32	58.0	10.30	93.80	10	5.1
2016	04	23	20	31	1.0	28.70	85.10	150	4.6
2016	04	24	21	43	9.0	37.00	71.70	100	5.2

Statement-II*List of important towns falling in seismic zone II, III, IV and V*

Town	States/UTs	Zone	Town	States/UTs	Zone
Agra	Uttar Pradesh	III	Chitradurga	Karnataka	II
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	III	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	III
Ajmer	Rajasthan	II	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	III
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	II	Cuttack	Odisha	III
Almora	Uttarakhand	IV	Darbhanga	Bihar	V
Ambala	Haryana	IV	Darjeeling	West Bengal	IV
Amritsar	Punjab	IV	Dharwad	Karnataka	III
Asansol	West Bengal	III	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	IV
Aurangabad	Maharashtra	II	Dharmपुरi	Tamil Nadu	III
Baharich	Uttar Pradesh	IV	Delhi	Delhi	IV

Town	States/UTs	Zone	Town	States/UTs	Zone
Bangalore	Karnataka	II	Durgapur	West Bengal	III
Barauni	Bihar	IV	Gangtok	Sikkim	IV
Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	III	Guwahati	Assam	V
Belgaum	Karnataka	III	Goa	Goa	III
Bhatinda	Punjab	III	Gulbarga	Karnataka	II
Bhilai	Chhattisgarh	II	Gaya	Bihar	III
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	II	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	IV
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	III	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	II
Bhuj	Gujarat	V	Imphal	Manipur	VII
Bijapur	Karnataka	III	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	III
Bikaner	Rajasthan	III	Jaipur	Rajasthan	II
Bokaro	Jharkhand	III	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	II
Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	IV	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	II
Burdwan	West Bengal	III	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	II
Cailcut	Kerala	III	Jorhat	Assam	V
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	IV	Kakrapara	Gujarat	III
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	III	Kalapakkam	Tamil Nadu	III
Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	III	Pondicherry	Puducherry	II
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	III	Pune	Maharashtra	III
Karwar	Karnataka	III	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	II
Kohima	Nagaland	V	Rajkot	Gujarat	III
Kolkata	West Bengal	III	Ranchi	Jharkhand	II
Kota	Rajasthan	II	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	IV
Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	II	Rourkela	Odisha	II
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	III	Sadiya	Assam	V
Ludhiana	Punjab	IV	Salem	Tamil Nadu	III
Madurai	Tamil Nadu	II	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	IV
Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	V	Sironj	Madhya Pradesh	II

Town	States/UTs	Zone	Town	States/UTs	Zone
Mangalore	Karnataka	III	Solapur	Maharashtra	III
Monghyr	Bihar	IV	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	V
Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	IV	Surat	Gujarat	III
Mumbai	Maharashtra	III	Tarapur	Maharashtra	III
Mysore	Karnataka	II	Tezpur	Assam	V
Nagpur	Maharashtra	II	Thane	Maharashtra	III
Nagarjunasagar	Telangana	II	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	II
Nainital	Uttarakhand	IV	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	III
Nasik	Maharashtra	III	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	II
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	III	Tiruvennamalai	Tamil Nadu	III
Osmanabad	Maharashtra	III	Udaipur	Rajasthan	II
Panjim	Goa	III	Vadodara	Gujarat	III
Patiala	Punjab	III	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	III
Patna	Bihar	IV	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	III
Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	IV	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	III
			Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	II

Prediction for warmest year in the country

2089. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the year 2016 could be one of the warmest years of the century; and

(b) whether the IMD has communicated to each State the likely weather/ condition that may experience in their State during the year 2016, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) Issued Seasonal Outlook for Temperatures during the 2016 Hot Weather Season (April- June) as given below on 31st March 2016.

- During the 2016 Hot Weather Season (April to June), warmer than normal temperatures are expected in all meteorological sub-divisions of the country. Seasonal (April-June) average temperatures over northwest India are expected to be above normal by more than 1.0° C.
- Above normal heat wave (HW) conditions are very likely over central and northwest India during the 2016 Hot Weather Season.

IMD is also providing extended range forecasts (5 -day averaged forecasts for next 15 days) of heat wave conditions over the country. The forecast will consist of probability of occurrence of hot days, heat waves and severe heat waves for the next 15 days updated every 5th day from 1st April, 2016 onwards.

IMD will issue heat wave alerts and warnings based on the same model on every five days which will be valid for next 15 days. The forecasts will be made available through IMD, Delhi website (www.imd.gov.in) and simultaneously shared with respective national/state/district level Disaster Manangement Authorities. Based on such warnings, the respective authorities have been urging people to stay indoors during the mid-day along with health advisories to stay hydrated (to drink lot of water) so as to avoid heat strokes/illness. All available Print and Visual media dissemination mechanism are employed for expanded outreach of heat wave related information.

Rule for weather forecasting by private organisations

2090. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some private organisations are also doing weather forecasting, if so, whether it is permissible under existing rules, and if not, how are they doing it;
- (b) what action Government takes if there is difference in forecast by India Meteorological Department and private organisations; and
- (c) whether there is a need for regulation for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The private agencies are issuing seasonal rainfall forecast for the period June-September since 2015 based on the globally available public domain information but definitely not based on their modeling frameworks. Hence, such forecasts lack credibility and more so could not capture the below normal rainfall signatures during 2015 that was captured by the official long range forecast issued by India Meteorological

Department (IMD). All actions of various government agencies are interfaced with the assessments of IMD. The forecast of private agencies have no bearing at all what so ever for any official follow-up actions by various government agencies (central and state level).

(c) At present there is no regulatory mechanism. All the developments in the field of forecasting by private agencies are closely monitored. As and when need arises, appropriate mechanism can be considered.

Legal assistance to women deserted by NRI spouses

2091. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of countries for which the scheme for providing legal assistance to Indian women deserted by overseas spouses is in operation;
- (b) whether there have been demands to extend this scheme to other countries;
- (c) if so, the step taken in this regard;
- (d) what are the reasons that only 80 beneficiaries have got legal/financial assistance under this scheme between 2012 and 2016; and
- (e) how the Ministry is planning to make this scheme more friendly to deserted women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The scheme for providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women cheated/ abandoned by overseas Indian spouses is in operation in 13 countries namely USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, Singapore, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

(b) There have been requests from some Indian Embassies to extend the scheme to their countries.

(c) Ministry is presently reviewing the scheme and will take these suggestions into consideration.

(d) Applications received in the Ministry are approved if they meet eligibility criteria and beneficiaries are found to deserve on financial grounds. Many of the deserted Indian women are based in India and do not have visa to travel to the country where the overseas Indian spouse is residing. Therefore they are unable to avail assistance under this scheme, which enables them to undertake legal action in a foreign court or avail assistance to address related issues in the foreign country.

(e) Ministry is considering a review of the scheme including the amount of financial assistance given; the number of countries covered by the scheme and enabling Indian Missions to provide such assistance directly to the beneficiaries.

Aims and objectives of Know India Programme

2092. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Know India Programme;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of participants under the above programme has come down from 151 in 2014-15 to just 70 in 2015-16, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what are the reasons for not even utilizing the budget allotted to this programme since 2012-13; and
- (d) how Ministry is planning to improve the programme for Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The Know India Programme (KIP) enables the Government to engage with young members of the Indian Diaspora and to help them rediscover their roots in India. Under KIP the Ministry organises a 25 day long visit to India by young Indian-origin persons to give them an exposure to various aspects of contemporary India, and India's diverse forms of art, heritage, and culture. Under the State leg of KIP, the participants visit one State in order to familiarise themselves with specific States in India.

(b) During 2015-16, two Know India Programmes were organized with participation of 70 Overseas Indians in 33rd KIP (29th June, 2015 to 19th July, 2015) and 34th KIP (17th August, 2015 to 06th September, 2015). Further editions could not be organized in 2015-16 since the contract with the previous event manager of KIP expired in September 2015. A decision was also taken to review the Know India Programme.

(c) The fund allocation under KIP head is made taking into account expenditure on the State leg of the Programme in case the concerned State does not agree to meet the expenditure. For the programmes organized since 2012-13, the State Governments of Partner States have incurred entire expenditure for the duration of the visit of the participants to those states. Therefore the entire budget which was allocated for KIP was not utilized since 2012-13.

(d) The Ministry undertook a review of KIP recently, following which the duration of KIP has been increased from 21 to 25 days. Recognizing that Indian Diaspora has an

emotional connect with their place of origin in India, the Ministry has requested State Governments which have a large number of Indian Diaspora abroad to become partners in the KIP Programmes. The State leg of the programme has also been increased from 7 to 10 days to give KIP participants exposure to our regional diversity and to specific states.

Workers from Kerala in Middle East

2093. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of citizens from Kerala who had to return from the Middle East in recent years;
- (b) the number of citizens from Kerala who are in jails in Middle East countries;
- (c) the steps Government has taken to address the large number of complaints about cheating and exploitation in Saudi Arabia; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to rehabilitate those who are returning to India due to the grim economic situation in the Middle East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) As per the information available with Indian Missions/Posts, a total of over 157200 Indian nationals have returned to India from the Middle East in the last three years. State-wise data, however, is not available.

(b) A total of 3649 Indian nationals are currently incarcerated in prisons in countries in the Middle East. State-wise data, however, is not available.

(c) On receipt of complaints, our Mission/Post in Saudi Arabia takes up the issue with the Saudi sponsor and, where necessary, with the concerned Saudi authorities, as also with Recruiting Agents (RAs). Complaints against Indian RAs are sent to the concerned offices of the Protector of Emigrants (PoEs) for appropriate action by them. Indian workers are also counselled to approach the concerned labour office, labour court and police authorities, for possible resolution of their grievance(s). The Mission/Post also deputed officials to visit labour/general courts and the companies concerned for assisting the aggrieved Indian labourers.

In order to provide assistance to distressed Indian nationals and members of their families, our Embassy in Riyadh and the Consulate General in Jeddah provide the following facilities:

- (i) A 24x7 Helpline manned by officials well-versed in multiple languages for better contact with the Indian nationals.
 - (ii) The Mission/Post addresses welfare issues through providing shelter (boarding and lodging) to runaway housemaids in distress, medical treatment and arranging for their repatriation.
 - (iii) Through registered volunteers from the Indian community, counselling/ assistance is provided to workers in distress for taking up the matter with the Saudi authorities for resolution of their problems.
 - (iv) MADAD, an online portal mainly created for the Community Welfare (CW) related problems, is functional since February 2015. The Portal is regularly monitored in the Mission/Post at various levels, thus giving high priority to grievances of Indian nationals.
 - (v) The Indian Community Welfare Fund is used for providing relief and assistance to the needy Indian workers, including for repatriation to India, for meeting expenditure on dispatch of mortal remains in deserving cases and for providing emergency medical treatment to destitute Indians for providing assistance to runaway housemaids.
 - (vi) Our Mission/Post officials regularly attend the labour/general courts, where the cases of the Indian nationals come up for hearing. They also provide free interpretation services to Indian workers, whenever required.
 - (vii) Our Mission/Post has successfully implemented the e-Migrate project, which is envisaged to transform emigration into a simple, transparent, orderly and humane process by reducing the human interface in the recruitment of workers.
 - (viii) Government of India has signed a bilateral Domestic Service Workers (DSW) agreement with the Government of Saudi Arabia in January 2014, which regulates the terms and conditions of Indian workers working in the houses of the Saudi sponsors in Saudi Arabia. The agreement also brings all such workers under the ambit of the Saudi Labour Law.
- (d) Whenever requests are received for rehabilitation of Indian nationals returning to India, Ministry of External Affairs refers such requests to the concerned State Governments.

Effects of E-migration system on Indian workers

†2094. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to the complexities and excessive formalities involved in the 'e-migration system' which is currently in practice, the companies/employees of Gulf countries have started giving preference to personnel from other neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sudan, Egypt over Indian workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): No. The e-migrate system was set up to facilitate emigration of Emigration Check Required (ECR) category of emigrants going to notified countries, for overseas employment. It was made operational with effect from 25th September 2014 and till 4th May 2016, a total of 11,99,378 emigration clearances have been granted online. Since 1st June, 2015 till 4th May, 2016 a total number of 52,769 Foreign Employers (FEs) have also registered on the e-Migrate system, for conducting recruitment of Indian workers. To address the difficulties expressed by Association of Recruiting Agents, the e-migrate system has been further simplified. Constant technical support is available to various users of e-migrate through a 24x7 dedicated helpdesk. As such, the data of Emigration Clearances to Gulf countries, does not suggest that there is any slowdown in Indian workers going for Overseas Employment. Data relating to personnel from other neighbouring countries going to Gulf countries is not maintained.

The performance of the e-migrate system is closely monitored, in consultation with the stake holders concerned, to make any improvements as and when required.

Concern over China Pakistan economic corridor

2095. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has raised any concerns about the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC); and
- (b) if so, the details of for a where and the manner in which these concerns have been raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) China is assisting Pakistan in the development of the so-called 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)'. Some of the proposed projects under CPEC are in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK). Government's consistent position is that

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in PoK and asked them, to cease it.

Meeting by Joint Group of Countries on Terrorism

2096. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the Joint Group of Countries on Terrorism during the year 2015-16;

(b) the proposal/initiatives agreed to by this Group to counter cross border Terrorism; and

(c) whether some more countries have joined this group in view of the growing menace of terrorism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Meetings of Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism were held with 16 (sixteen) countries during the year 2015-16, including with the UN P-5 nations. At the multilateral level also, meetings were held with the EU in Brussels (20-21 May, 2015) and with the BIMSTEC in Bangkok (4-5 August, 2015). India also participated in the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF) Plenary Meeting in September, 2015 and also in April, 2016, and in the GCTF Ministerial meeting in September, 2015.

(b) During the deliberations at the Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism, India's concerns and priorities regarding cross border terrorism were reiterated. The risks posed by terrorist entities in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region to the entire world because of their nexus with other terrorist groups and entities were also highlighted.

(c) In view of the spread of the scourge of terrorism to various countries all over the world, there has been a growing interest by many countries in stepping up cooperation with India in this sector. Accordingly, meetings of the Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism were held for the first time with Netherlands and Tanzania during the period 2015-16.

Indians murdered in jails of Pakistan

2097. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Indians who are in Pakistani jails are being murdered brutally and their bodies are sent to India after taking some vital parts of their bodies, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government of India has complained to Pakistani Government about these incidents, and about the safety and security of Indian Prisoners in Pakistan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) In recent past, an Indian prisoner, Shri Sarabjit Singh was attacked in Kot Lakhpat jail by his fellow inmates, in Lahore, Pakistan, on 26th April 2013. Shri Sarabjit Singh succumbed to his injuries on May 2, 2013. As per the normal practice in cases of death of Indian prisoners in Pakistan, post-mortem is conducted by Pakistani authorities before sending the mortal remains to India. The post-mortem reports mention, *inter alia*, that some internal organs are sent by the Pakistani authorities for further forensic investigation.

It has been stressed to the Government of Pakistan on several occasions that it must ensure the safety, security and well-being of all prisoners and fishermen who are in the custody of Pakistani authorities and who are Indians or believed to be Indians.

Talks with heads of various countries

2098. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister held talks with country heads of various countries during the current year in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes. Prime Minister had talks with various country Heads in Delhi during current year.

(b) Details are as follows:

France: H.E. Mr Francois Hollande, President of France visited India on 24-26 January 2016 as the Chief Guest on our 67th Republic Day. Hon'ble Prime Minister met President Hollande and held bilateral talks. This was fifth meeting between Prime Minister Modi and President Hollande since the new Government took over in May 2014. Both the Leaders had extensive bilateral discussions focusing on strengthening the bilateral Strategic Partnership encompassing various spheres such as defence, civil nuclear, space, countering the threat of terrorism, maritime security, trade and investment cooperation, sustainable

urban development and Smart Cities, renewable energy, education, Science and Technology and cultural cooperation. The two Leaders also had discussion on cooperation in multilateral such as United Nations Security Council reforms, India's accession in Nuclear Suppliers Group and Missile Technology Control Regime and other regional and international issues of mutual interest. The two Leaders addressed the India-France CEO Forum and attended the India-France Business Summit in Chandigarh on 24 January 2016, focusing on intensification of partnerships between businesses of two communities furthering trade and investment linkages. The visit underscored the strengthening of the traditional strategic tripod of the relationship *i.e.* defence, civil nuclear and space; with conclusion of a MOU on purchase of Rafale fighter jets confirming finalization of the Inter-governmental Agreement, revised MOU between EDF and NPCIL increasing number of reactors from 2 to 6 in Jaitapur nuclear power project with aim to start the work by early 2017 and finalization of 3 new agreements in Space. The visit also showcased how the strategic partnership was being updated to respond to upcoming challenges through enhanced collaboration in areas such as; maritime security, where both sides held the Inaugural Dialogue in January 2016; Counter-terrorism, where India and France issued a separate joint statement; cooperation in renewable energy with launch of interim Secretariat of International Solar Alliance and France committing Euros 300 million to future ISA projects. France has emerged as a key partner in our flagship development initiatives, especially in sectors like Urban Development, Renewable Energy, Railways and "Make in India" in defence. The visit also saw a categorical reaffirmation of French support for India's membership of an expanded UNSC and India's accession into NSG and MTCR in 2016 itself. With the signing of over 30 Agreements, the visit was high on substantive content and rich in ceremonial symbolism and optics.

Afghanistan: Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan visited India from 31 January - 4 February, 2016. During this visit, Dr. Abdullah met Prime Minister in Delhi on 1 February 2016 and held discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest including the security situation and peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

United Arab Emirates: Prime Minister had talks with the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan during his visit to Delhi from 10-13 February 2016; Various matters of mutual interest, including of bilateral, regional and multilateral importance were discussed. The two sides issued a joint statement on 12 February which

is reflective of the outcomes of the visit and identified areas of bilateral cooperation. A number of MoUs were signed during the visit. These were MoU on Technical Cooperation in Cyber Space and Combating Cyber Crime; MoU for Establishing a Framework for Facilitating the Participation of UAE institutional investors in Infrastructure Investment in India; MoU between ISRO and United Arab Space Agency on cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes; MoU between Dubai Economic Council and EXIM Bank; MoU on General Framework Agreement on Renewable Energy Cooperation; MoU between the respective Insurance Regulatory Authorities and Letter of Intent for skill development and recognition of qualification.

Finland: Prime Minister had talks with Mr. Juha Sipila, Prime Minister of the Republic of Finland during his visit in Mumbai from 12-15 February 2016 (during participation in Make in India Week) in Mumbai. The talks with the Prime Minister included bilateral and international issues. However, the main emphasis was on bilateral economic cooperation. After the visit, several Finnish companies declared their plans to invest in India which included Fortum's plan to invest in Solar Power Sector, Konecranes' plan to expand its plant capacity in Pune and Salcomp's plan to set up two factories to manufacture mobile phone chargers in India.

Sweden: Prime Minister had talks with Mr. Stefan Lofven, Prime Minister of Sweden during his visit to Mumbai from 13-14 February 2016 (during participation in Make in India Week) in Mumbai. The following decisions were taken during the talks: (i) to create a new Joint Working Group on digital technologies and economy; (ii) to exchange Special Envoys to discuss cooperation in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism; (iii) to hold at an early date the second round of bilateral consultations on cyber issues; and (iv) to convene at an early date the next round of Foreign Office Consultations. In his letter to Prime Minister dated 08 March 2016 the Swedish Prime Minister confirmed Sweden's support for India as a permanent member in an enlarged Security Council. He also confirmed Sweden's support for an Indian application to the Nuclear Suppliers' Group.

Nepal: The Prime Minister of Nepal Mr. K P Sharma Oli paid a state visit to India from 19-24 February 2016. Wide ranging talks on diverse aspect of the bilateral relations including development assistance, trade and commercial cooperation and mutual security issues as well as recent political development of mutual interest were held during the visit.

Maldives: Prime Minister held talks with the President of Maldives Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom during the latter's official visit to New Delhi on April 10-11, 2016. Discussions covered further strengthening of the India-Maldives relationship as well as a review of regional issues of mutual concern. Six Agreements/MoUs were signed. They are: (i) Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income derived from International Air Transport; (ii) Agreement on Exchange of Information with respect to Taxes; (iii) Agreement on Orbit Frequency Coordination of "South Asia Satellite" proposed at 48 degree; (iv) MoU on cooperation in the area of conservation and restoration of ancient mosques and joint research and exploratory surveys in Maldives; (v) MoU on cooperation in the field of Tourism; and (vi) Action Plan for Defence Cooperation.

Talks with Pakistan and separatist leaders on Kashmir issue

2099. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plan to start fresh negotiations with Pakistan and separatist leaders over Kashmir issue on the line of previous NDA Government; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue (CBD), agreed between India and Pakistan during External Affairs Minister's visit to Islamabad, on December 9, 2015 (to attend the Heart of Asia Minister's meeting on Afghanistan) is envisaged to address all outstanding issues bilaterally, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. The modalities of the Dialogue are to be worked out by Foreign Secretaries, who remain in touch including in the context of Pathankot terrorist attack.

It is Government's principled and consistent position that the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is a bilateral matter between India and Pakistan and there is no scope for involvement of any third party.

Issue of e-Passports

2100. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to further simplify the process of obtaining Passport by ordinary/common people of our country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is planning to issue e-passport to the citizens who fulfills all the criteria and having requisite documents, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The Government has recently simplified the process of issuance of passport in order to make it more expedient and convenient. The Ministry of External Affairs has made two major changes recently that have expedited the process for first time passport applicants as well as made it more convenient to secure an online appointment at the local Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs). As per these changes, the first time passport applicants who furnish Aadhaar Card, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), PAN Card and an affidavit in the prescribed format, will get faster service, without payment of additional fees, subject to successful online validation of Aadhaar, EPIC and PAN cards from the respective databases, if required. The passports under this liberal dispensation will be issued on Post-Police Verification basis.

The second measure pertains to securing online Appointments for submission of passport applications at PSKs. The new provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/ rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the System used to offer only one available date to the applicant for seeking appointment for passport related services. These measures have simplified the process of passport issuance and reduced the difficulties faced by the applicants.

(b) The Government has plans to issue e-passports to the citizens. The Government has given its approval for procurement of electronic contactless inlays for manufacturing of e-passports to India Security Press (ISP) Nasik. In this regard, ISP Nasik, has been authorized to float a global three-stage tender for procurement of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)-compliant electronic contactless inlays along with its operation system which is required for manufacture of e-passports. The timeline for manufacture of e-passport will depend on the successful completion of the tendering and procurement process by ISP, Nasik.

Explosion in Gurudwara of Germany

2101. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of explosions occurred in a Gurudwara in German city Essen recently;

(b) the number of casualties and the result of investigation to find out the probable cause of explosion;

(c) whether any suspects were arrested and taken into custody; and

(d) the relief and compensation provided by Indian Embassy to the victims of Indian nationals with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) There was an explosion outside the main building of the Gurudwara Nanaksar in Essen, Germany on 16.04.2016 at 1900 hours. Glass panels of the door/windows and the tiles on one of the walls of the Gurudwara were damaged in the explosion.

(b) and (c) Three persons were injured in the incident out of which two were treated for minor injuries and discharged immediately and the third, Head Granthi Shri Kuldeep Singh, was admitted to the hospital for treatment of a leg injury. Shri Kuldeep Singh is stable and out of danger. According to media reports, three young men were arrested, all of whom hold German Passports. Investigations into the incident are ongoing.

(d) The Consul General of India in Frankfurt and other Mission officials have visited the blast site in Essen several times and also met the injured Granthi Shri Kuldeep Singh in hospital. The cost of treatment of the Granthi is being borne by the local Government of the State of north Rhine Westphalia, Germany. The Embassy of India in Berlin and the Indian Consulate in Frankfurt have also taken up the matter at high level with the Government of Germany including the Lord Mayor of Essen and local Police of Essen. They are also in touch with the local Indian community.

Request for opening of Passport Seva Kendra

2102. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in receipt of request from elected representatives and public for opening Passport Seva Kendra in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the places in which request for opening of Passport Seva Kendra were received by Government, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes, the Government is in receipt of a number of requests from

elected representatives and public for opening of Passport Seva Kendra in various parts of the country.

(b) Details of the requests received for opening of Passport Seva Kendra are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) With the implementation of Passport Seva Project (PSP), the Ministry had established 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in various States/Union Territories initially in public-private-partnership mode as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices across the country. These PSKs were operationalised by June, 2012. Subsequently, to provide more access points for passport services, the Ministry has set up 11 additional Passport Seva Laghu Kendras (PSLK) in Aizawl (Mizoram), Agartala (Tripura), Dimapur (Nagaland), Darbhanga (Bihar), Gangtok (Sikkim), Imphal (Manipur), Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Kalaburgi (Karnataka), Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Puducherry (Puducherry) and Shillong (Meghalaya) at the Ministry's expenditure.

In order to meet the requests from the elected representatives and public and to take the services closer to the Passport services seekers, the Ministry has been organizing Passport Seva Camps in remote and far-flung areas. Passport Melas are also organized during week-ends at the Passport Offices from time to time to accept and process passport applications to meet the growing demands for passports.

Statement

Details of requests received for opening of Passport Seva Kendra

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
1.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	Sh. Y.V. Subha Reddy (Member of Parliament)
2.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. Bode Prasad (MLA)
3.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad(old)	Sh. M.A. Khan (Member of Parliament), Sh. Mohammed Ali (Dy. CM and Minister for Revenue Relief, Rehabilitation, Urban Land Ceiling, Stamps and Registration).
4.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. I.V.R. Krishna Rao (IAS, Chief Secretary A.P.)
5.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Smt. Butta Renuka (Member of Parliament)

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
6.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. Satya Kumar
7.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. Bode Prasad (MLA)
8.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. I.V.R. Krishna Rao (IAS, Chief Secretary A.P.)
9.	2015	Telangana	Warangal	Sh. N. Shantan Kumar (Secretary, Warangal Consumers Council)
10.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Smt. Butta Renuka (Member of Parliament)
11.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. Rajesh Mittal (Mukhaye Abhiyanta Dakshin Anchal-6)
12.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. Satya Kumar
13.	2015	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Sh. I.Y.R. Krishna Rao (Chief Secretary)
14.	2015	Assam	Dibrugarh	Sh. Rameswar Teli (Member of Parliament)
15.	2016	Assam	Barak Valley	Sh. Anirban Dey
16.	2016	Assam	Silchar	Haran Dey (President)
17.	2015	Assam	Barak Valley (Karimganj)	Sh. A.T.M. Zakaria (President, MYSF)
18.	2015	Bihar	Siwan	Sh. Om Prakash Yadav (Member of Parliament)
19.	2016	Bihar	Gopalganj	Sh. Mithilesh Tiware (State Vice-President of B.J.P.)
20.	2015	Bihar	Siwan	Sh. Om Prakash Yadav (Member of Parliament)
21.	2015	Gujrat	Bhuj	Sh. Vinod L Chawda (Member of parliament), LS
22.	2016	Gujarat	Kachchh	Sh. Anand
23.	2016	Kerala	Wayanad distt.	Sh. Salam Kanyappadi (President of Dubai Kerla Muslim Culture Centre.
24.	2015	Haryana	Faridabad	Sh. Krishanpal Gujar (Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment)
25.	2015	Manipur	Imphal	Sh. Th. Netrajit Singh (Secretary of Human Development Organisation)

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
26.	2016	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Sh. Vijay Anand Munka (Vice-President of Singhbhum Chamber of Commerce & Industry)
27.	2016	Maharashtra	Solapur	Sh. Raju Rathi (President of Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture)
28.	2015	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Sh. Vijay Anand Moonka (Vice-President of PR 7 Welfare)
29.	2015	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Sh. Vijay Anand Moonka (Vice-President of PR 7 Welfare)
30.	2015	Karnataka	Hassan	Sh. H.D. Deve Gowda
31.	2015	Karnataka	Davangere	Sh. K.S. Vittal, President of Federation of Davangere District of Chambers of Commerce & Industry)
32.	2015	Karnataka	Bhatkal	Sh. Mohammed Sadullah Damda
33.	2015	Karnataka	Belgaum	Sh. Suresh Angadi (Member of Parliament)
34.	2016	Karnataka	Mysore	Sh. Nantha Kumar (Member of Parliament)
35.	2016	Maharashtra	Latur	Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad (Member of Parliament)
36.	2015	Karnataka	Davangere	Sh. K.S. Vittal (President of Federation of Davangere District of Chambers of Commerce & Industry)
37.	2015	Karnataka	Hassan	Sh. H.D. Deve Gowda
38.	2015	Karnataka	Udupi	Sh. Shiriyar Prabhakar, Advocate
39.	2015	Karnataka	Belgaum	Presidents Council, Chamber of Commerce and Industries
40.	2015	Karnataka	Belgaum	Sh. Satish Tendulkar (Chairman Post Forum)
41.	2015	Karnataka	Raichur	Sh. Prabhakar Tikare
42.	2015	Karnataka	Bhatkal	Sh. Mohammed Sadullah Damda
43.	2015	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Sh. Radhakrishna S. Raghoji (President, HKCCI, Gulbarga)

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
44.	2015	Karnataka	Raichur	Sh. Prabhakar Tikare
45.	2015	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Sh. Thomas Mathew Edayaranmula (General Secretary of Gulf Malayalee Welfare Association)
46.	2015	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Prof. P.J. Kurien (Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha)
47.	2015	Kerala	Kasaragod	Sh. K.M. Abdulla (President of Kerla Pravasi League)
48.	2015	Kerala	Kasaragod	Sh. P. Karunakaran (Member of Parliament)
49.	2015	Kerala	Kasaragod	P. Karunkaran
50.	2016	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Ashish Garde (President of Chamber of Marathwad Industries and Agriculture)
51.	2015	Kerala	Kasaragod	P. Karunkaran
52.	2015	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Sh. Thomas Mathew Edayaranmula (General Secretary of Gulf Malayalee Welfare Association)
53.	2016	Kerala	Wayanad distt.	Sh. Salam Kanyappadi (President of Dubai Kerla Muslim Culture Centre)
54.	2016	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sh. Pravin Agarwal (Secretary of Madhya Pradesh Chameber of Commerce and Industry)
55.	2015	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Sh. Rajesh Maheshware
56.	2015	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Sh. Rajesh Maheshware
57.	2016	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. Arjun Lal Meena (Member of Parliament)
58.	2015	Maharashthra	Ghatkopar	Dr. Kirit Somaiya (Member of Parliament)
59.	2015	Maharashthra	Solapur	Sh. Dhawal Shah (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce & Industries & Agriculture)
60.	2015	Maharashthra	Oros	Sh. Sachin Masurkar (CEO & Head Operation)
61.	2016	Assam	Barak Valley	Sh. Anirban Dey
62.	2016	Maharashthra	Sindhudurg	State Minister, Finance, R.D.D. and Planning

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
63.	2016	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Sh. Vijay Anand Munka (Vice-President of Singhbhum Chamber of Commerce & Industry)
64.	2016	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sh. Pravin Agarwal (Secretary of Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
65.	2015	Maharashtra	Solapur	Sh. Subhash Deshmukh (Member of Legislative Assembly)
66.	2015	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Dr. S. Masih Nazir (Secretary MSDC, Beed)
67.	2015	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Arun Kumar S Mundada
68.	2015	Maharashtra	Opening of PSK Distt.-wise	Sh. Shaid Khan Ismail Khan
69.	2015	Maharashtra	Oros	Sh. Sachin Masurkar (CEO & Head Operation)
70.	2016	Maharashtra	Latur	Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad (Member of Parliament)
71.	2016	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	Sh. Shrirang Appa Barze (Member of Parliament), LS
72.	2016	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	State Minister, Finance, R.D.D. and Planning
73.	2016	Maharashtra	Anand Thakur	Sh. Anand Thakur (M.L.A.)
74.	2016	Maharashtra	Solapur	Sh. Raju Rathi (President of Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture)
75.	2016	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Ashish Garde (President of Chamber of Marathwad Industries and Agriculture)
76.	2016	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Distt. Nasik)	Dr. Sekh Asif Sekh Rasid
77.	2015	Maharashtra	Akola	Sh. Moh. Islam Gulam Dustagir
78.	2015	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Dr. Syed Masih (Secretary MSDC)
79.	2015	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Dr. S. Masih Nazir (Secretary MSDC, Beed)
80.	2015	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Arun Kumar S Mundada

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
81.	2015	Maharashtra	Solapur	Sh. Subhash Deshmukh (Member of Legislative Assembly)
82.	2016	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	Sh. Shrirang Appa Barze (Member of Parliament), LS
83.	2016	Rajasthan	Karauli & Dholpur	Dr. Manoj Rajoria (Member of Parliament)
84.	2015	Odisha	Sambalpur	Dr. Y. K. Mahakud
85.	2015	Odisha	Rourkela	Sh. Subrata Pattnaik (President of Rourkela Chamber of Commerce & Industry)
86.	2015	Odisha	Sambalpur	Dr. Y. K. Mahakud
87.	2015	Odisha	Rourkela	Sh. Subrata Pattnaik (President of Rourkela Chamber of Commerce & Industry)
88.	2015	Odisha	Rourkela	Sh. Dharmendra Pradhan (Member of Parliament)
89.	2015	Odisha	Balasore	Sh. Rabindra Kumar (Member of Parliament)
90.	2015	Odisha	Sambalpur and Berhampur	Sh. Naveen Patnaik (C.M.)
91.	2015	Punjab	Bathinda	Sh. Sanjeev Verma (National Chief Co-ordinator)
92.	2015	Punjab	Patiala	Sh. Avinash Rai Khanna (Member of Parliament)
93.	2016	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. Arjun Lal Meena (Member of Parliament)
94.	2016	Rajasthan	Karauli & Dholpur	Dr. Manoj Rajoria (Member of Parliament)
95.	2015	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. Amit Srivastava (President A.T.S.U)
96.	2015	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Al-Taheerabad Association
97.	2015	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Smt. Kiran Maheshwar (Minister for Public Health, Engineering and Ground-water, Govt. of Rajasthan)

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
98.	2015	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	Sh. Surendrapal Singh (T.T. State Minister for Labour, Planning Factory and Boiler inspection)
99.	2015	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. CP. Joshi (Member of Parliament)
100.	2016	Bihar	Gopalganj	Sh. Mithilesh Tiwari (State Vice-President of B.J.P.)
101.	2015	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Sh. Rajkumar Jeenagar
102.	2016	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Distt. Nasik)	Dr. Sekh Asif Sekh Rasid
103.	2015	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. Amit Srivastava (President A.T.S.U)
104.	2015	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sh. Habib Bhai Fumli
105.	2015	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. CP. Joshi (Member of Parliament)
106.	2015	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Smt. Kiran Maheshwar (Minister for Public Health, Engineering and Ground-water, Govt. of Rajasthan)
107.	2015	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Sh. Rajkumar Jeenagar
108.	2015	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sh. Habib Bhai Fumli
109.	2015	Telangana	Warangal City	Sh. N. Shantan Kumar (Secretary, Warangal Consumers Council)
110.	2015	Tripura		Sh. Abhijit Roy
111.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sh. Ram Shankar Katheria (Minister of HRD, Government of India)
112.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sh. Keshav Prasad Maurya (Member of Parliament)
113.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad	Sh. Israr Ahmaed (District President PMKS)
114.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Sh. Madan Chhabra (Distt. Coordinator)
115.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sh. V.B. Agarwal (Chairman of Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of U.P.)
116.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Sh. Triloki Nath
117.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sh. Parshant Veer Jain

Sl. No.	Year	States/UTs	Location	By Whom
118.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Sh. Athar Raees
119.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sh. Mustafa Parvez
120.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Sh. Shah Alam Qureshi (Social Worker)
121.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Sh. Kalraj Mishra (Minister of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises)
122.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Sh. Kalraj Mishra (Minister of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises)
123.	2015	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Sh. Kunwar Haribansh Singh (M.P.)
124.	2015	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	Sh. Himanshu Gaava (President, Metropolitan Congress Committee)
125.	2015	Uttarakhand	Tehsil Ramnagar, Nainital	Sh. Harish Chandra Sati
126.	2015	West Bengal	Siliguri	Sh. Gangshyam Malpani (General Secretary)
127.	2015	West Bengal	Durgapur	Sh. Apurba Mukhaya, MLA
128.	2015	West Bengal	Basirhat South Assembly	Mr. Idris Ali (MP)

Financial help of families of persons languishing in Pakistani jails

†2103. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of alleged Indian citizens and fishermen languishing in the jails in Pakistan and the time from when they are languishing;

(b) whether the Government has been providing any financial assistance to the families of those persons languishing in jails in Pakistan for several years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures Government has taken or proposes to take in order to get them released from prison?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) As per information available with the Government, there are 516 fishermen who are Indian or believed to be Indian currently in the custody of Pakistani

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

authorities. Formal confirmation from the Government of Pakistan of the presence of 296 of these fishermen in the custody of Pakistani authorities, apprehended in the past few months by Pakistani authorities, is yet to be received. The year-wise details have been tabulated below:

No. of fishermen	Year of detention
2	2011
1	2012
15	2013
202	2015
296 (confirmation sought from Pakistani authorities)	2016

There are 49 civil prisoners, who are Indian or believed to be Indian, lodged in Pakistani jails, from early 1990s to the current year.

Government of Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of 74 Missing Defence Personnel (MDPs) in Pakistan. A committee comprising of the family members of MDPs visited Pakistan from June 01-14 in 2007.

In March 2009, a Non-Plan scheme of Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing Vessels at a total cost of ₹ 1956 lakhs was launched. Under this scheme, which is administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a capital subsidy to the tune of 30% of the cost of each vessel, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 6 lakh, is provided to each vessel owner for replacement of his/her fishing vessel seized in Pakistan.

The Government on a continuing basis monitors the status of all Indian prisoners, including fishermen in Pakistani jails, and takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for their early release. During the meeting of Prime Minister with Pakistan's Prime Minister on the margins of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit on 10th July, 2015, both sides agreed for early release of the fishermen in each other's custody along with their boats. As a result of Government's efforts, a total of 448 fishermen and 57 fishing boats were returned by Pakistani authorities in 2015, including 172 fishermen released after the Ufa meeting of the two Prime Ministers. In 2016, 172 Indian fishermen and 1 Indian civil prisoner have been released and repatriated so far. The matter of well-being and early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen from Pakistani jails was also recently discussed with Pakistan, when the Foreign Secretary met his counterpart on April 26, 2016 on the sidelines of the Heart of Asia- Senior Officials Meeting on Afghanistan.

An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners, consisting of retired judges from both countries, has undertaken reciprocal visits to each other's prisons and given recommendations on ensuring humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their sentence.

Success of Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana

2104. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojna is not so successful;
- (b) what are the reasons that Ministry set stringent Know Your Customer (KYC) criteria and excessive documentation for opening up of accounts in India by Indian emigrants abroad;
- (c) what is the pension component under the scheme; and
- (d) the efforts being made to improve the scheme to make it more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH) : (a) Yes.

- (b) The Know Your Customer (KYC) criteria and documentation required are as per the extant Government of India regulations.
- (c) There is no guaranteed pension under the scheme.
- (d) The Government intends to close the scheme while strengthening other measures including the insurance scheme Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana for protection and welfare of overseas Indian workers.

Land and property valuation of loss making PSUs

2105. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) closed and/or in the process of closure;
- (b) whether any valuation of the land and other property/equipments of these PSUs have been made by Government for being sold off;

- (c) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the efforts made by Government for revival of these loss making PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Four Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely HMT Watches Ltd., HMT Chinara Watches Ltd., HMT Bearings Ltd. and Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) have been approved for closure.

(b) to (d) A decision has been taken to transfer/sale the land of the CPSEs namely HMT Watches Ltd., HMT Bearings Ltd. and Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL) after their closure to Central Government Ministries/Departments/CPSEs/Public Sector Banks/State Government Ministries or Departments or entities under them at circle rate or market rate whichever is higher. The sale proceeds would go to the Government of India in lieu of Cash and Non-Cash assistance given to CPSEs concerned. The land pertaining to HMT Chinara Watches Ltd., would go back to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir as per the Lease Agreement conditions.

The movable assets like Plant and Machinery, furniture and fixtures, vehicles etc. of these CPSEs would be either auctioned or transferred to holding/subsidiary/associate CPSEs or Government/Government controlled bodies.

(e) DHI has been undertaking appraisals of each loss making CPSE to assess the prospects of revival. As a part of this exercise, the loss making CPSEs having the potential of turn around are revived and those found chronically sick are closed down after payment of due compensation to employees. The revival process, wherever found feasible is carried out in a time-bound manner.

Take over of Instrumentation Units in States

2106. SHRID. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked a few State Governments to take over the Instrumentation Units in their States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the response of the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the places where the Instrumentation Units are located and their performance during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) No Sir, however, DHI has a CPSE named Instrumentation Ltd. under its administrative control with units at Kota in Rajasthan and Palakkad in Kerala. The Ministry has requested Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan consider taking over of Palakkad unit and Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd. respectively since IL has been constantly making losses and efforts of revival have not worked out so far. The request to Kerala Government to consider the option of taking over of the Palakkad unit was made in view of the keen interest shown by Kerala Government in the revival/continuance of the Palakkad unit. Request to Government of Rajasthan to consider taking-over of Instrumentation Ltd., Kota on "as is where is basis" was made so that the skilled work force and other assets of Kota Unit are gainfully utilized.

(c) The State Government of Kerala has decided in-principle to take over the Palakkad unit of IL to protect the interest of the workers and the State, subject to the assessment of assets and liabilities of the institution.

State Government of Rajasthan has informed that the possibility of revival of Kota unit appears unlikely in view of huge liabilities, accumulated losses and obsolete technology. Moreover the State Government is not geared to run industrial units. In this backdrop, the Government of Rajasthan is not in a position to take over this Unit.

(d) Instrumentation Limited has one unit each in Kota, Rajasthan and Palakkad, Kerala. Turnover of the Units during last 3 years are:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Kota Unit	Palakkad Unit
2015-16	4586	7070
2014-15	7788	8097
2013-14	4759	11077

Criteria adopted for sanctioning dwelling units

2107. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that not even a single dwelling unit has been approved for Puducherry under JNNURM, RAY, PMAY in the last three years;

- (b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the criteria adopted in sanctioning the dwelling units and whether Puducherry has not fulfilled the criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Three projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and one project under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been approved for construction of 1,542 dwelling units (DUs) in Puducherry. Till now, construction of 1,318 houses have been completed of which 609 houses are occupied by the beneficiaries. No project proposals under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] have been received in the Ministry from Puducherry.

(c) JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP) has been extended upto 31st March, 2017 for completion of only the ongoing projects sanctioned upto 31st March 2012 and, therefore, no new projects are considered. RAY has been discontinued and the ongoing RAY projects have been subsumed in PMAY(U). Under PMAY(U), States/UT Governments including Puducherry are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports and submit proposals to this Ministry with the approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) for Central assistance. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of this Ministry considers these proposals in conformity with the scheme guidelines for releasing Central assistance.

Need for shelter in cities

2108. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey to identify accurately the need for shelters in cities/towns across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of financial assistance provided for construction of shelter during last two years to help the needy, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide shelter for the Urban Homeless people. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a scheme namely 'Shelter for

Urban Homeless (SUH)' as one of the seven component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) for providing permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless. The scheme is implemented through respective States/UTs. As per the operational guidelines of SUH issued by the Ministry, it is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies conduct systematic surveys so as to access accurately the need for shelters at suitable locations.

(b) A consolidated fund is released to the States/UTs for all the seven components of DAY-NULM. The States/UTs can apportion appropriate amount of money for each component including SUH of NULM taking into account the actual requirement for each component. The details of State-wise fund released under DAY-NULM for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise Central funds released under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) during 2014-15 and 2015-16

		(₹ in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4034.00	1500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.87	146.26
3.	Assam	0.00*	0.00*
4.	Bihar	0.00*	2572.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	1487.91	1778.51
6.	Goa	62.11	0.00*
7.	Gujarat	6354.10	0.00*
8.	Haryana	1607.60	0.00*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	604.45	250.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	998.98	0.00*
11.	Jharkhand	1012.55	1461.32
12.	Karnataka	6347.11	989.80
13.	Kerala	0.00*	0.00*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5158.37	500.00

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	12853.86	0.00*
16.	Manipur	837.43	311.39
17.	Meghalaya	420.34	0.00*
18.	Mizoram	851.52	1032.05
19.	Nagaland	532.25	0.00*
20.	Odisha	1808.46	1321.59
21.	Punjab	0.00*	0.00*
22.	Rajasthan	4201.04	0.00*
23.	Sikkim	152.21	84.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	6439.54	5786.17
25.	Telangana	0.00*	3988.02
26.	Tripura	946.24	0.00*
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00*	507.68
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4655.31	1741.92
29.	West Bengal	5372.61	0.00*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00*	0.00*
31.	Chandigarh	282.32	0.00*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00*	0.00*
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00*	0.00*
34.	Delhi	0.00*	0.00*
35.	Puducherry	0.00*	0.00*
TOTAL		67214.18	23972.33

* Funds could not be released due to availability of unspent balance of the past year(s) with the State/UT.

Schemes for vacant houses

2109. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of houses built under various housing schemes are lying vacant;

- (b) if so, the details thereof scheme-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial steps, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Out of 13,90,349 houses approved under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing for Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), construction of 10,31,733 houses have been completed. Number of houses vacant till date under JNNURM and RAY are 2,24,000 and 14,448 respectively.

Allotment of houses constructed under these schemes is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments concerned. The vacant houses built under these schemes are mostly due to reluctance of slum dwellers to shift, incomplete basic infrastructure and distance from sources of livelihood.

(c) The Ministry reviews status of ongoing projects under these schemes through Quarterly and Monthly Progress Reports, in the meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and review meetings at the level of Secretary (HUPA). Through these reviews, State/UT Governments are advised to complete the ongoing projects as early as possible within the extended period of JNNURM *i.e.* by 31.03.2017, submit plan of action for completion of ongoing projects as well as plan for 100% occupancy and submit the project completion certificates. Moreover, during national/regional/state-level workshops and also during field visits, States/UTs are urged upon for taking expeditious steps in this regard.

Encouragement for affordable housing schemes to States

2110. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is encouraging all State Governments to come out with more affordable housing schemes in the State and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also fact that Government is considering to provide more sops to affordable housing schemes such as tax relaxation and clearances, etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The National Urban Housing and

Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 advocates that States/Union Territories (UTs) should focus on accelerated flow of funds for housing (including various cost-effective slum-related options) and infrastructure in order to augment sustainable and affordable housing stock in the country. In order to supplement the initiatives of States/UTs, the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban)' Mission has been launched with an aim to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission envisages support to construction of houses upto 30 square metre carpet area with basic civic infrastructure.

(b) The Union Budget 2016-17 provides Service Tax exemption on affordable houses of upto 60 square metre constructed by Central or State Government including PPP projects. 100% deduction on profits to an undertaking in housing projects having dwelling units upto 30 square metres in four major metro cities and 60 square metres in other cities approved from June, 2016 till March, 2019 and is completed in a time frame of three years from approval, has been provided.

Guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) mandate States/UTs to have a single-window, time-bound clearance for layout approval and building permissions at Urban Local Body (ULB) level. The Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 released recently by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India also suggests various options for streamlining approval process for construction permits including single window system, online sanction, integration of agencies outside ULBs for online clearances along with delegation to local authorities.

Policy to increase formal rental housing stock

2111. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared a policy to increase formal rental housing stock;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that these would be in the form of hostels, paying guest accommodations and dormitories under the National Rental Housing Scheme; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is firming up specific and innovative rental housing models and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 advocates creating adequate housing stock both on rental and

ownership basis with special emphasis on improving the affordability of the vulnerable and economically weaker sections of society.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has prepared a draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP). This focuses on adoption of a multi-pronged approach with supply as well as demand side interventions and encourage involvement of Private Sector, Cooperative, Non-Governmental Sector, Industrial and the Services/ Institutional Sector, to promote rental housing.

(b) There is no National Rental Housing Scheme at present.

(c) The Draft NURHP envisaged that the respective States/Union Territories will develop their own models on rental housing as per the local need and demand/supply mechanism of the existing housing market.

Increasing unemployment in urban areas

†2112. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the study conducted in the first quarter of the year has shown that the unemployment in urban areas is more than rural areas in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that figures of those unemployed, who have migrated back to their native places in the absence of proper employment opportunities in cities are increasing; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for providing employment to increasing number of urban educated unemployed in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

(b) Such data is not collected by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

(c) This Ministry is implementing "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Besides, 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). For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made.

**State Governments who have constituted committees for
monitoring activities of builders**

‡2113. SHRIRAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step to implement the act formulated to prevent arbitrariness of builders, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the rules formulated to monitor the steps taken by State Governments in this regard; and
- (c) the names of the State Governments who have constituted committees for monitoring activities of builders and the steps being taken by the Central Government to make those States to implement the law who have not implemented it yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016, as passed by the Parliament, was assented to by the Hon'ble President of India on 25th March, 2016. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 was published in the Gazette on 26th March, 2016 for public information. This Ministry has notified the relevant section of the Act, with effect from 1st May, 2016, which provide for making Rules and for establishment of Regulatory Authorities and Appellate Tribunals. This Ministry has written to all the concerned officials of States, Union Territories (UTs) and Central Government, which are the appropriate Government under the Act, for timely implementation.

Action against builders cheating buyers

2114. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by Government against builders who are cheating buyers of houses with reference to controversies reported recently;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware of complaints/grievances of people cheated by some big builders of the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government has issued any instructions/directions to the concerned builders to alleviate the problems of buyers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, it is therefore the responsibility/of States/Union Territories (UTs) to ensure action against builders who are cheating buyers of houses and to alleviate such problems.

In order to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector in an efficient and transparent manner; to protect the interest of consumers; and to establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation piloted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill. This Bill has been passed by Rajya Sabha on 10th March, 2016 and by Lok Sabha on 15th March, 2016. The Bill as passed by the Parliament has been assented to by Hon'ble President on 25th March, 2016 which was published in the official Gazette on 26th March, 2016 for public information. Specific Sections of this Act have come into effect from 1st May, 2016 through Gazette Notification published on 27.4.2016. Appropriate Governments are now required to notify Rules under this Act and to establish the Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal.

Starting of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

2115. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna has started as per the recent proposals and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the status thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a comprehensive Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban)

[PMAY(U)] Mission on 25.6.2015. The mission aims to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible urban poor through the following four verticals:

- (i) *"In situ"* Slum Redevelopment using land as a resource under which a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house is provided by Government of India.
- (ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through Credit Linked Subsidy under which an interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto ₹ 6 lakhs for a tenure upto 15 years is provided by the Government of India for both EWS and LIG categories.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in partnership with public or private sector under which Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government of India in projects.
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under which ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by Government of India for EWS category.

Under the PMAY (Urban) Mission, a total of 923 projects of 674 cities in 18 States have been accepted for construction of 6,83,724 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Houses with Central share of ₹ 10049.77 crores of which ₹ 1604.54 crores has been released. State-wise details are given in Statement.

9.	Daman and Diu (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	171	12	77	44,15,21	853.62	318.04	66,983	21,747	45,236
13.	Haryana	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13	9	9	55.45	16.16	6.46	1,077	-	1,077
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	2	2	6.19	3.36	-	224	-	224
16.	Jharkhand	38	38	38	732.85	303.59	96.88	20,239	-	20,239
17.	Karnataka	214	15	21	893.19	247.83	-	16,522	-	16,522
18.	Kerala	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74	37	45	3,749.24	644.12	208.44	43,393	-	43,393
21.	Maharashtra	51	13	17	8,913.85	1,063.74	-	71,701	-	71,701
22.	Manipur	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	23	8	8	205.72	154.29	8.18	10,286	-	10,286
26.	Nagaland	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Odisha	103	2	6	718.48	143.22	33.29	11,548	-	-	11,548
27.	Puducherry (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	163	1	1	56.64	12.80	-	1,280	-	-	1,280
29.	Rajasthan	183	19	23	1,381.11	184.61	37.53	12,307	3,766	-	8,541
30.	Sikkim	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	191	175	197	1,411.59	510.20	40.50	34,013	6,429	-	27,584
32.	Telangana	68	63	144	4,881.15	1,207.22	261.76	80,481	-	-	80,481
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	81	19	21	238.87	41.36	13.76	2,757	-	-	2,757
36.	West Bengal	125	108	108	3,027.58	1,123.20	88.85	74,880	-	-	74,880
GRAND TOTAL		2,508	674	923	44,427.64	10,049.77	1,604.54	6,83,724	34,790	710	6,48,224

* MoA not signed.

Discrepancy in Joint Entrance Examination

2116. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over a million students took the paper based Joint Entrance Examination at over 2000 centres;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the teachers have spotted discrepancies in this year's paper too; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that for many questions there were many answers and for some questions there were no matching answers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 10,22,869 students were registered and 9,74,229 students appeared for paper based examination of JEE (Main) -2016 for which 1,817 centres were set up.

(b) Answer keys prepared by the paper setters were uploaded on the website of CBSE to invite suggestions. Suggestions received were scrutinized by the experts and answer keys were modified.

(c) Subject experts have opined that two questions in Physics had two correct answers. Three questions in Chemistry and one question in Mathematics had no matching answers in the question paper of JEE (Main)-2016. As per the recommendations of the subject experts, the result of JEE (Main)-2016 was prepared on the basis of modified keys.

Recasting of curriculum in schools

2117. SHRID. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported efforts being made by some State Governments to recast curricula in schools in the name of inculcating a sense of desi values in students restricting access to western literature; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages. As a follow up of the NCF, model curriculum, syllabi, text-books and other supplementary

material are developed by NCERT. Whereas, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools follow NCERT curriculum, syllabi and textbooks, States are free to adopt or adapt NCERT syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks based on the NCF.

National Institutional Ranking Framework

2118. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of National Institutional Ranking Framework which has been launched by the Ministry;
- (b) details of the criteria on which the institutions are ranked;
- (c) whether Government plans to increase the parameters for ranking to include socially relevant criteria;
- (d) whether Government has taken cognizance of discrepancies and shortcomings in ranking universities, if so, details thereof and corrective action, if any taken, if not, reasons therefor; and
- (e) if it is mandatory for all the institutions to be ranked under NIRF, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry has released the Indian Rankings 2016 and ranked top 100 Universities, 100 Engineering, 50 Management and 50 Pharmacy colleges in the country based on the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). The details of these are available at NIRF website <https://www.nirfindia.org/Ranking>. The main purpose of the rankings is to create a framework for higher educational institutions to benchmark and compare themselves with their peers in the field. It would also help them to understand their areas of strength and weakness and to take corrective action as necessary.

- (b) The following five broad criteria were adopted for the rankings:
 1. Teaching, Learning and Resources
 2. Research, Professional Practice and Collaborative Performance
 3. Graduation Outcomes
 4. Outreach
 5. Perception

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government has received constructive inputs and suggestions from various stakeholders regarding the overall ranking and the same are being considered by the Ministry to improve the ranking system. The scope of NIRF will be widened to promote quality education and research in institutions in the country.

(e) No, Sir. While institutions are encouraged to participate in the NIRF, it is not mandatory. Central Educational Institutions of higher education have been issued an advisory to participate.

Awareness campaign for education of migrant workers

2119. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken, a survey to identify migrant and out-of-school kids, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons thereto;

(b) whether Government has conducted awareness campaigns to inform migrant workers of educational quotas for their children, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken special measures to assimilate kids of migrant workers with irregular attendance to the formal education system, especially in migration prone areas, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per an independent survey titled 'National Sample Survey of Estimation of Out of School Children in the Age 6-13 in India' commissioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2014 through an independent agency, 60.64 lakh children are estimated to be out of school. For the year 2015-16, the Ministry has approved ₹ 12704.231 lakh under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the benefit of 2,27,218 migrant children. No separate survey has been undertaken by this Ministry to identify only migrant children.

(b) and (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, mandates that all children in the age group of 6-14 years shall be in schools for completing elementary education. Section 4 of the RTE Act provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either for being never enrolled to school or having dropped out of school, have a right to Special

Training in residential and non-residential mode, before being mainstreamed in formal schools in the age appropriate class. These out of school children include those who are never enrolled, those who drop out, children of migrants, street and working children, children without adult protection etc. Under the SSA, village elders, Panchayati Raj Institutions' members, Self Help Groups and Non-Governmental Organisations are roped in to create awareness and motivation amongst these children and their families. Strategies such as providing residential schools and hostels, transport and escort facility, seasonal hostels, special training centres at worksite, migration cards, back to school camps etc. are being implemented and have proved to be successful to assimilate these children to the formal education system. Further, education is in the Concurrent List and the majority of schools are under the purview of State/UT governments and it is primarily their responsibility to make provision for schooling of children of migrant labourers.

Anti-social elements in Universities

2120. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether anti-social elements are gradually making their home in universities to carry out their anti-social activities, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether any investigation has been conducted to verify the facts;
- (c) whether universities are allowing a companion along with an inmate to stay in the hostels, which is giving a large scope for anti-social elements to make their home in universities, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure and protect the sanctity and cultural atmosphere in the education institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that autonomous institutions are established under the respective Acts of Parliament and are competent to take action in the academic and administrative matters of the institutions including protection of the sanctity and cultural atmosphere in the University Campus. The Universities, being autonomous organizations, are competent and empowered to deal with anti-social activities along with local authorities.

Whenever any complaint regarding mismanagement / irregularities is received by the UGC, the same is forwarded by it to the institution concerned for taking appropriate action.

Vacancies in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of Puducherry

2121. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in Puducherry;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are nine vacancies of teaching staff in JNVs in Puducherry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, school-wise and since how long they are lying vacant; and
- (d) the steps taken to fill the vacancies and by when all the posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Each of the 4 districts of Puducherry *viz.* Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam has one functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV).

(b) and (c) There are 10 vacancies of teaching staff in JNVs in the UT of Puducherry as on date. The school-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the JNV	Posts vacant	Vacant since
1.	Puducherry	Socially Useful and Productive Work (SUPW) Teacher	2010
2.	Karaikal	PGT (Hindi)	2008
		PGT (English)	2015
		PGT (Physics)	2014
		PGT (Chemistry)	2015
		PGT (Biology)	2014
3.	Mahe	PGT (Computer Science)	2012
		SUPW Teacher	2010
4.	Yanam	PGT (Physics)	2010
		SUPW Teacher	2016

The posts remained vacant due to non-joining of the selected candidates, non-availability of sufficient candidates in the select panel, transfer and promotion of teachers.

(d) The filling up of vacancies of teaching staff is a continuous process. Action to fill up the vacancies through direct recruitment has already been initiated. However, while the process of regular recruitment is undertaken from time-to-time, in the interim, with a view to ensuring that the academic interests of the students are not adversely affected, contractual teachers are engaged, as per requirement.

Reservation roster for admission in schools

†2122. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that admissions are not done from the reservation roster in all the schools of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the States where reservation roster is followed during admissions and whether this arrangement is in place in private schools also, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India assists the States/UTs in the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme for universalization of elementary education in the country. Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that every child of the age of 6 to 14 years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood private unaided schools in Class I or below to the extent of at least 25 per-cent of the strength of that class. The provision is not applicable in Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep. All States/UTs except Sikkim and Telangana have defined disadvantaged groups and weaker sections eligible for admission in private schools under section 12(1)(c).

As regards reservation for disadvantaged groups and weaker sections is concerned, the same is governed by the Education Act/Rules applicable to the State/UT where the concerned school is situated.

Two shifts in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†2123. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas working in two shifts in the country at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is considering/ would consider to start two shifts in all Kendriya Vidyalayas to accommodate more students therein; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of steps being taken/likely to be taken by Government to accommodate more students in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Out of 1126 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country, 65 KVs are working in two shifts at present.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan accommodates more students in KVs by opening additional sections as per demand and feasibility.

Extension of research park to all-technical institutes

2124. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has plans to expand the concept of research park to all IITs, National Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Management that are receiving interest from students and faculty for Start-up venture, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the industry would benefit from these research parks through an increased thrust on innovation and research which would enhance competitive advantage of individual companies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. As against the (3) Research Parks approved since 2000, the Government has, under the Start-up India campaign, newly sanctioned Research Parks in (6) IITs & IISc; (16) new Technology Business Incubators in IITs & NITs and (13) new Start-up Centres. The details of the newly sanctioned centres are given in Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Industry would be benefitted through latest indigenous cost-effective technology and innovation which will boost the Make in India initiative.

Statement

Details of newly sanctioned centres

Sl. No.	Institutions	Selected for
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bhubaneshawar	Start up
2.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Delhi	Centre

Sl. No.	Institutions	Selected for
3.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Allahabad	
4.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (NIT), VNIT, Nagpur	
5.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Arunachal Pradesh	
6.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Silchar	
7.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Agartala	Start up Centre
8.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Goa	
9.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee (ABV) Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior	
10.	PDPM-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing, Jabalpur	
11.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Indore	
12.	Pondicherry University, R. Venkataraman Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry.	
13.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi	
2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar	
3.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Jalandhar	
4.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela	Technology Business Incubator (TBI)
5.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur	
6.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee	
7.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak	
8.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur	
9.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode	
10.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Udaipur	
11.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal	
12.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Bhopal	
13.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design, Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kancheepuram, Chennai	

Sl. No.	Institutions	Selected for
14.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Thiruvananthapuram	Technology Business Incubator (TBI)
15.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Calicut	
16.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali	
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Gandhinagar	
2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Hyderabad	
3.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi	Research Parks
4.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore	
5.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur	
6.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati	

National Institutional Ranking Framework

2125. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

SHRID. KUPENDRAREDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently released India Rankings 2016 and created National Institutional Ranking Framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective of the same; and

(c) to what extent this would be helpful in promoting the higher education sector and in supporting the students as well?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has released the Indian Rankings 2016 and ranked the top 100 Universities, 100 Engineering, 50 Management and 50 Pharmacy colleges in the country based on the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). The details of these are available at NIRF website <https://www.nirfindia.org/Ranking>. The main purpose of the rankings is to create a framework for higher educational institutions to benchmark and compare themselves with their peers in the field. It would also help them to understand their areas of strength and weakness and to take corrective action as necessary.

(c) The NIRF will promote quality education and research in the institutions in the country and it will help the students to choose institution of their choice on merit.

Vacant post of teachers

2126. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacancies for the post of teacher in Government schools, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these vacancies are filled as fast as possible;
- (c) whether Government has taken notice of the fact that many teachers appointed lack basic qualification to teach students and these are large number of absentee teachers also; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the requirements of the States/UTs. Further, the Central Government in various meetings, State Education Secretaries conference, Joint Review Missions (JRM) advises States/UTs on timely teacher recruitment and deployment. State-wise details of vacancies of teachers are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the Academic Authority at the national level for teacher education and qualification. NCTE has prescribed teacher qualifications as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It has also made it mandatory that all persons holding teacher qualifications as laid down by the NCTE must also pass a teacher eligibility test (TET). These two steps by NCTE are widely seen as efforts to improve the standards of teaching to eventually impact quality education.

Under SSA, States are provided funding by Central Government for training of untrained teachers after obtaining approval from NCTE, the States organize suitable trainings for these teachers.

Additionally, the Central Government, through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports the State Governments and UT Administrations on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all

untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

The steps taken to improve teachers' attendance include, *inter alia*, monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and by installing bio-metric attendance system in some pilot cases, etc.

The Central Government has launched the 'Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching' in December, 2014 with a vision to comprehensively address all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, research in pedagogy and developing effective pedagogy.

In the recent Meeting of Education Ministers on Teachers' Education held in New Delhi on 8.2.2016 several steps for improvement of the quality of education were discussed. These include internship for Teacher Education Programmes in Government Schools; development of an accreditation framework for Teacher Education Institutions and volunteerism involving retired teachers.

Statement

State-wise details of vacancies of teachers

Sl. No.	State/UT	Vacant post of Elementary Teachers*	%age of vacancies of Elementary Teachers to total sanctioned posts	Vacant post of Secondary Teachers**	%age of vacancies of Secondary Teachers to total sanctioned posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	295	7.84%	0	0%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17128	11.64%	24	1.59%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	781	5.78%	5360	7.98%
4.	Assam	34573	17.14%	NA	0%
5.	Bihar	185316	31.27%	18793	38.10%

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	2164	40.52%	8946	32.57%
7.	Chhattisgarh	30925	12.78%	0	0%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	298	16.52%	60	16.04%
9.	Daman and Diu	59	9.82%	0	0%
10.	Delhi	15411	27.97%	2267	14.39%
11.	Goa	0	0.00%	0	0%
12.	Gujarat	9937	4.40%	993	34.18%
13.	Haryana	11823	16.87%	1687	7.87%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1609	3.25%	411	3.49%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6766	7.36%	21148	84.41%
16.	Jharkhand	79594	41.41%	5558	27.47%
17.	Karnataka	19486	8.36%	8205	15.56%
18.	Kerala	1100	0.87%	863	4.76%
19.	Lakshadweep	48	6.50%	0	0%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42684	11.76%	10614	17.87%
21.	Maharashtra	6240	2.07%	0	0%
22.	Manipur	364	1.93%	18	3.99%
23.	Meghalaya	889	3.94%	0	0%
24.	Mizoram	944	7.55%	48	2.16%
25.	Nagaland	317	1.87%	598	26.03%
26.	Odisha	3366	1.47%	7435	17.37%
27.	Puducherry	729	18.75%	154	10.74%
28.	Punjab	21415	22.42%	4121	13.39%
29.	Rajasthan	24199	8.69%	4874	5.95%
30.	Sikkim	0	0.00%	64	3.96%
31.	Tamil Nadu	1473	0.90%	4465	6.84%
32.	Telangana	13049	13.38%	3549	7.31%

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Tripura	262	0.76%	1891	26.14%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	214148	28.18%	8871	55.45%
35.	Uttarakhand	6708	14.57%	4679	21.56%
36.	West Bengal	79877	17.56%	57172	38.52%
	TOTAL	833977	16.14%	182868	21.28%

* Source: PAB Minutes SSA 2015-16

** Source: PAB Minutes RMSA 2015-16

Appointments in Delhi University

2127. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all appointments in Delhi University has been put on hold;

(b) if so, whether those candidates who are on the verge of crossing over the age limits and will step over the eligibility limits if interview/appointments are delayed, would be considered whenever the next opportunity comes in view of their previous eligibility, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the VC is the final authority to finalize all the appointments or the Minister's consent and approval is essential before finalization?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) University of Delhi has informed that no such order has been issued by the University to hold back appointments. The Executive Council is the appointing authority for Group 'A' positions and teaching positions, the Pro Vice Chancellor is the appointing authority for Group 'B' positions and the Registrar is the appointing authority for Group 'C' positions (including erstwhile Group 'D' staff). As far as colleges are concerned, Governing Bodies of the respective colleges are the appointing authority for the college employees of the respective colleges. Consent/ approval of the Minister is not essential to finalize appointments in the University.

Functioning of School Management Committees

2128. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the fact that School Management Committees (SMCs) are not functioning properly *i.e.* unawareness among members about their membership, duties and power;

(b) if so, the corrective steps the Ministry is taking so that the vision behind the formation of SMCs is put into practice; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is planning to conduct a study to assess the functioning of the SMCs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Since the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in April, 2010 till 2015-16, 2,93,09,308 (that is, two crore ninety three lakh, nine thousand three hundred and eight) School Management Committees (SMC) members in all the States and Union Territories of the country have been imparted training under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to ensure awareness about their membership, duties and powers and to build their capacities.

(c) There is no proposal at present in this Ministry to conduct such a study.

Amount sanctioned under PM Scholarship Programme

2129. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme (PMSSS) funds have been provided to students, if so, the details of amount sanctioned under the scheme annually to students;

(b) the details of students from Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) covered under PMSSS since 2004, district-wise; and

(c) the breakup of students covered under the scholarship scheme, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir, scholarships towards tuition fee and hostel charges are being disbursed to students on the basis of ceilings provided in the scheme or actuals, whichever is less. The scholarship amount is disbursed on submission of receipts/documents by the student.

Maximum Scholarship amount towards tuition and hostel fee per annum as per the scheme are as under:

Stream	Tuition Fee	Hostel Fee
General Degree	Upto ₹ 30,000/-	Upto ₹ 1 lakh
Engineering	Upto ₹ 1.25 lakh	Upto ₹ 1 lakh
Medical /BDS	Upto ₹ 3 lakh	Upto ₹ 1 lakh

(b) and (c) The Scheme came into existence in 2011. Details of the students who have been approved for the award of Prime Minister's Special Scholarship are available at <http://www.aicte-india.org/renewal.php>. However, district-wise details of the students are not maintained Centrally. Category-wise break-up of the students are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Beneficiaries	Category		
			General	SC	ST
1.	2012-13	3775	3587	63	125
2.	2013-14	4585	4130	211	244
3.	2014-15	2949	2690	161	98
4.	2015-16	3742	3259	241	242

Vijeshwara University in Bijbehara, Anantnag

2130. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider establishing Vijeshwara University in Bijbehara Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir having a rich historical background of Vijeshwara University in earlier times on the pattern of Nalanda University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): No Sir. At present, there is no proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

Scholarship for students of Jammu and Kashmir

2131. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 1200 crore has been earmarked for scholarships of the students of Jammu and Kashmir who are studying in various colleges of the country other than State of Jammu and Kashmir to promote integration; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider providing scholarships within the State of Jammu and Kashmir also?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective of the scheme is to provide scholarships to students from Jammu and Kashmir and encourage them to pursue higher education outside the State. This would enable them to take advantage of the higher educational institutions in the rest of

the country and give them an opportunity to interact and bond with their counterparts from different States.

Exemption from NET/SLET for appointment

2132. SHRINARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has exempted National Eligibility Test/ State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) for candidates having Ph.D who have registered themselves in Central/State Universities prior to 11th June, 2009, for appointment of Assistant Professors in colleges/universities;

(b) whether a full body meeting of University Grants Commission (UGC) has been held recently and if so, what are the decisions taken therein; and

(c) what are the criteria for appointment as a lecturer/Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC), in its 514th meeting held on 12th April, 2016 has decided that candidates who have been awarded/registered for Ph.D programme prior to July 11, 2009 shall be governed by the provisions of the then existing Ordinances/Bylaws/Regulations of the Institution awarding the degrees and they shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of National Eligibility Test (NET) /State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) /State Eligibility Test (SET) for recruitment and appointment of Assistant Professor or equivalent positions in Universities/ Colleges/Institutions subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:

- (i) Ph.D degree of the candidate awarded in regular mode only
 - (ii) Evaluation of the Ph.D. thesis by at least two external examiners
 - (iii) Candidate published two research papers out of which at least one in a refereed journal from out of his/her Ph.D. work
 - (iv) The candidate presented two papers in seminars/conferences from out of his/her Ph.D. work
 - (v) Open Ph.D. *viva voce* of the candidate had been conducted.
- (i) to (v) above are to be certified by the Vice-Chancellor/Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Dean (Academic Affairs)/ Dean (University Instructions)

This decision has been incorporated in the 3rd amendment to the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards of higher education) Regulations, 2010. The minimum qualifications for appointment as Assistant Professor are (i) good academic record, 55% marks (or an equivalent grade in a point scale wherever grading system is followed) at the Master's level; (ii) qualifying NET/SLET/SET; OR award of Ph.D Degree in accordance with the UGC (Minimum standards and procedure for award of Ph.D Degree) Regulations, 2009 or the subsequent regulations notified by the UGC; OR a Ph.D Degree awarded/registered prior to July 11, 2009 fulfilling the conditions approved by the Commission in its 514th meeting held on 12th April, 2016.

The Nigavekar Committee, appointed by the Government to examine issues related to attracting and retaining talented and quality manpower in the teaching profession, recommended for the adoption of modified Academic Performance Indicator (API) scores for appointment to the post of Professor and Associate Professor in Universities and Colleges. The recommendations have been incorporated in the 3rd amendment to the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards of higher education) Regulations, 2010.

In-house Grievance Redressal Mechanism for SC & ST students

2133. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the faculty members of IITs, Central Universities, Institutes of Higher Learning harbour deep prejudices against students belonging to SC and ST;

(b) whether Government has constituted any in-house mechanism to resolve this issue; and

(c) if so, details of 'in-house' mechanism existing in Central Universities, IITs, NITs, IIMs, and other Institutions of higher learning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Robust monitoring mechanisms have been put in place in all the IITs to handle incidents of discrimination against the SC/ST students. This includes setting up the SC/ST liaison officer system that would receive, enquire and dispose of the complaints of such discrimination. All forms of ragging in the name of caste have been

banned and the guilty are severely punished. All IITs/NITs have been asked to implement a Peer-group Assisted Learning (PAL) system that would help socially and educationally backward students to cope with the study rigor. In order to help the SC/ST students economically, all SC/ST students have been exempted from paying the tuition fee.

Stress on education system due to non-teaching activities

2134. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an estimate of the number of hours that Government school teachers devote to non-teaching activities like election or census duty;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to limit this owing to the stress on the school education system; and
- (c) if so, details in this regard and efforts made to address this?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2014-15, 3% of teachers at elementary level are involved on an average for eleven days during the year for non-teaching activities.

(b) and (c) Section 27 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that no teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, as the case may be. The department has also issued guidelines dated 13.09.2010 in this regard.

Gross Enrolment Ratio of SC and ST students

2135. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the All India Survey on Higher Education has conducted a survey on the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education during 2014-15, if so, the findings of the survey;
- (b) whether it is a fact that GER of SCs and STs remained lower than the national average, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of targets fixed by Government for the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take not only to achieve the targets of the Twelfth Plan period but also increase GER of SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), Gross Enrolment Ratios for Higher Education in the country at national level, category-wise, for the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given below:

Year	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - %age		
	All	SC	ST
2012-13	21.5	16.0	11.1
2013-14	23.0	17.1	11.3
2014-15*	23.6	18.5	13.3

* Provisional

Reasons for lower GER of SCs and STs as compared to that of all could be attributed to poverty, lack of adequate educational facilities and awareness among the certain social groups. However, there is an improvement in GER of SCs and STs during the period 2012-13 to 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan aims to raise the country's GER to 25.2% by 2017-18 and to reach the target of 30% by 2020-21. In the higher education sector, reservation is being provided to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006. In order to encourage students of SC/ST/lower income groups for pursuing higher education, the Government has introduced scholarship programmes for them to supplement the cost of education. The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of making the best use of ICT with the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent and life-long learning as well as extending the education facility to a larger section of people. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been approved which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

Promotion of technical education among Economically Weaker Sections

2136. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would review the fee of IIT students which has been hiked recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to promote technical education among Economically Weaker Sections of Society?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the approved revision of tuition fee in the IITs, the most economically backward students (whose family income is less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum) shall get full remission of the fee and the other economically backward students (whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per annum) shall get remission of 2/3rd of the fee. Besides, Government is committed to following the statutory reservation for SC/ST/PwD candidates in the admission to promote technical education among Economically Weaker Sections of society. In fulfilment of this, remedial classes are held for meritorious social-educationally backward students belonging to SC and ST, who do not make it to the under-graduate course of IITs but are admitted to preparatory classes in IITs on relaxed criterion, which is 50% of general cut-off marks for SC/ST students. On successful completion of the preparatory course, which focuses on Math, Science and English, these students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate courses.

Text books on culture and life of North-Eastern States

2137. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCERT is in the process of introducing text books on the culture and life of eight North-Eastern States which will be prescribed as supplementary reading for all students studying in CBSE affiliated schools throughout the country in order to alleviate the prevailing sense of discrimination and alienation among the students from the north-east studying in different parts of the country; and

(b) how soon such material would be ready for use in CBSE curriculum, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training

(NCERT) has incorporated contents related to culture and life of North-Eastern region in the NCERT's textbooks across the stages and subject areas. A supplementary reading material, namely, "Women of North-Eastern India: Making a Difference" has also been developed by NCERT. Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) follow NCERT curriculum, syllabi and textbooks. CBSE has also emphasized sensitisation about the culture of the people of the North-Eastern States under several curricular and co-curricular programmes already run by the Board, such as Open Text Based Assessment, Film Making competition, Heritage India Quiz and Science Exhibition.

Schools forcing purchase of books and material

2138. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that public schools in the National Capital and other parts of the country force parents of the students to compulsorily purchase books and material from the school or from a particular book seller at exorbitant prices, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives sporadic complaints about parents being forced to buy books from private publishers. All the affiliated schools with the Board are required to follow the syllabus on the basis of curriculum prescribed by NCERT/CBSE and text books published by NCERT/CBSE for Middle classes. The schools are also required to follow syllabus and courses as per schemes of studies prescribed by the Board for Secondary/ Senior Secondary School Examination. In case of malpractices, the Board may take action leading to disaffiliation of the school. The Board has also issued circulars dated 14.05.2013, 06.02.2014 and 20.07.2015 regarding books to be used. These circulars are also available on CBSE website: www.cbse.nic.in.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for improving rural literacy

2139. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering enhancing the literacy rate among the rural people in a big way, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to focus more on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to improve the literacy in rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government has kept the targets to raise the overall literacy rate to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. In order to achieve the targets, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

(b) The overall goals of SSA include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. SSA provides for a variety of interventions, including opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, textbooks and support for learning achievement. These provisions are made in accordance with norms and standards and entitlements as mandated by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which provides a legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6 to 14 years free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2014-15, 19.8 crore children were enrolled at elementary level in the country.

Transferring of Distance Education from IGNOU to UGC

2140. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was administering distance education till recently as per the mandate given under the IGNOU Act;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for transferring Distance Education from IGNOU to University Grants Commission (UGC) through executive order without amending the Act; and

(c) whether Government proposes to bring stand alone legislation to administer distance education in the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) created the-then Distance Education Council (DEC) under Statute 28 of the IGNOU Act, 1985 to regulate Open & Distance Learning (ODL) education in higher education system. One university regulating others created a sort of conflict of interest *inter-alia* and therefore, Ministry of Human Resource Development constituted a committee under the Chairpersonship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon to suggest some measures to harmonise the same. Accordingly, based on the recommendations of the Madhava Menon Committee Report, Resolutions of the-then DEC and the Board of Management (BOM) of IGNOU, with the approval of the Visitor, Statute 28 of IGNOU Act was repealed and the-then DEC was dissolved by the University *vide* its Notification dated 1st May, 2013.

(c) At present, the Central Government has no proposal to establish an independent regulatory authority to deal with distance education at National level since University Grants Commission (UGC) which is a regulator for higher education in formal mode is also looking after the regulatory work of Open & Distance Learning (ODL) education.

Impact of unrest in NIT Srinagar on Kashmiri students

2141. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unrest is going on in NIT campus in Srinagar and students are going to miss their exams due to unrest and security reasons;

(b) if so, the details of incidences happened in NIT campus and action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether due to unrest in NIT campus, other institutions where Kashmiri students are studying have also become susceptible to backlash, if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no unrest in NIT, Srinagar. Normal academic activities including examinations are going on.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Removal of robes before entering examination centres

2142. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in many States, the girl students of minority community are forced to remove their robes before entering examination centres for writing examination papers; and

(b) if so, whether Government has sought any report in this regard from the State Governments, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As far as Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned no grievance/complaint is received in the Board from the girl students of minority community that they are forced to remove their robes before entering examination centres. In the All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Test (AIPMT)/NEET Phase-I exam conducted by CBSE on 1.5.2016 candidates wearing customary religious dress were asked to report at the centre one hour in advance for proper frisking.

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

Methodology used to calculate Literacy Rate

2143. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology used to calculate literacy rate in India;

(b) whether there is any difference between the methodology used by India and UNESCO for calculating literacy rate, if so, the details thereof;

(c) how the census personnel assess the reading and speaking capacity of an individual in a particular language while collecting data on literacy; and

(d) whether Government intends to restructure the methodology used to collect literacy rate in India?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per definition of "Literacy" adopted in the Indian Census, a person aged 7 and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum

educational standard to be treated as literate. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are visually impaired and can read in Braille are also treated as literates. Further, all children of age 6 years or less are counted as illiterate for this purpose even if they may be going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing.

Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above. Mathematically,

Number of Literates

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Population aged 7 years and above}} \times 100$$

(b) The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) disseminates the international literacy statistics. The data collected through the UIS consist of the counts of the population by literacy status (total, literate, illiterate and note specified) for the population aged 10 years and older by geography (national, urban and rural), age group (five-year age groups and age unknown) and sex (total, male and female). The literacy data are collected through national population and household censuses, national household surveys or international household surveys. The methodology used by the UIS to calculate literacy/illiteracy rates and the counts of the literate/illiterate population for any given age group and sex is as under:

- (i) **Determining literacy and illiteracy rates: Step 1:** For each respective age groups, the literacy and illiteracy rates by sex are calculated directly from the national data submitted to the UIS as follows: (i) Literacy rate for sexes = (Number of literates for sexes / Total population for sexes) * 100 (ii) Illiteracy rate for sexes = (Number of illiterates for sexes / Total population for sexes) * 100
- (ii) **Determining the literate and illiterate population: Step 2:** The literacy and illiteracy rates calculated in Step 1 above are then applied to the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) population estimates for each age group in order to obtain the count of the literate and illiterate populations as follows:
 1. Literate population for sexes and age group_a = Literacy rate for sexes and age group_a * UN population for age group_a
 2. Illiterate population for sexes and age group_a = Illiteracy rate for sexes and age group_a * UN population for age group_a

- (iii) **Adjusting the Total Literate and Illiterate Populations: Step 3:** When applying the literacy and illiteracy rates individually to the new total, male and female counts of literates and illiterates for each of the respective age cohorts, the resulting male and female count of literates and illiterates will not be equal to the new total count of literates and illiterates that was calculated in the manner described above. To correct for this problem, the original total count of literates and illiterates needs to be adjusted by calculating a new total by summing the new male and new female count of literates and illiterates as follows:

- (i) Total literate population for age groupa = New male literate population for age groupa + New female literate population for age groupa
- (ii) Total illiterate population for age groupa = New male illiterate population for age groupa + New female illiterate population for age groupa

(c) Collection of data in the decennial Censuses is respondent based. The Census personnel *i.e.* enumerators collect data on literacy status (literate/illiterate) pertaining to all persons aged 7 years and above from the respondents of the households as per the methodology used in Indian Census. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied by the enumerator for reading is person's ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the instruction manual (provided, the person is familiar with the language used in the manual) and similarly, for writing she/he should be able to write a simple sentence. The mere ability to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to verify the literacy of the persons enumerated.

(d) At present there is no such proposal or demand to change the methodology for collection of literacy data or for calculation of literacy rate in Census.

Implementation of Kothari Commission recommendation

2144. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to implement the recommendations made by Kothari Commission, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government's expenditure on education as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has come down, if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the budgetary allocation to University Grants Commission (UGC) has been heavily cut down this year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the reduced budget would affect the disbursement of fellowships by UGC?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Education Commission (1964-66) chaired by Prof. D.S. Kothari was constituted to suggest ways and means to reform the system of education in the country and its report became the basis for the first National Policy adopted in 1968. It recommended a wide gamut of far-reaching reforms, such as, eradication of illiteracy, uniform education structure of 10+2+3; vocationalisation of secondary education; compulsory teaching of science and mathematics during the ten years of schooling; three language formula; expansion of facilities of higher education along with distance and part-time education; promotion of centres of excellence; and increase in expenditure on education to six per cent of the national income. Many of these recommendations have been implemented.

The Kothari Commission had recommended that 6% of the GDP should be spent on education and so also the National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, had laid down that investment on education be gradually increased to reach level of 6% of national income as early as possible. During 2011-12, 2012-13 (revised estimate) and 2013-14 (budget estimate), the expenditure on education as percentage of GDP is 3.99%, 4.35% and 4.44% respectively. Thus, it is evident that the Government has been aiming towards greater investment in education.

Presently, the Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP), which it carried out nearly a year-long consultations through online, grassroots through States and thematic deliberations across 33 themes, which covered a spectrum of varied issues relating to access, inclusion and quality of teaching-learning, skill development, technology enabled learning, student support and financing of education etc. All suggestions received through these multiple consultations have been sent to Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy which has been constituted to formulate a draft National Education Policy.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The budgetary allocation of UGC for 2016-17, under MHRD grants, is ₹ 1845 crores under Plan and ₹ 2441.94 crores under Non-Plan. The budgetary allocation for 2015-16 was ₹ 1665 crores under Plan and ₹ 2135.96 crores under Non-Plan

at B.E. stage and ₹ 1515 crores under Plan and ₹ 2135.96 crores under Non-Plan at R.E. stage. The budgetary allocation during 2016-17 would enable the UGC to undertake disbursement of its fellowships and scholarships awarded by it.

Review of reforms in education sector after RTE

†2145. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the enactment of Right to Education Act, review of reforms in the education sector has been carried out, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether required new policy measures have been taken on the basis of the review and whether review is proposed again, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Consequent upon enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme was revamped in harmony with the legal framework/provisions of the Act. The Framework for Implementation of SSA was amended in September 2010 to align it with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. SSA is now the primary vehicle and designated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, 2009.

The SSA programme is implemented in all States and UTs. Following enactment of the RTE Act, 2009, several initiatives under SSA were undertaken namely:—(i) Development of exemplar package for continuous and comprehensive evaluation at the elementary stage; (ii) Development of guidelines and manual for special training of out-of-school children; and (iii) Sensitization of teachers towards needs of children.

With a view to focus on quality, a new sub-programme under the SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) has been launched to support States and UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics, for classes I and II. Further the Government has launched the Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015 also, as a sub-component of both the SSA and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children in the age group 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc., both through inside and outside classroom activities.

Additionally, under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratio and academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

(b) The Government has taken steps to frame a New Education Policy (NEP), which will cover various aspects of School and Higher Education. All the suggestions received from multiple stakeholders have been forwarded to the Committee for Evolution of New Education Policy which has been constituted to formulate the draft Education Policy.

Improvement in quality of education

†2146. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is more important to focus on improvement in education and providing quality education than on expansion of education, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether many policy measures promoting improvement in education and quality education have been implemented by Government in the last two years which have yielded positive results, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society. Having nearly reached the goals of universalizing elementary education, and making substantial gains in expanding access to secondary and higher education, the focus is on improving the quality of education at all levels. Several initiatives are currently being undertaken in this direction. In elementary education, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme aims for improvements in school infrastructure and in teaching and learning. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ICT in Schools, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE), Shaala Siddhi, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of secondary education. In higher education also, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

quality of higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

The Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long consultations through online, grassroots through States and thematic deliberations across 33 themes, which covered a spectrum of issues including the quality of education at all levels. The Government of India has constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy and the suggestions received have been sent to the Committee, which is expected to formulate a draft National Education Policy as well as a Framework for Action (FFA).

National Eligibility Test for yoga teachers

2147. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Yoga Panel has sought National Eligibility Test (NET) to teach yoga in colleges and universities from this academic year;
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Panel; and
- (c) whether the Ministry and UGC have reviewed the recommendations, if so, the response of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A Committee, constituted by the Government on 15th January, 2016 on yoga education in universities, under the chairpersonship of Prof H.R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana, Samsthana, Bengaluru, has recommended National Eligibility Test (NET) for appointment of Assistant Professor level in Universities and Colleges for faculty of Yoga. The Committee has recommended that a Sub-Committee be appointed to finalise the NET syllabus for conducting NET in Yogic Art and Science.

- (c) The recommendations of the Committee are being examined.

Funds for training of teachers

2148. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated to various States for training of teachers during the last two years; and
- (b) the measures taken by Government to improve teachers training facility in the country for better teaching system and providing excellent relevant education to the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (b) The Central Government, through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports the State Governments and UT Administrations on several interventions to improve teaching standards of Elementary level, including *inter alia*, regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the Central Government provides for 10 days of in-service teacher training every year including 5 days of subject training and 5 days on modules of ICT, Inclusive Education and Gender etc. Additionally, under RMSA, States/UTs are being funded for 10 days' exclusive training for Science and Maths teachers under the Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) initiative. The details of State-wise funds allocated for training of teachers during the last two years for SSA and RMSA are given Statement (*See below*).

The Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the Academic Authority at the national level for teacher education and qualification. NCTE has prescribed teacher qualifications as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It has also made it mandatory that all persons holding teacher qualifications as laid down by the NCTE must also pass a teacher eligibility test (TET). These two steps by NCTE are widely seen as efforts to improve the standard pre-service teacher education which will eventually impact quality education.

Under SSA, the organisation structures of BRCs and CRCs are financially supported by Central Government to ensure that quality in-service teacher training is provided to elementary teachers.

The Central Government has launched the 'Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching' in December, 2014 with a vision to comprehensively address all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, research in pedagogy and developing effective pedagogy.

In the recent Meeting of Education Ministers on Teachers' Education held in New Delhi on 8.2.2016 several steps for improvement of the quality of education were discussed. These include internship for Teacher Education Programmes in Government Schools; development of an accreditation framework for Teacher Education Institutions and volunteerism involving retired teachers.

Statement**A. State-wise details of In-Service Teacher Training at BRC and CRC level for last two years under SSA**

Sl. No.	State	BRC Level				CRC Level			
		2014-15		2015-16		2014-15		2015-16	
		Physical	Financial (₹ In lakhs)	Physical	Financial (₹ In lakhs)	Physical	Financial (₹ In lakhs)	Physical	Financial (₹ In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1332	13.32	1340	6.70	1332	6.66	1340	6.71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	188816	819.25	137702	688.52	139979	1119.83	137702	1099.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8724	43.62	12501	79.32	8724	43.62	12501	75.01
4.	Assam	86163	451.58	127942	767.65	86163	430.82	127942	1279.42
5.	Bihar	308463	950.47	138739	497.68	389498	1947.49	310922	1554.61
6.	Chandigarh	700	3.50	1090	7.80	700	1.40	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	125615	863.19	133274	665.37	125615	468.55	132774	663.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1267	6.34	1517	7.59	1267	6.34	1517	7.59

9.	Daman and Diu	418	2.96	418	2.07	418	0.84	418	2.51
10.	Delhi	17169	49.67	12638	71.94	31279	62.56	15912	46.53
11.	Goa	4206	14.62	2607	14.18	4206	17.82	2607	14.18
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00	215124	1720.99	444986	2224.92	215124	860.49
13.	Haryana	46268	361.34	14595	58.38	38778	155.11	14595	58.38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	23676	236.76	30305	304.55	23676	118.38	30305	151.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	75606	529.24	62389	311.95	2000	20.00	62389	187.18
16.	Jharkhand	129373	348.58	124963	337.65	129373	479.57	124963	412.23
17.	Karnataka	150396	751.98	159603	957.62	150396	751.98	159603	798.02
18.	Kerala	95901	671.31	121737	852.16	95901	767.21	121737	852.16
19.	Lakshadweep	433	4.33	433	4.33	433	0.87	433	4.33
20.	Madhya Pradesh	157954	789.77	200294	1001.47	157954	825.66	254870	1353.53
21.	Maharashtra	146832	734.16	488984	1737.45	228291	959.07	403935	2019.68
22.	Manipur	15543	77.72	18520	92.60	15543	77.72	18520	92.60
23.	Meghalaya	9074	30.73	3110	9.55	2174	10.87	3110	9.55
24.	Mizoram	11882	59.41	11564	57.82	11882	59.41	11564	92.51
25.	Nagaland	11657	76.01	10799	96.23	11657	58.29	10799	48.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Odisha	114491	745.89	178310	1021.74	114491	763.66	134397	940.78
27.	Puducherry	2281	13.69	650	3.25	2281	11.41	650	3.25
28.	Punjab	48175	240.88	51438	282.84	43875	219.38	51438	257.19
29.	Rajasthan	128780	772.68	112796	902.37	128780	515.12	112796	451.18
30.	Sikkim	2688	32.26	2688	37.61	2688	16.13	2688	19.18
31.	Tamil Nadu	173735	615.33	343425	738.98	164485	1151.40	212018	1484.13
32.	Telangana	124842	541.68	88219	441.09	92563	740.50	88219	705.74
33.	Tripura	13420	67.10	27507	192.55	14960	119.68	27507	165.04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	158795	2345.10	170465	681.86	0	0.00	170465	681.86
35.	Uttarakhand	31203	314.23	29197	233.58	31203	156.02	29197	116.79
36.	West Bengal	241725	483.45	185168	395.23	50512	252.56	57512	108.02
TOTAL		2657603	14062.12	3222051	15282.64	2748063	14560.81	3062469	16623.16

B. Allocation of funds for training of teachers under RMSA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation of funds for the year 2014-15 (₹ In lakh)	Allocation of funds for the year 2015-16 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.77	16.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	515.135	937.62
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.728	51.12
4.	Assam	277.29	638.77
5.	Bihar	378.48	522.42
6.	Chandigarh	4.515	12.04
7.	Chhattisgarh	259.18	380.57
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.22	9.025
9.	Daman and Diu	3.72	9.09
10.	Delhi	124.570	267.19
11.	Goa	22.420	41.13
12.	Gujarat	194.55	189.9
13.	Haryana	230.85	232.17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	106.695	218.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	138.69	175.25
16.	Jharkhand	36.7	81.57
17.	Karnataka	554.67	1343.820
18.	Kerala	318.105	588.01
19.	Lakshadweep	3.093	3.006
20.	Madhya Pradesh	289.89	448.5
21.	Maharashtra	1059.53	1576.19
22.	Manipur	49.03	74.37
23.	Meghalaya	67.655	39.44
24.	Mizoram	38.94	62.19
25.	Nagaland	0	66.12
26.	Odisha	432.15	331.94
27.	Puducherry	10.41	24.18
28.	Punjab	295.820	556.29

1	2	3	4
29.	Rajasthan	433.89	642.62
30.	Sikkim	12.76	21.9
31.	Tamil Nadu	652.11	1941.08
32.	Telangana	446.74	661.14
33.	Tripura	60.24	70.26
34.	Uttar Pradesh	356.26	593.76
35.	Uttarakhand	115.23	154.41
36.	West Bengal	350.310	605.05
	TOTAL	7875.346	13587.39

Source: PAB minutes and PMS

Private participation in Mid Day Meal Scheme

2149. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what were the allocations of Mid Day Meal Scheme by Government during the last three years and the actual expenditure incurred;
- (b) in which State it was the best and the State where it was the worst;
- (c) whether private companies were entrusted this job, if so, in which States; and
- (d) whether Government has received any complaints about the implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme, if so, how many, from which States and whether they were enquired into and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Budget Estimate, Releases and Expenditure during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimate	Releases to States / UTs	Expenditure
2013-14	13215.00	10910.35	10873.75
2014-15	13215.00	10465.21	11316.28
2015-16	9236.40	9132.31	5961.44*

*till 30th September, 2015

Details of State-wise Releases and Expenditure during the last three years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in partnership with States / UTs. The day to day implementation of the Scheme in accordance with the Mid Day Meal Guidelines is with State / UT Governments. The MDM Guidelines mandate cooking and serving meals in the school premises. However, for urban areas where there is a space constraint for setting up of school kitchens, the Guidelines envisage that centralized kitchens could be set up for a cluster of schools and hot cooked meal transported under hygienic conditions to concerned schools. Operations of these centralized kitchens may be entrusted to reputed NGOs.. Accordingly, 17 States/UTs have engaged 314 NGOs for supplying mid day meals through centralized kitchens. The State/UT-wise details of number of NGOs are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) The details of number of complaints received and Action Taken thereon are given in Statement-III and IV (See below).

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Releases and Expenditure during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Releases		Expenditure		Releases		Expenditure	
								as on 30.09.2015	
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44374.15	46542.99	31556.76	31090.81	29064.76	14334.79		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4028.60	3310.84	3351.71	3283.49	3273.34	1927.89		
3.	Assam	45710.81	46676.39	47985.16	53411.93	55376.49	26592.44		
4.	Bihar	117682.53	125451.67	136532.10	140647.23	120013.29	86657.82		
5.	Chhattisgarh	34264.11	32567.60	31564.09	35760.45	26991.77	17220.69		
6.	Goa	1404.07	1325.22	1403.61	1578.86	1297.20	593.01		
7.	Gujarat	49903.26	42193.85	44783.33	45366.71	38053.30	19591.99		
8.	Haryana	19719.92	16476.79	16398.99	15358.13	12382.80	8036.43		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7909.36	8122.88	7460.91	7544.43	8141.23	2396.88		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8454.62	7869.78	6203.30	7650.40	8366.30	5637.94
11.	Jharkhand	35017.20	44391.74	21508.92	36332.05	24518.16	16920.25
12.	Karnataka	73323.24	72454.84	56610.57	59165.60	41939.61	28901.29
13.	Kerala	19201.38	19807.04	22575.34	22623.77	17120.97	8504.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	81863.87	78207.72	79567.82	76947.50	60698.68	49329.65
15.	Maharashtra	98376.59	101736.42	95059.83	116062.05	103072.93	70648.74
16.	Manipur	1444.64	2255.55	3281.86	2286.05	2452.83	1099.38
17.	Meghalaya	6333.20	6251.17	6247.18	6211.95	7024.57	2119.43
18.	Mizoram	1999.56	2047.46	2049.78	1859.55	2060.99	1097.05
19.	Nagaland	1754.48	3310.84	4226.96	2679.41	1073.68	1573.68
20.	Odisha	61429.29	54917.66	49303.55	51824.23	39731.89	27238.91
21.	Punjab	21402.83	18287.71	13500.81	19084.34	16650.04	9039.18
22.	Rajasthan	44905.67	49575.17	41757.13	49361.93	41934.63	27806.34
23.	Sikkim	1226.31	1043.07	1040.14	1203.99	1001.38	773.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	49354.83	48470.17	63991.10	63061.73	44253.83	23701.69
25.	Telangana			20114.42	21567.02	17435.58	6652.14
26.	Tripura	5073.29	5460.93	4827.01	5085.17	5129.42	2388.76
27.	Uttarakhand	9525.47	10373.19	8931.74	8678.57	10419.33	4945.07
28.	Uttar Pradesh	120750.57	115316.06	105142.49	117628.94	86192.86	65715.38
29.	West Bengal	111333.22	112240.77	109189.56	113916.42	75582.33	60218.08
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1119.15	979.47	322.20	276.27	281.46	118.20
31.	Chandigarh	933.17	496.35	810.48	486.57	756.43	261.55
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	480.64	403.29	409.77	425.63	569.38	243.38
33.	Daman and Diu	270.22	220.12	213.31	183.80	272.37	75.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi	9948.48	7997.85	7892.30	12308.59	9449.23	3485.31
35.	Lakshadweep	115.06	63.61	108.81	87.09	127.04	22.69
36.	Puducherry	401.52	528.50	597.70	587.29	520.77	274.92
TOTAL (In Lakhs)		1091035	1087375	1046521	1131628	913231	596144
TOTAL (In Crores)		10910.35	10873.75	10465.21	11316.28	9132.31	5961.44

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of NGOs engaged by States under MDMS during 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of NGO working
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	4
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Jharkhand	1
8.	Karnataka	54
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10
10.	Maharashtra	2
11.	Odisha	3
12.	Punjab	2
13.	Rajasthan	4
14.	Telangana	2
15.	Uttar Pradesh	112
16.	West Bengal	60
17.	Delhi	44
TOTAL		314

13.	Jharkhand	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	1									16
14.	Karnataka	1	3						1		1	1							7
15.	Kerala									1									1
16.	Madhya Pradesh		3	3		2	1	1	1		1		1					1	14
17.	Maharashtra		2	5	2			1	1	3									14
18.	Odisha	3	4	3	1	1				1									13
19.	Punjab					1		2		1									4
20.	Rajasthan	2				1	1	1		1		1							7
21.	Tamil Nadu	1																	1
22.	Telangana	-	1			-	-	-				1							2
23.	Tripura			1															1
24.	Uttarakhand					2	1	1		1									5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1	6	14	1	3	10	11	5	5	4	3	8						71
26.	West Bengal	1		1	1	1	2	3	2	2		1	1						15
TOTAL		18	41	48	7	17	34	28	13	16	13	20	18	2	1	3	1		280

Statement-IV*Details of Action Taken on complaints*

Sl. No.	Type of Action	2013			2014			2015			2016			Total
		PQ	Misap	ire	caste	PQ	Misap	ire	caste	PQ	Misap	ire	caste	
1.	Departmental Action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/ complaint substantiated, by State Govt.	6	5	2	-	10	-	1	-	15	2	-	1	42
2.	Under enquiry/ investigation at State level	3	0	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	12
3.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to concerned, by State Govt. /GOI	5	-	5	-	5	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	24
4.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	2	6	3	2	7	4	-	1	5	2	-	1	33
5.	Reply awaited	2	6	6	-	15	26	9	-	22	23	20	2	169
6.	TOTAL	18	17	16	2	41	34	13	1	48	28	20	3	280

PQ = Poor quality, Misap = Misappropriation, Ire = Irregularity, Caste = Caste discrimination

Student unrest in Central Universities

2150. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of Central Universities in the country where there was student unrest during the current academic year, and what were main causes for the unrest;
- (b) in how many of them students were punished, if so, the details;
- (c) in how many of them authorities relented/changed their earlier decision; and
- (d) in how many of them sedition was charged against the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) During academic session 2015-16, reports of students' agitation have been received from some Central Universities including University of Hyderabad, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Allahabad and Pondicherry University. The reasons for these agitations differ from University to University and these include disciplinary action against students due to indiscipline, action for violation of university rules and regulations, issues related to Students' Union elections, agitation against decision of online admission test, hike in hostel charges, etc.

The consolidated data on such cases and action taken against the students in each case is not maintained centrally. Central Universities are autonomous bodies established under the respective Acts of Parliament and they are competent to take decisions and action alongwith local authorities, to deal with such situations.

Funds for development of Universities in Tamil Nadu

2151. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any new plans and policies and released funds to various Universities for the development of infrastructure, other facilities in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total funds allocated, disbursed and utilised in the last three years, for the development of Universities in the country, year-wise, University-wise; and
- (c) the total fund provided and spent in the last three years for the development of Universities in Tamil Nadu, year-wise, university-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has launched several new initiatives viz. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Uchchatar Avishkar Yojna (UAY), Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) through the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides adequate infrastructure support to various universities. The UGC has been providing development and maintenance assistance to eligible universities and colleges for upgrading infrastructure and for the expansion and consolidation of facilities, improvement of standards through modernization etc. UGC provides the Twelfth Plan General Development Assistance to Central, State and Deemed to be universities in the form of Plan Block Grant. This includes construction/renovation of building, campus development, staff, books and journals, laboratory, equipment and infrastructure, annual maintenance contract, innovative research activities, university industry linkages, extension activities, development of ICT, health care, student amenities etc.

The details of total funds allocated, disbursed and utilised by the States including Tamil Nadu during the last three years under the General Development Assistance (GDA) scheme of the UGC during Twelfth Plan in respect of Central, State and Deemed to be universities is available at www.ugc.ac.in.

Power generation from Kudankulam nuclear plant

2152. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kudankulam nuclear power plant is running in its full capacity;
- (b) what is the average power generation per day in the plant during the last two months;
- (c) whether any more reactors of the plants are expected to be commissioned soon and if so, the time-frame set for it and capacity of the plant thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Unit-1 Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-1) achieved full capacity of 1000 MW for the first time in June 2014. The unit is presently operating near its full capacity.

(b) The average generation of electricity from KKNPP-1 during the last two months was about 22 Million Units per day.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Second Unit, KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) is at advanced stage of commissioning. The reactor first criticality (start of nuclear chain reaction) start up is expected in the first quarter of the current year 2016-17. The criticality will be followed by connection to grid and commence commercial-operation, in line with stage-wise clearances of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

Special educators for disables in Government-run schools

2153. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any guidelines or policies to ensure that adequate number of special educators are employed in Government-run schools to tend to the needs of children with disabilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which covers students from class I to VIII, the norm is to provide for 2 resource persons exclusively for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) at Block Resource Centre. These resource persons can operate in an itinerant mode covering a group of schools where CWSN are enrolled. These resource persons advice general education teachers on teaching and management of CWSN in regular classrooms.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the component Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) covers all children studying in classes IX-XII in Government, local body and Government-aided schools. As per the norms, any Government or Government aided school where the number of children with disability is more than five may appoint one special educator. If the number of children is less than 5 in a school, Special educator could work for a group of schools in a cluster.

Non Cooperation of States under SPQEM and IDMI

2154. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds disbursed/ expenditure incurred under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI) schemes during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments are not cooperating in implementation of these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the procedure for availing facilities under these schemes is cumbersome and time consuming; and

(e) if so, the action being taken to simplify the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details of funds disbursed under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI) schemes during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below). No expenditure has been incurred during 2016-17, as it is the beginning of the fiscal year.

(b) and (c) No such incident of non cooperation in implementation of these schemes by the State Governments has come to the notice of this Ministry. The SPQEM and IDMI are demand driven schemes and depend on viable proposals received from the State Governments.

(d) and (e) No Sir. The Department of School Education and Literacy took a number of steps during 2015-16 to spread awareness about the guidelines of SPQEM and IDMI amongst all the States. A National Workshop was held on 09.10.2015 to disseminate information amongst the stakeholders. The Department also held two meetings with the State Governments on 22.12.2015 and 29.02.2016 in order to sensitize the States on how to send viable proposals as per norms so as to ensure that maximum benefits can be provided. A significant decision taken by the Department in 2015-16 was that the States should submit their proposals in the beginning of the year itself in a single lot along with the list of Madarasas with U-DISE or unique code so that there is enough time available to implement and monitor the Schemes more efficiently, and also to avoid duplication.

Statement

*Details of funds disbursed/ expenditure incurred under
SPQEM and IDMI from 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)		
Year	SPQEM	IDMI
2013-14	18273.38	2498.99
2014-15	10782.9	1144.71
2015-16	29450.74	130.85

Assistance for basic facilities in schools

2155. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of schools still functioning without toilet and drinking water facilities as on date, State-wise; and

(b) whether State Governments are demanding more Central Assistance to improve the condition of schools in their respective States and providing basic education, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) With the construction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools within a period of one year from 15.08.2014 to 15.08.2015 under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, all Government schools now have gender segregated toilets for girls and boys. State-wise details of number of Government schools at elementary and secondary level functioning without drinking water facility are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of India financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities in schools across the country under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes according to budget outlays for these programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Regular meetings are held with representatives of States and UTs to monitor performance of infrastructure created and status of education in schools.

State and UT-wise details of the Central assistance provided under the SSA and the RMSA during the last three years for various activities including infrastructure facilities in schools are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of Government schools at elementary and secondary level functioning without drinking water facility

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Government schools without drinking water facilities	
		Elementary schools	Secondary schools
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4833	266
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	770	20

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	5636	730
5.	Bihar	5708	108
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1777	181
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	10	1
12.	Gujarat	88	12
13.	Haryana	179	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	161	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2594	68
16.	Jharkhand	3458	143
17.	Karnataka	907	20
18.	Kerala	48	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9091	298
21.	Maharashtra	504	5
22.	Manipur	475	21
23.	Meghalaya	2914	302
24.	Mizoram	173	40
25.	Nagaland	568	89
26.	Odisha	1254	76
27.	Puducherry	1	1
28.	Punjab	12	1
29.	Rajasthan	2833	310

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	35	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	95	56
32.	Telangana	3382	192
33.	Tripura	482	11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3893	144
35.	Uttarakhand	1090	200
36.	West Bengal	1353	54
	TOTAL	54326	3366

Note: Total number of elementary schools is 1080757 and secondary schools is 233517.

Source: UDISE, 2014-15.

Statement-II

State and UT-wise details of the Central assistance provided under SSA and RMSA during the last three years for various activities including infrastructure facilities in schools

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612.35	0.00	147.21	65.00	359.46	158.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	174715.39	19869.00	154566.68	8671.00	66810.81	27182.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19261.85	0.00	33607.83	137.57	18179.44	3626.43
4.	Assam	131820.73	7062.00	97782.17	15981.06	100464.64	16261.66
5.	Bihar	261013.11	6884.90	216336.05	14484.50	251557.33	3601.01
6.	Chandigarh	3009.26	22.00	3893.53	181.20	3521.81	117.65
7.	Chhattisgarh	76699.64	18693.36	92705.34	19018.66	62219.70	22917.78
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	927.19	36.00	911.74	49.80	594.91	207.00
9.	Daman and Diu	145.54	180.14	72.77	51.44	78.38	77.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Delhi	8322.82	443.43	6223.73	2114.07	7293.80	1952.97
11.	Goa	1333.57	104.30	1310.38	323.15	813.58	229.15
12.	Gujarat	80559.63	0.00	78476.48	9600.80	61563.82	12238.29
13.	Haryana	35088.42	7204.27	42110.65	15018.76	34501.21	7726.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11453.10	11244.12	12547.30	3609.39	12139.13	12552.07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89143.50	13578.00	51276.51	11544.16	129980.55	9614.42
16.	Jharkhand	45010.71	11883.00	75775.18	11120.31	55863.31	7753.04
17.	Karnataka	65371.33	12883.00	66213.52	30351.27	41759.33	20968.84
18.	Kerala	20800.66	1719.00	21844.02	3991.25	12858.86	10247.22
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	58.83	2.12	139.87	9.79
20.	Madhya Pradesh	200408.56	52455.38	149094.91	21010.77	160197.85	28340.93
21.	Maharashtra	65653.65	768.13	58288.54	23451.85	41225.28	20180.33
22.	Manipur	13193.93	3928.55	21465.80	6242.42	18355.46	5093.41
23.	Meghalaya	28340.86	340.92	20404.51	58.62	16626.96	40.08
24.	Mizoram	10657.69	3945.04	14739.69	2802.65	9437.51	2080.48
25.	Nagaland	15803.02	506.47	20568.72	363.88	8739.53	5326.42
26.	Odisha	73956.08	26553.62	66695.31	20100.26	82081.65	19870.99
27.	Puducherry	443.19	716.60	100.00	75.43	583.14	152.56
28.	Punjab	38323.72	9260.38	36215.98	9938.55	30003.82	4482.69
29.	Rajasthan	242488.70	26714.00	248041.55	34421.25	193462.09	37129.87
30.	Sikkim	4195.08	862.22	4526.13	1118.81	4054.36	1661.22
31.	Tamil Nadu	96827.48	35936.40	135819.79	33364.51	82111.73	31471.84
32.	Telangana	-	0.00	81406.88	8289.07	21776.01	20008.10
33.	Tripura	15991.09	2365.62	19800.13	599.04	16956.97	910.28
34.	Uttar Pradesh	466698.04	9680.00	449867.53	14228.11	505434.30	13150.00
35.	Uttarakhand	22043.51	7571.60	22880.56	5825.84	22588.40	4330.77
36.	West Bengal	153196.42	76.52	97240.30	10743.70	84679.41	2909.39
TOTAL		2473509.82	293487.97	2403016.25	338950.27	2159014.41	354582.02

Incubation Centre at UTs

2156. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved plans for four research parks to house incubation centres at three Indian Institutes of Technology to incubate about 400 start up in a three year cycle, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the approvals to the new projects are in addition to similar research parks at IIT Madras, Kharagpur and Bombay, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the joint initiative of Department of Science and Technology and Ministry of Human Resource Development, 5 IITs, viz., Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Delhi, Guwahati and Kanpur have been considered for sanction of Research Parks, 4 IITs, viz. BHU (Varanasi), Mandi, Ropar and Roorkee have been considered for sanction of Technology Business Incubators and 2 IITs viz., Indore and Bhubaneswar has been considered for sanction of Start-up Centres.

Request for modernisation of Madarsas

2157. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of requests for modernization for Madarsas are pending in the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the number of requests pending till June 2015, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) which is a demand driven scheme implemented through the State Governments. All viable proposals as per the norms of the scheme which were received in the Department of School Education & Literacy till June, 2015 have been approved.

Reduction in drop out for boys and girls

2158. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been reduction in the drop out for both boys and girls in the urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details in this regard comparing the period 2010-11 and 2014-15, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has information in this regard as far as poorly performed districts are concerned, if so, the details in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) maintained by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), the annual average dropout rates at primary level for boys and girls have reduced from 7.13% and 6.73% in 2010-11 to 4.53% and 4.14% in the year 2014-15 respectively. The State-wise details on annual average dropout/ate of boys and girls at primary level during 2010-11 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Separate data for rural and urban areas on annual average dropout rates is not maintained.

(c) The State-wise details of number of districts having annual average dropout rate of 5% and above during 2010-11 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise details on Annual Average Dropout Rate of
Boys and Girls at Primary Level*

States/UTs	2010-11		2014-15	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.66	3.33	1.35	1.06
Andhra Pradesh	5.73	5.03	4.31	4.39
Arunachal Pradesh	19.05	18.36	11.54	10.22
Assam	9.30	7.89	8.19	6.68
Bihar	7.52	5.16	2.38	1.79
Chhattisgarh	5.62	5.10	1.45	1.38
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.39	2.77	1.05	2.17
Daman and Diu	6.36	6.17	1.06	0.59
Goa	2.09	-	0.08	0.33
Gujarat	3.79	4.83	0.50	1.06
Haryana	5.37	7.15	0.22	0.63
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.57	0.34

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	5.34	5.29	5.53	5.37
Jharkhand	10.86	10.11	6.89	5.91
Karnataka	3.73	3.56	2.42	2.21
Lakshadweep	2.54	2.23	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	9.48	7.72	9.91	10.40
Maharashtra	2.10	2.10	0.51	0.59
Manipur	8.80	9.33	17.27	18.74
Meghalaya	13.50	11.85	11.30	9.39
Mizoram	10.42	13.59	12.57	13.38
Nagaland	5.87	4.45	19.09	19.74
Odisha	6.13	5.97	2.83	3.05
Puducherry	0.98	-	0.76	0.57
Punjab	1.50	2.21	1.35	1.21
Rajasthan	10.89	10.61	7.76	9.12
Sikkim	8.41	5.75	5.55	3.49
Tamil Nadu	1.33	1.04	0.53	0.39
Telangana	-	-	6.04	5.57
Tripura	12.33	11.52	3.63	3.52
Uttar Pradesh	11.67	10.43	7.91	6.21
Uttarakhand	6.48	5.15	3.28	2.83
West Bengal	7.00	5.96	3.44	2.37
ALL STATES	7.13	6.37	4.53	4.14

Source-UDISE

Statement-II

State-wise details on number of districts having annual average dropout rate of 5% and above during 2010-11 and 2014-15.

State	2010-11	2014-15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	12	4
Arunachal Pradesh	15	13

State	2010-11	2014-15
Assam	19	20
Bihar	24	6
Chhattisgarh	8	6
Chandigarh	1	Nil
Daman and Diu	Nil	1
Delhi	Nil	Nil
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	10	3
Goa	1	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	1
Haryana	6	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir	11	14
Jharkhand	21	18
Karnataka	9	1
Kerala	1	Nil
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	36	15
Maharashtra	6	Nil
Manipur	7	9
Meghalaya	7	2
Mizoram	5	7
Nagaland	8	8
Odisha	16	8
Puducherry	1	Nil
Punjab	3	Nil
Rajasthan	30	31
Sikkim	3	2
Tamil Nadu	4	1

State	2010-11	2014-15
Telangana	Not Applicable	7
Tripura	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	65	49
Uttarakhand	5	1
West Bengal	13	3
TOTAL	351	231

(Source UDISE)

Allocations for Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme for students of J&K

2159. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to increase the fund allocation for Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme(PMSSS) for the student of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any corrective action for the proper implementation of the scheme; and
- (d) the list of the students who has so far been benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) No Sir, Adequate funds have been made available for implementation of the scheme, in addition the following steps have been taken:

- An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Higher Education) has been constituted for monitoring and smooth implementation of the scheme. Till date, 17 meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee have been held.
- Government of J&K is closely associated in the implementation of the Scheme.
- The implementation of the scheme has been entrusted to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).
- For ensuring transparency, a web portal has been created by AICTE and students are required to apply online through the portal.

- From the academic year 2014-15, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, assists the students through the facilitation centre to apply online and also verify their documents.
- Only those students who have taken admission in the colleges/institution allotted through centralized counseling or taken admission on their own in colleges approved under section 12B of UGC Act or recognized by AICTE or any other regulatory bodies are considered for award of scholarship. The list of the students who have so far been approved for award of scholarship is available at <http://www.aicte-india.org/renewal.php>

National Law University in J and K

2160. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to establish "National Law University" in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether Government has received any proposal for the same from the State Government; and
- (c) what is Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Autonomy issue of IIMs

2161. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are certain issues regarding autonomy of IIMs with the Ministry, if so, the arguments for and against; and
- (b) what is proposed to be done to allay the fears of IIMs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are autonomous institutions, governed in accordance with their respective Memorandum of Association (MoA).

Exploitation of teachers/non-teachers of private schools

2162. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the blatant exploitation of teachers/non-teachers, of non-Government/private CBSE affiliated schools in the country such as overwork, lower salaries and denial of leaves as well as other benefits;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any concrete proposal to address such issues;
- (c) whether Government has taken any actions against such schools based on complaints about exploitation of teachers/ non-teaching staff; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives sporadic complaints with regard to exploitation of teachers and non-teaching staff in CBSE-affiliated private schools.

The following provisions have been made under CBSE Affiliation Bye-laws:

- (i) Schools in India must pay salaries and admissible allowances to the staff not less than the corresponding categories of employees in the State Government schools or as per scales etc. prescribed by the Government of India or as per the conditions laid down by the State Government.
- (ii) Schools outside India should pay salaries not lower than those of the teachers in Government schools in that country or not less than the salaries and foreign allowances payable to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan teachers, if officially posted to that country.
- (iii) Each school affiliated/to be affiliated with the Board shall frame Service Rules for its employees as per Education Act of the State/U.T.
- (iv) Service contract is to be entered with each employee as per the provision in the Education Act of the State/U.T.

Further, in case of violation of provisions of Affiliation Bye-laws by the school, the Board may take action leading to disaffiliation of the school.

The Board has also issued circulars dated 29.07.2009 and 06.02.2014 regarding salary and service conditions of staff which are also available on CBSE website: www.cbse.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Such complaints are dealt with by CBSE and respective State Governments, as the case may be. Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain centralized data of such complaints or schools.

Increase in number of seats in Delhi University

†2163. SHRIMATI KANAK LATASINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase in seats of different courses in Delhi University during the last decade;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of applications for studying in Delhi University every year, if so, the number of such applications during the last five years; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering any proposal for increasing the number of seats so that more students willing to pursue their studies in the university get an opportunity to do the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) University of Delhi has informed that the intake capacities for admission in Undergraduate and Postgraduate courses have increased from 31,807 and 6,598 to 52,849 and 10,301 respectively during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16.

(b) As per the available compiled information provided by the University, the number of applications received is as follows:

Years	Undergraduate Courses	Postgraduate Courses
2012	1,96,751	-
2013	2,57,457	-
2014	2,78,485	99,276
2015	2,91,817	1,10,574

(c) University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous institution established by an Act of Parliament and governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and Statutes and the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ordinances framed there-under and is competent to take action in academic and administrative matters of the University including increase in the number of seats.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

2164. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme since its inception in 2009;
- (b) the number of projects assisted and the number of employment opportunities created since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether there is discrimination in the margin money between rural and urban areas, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there have been demands to increase the project money from the existing 25 lakhs; and
- (e) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of progress of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since inception in 2008-09, including number of projects assisted and number of employment opportunities created State-wise and year-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC/minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill, and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The Scheme Guidelines provides for more margin money to the beneficiaries in rural areas, so as to encourage the rural micro industries.

(d) and (e) Some States had demanded increasing the project cost from the existing ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 50 lakhs. However, due to the low average project cost of ₹ 10-12 lakh of under PMEGP at national level, it would not be appropriate to increase the project cost from the existing ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 50 lakh.

Statement
Details of PMEGP Scheme Achievement since inception

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Total Eleventh Plan		
		No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated	No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated	No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated	No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated	No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Chandigarh	16	9.74	82	36	40.63	185	30	28.96	302	38	39.98	144	120	119.31	713
2.	Delhi	2	1.7	20	85	60	850	149	109.72	1490	195	189.69	906	431	361.11	3266
3.	Haryana	482	1149.97	3689	555	1347.41	4284	915	1886.64	10508	786	1353.79	7418	2738	5737.81	25899
4.	Himachal Pradesh	316	392.18	3165	485	615.2	1963	961	1339.72	4781	809	1152.51	4248	2571	3499.61	14157
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	680	898.00	6800	1782	1803.94	17820	1920	2941.29	15360	1920	2983.42	15360	6302	8626.65	55340
6.	Punjab	399	951.00	5176	986	2106.77	8764	823	1755.06	8234	899	1756.94	4622	3107	6569.77	26796
7.	Rajasthan	507	1437.94	11794	1438	2936.23	14427	2481	3904.93	24085	2075	3518.29	14955	6501	11797.39	65261
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	34.15	181	132	72.88	398	183	101.06	573	204	116.47	552	573	324.56	1704
9.	Bihar	131	183.26	916	884	1123.5	5112	1428	3207.20	8316	4887	9873.73	35193	7330	14387.69	49537

10.	Jharkhand	498	958.00	3486	353	779.36	3530	1707	2429.68	15363	2372	3486.33	7116	4930	7653.37	29495
11.	Odisha	1697	2447.99	16970	1935	3881.22	17812	2581	4983.97	25842	2259	4194.51	20905	8472	15507.69	81529
12.	West Bengal	3898	4644.16	47543	7197	9055.84	69203	5679	6719.06	56790	5806	5581.67	61092	22580	26000.73	234628
13.	Arunchal Pradesh	114	84.7	1140	158	93.02	1580	232	342.44	2320	375	431.63	1516	879	951.79	6556
14.	Assam	1228	894.95	7226	2430	1895.36	15280	4756	4808.10	38473	5280	5544.99	44205	13694	13143.4	105184
15.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	211	183.65	1187	204	304.55	1691	564	869.51	3142	979	1357.71	6020
16.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	399	630.26	2167	305	574.00	1609	712	1228.13	3273	1416	2432.39	7049
17.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	156	256.11	1705	380	546.51	3658	418	723.57	3404	954	1526.19	8767
18.	Nagaland	48	117.04	301	17	33.96	286	242	546.35	1396	556	1155.94	6545	863	1853.29	8528
19.	Tripura	10	9.25	32	354	459.02	1757	733	1098.76	2583	1812	2539.45	16079	2909	4106.48	20451
20.	Sikkim	10	22.45	44	60	120.81	226	78	154.24	321	64	113.87	253	212	411.37	844
21.	Andhra Pradesh	689	2124.87	8172	2995	8956.14	73073	2743	7750.24	53808	1672	5497.37	37336	8099	24328.62	172389
22.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Karnataka	1274	2535.11	12740	1509	3000.87	17198	1871	3681.27	14000	1852	3872.13	14971	6506	13089.38	58909
24.	Kerala	0	0	0	2162	3348.64	13675	1641	3141.21	11375	1629	2928.85	9195	5432	9418.7	34245
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	14	6.48	62	32	26.08	84	12	10.52	25	58	43.08	171
26.	Puducherry	48	19.67	162	73	28.33	396	216	103.24	757	72	79.22	361	409	230.46	1676

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27.	Tamil Nadu	1201	2377.33	19803	3142	5677.29	45510	2247	4475.04	31895	3228	7164.15	43473	9818	19693.81	140681
28.	Goa	0	0	0	89	168.89	1408	133	294.79	2456	155	296.12	2467	377	759.8	6331
29.	Gujarat*	270	660.25	2945	1331	2784.71	12643	1354	3229.02	16483	1863	6147.35	18662	4818	12821.33	50733
30.	Maharashtra**	1675	3136.25	13041	3296	5624.96	21961	4848	5244.46	36592	2705	4548.95	24661	12524	18554.62	96255
31.	Chhattisgarh	584	1318.62	6873	464	1582.05	7410	1576	3643.65	18213	1510	3306.12	10345	4134	9850.44	42841
32.	Madhya Pradesh	349	982.09	3297	1138	3295.87	12294	1180	5196.18	17467	1943	5419.41	16256	4610	14893.55	49314
33.	Uttarakhand	253	267.49	2071	891	1105.37	9088	974	1190.26	8769	894	1059.62	6942	3012	3622.74	26870
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2733	7965.23	27078	4161	13168.98	41728	4462	13360.58	45019	5569	18599.43	59901	16925	53094.22	173726
GRAND TOTAL		19166	35623.39	204747	40918	76243.75	424982	49064	89118.26	480613	55135105783.66	495523	164283	306769.06	1605865	

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Sl.No.	State/UT	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated	No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated	No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated	No. of projects	Margin Money# (₹ in lakhs)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Chandigarh	55	68.63	239	55	59.11	385	36	61.46	160	43	87.72	323
2.	Delhi	161	133.52	1284	142	164.74	1136	198	189.24	1584	256	254.05	2048
3.	Haryana	927	1511.38	4867	935	2075.51	5866	1175	3012.98	7024	1248	3112.09	7232
4.	Himachal Pradesh	916	1350.84	4522	1112	1613.84	5188	1244	2237.73	6352	1077	1767.26	5134
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2036	3413.99	17452	1855	3226.2	12301	1565	3274.63	11025	2207	3781.19	12115
6.	Punjab	770	1417.92	5206	979	2477.06	7629	1153	3190.88	6438	966	2902.97	7762
7.	Rajasthan	2623	6223.97	21252	1280	4064.94	13471	1976	5249.62	15002	1988	4384.07	14537
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	216	124.62	560	224	164.94	654	161	92.32	790	119	65.11	293
9.	Bihar	3150	7669.08	19106	3121	7725.19	20013	1639	4111.32	9240	2430	6588.55	19624
10.	Jharkhand	2297	3423.46	11466	2612	4533.11	13062	1699	2871.29	8495	1839	3559.74	12873
11.	Odisha	3735	7518.67	29937	2146	4075.76	16653	2013	3945.89	10211	2876	5736.32	17629

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	West Bengal	6632	7382.49	52624	3216	5596.72	24189	3397	6010.11	24646	1873	3400.65	12746
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	261	296.5	2364	657	889.42	6570	652	1004.99	2871	35	38.85	104
14.	Assam	7336	5801.15	26976	8255	7393.07	29332	5015	5397.01	15535	3483	2869.74	9026
15.	Manipur	660	1098.49	3541	733	1591.34	5277	747	1600.76	829	685	1213.98	2715
16.	Meghalaya	458	869.07	2160	397	600.13	1386	555	971.14	3680	603	1056.12	4824
17.	Mizoram	517	545.82	3201	777	886.4	5050	817	807.98	6736	1134	1026.35	9072
18.	Nagaland	436	1101.32	5570	421	1125.77	4373	416	878.59	2407	623	1392.81	4998
19.	Tripura	1604	2441.35	10228	1307	2225.25	9074	787	1333.65	6333	642	945.84	5355
20.	Sikkim	49	88.49	283	66	108.09	255	16	33.52	54	110	186.11	397
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1968	5655.41	17982	1453	4610.54	18200	937	3492.11	12220	642	2262.37	7740
22.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	604	1889.35	6604	660	2217.57	7761
23.	Karnataka	1251	3580.73	10103	2778	7837.31	25752	2431	6479.1	21825	2140	5898.01	17284
24.	Kerala	1872	3343.35	12396	1505	2756.94	11507	1344	2679.28	9738	1369	2720.48	9653
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	4	3.18	8	31	28.61	93	0	0	0
26.	Puducherry	54	83.79	294	43	43.17	170	58	112.1	386	65	106.37	447

27.	Tamil Nadu	2244	4916.28	32723	2268	5216.93	29107	2858	6733.89	36190	2463	5497.54	20836
28.	Goa	46	83.87	355	79	143.86	412	78	141.76	406	91	165.43	500
29.	Gujarat*	1066	3304.67	11095	914	4401.81	14777	1289	6200.52	18107	1419	6339.73	14960
30.	Maharashtra**	3640	6794.14	22358	2186	4737.62	20183	3469	7843.81	28311	2497	5285.03	20161
31.	Chhattisgarh	1748	3714.39	12026	921	2118.61	6106	847	2045.68	5821	1277	2829.38	9496
32.	Madhya Pradesh	3201	9097.43	27825	2462	7973.02	19442	2737	9241.7	21896	1979	8117.17	16497
33.	Uttarakhand	1426	2043.16	8368	1236	2099.99	7335	1333	2153.32	7889	1136	1740.86	6161
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4529	12968.42	49883	4354	15104.91	44044	4891	16937.53	48604	4365	14456.87	43059
GRAND TOTAL		57884	108066.40	428246	50493	107644.48	378907	48168	112253.87	357502	44340	102006.33	323362

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Domestic market of Coir products

2165. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present worth of domestic market of Coir products and what is the contribution of the State of Maharashtra to it; and

(b) what steps Government and Coir Board propose to take to substantially increase the domestic market of Coir products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Annual domestic sales achieved through private coir units, rubberized coir mattress manufacturing units, Government owned PSUs, co-operative societies and their apex organizations including Coir Board is estimated to be ₹ 4261.30 Cr. Out of this, ₹ 30 Cr is the contribution of Maharashtra State. Coir Board is operating 29 Showrooms and Sales Depots all over India. The sale during the year 2015-16 through the said showrooms was ₹ 16.95 Cr. Coir Board has one Showroom in Maharashtra *i.e.* at Navi Mumbai and its sales during the year 2015-16 is ₹ 1.31 Cr.

(b) Steps taken by Government through the Coir Board to increase the domestic market of Coir products are as follows:

- (i) **Participation in Domestic Exhibitions** - Coir Board is facilitating manufacturers, traders etc. to participate in various Consumer, Trade, International and B2B exhibitions all over India to popularize the coir products, its usage and sales.
- (ii) **Grant of Market Development Assistance (MDA)** - Under MDA scheme financial assistance of 10% of the average sales turnover of the preceding 3 financial years is provided to the apex co-operative societies, primary co-operative societies, Central/State PSUs and sales outlets, public sector enterprises in the coir industry. The assistance will be shared on 1:1 ratio between Central Government and the State Government concerned. In the year 2015-16, ₹ 10.76 Cr has been sanctioned by Coir Board for distribution to these beneficiaries through the respective Governments as Central Government share of MDA.
- (iii) **Discounts** - Coir Board is offering attractive discounts for sales of coir products through its 29 showrooms including festivals, exhibition, stock clearing, seasonal, product launch, etc.
- (iv) **Opening of Franchise and e- commerce** - Coir Board is going ahead with programme to set up a franchise network throughout India and connecting the

franchise network with the supplier base through an e-commerce portal. This project aims to open more sales outlets and expand the reach of coir products all over India.

- (v) **Publicity** - Publicity is made through appropriate media for augmenting the sale of coir products throughout the country.

Withholding money of SSI by TNGDC

2166. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form the backbone of India's industrial landscape and Government has facilitated ease of doing business for MSME, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints of withholding crores of rupees of SSI units by Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd.(TNGDC); and
- (c) if so, what steps are being taken to tackle the situation so that SSI units are not financially collapsed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has taken several initiatives to facilitate ease of doing business and to make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises globally competitive. These initiatives include ease of registration of the business in the form of Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM), framework to revive sick MSMEs, promoting innovation in rural entrepreneurship through ASPIRE scheme, fund for Regenerating Traditional Industries (SFURTI), and financial support in the form of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for technology upgradation.

(b) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that around 11 MSE units have filed references in Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) of Tamil Nadu. The amount outstanding with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited is to the tune of ₹ 690.94 lakh.

(c) Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been constituted in all States/UTs to resolve the cases of delayed payment to MSEs in accordance with the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Total MSME units registered in country

2167. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any new schemes on anvil for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total MSME units registered in the country as on date, State-wise; and
- (c) the funds provided by Government for development and welfare of MSME in the country in the last three years and the funds earmarked during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the following schemes started at different times for development of MSMEs:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
- (ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
- (iii) A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)
- (iv) Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA)
- (v) Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY)
- (vi) Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) (a component of Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY))
- (vii) Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS)
- (viii) Performance and Credit Rating Scheme
- (ix) International Cooperation Scheme
- (x) Assistance to Training Institutions
- (xi) National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)
- (xii) ISO 9000/14001 Reimbursement
- (xiii) Credit linked Capital Subsidy Scheme
- (xiv) Technology Centre Systems Programme
- (xv) MSME Cluster Development Programme
- (xvi) Credit Guarantee Scheme

(b) Information on the number of units under MSME sector in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted with reference year 2006-07, wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the total number of Registered MSMEs and number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum-II, (EM-II) filed (2006-07 to 2014-15) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Funds provided by Government for development and welfare of MSME in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-17) is given below:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2012-13	3155.66	2831.65	2517.17
2013-14	3289.71	2952.89	2631.07
2014-15	3702.28	2885.02	2766.60
2015-16	3007.42	3020.88	2780.40
2016-17	3000.00	-	-

The outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is ₹ 24124.00 crore.

Statement

State-wise distribution of number of registered MSMEs

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Enterprises (in lakhs) (Registered)		
		As per Fourth All India Census of MSME, 2006-07	As per EM-II filed (2006-07 to 2014-15)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.46	0.22	0.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.20	0.14	0.34
4.	Bihar	0.50	0.27	0.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.23	0.11	0.34
6.	Goa	0.03	0.01	0.04
7.	Gujarat	2.30	3.22	5.52

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	0.33	0.20	0.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	0.06	0.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.15	0.08	0.23
11.	Jharkhand	0.18	0.16	0.34
12.	Karnataka	1.36	1.66	3.02
13.	Kerala	1.50	1.03	2.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.07	1.45	2.52
15.	Maharashtra	0.87	1.37	2.24
16.	Manipur	0.04	0.01	0.05
17.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.05	0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.04	0.02	0.06
19.	Nagaland	0.01	0.06	0.07
20.	Odisha	0.20	0.17	0.37
21.	Punjab	0.48	0.18	0.66
22.	Rajasthan	0.55	1.24	1.79
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.34	5.80	8.14
25.	Telangana*	-	0.41	0.41
26.	Tripura	0.01	0.02	0.03
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.88	2.89	4.77
28.	Uttarakhand	0.24	0.16	0.40
29.	West Bengal	0.43	1.03	1.46
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.01	0.02
31.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.02
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.01	0.03
33.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.01	0.02
34.	Delhi	0.04	0.02	0.06
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.01	0.00	0.02
TOTAL		15.65	22.09	37.74

* The State of Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh in 2014, thus the data for same on 4th All India Census of MSME is included in later.

Corruption cases against CMD of GAIL

2168. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is investigating corruption against Chairman and Managing Director of GAIL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, case-wise and complaint-wise; and
- (c) whether CVC had given clearance to the CMD, GAIL at the time of extension when complaints of serious corruption were being examined and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), there is no corruption case against Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), under investigation, in the Commission. However, a report of intensive examination of award of a certain contract by GAIL is under examination.

(c) Vigilance clearance in respect of Sh. B.C. Tripathi, for the purpose of extension of tenure as CMD, GAIL for a period of five years beyond 31.07.2014 was sought by M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas *vide* their letter dated 06.09.2013. The Commission on a consideration of relevant material conveyed on 09.10.2013 to M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas, that there is nothing adverse on the records of the Commission.

Lateral entry into the Indian Administrative Services

2169. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to consider to hire laterally for senior level posts owing to the lack of specialized knowledge currently in the system, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if not, the reasons for not considering to hire laterally given the numerous benefits and recent success of lateral entrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Officers at senior level of Deputy Secretary and above in the Government of India are appointed under Central Staffing Scheme on the basis of their experience and suitability as per the established procedure. Recently, a person with expertise in the sector has been appointed as Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation on contract basis. Besides, Secretaries of Scientific Ministries / Departments are appointed from amongst eminent scientists.

Procedure for selection of CMD of CPSE

2170. SHRIMD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRIVIVEK GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of procedure adopted for the selection of the post of CMD of any Central Public Sector Enterprises;
- (b) whether there have been cases where the candidate who was declared selected for the post of CMD (STC) by PESB never took charge of the CMD post, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether representations/complaints received regarding the appointment of CMD of the State Trading Corporation of India limited without proper selection procedure; and
- (d) the details of procedure adopted in selection of present incumbent to the post of CMD of the State Trading Corporation of India limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per guidelines issued by Public Sector Enterprises Selection Board (PESB), the following procedure is adopted for selection to the post of CMD:

- (i) The Ministry/Department concerned finalises/modifies the job description/qualifications/eligibility conditions and communicate the same to the PESB, 16 months in advance of date of occurrence of vacancy. In the event of job description/qualifications/eligibility conditions not being received by the stipulated time, the PESB finalises the same on the basis of existing description so that the schedule for advertising vacancies is adhered to strictly.
- (ii) The advertisement for a vacancy is released by the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) one year before the expiry of the tenure of the incumbent.
- (iii) On receipt of applications, PESB shortlists the candidates on the basis of eligibility criteria and invites them to be interviewed by the Board.
- (iv) The details of all the candidates interviewed and recommended by the PESB for each vacancy are placed on the website of PESB, the same day the interviews are concluded.

- (v) The recommendations of the PESB are sent to the Ministry concerned six months before the expiry of tenure of the incumbent.
- (vi) The PESB shall send only one name to the Ministry for its consideration. A reserve name is kept in a sealed cover with the PESB and is disclosed only upon orders of the ACC.

(b) to (d) Shri S.K. Tripathi, CMD, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited was recommended by the PESB in its meeting held on 11.05.2012 for the post of CMD, State Trade Corporation of India (STC) Limited. However his appointment was not approved by Competent Authority due to vigilance clearance and the Competent Authority directed to obtain second name in the panel.

Subsequently, the proposal of the Department of Commerce for appointment of the second name in the panel was approved by the Competent Authority. As per the information, no complaint regarding appointment without following proper selection procedure has been received.

Special law for disposal of public grievances

2171. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no special act or law at the Centre to dispose off public grievances;
- (b) the details of various mechanisms at the Centre through which public grievances are presently dealt with;
- (c) the minimum time limit set to dispose off public grievances by the Centre;
- (d) the details of action that can be taken against erring employees or officers if grievance is not disposed off in the prescribed time limit; and
- (e) the resource available to the citizen if there is inadequate reply and disposal of grievance by a Central Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no special Act or law at present for dealing with public grievances relating to the various services offered by the Central Government. However, there do exist laws like the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for dealing with consumer related complaints.

(b) Grievances can be lodged by citizens by post, in person and through internet. For quick and comprehensive redress of grievances the Government has established an internet based Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in June, 2007, to facilitate citizens to lodge their grievances from anywhere, anytime for redress. The System enables Ministries/Departments to take appropriate action and upload the action taken reports on the system. The citizens can view online the status of action taken on their grievances. The system has provisions for generating various reports for monitoring of the grievances. CPGRAMS has feedback mechanism for rating of the satisfaction level, by the complainant, after redress. The President Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office and Directorate of Public Grievances also have their online systems, for lodging of public grievances, which are integrated with CPGRAMS.

(c) As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, a grievance is required to be disposed off within a period of 2 months by the concerned Ministry/Department/Organization to which it pertains and in case it is not possible, an interim reply with reasons for delay is required to be provided.

(d) When an official is allocated the work of redress of grievances, it is part of his/her duty, and action; if required can be taken against the erring officials for dereliction of duties as per the relevant Service Rules.

(e) As per the guidelines issued, each Ministry/Department is required to nominate a Director of Public Grievances for ensuring proper action on public grievances. Every Wednesday of the week has been earmarked for receiving and hearing of grievance petitions in person by the Director of Public Grievances in each Central Ministry/Department. In case of inadequate reply and disposal of grievance by a Central Ministry, the citizen can approach the concerned Director of Public Grievances for resolution.

IAS officers facing disciplinary action in Jharkhand

2172. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Indian Administrative Services (IAS) officers in Jharkhand currently facing disciplinary proceedings and criminal proceedings in a Court of law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRASINGH): (a) The Government of Jharkhand

is the Disciplinary Authority for taking action in respect of IAS officers serving in the affairs of the State Government. As per the quarterly reports received from the Government of Jharkhand for the period upto 31st March, 2016, six serving IAS officers are facing disciplinary proceedings and criminal proceedings is pending against one serving IAS officer.

(b) The major penalties of removal, dismissal from service and compulsory retirement under Rule 6 of All India Services (Discipline and Appeal), Rules 1969 can be imposed on such members of service after completion of disciplinary / criminal proceedings. Further, a member of service can be prematurely retired from service in public interest under Rule 16(3) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 on grounds of doubtful integrity / inefficiency after an intensive review.

Guidelines for granting extension to CMDs of PSUs

2173. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the extent guidelines of Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) for granting extension of CMDs of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) whether granting extension of five years requires the clearance of PESB; and
- (c) what are the cases of extension received by PESB for grant of extension in service of various PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per guidelines issued *vide* Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB)'s communication No. 13/07/2010-PESB dated 13.05.2011 and No.5/6/2010-PESB dated 28.06.2011, the concerned administrative Ministry/Department processes the proposals of extensions of CMDs of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) upto 05 years except, wherein the cases where incumbent do not meet the prescribed performance benchmark. In cases where performance of the incumbent CMD is below benchmark, a Joint Appraisal Meeting is held by PESB. For CMDs, the benchmark prescribed by PESB is an overall performance score of 80 out of the maximum of 100 in the Special Performance Report (SPR). Further, cases having any individual score of less than 3 in Annexure 'A' and 'C' of the SPR, and/or an average MoU rating of less than 3 in Annexure 'B' are also required to be sent to PESB for Joint Appraisal.

(c) During the last three financial years, the PESB received the proposals for extension of Shri S. Paulraj, Managing Director, HMT Watches Limited, Shri P. Udaya Shankar, Director (International Marketing), HMT International Limited, Shri K.L. Dhingra.

Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Telephone Industries Limited. Shri K.K. Gupta, Director (Production), Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Dr. Manoranjan Dash, Director (Human Resources), Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited. Shri S.N. Bhattacharya, Director (Operations), Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and Shri Kushal Saha, Director (Production), Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

Task force to rationalize Central Government Staff

2174. SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted task force to rationalize Central Government staff in various Ministries and ensure their maximum optimisation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether existing tribunals, autonomous bodies and Central Public Sector Undertakings would also be restructured to ensure optimization of human resource, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time, the report would be ready for action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A task force has been constituted by the Government of India *vide* Cabinet Secretariat's ID Note No.36/16/2016-EO(SM.I) dated 23.02.2016 with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To take stock and recommend measures to optimize senior positions in the Government of India, covering the posts in the Secretariat and outside the Secretariat including CVOs, various autonomous bodies, regulatory bodies, attached/ subordinate offices, etc.
- (ii) To review roles and requirements of these posts, including eligibility criteria and recommend measures to achieve synergy and convergence of purposes and resources.
- (iii) To review the processes involved in filling these posts and recommend rationalization.
- (iv) To examine and incorporate global best practices in this regard.
- (v) Any other related recommendation.

The task force has been mandated to submit its recommendations within two months.

Constitutional amendment to increase reservations

2175. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government would consider a constitutional amendment to increase the percentage of reservation to various categories of people in jobs and educational institutions, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government for bringing in a Constitutional amendment to increase the percentage of reservation to various categories of people in jobs and educational institutions.

At present, reservation is available to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes at 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively in the Central Government posts and services. Similarly, in the Central Educational Institutions, out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are provided reservation at 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively.

A Nine judge Constitutional Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 16.11.1992 in *Indra Sawhney and Others vs. Union of India and Others, inter alia*, held that the reservation should not exceed the limit of 50%.

Research work on GM medicinal herbs

2176. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work has been carried out to Genetically Modified medicinal herbs that have proven to be beneficial in the treatment of terminal illness, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry would consider initiating research work in the field of medicinal herbs for the benefit of millions suffering due to non-availability of suitable medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir, the Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi in collaboration with M/s IPCA Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai has carried out research on development of genetically modified medicinal herb -*Artemisia annua* with higher artemisinin content (an antimalarial drug) by transferring HMG CoA Reductase gene under Institute-Industry Collaborative

Research Project supported by Department of Science and Technology (DST). An application has been submitted by Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi to Review Committee of Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) to conduct confined field trials for best event selection of *Artemisia annua* transgenic lines in terms of transgene stability as well as inheritance and high artemisinin content (more than 1%). The RCGM has recommended the application to Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) for further consideration. The CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT) has recently initiated genetic modification related work on two medicinal herbs – *Picrorhiza kurroa* and *Podophyllum hexandrum* for imparting stress tolerance and enhancing secondary metabolite production.

(b) Does not arise.

Popularising science education among women

2177. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that science education among women in the country is less popular, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to popularize science education among women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Science and Technology has recently constituted a Standing Committee for Promoting Women in Science *vide* Office Memorandum dated 11 March 2016 to recommend special measures to ensure growth of women in science and to design programmes specifically for fostering, utilizing and supporting women in science. The first meeting of Standing Committee is scheduled on 16 May 2016 at Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru. Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) is another unique programme of Department of Science and Technology through which budgetary support is extended for strengthening S&T infrastructure and also to enhance research facilities in women only universities, in order to encourage Science and Technology —education among women. Ministry of Human Resource Development also launched UDAAN project to address the lower enrolment ratio of girl students in science and engineering colleges. The aim of UDAAN is to enrich and enhance teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level by providing free and online resources to every girl, with a focus on special incentives and support to 1000 selected disadvantaged girls per year.

New scheme for training of entrepreneurs

2178. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is in the process of rolling out a new scheme at an investment of ₹ 498 crore to train entrepreneurs and connect them to mentors and credit market, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is planning to set up 30,000 enterprises at the end of the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is in the process of rolling out its scheme on Entrepreneurship Education and Training- 'Udyamita' with an investment of ₹ 499.56 crores. The duration of the proposed scheme is five years (2016-21). The overall objective of the scheme is "to create a favourable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through entrepreneurship education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator & accelerator, information platform research etc. Also, promote development of social enterprises for inclusive growth". The specific objectives of the scheme are to educate and equip potential and early stage entrepreneurs, connect entrepreneurs in enabling networks of ideas, mentors and funding, coordinate and support Government entrepreneurship development schemes, and to catalyse a culture shift to support aspiring entrepreneurs.

The Scheme endeavours to create a strong talent pool of entrepreneurs by creating a robust entrepreneurship education and training system that encourages entrepreneurial culture and thereafter connects potential entrepreneurs to peers, mentors, investors, finance and business services. This would be facilitated by a support system of Entrepreneurship Hubs (E-Hubs) for entrepreneurship development across the Country. This scheme is likely to create approximate 30000 Start-ups over five years. Entrepreneurship Education and Training will be provided in 2200 Colleges, 300 Schools, 500 Government ITIs and 50 Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) through massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) facilitated by faculty. Udyamita will be implemented through a system of entrepreneurship Resource and Coordination Hubs, namely, National E-Hub, six Regional E-Hubs, 50 Nodal E-Hubs and E-Hubs (Colleges, Schools, ITIs and VTCs). The beneficiaries of the scheme are students enrolled in degree programme across undergraduate/post graduate courses,

school students (10+2), students in Government ITIs and all citizens including unorganised sector, women, and existing entrepreneurs in rural as well as urban areas, who would like to take up entrepreneurship education through coordination and support programmes.

Requirement of skilled manpower in construction, retail and hospitality

2179. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an urgency to fill 34 million trained hands required in the construction sector, another 10 million in retail sector and nearby four million in the hospitality sector; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to train youth in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Government through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a Public Private Partnership (PPP) entity, has done an assessment of district and sector-wise human resource requirements. NSDC has completed sector studies on 24 sectors; the demand for skilled manpower in construction, retail and hospitality sectors is:

Building and Construction:	31.13 million
Retail:	17.35 million
Tourism and Hospitality:	6.80 million

To evolve appropriate skill development framework and removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply of skilled manpower through vocational and technical training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been constituted by the Government on 9th November, 2014.

Further, Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership entity to promote private training providers to set up Skill Development Centres across the country. Private training providers are assisted financially in the form of loan to set up Skill Development Centres across the country.

Besides, Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on 15th July, 2015 which is a reward based, demand driven scheme aiming to benefit 24 lakh persons with training of 14 lakh fresh entrants and certification of 10 lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The trainees are given monetary reward under

the scheme after successful completion of the skill training. NSDC is the implementing agency for PMKVY. As on 9th May, 2016, 19.72 lakh candidates have been enrolled and 19.64 lakh completed the training under the scheme.

Corporate Skill Excellence Centres

2180. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state whether Government has decided to set up Corporate Skill Excellence Centres in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): As part of the Skill India Development Mission, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has embarked upon a special industry initiative to attract leading corporate to set up co-branded Corporate Skill Excellence Centres in PPP mode. Corporates that set up Corporate Skill Excellence Centres as part of their core business or CSR activities are eligible for various tax and non-tax incentives.

Technical training for persons going abroad

†2181. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government is taking to provide technical training to the persons going abroad in view of the fact that in the coming years India is being seen as the biggest supplier of manpower in the world;
- (b) if so, in view of this fact, the steps Government is taking to prepare the Indian youth to send them abroad after imparting world level training; and
- (c) the details of the action plan of the programme devised for skill development, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) India has a huge human resource pool capable of catering to skilled manpower needs of domestic as well as foreign markets. In this context, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been engaging in international collaboration with a number of countries, focused on two parallel strands of activity.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Firstly, MSDE has been engaging with countries such as Germany, United Kingdom, China and Australia to understand international best practices in skill training and apply these to the Indian context, to ensure that Indian youth are trained according to global standards. Benchmarking of Indian standards with global standards is an important component of collaborations with countries such as Australia and United Kingdom, as this provides Indian youth the skills required to work overseas.

Secondly, MSDE is also collaborating with countries such as UAE, to mutually recognize qualifications and certifications to ensure that those trained in India can be employed in UAE and other GCC countries.

The Government has launched 'Transnational Skill Standards' in India in April, 2016 for aligning Indian Skill Standards with international standards to support international mobility of Indian workforce. These standards in skill development are bench marked to United Kingdom across 82 job roles. Indians intending to work abroad will undergo Bridge training to cover gaps in Indian Standards against the UK standards. The Further Education Colleges (FE) of the United Kingdom will partner with Indian Training Providers to impart training on bridge courses. Further the UK Awarding organizations in association with Indian Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) will certify the trainees on the gap.

Skill India Project

2182. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of skill India project;
- (b) whether it has since been launched; if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how far will this help in addressing unemployment in the country especially in the countryside?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) On 15th July 2015, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched (i) National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, (ii) National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and (iv) Introduction of Common Norms for all Skill Development Schemes implemented by the Government of India, as part of the "Skilled India" Initiative. The policy on Mission provides for a detailed framework for removal of barriers in implementation of the skill development schemes while the Common Norms are

seek to achieve standardisation and uniformity in the implementation of more than 40 skill development programmes being implemented by different Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

As on 25th April, 2016, 17.93 lakh candidates have been enrolled for training, out of which 17.58 lakh candidates have completed training under PMKVY. Further, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, in his budget speech 2016-17 has also announced to further scale up the PMKVY to impart training to 1 crore youth over the next three years.

Shorthand as subject in ITIs

2183. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Shorthand skill is becoming a dying art;
- (b) whether Shorthand subject is being imparted in ITIs run by the Ministry across the country; and
- (c) what further steps Government is taking to include Shorthand subject in the Skill Development scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Shorthand skill is being imparted in ITIs across the country through the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Following trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme are being run in ITIs across the country to impart training in shorthand. Very few students are opting for shorthand.

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration	No. of ITIs offering the trade	Seating Capacity	Current Seat Utilization
1.	Secretarial Practice (English)	01 year (two semesters)	135	1716	85.89%
2.	Stenographer Secretarial Assistant (English)	01 year (two semesters)	395	7982	88.10%
3.	Stenographer Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)	01 year (two semesters)	344	9880	75.23%
TOTAL			874	19578	

Skill Development Centres in West Bengal

2184. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of semi-employed and unemployed youth under the age of 30 in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the details of number of schemes on skill development that have been introduced in West Bengal till date;

(c) funds allocated, released and utilized for skill development in the last three years in West Bengal, the details district-wise; and

(d) the number of skill development centres in each district of West Bengal the details sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) As per 68th Round Survey (July 2011 - June 2012) on employment and unemployment by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), West Bengal had unemployment rate of 33 (Per 1000) for all persons according to usual status (adjusted). The Government of India has over 40 Skill Development Schemes with most of them being implemented on Pan India basis including West Bengal. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship skill development scheme targeting to cover 24 lakh youths. The scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) across the country including West Bengal. Under PMKVY funds are not allocated State-wise but are credited to the bank account of trainees upon their successful completion of training and certification. As on 25th April, 2016, in West Bengal 1.13 lakh persons have been trained under PMKVY. A list of NSDC's operational training centres in the districts of West Bengal is given in Statement.

Statement***Details of NSDC's Operational Training Centres, in the State of West Bengal (district wise) for financial year 2015-16***

States	Districts	Fixed	Mobile	Grand Total
West Bengal				
	Bankura	29	1	30
	Bardhaman	49	3	52
	Birbhum	17		17

States	Districts	Fixed	Mobile	Grand Total
	Coochbehar	15	2	17
	Dakshin Dinajpur	8		8
	Darjeeling	22		22
	East Madinapore	15		15
	Hooghly	11	2	13
	Howrah	25	4	29
	Hugli	17		17
	Jalpaiguri	23		23
	Koch Bihar		1	1
	Kolkata	106	21	127
	Maldah	11	1	12
	Medinipur		3	3
	Murshidabad	19	3	22
	Nadia	30	1	31
	Parganas North	76	2	78
	Parganas South	73	4	77
	Purulia	17		17
	Uttar Dinajpur	10		10
	West Midnapore	35	2	37

Training of domestic workers

†2185. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of domestic workers in the country;
- (b) the number of persons trained till now; and
- (c) the places where trained persons could be employed and the number of persons who have got jobs till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development and Entrepreneurship has so far not undertaken any survey on the number of Domestic workers in the country. However, to understand skill gaps and streamlining training of domestic workers, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has approved a Sector Skill Council (SSC) for Domestic Workers. The SSC, as per its business plan is mandated to certify 25,56,600 candidates, train and certify 1,050 trainers and create standards for 15 Job Roles for domestic workers. SSC for domestic workers has identified 19 job roles which are as under:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (i) Kitchen Helper | (xi) Household / Resident Manager |
| (ii) Cook | (xii) Elderly caretaker (general/basic) |
| (iii) General Housekeeper | (xiii) Assistant Cook - overseas |
| (iv) Child caretaker | (xiv) Nanny/ Governess |
| (v) Babysitter | (xv) Nanny - overseas |
| (vi) Housekeeping cum Cook | (xvi) Caretaker - Semi disabled |
| (vii) Head cook | (xvii) Caretaker - Fully disabled |
| (viii) Housekeeping Supervisor | (xviii) Housekeeper - overseas |
| (ix) Infant caretaker | (xix) Elderly care - overseas |
| (x) Prenatal & Postnatal | |

Expansion of Sector Skills Participation Programme

†2186. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to undertake expansion of the Sector Skills Participation Programme;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) Board has approved 40 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which covers all the priority sectors identified by Government, major unorganized segments and sectors with large workforce. All the SSCs approved can facilitate

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the process to conduct upskilling through training partners for all the relevant job roles where there is a demand from the industry. The list of the approved SSCs is given in Statement.

Statement

List of approved Sector Skill Councils

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector Skill Council
1.	Automotive Skills Development Council
2.	Security Sector Skill Development Council
3.	Retailers Association's Skill Council of India
4.	IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council
5.	Media & Entertainment Skills Council
6.	Rubber Skill Development Council
7.	Healthcare Sector Skill Council
8.	Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India
9.	Electronic Sector Skill Council of India
10.	Agriculture Skill Council of India
11.	Telecom Sector Skill Council of India
12.	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) Sector Skill Council of India
13.	Leather Sector Skill Council
14.	Food Industry Capacity and Skill Initiative
15.	Logistics Skill Council
16.	Indian Plumbing Skills Council
17.	Capital Goods Skill Council
18.	Construction Skill Development Council of India
19.	Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council
20.	Aviation and Aerospace Sector Skill Council
21.	Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council
22.	Power Sector Skill Council
23.	Skill Council for Mining Sector
24.	Textile Sector Skill Council

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector Skill Council
25.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council
26.	Beauty and wellness Sector Skill Council
27.	Handicrafts and carpets Sector Skill Council
28.	Tourism and Hospitality Skill Council
29.	Infrastructure Equipment Skill Council
30.	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure Sector Skill Council
31.	Hydro Carbon Sector Skill Council
32.	Chemical and Petro Chemical Sector Skill Council
33.	Paints and Coatings Skill Council
34.	Skill Council for Green Jobs
35.	Skill Council for PwD
36.	Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council
37.	Furniture and Fittings Skill Council
38.	Instrumentation, Automation, Surveillance and Communication Sector Skill Council
39.	Strategic Manufacturing Sector Skill Council
40.	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council

Establishment of ITIs in every Taluk and District

†2187. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish ITI in every Taluk and District;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered such a proposal so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government is considering to set up 1500 Multi Skill Training Institutes (MSTIs) in unserved blocks/ areas with active participation of Industry/Private partners. The scheme is under the process of Government approval.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Advance training institute in Jharkhand and Gujarat

2188. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) in various parts of the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and location wise and the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the total amount sanctioned and utilised for the said purpose during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and institute-wise;

(d) whether the said institutes are to be operated under the Public Private Partnership model and if so, the ratio of the partnership; and

(e) by when the said training institutes are likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has proposed to set up 12 Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) in various parts of the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat.

(b) Details State/UT-wise and location wise of 12 proposed ATIs:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Location
1.	Assam	Nalbari
2.	Bihar	Sonpur
3.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
4.	Goa	Yet to be Finalized
5.	Gujarat	Vadodara
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
7.	Karnataka	Bellary
8.	Kerala	Yet to be Finalized
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
10.	Odisha	Jatni
11.	Punjab	Doraha
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur

Salient features of the scheme:

- The Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) in PPP mode will be set up on public land to be offered on License by the State Government at nominal cost of Re. 1.
- The total seating capacity of each ATI will be 800 trainees per year (400 for north-east).
- VGF from Government will be provided.

(c) No funds have been sanctioned till now.

(d) Yes, the institutes are to be operated under the Public Private Partnership model. The proposed ratio of the partnership (Government: Private) is 40: 60.

(e) The training institutes are expected to be functional within two years from the date of signing of concessionaire agreement with private partner.

Steps to meet challenge of unemployment

2189. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of the Ministry to provide employment and self-employment in country;

(b) how many unemployed citizens got employment, the details thereof, State-wise, male and female; and

(c) if the target is not achieved, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Ministry to meet the challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 targets to skill/reskill about 40 crore persons by 2022 in the country. The Central Government have over 40 skill development schemes being implemented by Ministries/Departments to achieve these targets. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which is a flagship skill development scheme of Government of India, targeting to cover 24 lakh youth in the country. The scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). As on 25th April, 2016, a total of 17.58 lakh candidates have been trained and 5.77 lakh have been certified and 81978 placed under, PMKVY.

State/UT-wise details of candidates enrolled, trained and certified are given in Statement (See below). PMKVY provides for incentivising the Training Providers for supplementary mentorship and placement services. Moreover, the Government has notified Common Norms applicable to all Central Skill Development Schemes/Programmes w.e.f 1 April, 2016. Common Norms provides for employment of 70% of the successfully certified trainees.

Statement

Details of candidates enrolled, training completed and certified, under PMKVY Scheme as on 25th April, 2016,

State	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed	Total Certified
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	194	16
Andhra Pradesh	123826	122866	43281
Arunachal Pradesh	1017	1017	75
Assam	31224	30783	1217
Bihar	89566	87159	22190
Chandigarh	4795	4649	1895
Chhattisgarh	36691	35528	10110
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	258	34
Daman and Diu	230	230	43
Delhi	75051	72632	25507
Goa	499	499	64
Gujarat	43544	42251	11704
Haryana	81611	79983	26466
Himachal Pradesh	22738	22573	9557
Jammu and Kashmir	17913	17505	4003
Jharkhand	26488	25609	8526
Karnataka	73494	73004	21419
Kerala	14689	14587	4121
Madhya Pradesh	159086	156096	47831

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	84454	81766	27524
Manipur	1328	1328	564
Meghalaya	1661	1661	10
Mizoram	1030	1012	0
Nagaland	1271	1271	244
Odisha	56822	55924	15217
Puducherry	7070	7010	3409
Punjab	72413	69295	23533
Rajasthan	112452	111235	40300
Sikkim	886	859	237
Tamil Nadu	151591	150244	64393
Telangana	97933	96475	39443
Tripura	14018	13958	5002
Uttar Pradesh	256279	252304	78189
Uttarakhand	13675	13573	5047
West Bengal	118045	113397	36093
TOTAL	1793842	1758735	577264

Grants-in-aid to de-addiction centres

‡2190. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has provided grants-in-aid for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 to the de-addiction centres operating in the country;

(b) if not, the list of those de-addiction centres which have not been provided the grant and the details of the reasons for not having provided them with the same;

(c) whether the Ministry has made any correspondence with the States as to why de-addiction centre have not been provided grants; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether those de-addiction centres which did not receive grant-in-aid for financial years 2014-15 and years 2015-16 would receive grants-in-aid in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry, during 2014-15 and 2015-16 has financially assisted 295 and 421 projects respectively.

(b) and (c) The proposals of NGOs for release of grant-in-aid are considered in the Ministry on the basis of recommendation of the respective State Government/UT, satisfactory reports of inspection carried out annually and completeness of the proposal in all respects as per norms and guidelines of the Scheme. Subsequent grants are released to the implementing agencies only on receipt of audited statement of accounts and utilization certificates of the grants received in the previous year.

Details of IRCAs, who have not received grant in aid for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See* below). Individual reasons are given against each NGO, *inter alia*, they are for want of completeness, having been forwarded late by States/UTs etc.

(d) Grant in aid to de-addiction centres for the previous years are provided in accordance with guidelines of the Scheme and as per the provisions of General Financial Rules, 2005.

Statement
*Details of ICRAAs, who have not received grant in aid for
the year 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the NGO	Year for which GIA not released	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	People's Action For Social Service. IRCA at Prakasam	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 16.3.2016
2.	Rashtriya Seva Samiti, IRCA at Chittoor	2015-16	Deficiency in Documents, State Government forwarded online proposal on 17.2.2016
3.	Rural Organization For Social Activities, IRCA at Guntur.	2014-15, 2015-16	It has been decided not to release grant-in-aid w.e.f. 2013-14.
4.	Society for Education and Environment Development- IRCA at Visakhapatnam and Vizayanagaram	2015-16 (Visakhapatnam) 2015-16 (Vizayanagaram)	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 14.3.2016 (Visakhapatnam) The State Government forwarded online proposal on 14.3.2016 (Vizayanagaram)
5.	Society for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment, IRCA at Anantpur	2015-16	State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
6.	Green Valley Foundation, IRCA at Nellore.	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal for 2014-15 on 28.3.2016.

7.	Community Development Society for Weaker Section, IRCA at Kadapa.	2014-15, 2015-16	The NGO was blacklisted by WCD.
8.	Pushkara Matha Convent Committee, IRCA at East Godavari.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
9.	Health Care and Social Welfare (New Case)	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 26.3.2016
Bihar			
1.	Aniket Seva IRCA at Patna	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
2.	Ekta Gram Seva Sansthan, IRCA at Vaishali.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
3.	Environmental Consultancy Vikash Centre, IRCA at Kaimur.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
4.	Gram Uthan Kendra, IRCA at Kishanganj.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
5.	Indian Institute of Rural Reconstruction and Social Change, IRCA at Jehanabad.	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
6.	Jagran, IRCA at Patna.	2015-16	Complaint was received against the organization.
7.	Kedar Pandey Samaj Kalyan Sangh IRCA at West Champaram.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
8.	Sister Nivedita Memorial Trust, IRCA at Patna.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
9.	Shree Narayan Samaj Kalyan Kendra, IRCA at Sasaram.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
10.	Bihar Vikas Parishad, IRCA at Darbhanga.	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.

1	2	3	4
	Goa		
	Kripa Foundation, IRCA at Bardez, Goa.	2014-15 and 2015-16	Show cause was issued. Deficiency in Documents. The State Government has also not forwarded the online proposal.
	Gujarat		
1.	Nashabandhi Mandal, IRCA at Surat, Rajkot Palanpur, Nadiad, Bharuch.	Surat: 2015-16 Rajkot: 2014-15 and 2015-16 Palanpur: 2015-16 Nadiad 2015-16 Bharuch: 2015-16	Surat: Deficiency in documents Rajkot: The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal for 2014-15 Palanpur: The State Government forwarded online proposal on 21.1.2016. Nadiad: The State Government forwarded online proposal on 21.1.2016 Bharuch: The State Government forwarded online proposal on 21.1.2016 The State Government forwarded online proposal on 21.1.2016
2.	Dr. Bhimrao Charitable Trust, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar De-addiction Centre, IRCA at Ahmadabad. Jammu and Kashmir J&K Society for the Promotion of Youth & Masses, IRCA at Jammu.	2015-16 2015-16	 The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 30.03.2016.

Jharkhand

1. Foundation for National Reconstruction, IRCA at Bokaro
Deficiency in documents, The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
2. Mandar Holy Family Hospital Society, Riha Kirpa Centre (Holy Family Hospital), IRCA at Ranchi
Deficiency in documents, The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.

Kerala

1. Abhaya, Athani, Vanchiyoar, IRCA at Trivandrum
Deficiency in documents
2. Alcohol & Drug Addicts Research Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre Trivandrum IRCA at Kottayam
The State Government forwarded online proposal on 2.12.2015
3. Calicut Diocese Social Service Society, IRCA at Khozhikode
The State Government forwarded online proposal on 2.12.2015
4. Changnacherry Social Service Society IRCA at Kattnam & Punnapra
Kattnam, Punnapra: Deficiency in documents
5. Dale View, IRCA at Trivandrum
The State Government forwarded online proposal on 2.12.2015, clarification sought from NGO.
6. Divine Deaddiction and Treatment Centre, IRCA at Thrissur
Deficiency in documents.
7. International Centre For Study And Development, IRCA at Kollam
Adverse Inspection Report.
8. Jawaharlal Memorial Social Welfare Public Cooperation Centre, IRCA at Kottayam
The State Government forwarded online proposal on 2.12.2015

1	2	3	4
9.	K. Velayudhan Memorial Trust, IRCA at Alappuzha	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
10.	Kerala Association for Social and Women's Welfare, IRCA at Kollam	2014-15 and 2015-16	RRTC has informed that the IRCA has quit from the service from the 2015-16, Deficiency in documents
11.	Mujahid Education Trust, IRCA at Kozhikode	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
12.	Nikeethan Mukthi Sadan, IRCA at Ernakulam	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
13.	Pratheeksha Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts, IRCA at Kannur	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
14.	Social Action Forum, Navachaitanya Sanjo Sadan, IRCA at Thrissur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 2.12.2015
15.	Sreeniketan Centre For Social Development, IRCA at Quilon	2014-15 and 2015-16	Comments awaited from vigilance section regarding complaint
16.	Trivandrum Social Service Society, IRCA at Trivandrum	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
17.	Unity Group, IRCA at Kochi	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
18.	RHIMA De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society, IRCA at Kochi	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 2.12.2015
19.	Galaxy, IRCA at Thiruvananthapuram	2015-16	Deficiency in Inspection Report of RRTC
20.	Gandhi Bhavan International Trust, IRCA at Pathanamthitta	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents

Tamil Nadu

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Annai Karunalya Social Welfare Association, IRCA at Villupuram | 2015-16 | Deficiency in Inspection Report and the State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016. |
| 2. | Athencottasan Muthamil Kazhagam, IRCA at Kanyakumari | 2015-16 | The State Government has not forwarded online proposal |
| 3. | Avvai Village Welfare Society, IRCA at, Nagapattinam | 2014-15 and 2015-16 | The State Government was requested for some clarification. |
| 4. | Centre for Development and Communication Trust, IRCA at Theni | 2015-16 | The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016 |
| 5. | SOC-SEAD (Sisters of the Cross, Society for Education Development), IRCA at Trichy | 2015-16 | The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016 |
| 6. | Foundation For Infrastructure Reconstruction And Employment, (FFIRE) IRCA at Coimbatore | 2015-16 | The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016 |
| 7. | Gandhi peace centre, IRCA at Salem | 2015-16 | The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016 |
| 8. | Indian Institute of Women and Child Health Trust, IRCA at Dindigul | 2014-15 and 2015-16 | The centre has closed |
| 9. | Kalaiselvi Karunalya Social Welfare Society, IRCA at Kancheepuram and Villupuram | 2015-16 (Villupuram) | The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016 (Villupuram) |
| | | 2015-16 (Kancheepuram) | The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016 (Kancheepuram) |
| 10. | Khajamalai Ladies Association, Khajamalai, Trichy. IRCA at Trichy | 2014-15 and 2015-16 | Deficiency in documents |

1	2	3	4
11.	M.S. Cheliamuthu Trust, IRCA at Madurai	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
12.	Mass Action Network India Trust, IRCA at Thiruvallur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016
13.	Mass Welfare Association, IRCA at Thiruvannamalai	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal
14.	Sri Ramakrishna Seva Nilayam, IRCA at Tirunelveli	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016
15.	St. Paul's Educational and Medical Trust, IRCA at Chennai	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents, The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
17.	Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society, IRCA at Pudukottai	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
18.	The Voluntary Health Services, Multi Specialty Hospital and Research Institute, IRCA at Chennai	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
19.	People's Action Trust, IRCA at Krishnagiri	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016
20.	Society Uplift Network, IRCA at Dharmapuri	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
21.	Gandhi Peace Centre, IRCA at Nilgris (New case)	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 28.1.2016
Telangana			
1.	Development Organization for Village Environment	Adilabad: 2015-16	Adilabad: Adverse Inspection Report

(DOVE), IRCA at Adilabad, Mehabubnagar and Ranga Reddy	Mehabubnagar: 2015-16 Ranga Reddy: 2015-16	Mehabubnagar: Adverse Inspection Report. Ranga Reddy The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 17.3.2016
2. Helping Hand Society IRCA at Warangal	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal for year 2014-15 and 2015-16
3. Sneha Manila Mandali, IRCA at Ranga Reddy	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal for year 2014-15 in April 2016.
4. Society Uplifting Rural Poor and Socially Stranded, IRCA at Medak	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal.
5. Vision, IRCA at Medak	2015-16	Deficiency in documents.
Pudhucherry		
1. Bharatha Matha De-Addiction Centre, IRCA at Ariyankuppam, (New Case)	2015-16	The State Government forwarded online proposal on 04.02.2016
Karnataka		
1. Abyudaya Centre for Humanity and Rural Development, IRCA at Tumkur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal 11.3.2016
2. Bhuvaneshwari Association IRCA at Davangere	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal in March 2016.
3. Date Charitable Society IRCA at Chitradurga	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal in March 2016.

1	2	3	4
4.	Date Charitable Society IRCA at Koppal	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
5.	Dhwani Institute of Rural Development, IRCA at Mandya	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal in March 2016.
6.	HOPE Anti Addiction Action Group, IRCA at Belgaum	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
7.	Capuchin Krishak Seva Kendra, IRCA at Shimoga	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
8.	Kittur Rani Chennammamahila Mandal, IRCA at Bidar	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal in March 2016.
9.	Link Anti Addiction Citizen's Committee, IRCA at Mangalore	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
10.	Nittur Education Society, IRCA at Bidar	2014-15 and 2015-16	Inspection report by RRTC was received in the March, 2016.
11.	Prajna Counselling Centre, IRCA at Mangalore	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
12.	River Valley Organisation For Rural Development, IRCA at Mandya	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
13.	Shri Annapurma Association, IRCA at Haveri	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 11.3.2016

14.	Shri Annapurna Association, IRCA at Koppal	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal in March 2016.
15.	Shri Haralaya Hitarardhak Sangh, IRCA at Bijapur	2014-15 and 2015-16	Letter has been issued to Chief Secretary to investigate.
16.	Shri Ramana Maharishi Trust for Disabled Person, IRCA at Kolar	2014-15 and 2015-16	Clarification from State Government awaited.
17.	Society of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Tarbes, IRCA at Puttur	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
18.	Sri Maitri Association, IRCA at Gadag	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 14.3.2016
19.	Sri Maitri Association, IRCA at Dharwad	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 11.3.2016
20.	Sri Maitri Association, IRCA at Bellari	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
21.	Sri Manikyadhara Education Society, IRCA at Bangalore Rural	2014-15 and 2015-16	Letter has been issued to Chief Secretary for investigation.
22.	Sri Shakthi Association, IRCA at Chikmagalur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 14.3.2016
23.	Sri Shakthi Association, IRCA at Davangere	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
24.	Sri Shakthi Association, IRCA at Kodagu	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016

1	2	3	4
25.	Anikethana Samaja Kalyana Kendra, IRCA at Chikmagalur	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
26.	Surabee Manila Mandali, IRCA at Shimoga	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
27.	Surabee Mahila Mandali, IRCA at Koppal	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
28.	Surabee Mahila Mandali, IRCA at Uttar Kannada	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
29.	Eshwar Education and Welfare Society, IRCA at Bangalore	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
30.	Sri Rajiv Gandhi Education and Welfare Trust, IRCA at Chamarajanagar	2014-15 and 2015-16	Letter has been issued to Collector for investigation
31.	Bhagya Mahila Mandal, IRCA at Gulbarga.	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
32.	Shree Akshaya Nikethana Trust, IRCA at Mandya	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
33.	Shanthi Sandesha Trust, IRCA at Haveri	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents.
34.	Sri Sai International Charitable Trust, IRCA at Bangalore	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016

35.	Sri Baba Trust and Foundation, IRCA at Bangalore	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
Odisha			
1.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, IRCA at Dhenkanal	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 25.1.2016
2.	Council for All Round Development, IRCA at Rayagada	2015-16	Adverse inspection report.
3.	Council for All Round Development, IRCA at Puri	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 25.1.2016
4.	National Institute for Community and Child Development, IRCA at Cuttack	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 27.4.2016
5.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha, IRCA at Bhadrak	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 16.1.2016
6.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan, Dayavihar, IRCA at Puri	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
7.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan, IRCA at Ganjam	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 18.1.2016
8.	Open Learning Systems, IRCA at Bhubaneswar	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 16.1.2016
9.	Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Association, IRCA at Cuttack	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 19.1.2016

1	2	3	4
10.	Odisha Multipurpose Development Centre, IRCA at Kendrapada	2014-15 and 2015-16	The Organization is blacklisted.
11.	Odisha Social Rural Technology Institute, IRCA at Malkangiri	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
12.	Peace Bird of Capability, IRCA at Balasore	2015-16	Adverse Inspection report
13.	Project Swarajya, IRCA at Cuttack	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
14.	Project Swarajya, IRCA at Kendrapada	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
15.	Rural Development Action Cell, IRCA at Mayurbhanj	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 18.1.2016
16.	Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama, IRCA at Kalahandi	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
17.	Society for Environmental Development and Voluntary Action, IRCA at Nayagarh.	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 31.3.2016
18.	Rural Association for Development of Harizan and Adibasi (RADHA), IRCA at Sonepur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 25.1.2016
19.	The Chetana, IRCA at Dhenkanal	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 10.1.2016
Maharashtra			
1.	Akanksa Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, IRCA at Jalgaon	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
2.	Anusaya Shiksha Prasarak Mandal, IRCA at Nashik	2014-15 and 2015-16	Project Closed.

3.	Arunoday Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, IRCA at Ahmednagar	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 15.3.2016
4.	Deen Daya Alp Sankhya Samaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, IRCA at Sholapur	2015-16	The Inspection report of RRTC is awaited.
5.	Diamond Education Society, IRCA at Jalna	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded the online proposal.
6.	Ekatmata Samajik Shikshan Mandal, IRCA at Nagpur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 31.10.2015
7.	Indira Gramin Vikas Shikshan Sansthan, IRCA at Gondia	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal in April, 2016
8.	Janhitay Mandal, IRCA at Chandrapur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 25.3.2016
9.	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust, IRCA at Nanded	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
10.	Kripa Foundation, IRCA at Thane	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
11.	Late Laxmanrao Chinnawar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, IRCA at Yavatmal	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 16.3.2016
12.	Late Shravan Shivram Mahajan Samajik Vikas Sanstha, IRCA at Thane	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 24.2.2016
13.	Late Shriram Ahirrao Memorial Trust, IRCA at Dhule	2014-15 and 2015-16	Inspection report from State Government is awaited.
14.	Lokseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, IRCA at Washim	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 23.3.2016

1	2	3	4
15.	Lokseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, IRCA at Akola	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 11.3.2016
16.	Mahabodhi Education Society, IRCA at Bhandara	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
17.	Mahabodhi Society, IRCA at Amravati	2015-16	Clarification from organization is awaited
18.	Muktangan Mitra, IRCA at Pune	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 11.3.2016
19.	National Addiction Research Centre, IRCA at Mumbai	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 31.10.2015
20.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, IRCA at Solapur	2015-16	The State Government has forwarded online proposal on 28.3.2016
21.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, IRCA at Nanded	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 2.1.2016
22.	Sant Tukdoji Maharaj Adivasi Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, IRCA at Buldhana	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 11.3.2016
23.	Shree Ganesh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, IRCA at Latur	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 31.10.2015
24.	Shri Shivaji Shiksha Prasarak Mandal, IRCA at Hingoli	2015-16	The State Government has forwarded online proposal on 22.3.2016
25.	Unnatisheel Mahila Mandal, IRCA at Nanded	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal
26.	Purogami Bahuuddeshiya Samaj Kalyan Vikas Vyayam Prasarak Sanstha, IRCA at Akola	2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal on 11.3.2016

27.	Swami Vivekanand Manav Vikas Sanstha, IRCA at Nanded	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government forwarded the proposal in March 2016.
28.	Shri Virthal Rukhmini Sevabhavi Sanstha, IRCA at Beed	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
29.	Prajwal Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, IRCA at Nagpur	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government forwarded the online proposal on 29.1.2016
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Arunachal Pali Vidya Pith, IRCA at Lohit	2014-15 and 2015-16	State Government has not forwarded on line proposal
Assam			
1.	Khorapathar Sanmilita Yuvak Samaj, IRCA at Lakhimpur	2014-15 (2nd installment) and 2015-16	Central Inspection report for the year 2014-15 not received
2.	The State Anti-Drug and Prohibition Council IRCA at Jorhat and Silchar	2014-15 and 2015-16	On line proposal for the year 2014-15 not received for both the centres. Hard copy was received at the end of the financial year <i>i.e</i> 2015-16.
3.	Global Health and Education Centre, IRCA at Darrang	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
4.	Roghurtook Club and Library, Nigam Bazar JRCA at Karimgarj	2014-15 (2nd instalment) and 2015-16	Central Inspection report not received for the year 2014-15
Sikkim			
1.	Association for Social Health in India, IRCA at Gangtok	2015-16	Deficiency in documents

1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra, IRCA at Rajgarh	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal
2.	Aseem Jyoti Sanskritik Shiksha Parishad, IRCA at Gwalior	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal
3.	Indian Red Cross society, IRCA at Neemuch	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
4.	New Pratap Shiksha Samiti, IRCA at Bhopal	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
5.	Shiv Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, IRCA at Bhopal	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal
6.	Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Shiksha Samiti IRCA at Gwalior	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal
7.	Shivangi Education and Rural Development Society, IRCA at Guna	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal
8.	Society for Maximizing Agricultural and Rural Technology, IRCA at Khandwa.	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
9.	Jan Jagran Avam Samaj Utthan Parishad, IRCA at Parma	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
10.	Ajanta Lalit Kala Avam Samaj Kalyan Simiti, IRCA at Vidisha,	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
	Manipur		
1.	Bom Again Rehabilitation Centre, Phungreitang JRCA at Ukhrul	2015-16	Deficiency in documents

2.	Community Development Programme Centre, IRCA at Thoubal	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has forwarded online proposal for year 2014-15 at the end of financial year i.e. 28th March, 2016.
3.	Kripa Foundation, IRCA at Imphal	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
4.	Manipur Rural Insitute Society, IRCA at Imphal	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
5.	Sneha Bhavan, C/O Little Flower School, IRCA at Imphal	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
6.	Social Care Ministry, Lailam Veng, 1 IRCA at Churachandpur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
Meghalaya			
1.	Khasi Jainita Presbyterian Synod, IRCA at Shillong	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
2.	Kripa Foundation, IRCA at Shillong	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
Mizoram			
1.	Blessing Home, Sakawrtuichhun, IRCA at Aizawl	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
2.	Mizoram Social Defence and Rehabilitation Board, IRCA at Champai and Aizawl	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
3.	Thutak Nunpuitu Team, IRCA at Kolasib	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
4.	Women Anti Drug Association (WADA), IRCA at Lunglei	2014-15 and 2015-16	Deficiency in documents
5.	Zoram Drivers Ranthim Board, IRCA at Aizawl.	2015-16	Deficiency in documents

1	2	3	4
	Nagaland		
1.	Bethesda Youth Welfare Centre, IRCA at Dimapur,	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
2.	Development Association of Nagaland, IRCA at Dimapur	2014-15 and 2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2014-15
3.	Kripa Foundation, IRCA at Kohima	2014-15 (2nd installment) 2015-16	Grant has been withheld as there is adverse report against NGO's other centre at Shillong
4.	Prodigals Home, IRCA at Dimapur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
5.	Youth Mission, IRCA at Kohima	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
	Punjab		
1.	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCA at Gurdaspur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
2.	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCA at Patiala	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
3.	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCA at Mohali	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
4.	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCA at Nawanshahar	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
6.	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCA at Faridkot	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
7.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Pathankot	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
8.	Fazilka Distt. De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Ferozpur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents

9.	District Ludhiana De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Ludhiana	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
10.	Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Khiala Kalan, Mansa	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
11.	Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Hoshiarpur	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
12.	Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Hoshiarpur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
13.	Drug De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Hoshiarpur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
14.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Sangrur	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
15.	De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Gurdaspur	2015-16	The State Government has forwarded online proposal on 29.03.2016.
16.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Centre IRCA at Bathinda	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
17.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Sangrur	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
18.	Substance Use Disorder Treatment Prevention Rehabilitation Centre IRCA at Amritsar	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
19.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Barnala	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16

1	2	3	4
20.	District Ludhiana De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Ludhiana	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
21.	Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Amritsar	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
22.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Patiala	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
23.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Bathinda	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
24.	Fazilka Distt. De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Ferozpur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
25.	Disnict De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Ferozpur	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
26.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Fatehgarh sahib	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
27.	Sri Muktsar Sahib District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Sri Muktsaar Sahib	2015-16	The State Government has not forwarded online proposal for year 2015-16
28.	District De-addiction and rehabilitation Society IRCA at Mohali	2015-16	Deficiency in documents
29.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Gurdaspur	2015-16	The State Government has forwarded online proposal on 28.03.2016.

30.	District De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society IRCA at Pathankot	2015-16	Deficiency in documents	
	Chhattisgarh			
1.	Sankalp Sanskritik Samiti, Chikhali-Naka Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	2015-16	File processed but funds exhausted	
	Delhi			
1.	Manav Paropkari Sanstha, IRCAs at Mahipalpur and Khanpur	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 31.03.2016	
2.	Samaj Sewa Sangh, IRCA at Brahmapuri, Delhi	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 31.03.2016	
3.	Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses, IRCA at Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 31.03.2016	
4.	Muskan Foundation, IRCA at Vikas Puri, New Delhi	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 31.03.2016	
	Haryana			
1.	Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, IRCAs at Narnaul, Rewari, Kaithal, Kurukshetra and Ambala	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 28.1.2016 and 30.1.2016.	
2.	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCA at Jind	2015-16	File processed but funds exhausted	
3.	Indian Red Cross Society, IRCA at Rohtak	2015-16	Deficiency in documents	
4.	Modern Education Society, IRCA at Distt. Sonapat	2015-16	File processed but funds exhausted	
	Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Indian Red Cross Society JRCA at Distt.-Kangra	2014-15 and 2015-16	Information/ comments from State Government awaited	

1	2	3	4
	Rajasthan		
1.	Amrapali Prashikshan Sansthan, IRCA at Tonk, Rajasthan	2015-16	Adverse inspection report
2.	Gramin Uthan Manav Sansthan, IRCAs at Jalore and Sirohi	2015-16	Clarification from State Government awaited
3.	J.R. Tantiya Charitable Trust, IRCA at Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
4.	Opium De-Addiction Treatment Training and Research Trust, IRCAs at Jodhpur and Bhilwara	2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
5.	Rajasthan Navchetana Samiti, IRCA at Nasaur	2015-16	File processed but funds exhausted
6.	Adarsh Bikaner Bal Shikshan Parisad, IRCA at Bikaner	2014-15 and 2015-16	Information/clarification from State Government awaited
	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Akhil Bharatiya Mahila TJdyog Kalyan and Shiksha Samiti, IRCA at Noida	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
2.	Bhagirath Sewa Sansthan, IRCA at Ghaziabad	2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
3.	Gangasukh Gramodhyog Vikas Sanstha IRCA at Bareilly	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
4.	Gram Sewa Niketan, IRCA at Lucknow	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
5.	Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, 82-B/4, Rasulabad, Allahabad, UP	2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received

6.	Hasrat Mohani Charitable Society IRCA at Kanpur	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received.
7.	Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, IRCA at Kanpur & Unnao	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 20.04.2016
8.	Lakshya Service Foundation, IRCA at Varanasi	2015-16	Proposal from State Govt. not received
9.	New Bharat Shikshan Sansthan, IRCA at Gonda	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposal from State Govt. not received
10.	Nirvana, IRCA at Bareilly	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposal from State Govt. not received
11.	PARAKH, Vill. - Tharbilar, IRCA at Sonebhadra and Chitrakoot	2015-16	Proposal from State Govt. not received
12.	Ratan Gram Vikas Samiti, IRCA at Rampur	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 20.04.2016
13.	Sarvajanik Shiksha Samiti, IRCA at Lucknow	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received
14.	Sarvajanik Shikshonnayan Sansthan, IRCA at Hardoi	2014-15 and 2015-16	Online proposal for 2014-15 received from State Government on 11.03.2016
15.	Shaheed Memorial Society, IRCA at Lucknow, UP	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received.
16.	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, IRCA at Gonda	2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received.
17.	Smt. Kaushalya Devi Purva Madyamic Vidhayalaya, IRCA at Etawah	2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received.
18.	Sri Ganga Prasad Smarak Mahila Kalyan Sansthan IRCA at Pratapgarh	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received.
19.	Vaishnavi Shiksha Samiti, IRCA Allahabad	2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received.
20.	Basudev Tiwari Sewa Sansthan IRCA at Deoria -	2014-15 and 2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received.
21.	Umakant Service Foundation, IRCA at Varanasi	2015-16	Proposals from State Government not received.

1	2	3	4
	Uttarakhand		
1.	Himalyan Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, IRCA at Pithoragarh	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 30.03.2016
2.	NIRVAN - IRCAs at Haridwar and Haldwani	2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
3.	Samagra Gramin Vikas Samiti, IRCA at District Chamoli-	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 30.03.2016
	West Bengal		
1.	Sir Syed Group of Schools, IRCA at Kolkata	2014-15 and 2015-16	Show-cause
2.	Elmhirst Institute of Community Studies, IRCA at Birbhum	2014-15 and 2015-16	Clarification sought from State Government
3.	Human Development and Research Institute, IRCA at Kolkata	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 10.02.2016
4.	Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses, IRCA at Darjeeling	2015-16	Proposal from State Government not received
5.	The Calcutta Samaritans, IRCA at Kolkata	2015-16	File processed but funds exhausted
6.	West Bengal SC, ST and Minority Welfare Association, IRCAs at Midnapore and 24 Pargana	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 31.03.2016
7.	West Bengal Voluntary Health Association, IRCA at Kolkata	2015-16	Online proposal received from State Government on 08.03.2016

Proposal for inclusion of castes in SC/ST/OBC list

†2191. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposals from people of different castes from different states demanding inclusion of their caste in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the number of proposal received from different castes of different states from 2010 to 2014, the details thereof;

(c) the list of castes for inclusion in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes prepared by the Ministry; and

(d) the reasons for non acceptance of the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) State-wise details of receipt of number of proposals from 2010 to 2014 for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Caste (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise details of number of communities included in the list of SCs, STs and OBCs since 2010 to 2014 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Government has laid down Modalities in June 1999, further amended in 2002, for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the list of SCs & STs. Only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government and UT Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) in case of SCs and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) in case of STs are processed further for amending legislation under clause (2) of Articles 341 & 342. Proposals for inclusion in the list of SCs & STs have been processed as per extant Modalities. For OBCs, castes and communities are included in the Central list on examining advice tendered by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) as per section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details showing State-wise number of proposals for inclusion in list of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) received during the year 2010 to 2014

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of proposals		
		SCs	STs	OBCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	01	05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	06	-
3.	Assam	-	45	01
4.	Bihar	10	05	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	40	07
6.	Goa	-	-	04
7.	Gujarat	-	-	01
8.	Haryana	15	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	06	-	06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	02
11.	Jharkhand	09	13	42
12.	Karnataka	-	12	11
13.	Kerala	01	02	05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	01	05	01
15.	Maharashtra	01	-	27
16.	Odisha	85	06	
17.	Punjab	02	41	04
18.	Sikkim	-	11	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	02	05
20.	Tripura	-	01	-
21.	Uttarakhand	-	01	77
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17	07	-
23.	West Bengal	01	12	37
TOTAL		73	289	241

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of castes/communities included in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) during the year 2010 to 2014

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of proposals		
		SCs	STs	OBCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	01	-
3.	Assam	-	-	01
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	02	07
5.	Goa	-	-	04
6.	Gujarat	-	-	01
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	05
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	37
9.	Karnataka	-	01	11
10.	Kerala	02	01	05
11.	Madhya Pradesh	01	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	26
13.	Manipur	-	09	-
14.	Odisha	07	-	06
15.	Punjab	-	-	04
16.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	05
17.	Tripura	04	-	-
18.	Uttarakhand	-	-	77
19.	West Bengal	-	-	37
TOTAL		14	14	231

Training of rag pickers for waste management

2192. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to train rag picking boys in Delhi in managing waste system, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether such a kind of project is also proposed to be initiated for the beggars in Delhi or other parts of the country to help control begging and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Alleviation have informed that they have been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in all the statutory towns. DAY-NULM has provision for training to rag pickers. The funds are also made available by them to the Government of Delhi but till now they have not reported about any such training.

(b) The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no scheme of the Central Government on Beggary. National Consultation Meetings were held with the representatives of Central/State Governments, NGOs, Institutes and Individual Experts in the field of Beggary to discuss the issues related to Beggary. In these meetings, it was *inter-alia*, recommended to explore the feasibility of framing a Central Scheme for rehabilitation of Beggars. Accordingly, a Scheme for Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of Destitutes is under formulation which has, *inter-alia*, provision for providing skill development training to the able bodied destitutes.

Revision in pre-matric scholarship for OBC students

2193. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to revise upward the pre matric scholarship for Other Backward Classes (OBC) students;

(b) if so, the details of the new scholarship amounts proposed;

(c) since when the scholarship amount has not been revised;

(d) the reasons for delay in implementation of the revision; and

(e) the budgetary outlay estimated for the revised scholarship amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

- (c) The scheme has not been revised since its inception in 1998-99.
- (d) Due to budgetary constraints, enhancement of the scholarship rates could not be done.
- (e) Does not arise.

Empowerment of differently abled persons of Haryana

2194. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of handicapped persons in the country, State-wise including Haryana;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal for empowerment of these differently abled persons in the country specially in Haryana;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2011, there are 2,68,14,994 persons with disabilities in the country. State/Union Territory-wise details of number of persons with disabilities in the country including State of Haryana are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Government has enacted the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 for empowerment of persons with disabilities. The Act provides various entitlements for persons with disabilities and also mandates the appropriate Government to take measures to take care of education, rehabilitation, promoting employment, creating barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities. The provisions of the Act are applicable in the State of Haryana also.

The Central Government also implements various schemes to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs for empowerment of persons with disabilities. Major schemes of the Ministry for the welfare of persons with disabilities are:

- (i) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP): Under ADIP Scheme the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological

rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

- (ii) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA): Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. particularly for creation of barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities.
- (iii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.
- (iv) Scholarship schemes for students with disabilities such as Pre-matric, Post-metric, Top Class Education, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of persons with disabilities in the country

Sl. No.	State	Total disabled population as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1219785
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26734
3.	Assam	480065
4.	Bihar	2331009
5.	Chhattisgarh	624937
6.	Delhi	234882
7.	Goa	33012
8.	Gujarat	1092302
9.	Haryana	546374
10.	Himachal Pradesh	155316
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	361153

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	769980
13.	Karnataka	1324205
14.	Kerala	761843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1551931
16.	Maharashtra	2963392
17.	Manipur	58547
18.	Mizoram	15160
19.	Meghalaya	44317
20.	Nagaland	29631
21.	Odisha	1244402
22.	Punjab	654063
23.	Rajasthan	1563694
24.	Sikkim	18187
25.	Tamil Nadu	1179963
26.	Telangana	1046822
27.	Tripura	64346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4157514
29.	Uttarakhand	185272
30.	West Bengal	2017406
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6660
32.	Chandigarh	14796
33.	Daman and Diu	2196
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3294
35.	Lakshadweep	1615
36.	Puducherry	30189
TOTAL		2,68,14,994

Change in criteria of disability for Pension Scheme

2195. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of disability is being reduced from 80 to 40 per cent for Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is considering to provide amount to States for the publicity of the schemes operated by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has stated that keeping in view the present budget allocation and number of beneficiaries under other schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), at present, there is no proposal to reduce the disability percentage from 80 to 40 per cent under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.

(b) Ministry of Rural Development has informed that as per the guidelines of NSAP, State/UT's are permitted to utilize 3% of the NSAP funds released during the year towards administrative expenses to streamline implementation of Schemes under NSAP. 1% of the administrative expense may be used for Information, Education and Communication (IEC)—awareness generation activities.

Formulation of new policy for senior citizens

2196. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would formulate a new policy for senior citizens to replace the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has initiated consultations from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other stake holders in the formulation of the aforementioned policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had constituted a Committee in 2010 in order (i) to assess the present status of various issues concerning the senior citizens, in general, and implementation of National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999, in particular, and (ii) to draft a new NPOP keeping in view the emerging trends in demographic, socio-economic, technological and other relevant fields. Based on the draft proposed by the Committee, the Ministry, after examination and consultation, has prepared a draft policy which is under finalization.

Holistic support to children with special needs from North East

2197. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing holistic support to children with special needs;

(b) if so, the details of schemes and initiatives that have been taken by Government during the last two years thereof; and

(c) the details of such projects in North-East State-wise and sponsorship details therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 is the principal law for empowerment of persons with disabilities. The Act mandates the appropriate government to take steps to ensure that every child with disability has access to free education in an appropriate environment till he attains the age of eighteen years. It also envisages the appropriate government to frame schemes for providing every child with disability free of cost special books and equipment needed for his education. The Act also mandates appropriate Government to frame comprehensive education schemes for removal of architectural barriers from schools, colleges or other institutions imparting vocational and professional training. The appropriate governments are also mandated to take measures for pre-natal, parental and post-natal care of mother and child.

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

(c) The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of schemes and initiatives that have been taken by
Government during the last two years*

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) aimed at enabling to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. The scheme is applicable to all the States/UTs in the country. A total number of 18 projects including Special Schools for Children with Disabilities (CwDs), Vocational Training Centre (VTC) and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) etc. are supported under the Scheme. Details of project are as under:

(i) Project for Pre-School and Early Intervention and Training

(ii) Special Schools

- (iii) Project for Cerebral Palsied Children
- (iv) Vocational Training Centres
- (v) Sheltered Workshops
- (vi) Project for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons
- (vii) Half Way Home for Psycho-Social Rehabilitation of Treated and Controlled Mentally Ill Persons
- (viii) Project relating to Survey, Identification, Awareness and Sensitization
- (ix) Home Based Rehabilitation Programme/Home Management Programme
- (x) Project for Community Based Rehabilitation
- (xi) Project for Low Vision Centres
- (xii) Projects for Human Resource Development
- (xiii) Seminars/Workshops/Rural Camps
- (xiv) Environment Friendly and Eco-Promotive Projects for the Handicapped
- (xv) Grant for Computer
- (xvi) Construction of Building
- (xvii) Project for Legal Literacy, including Legal Counseling, Legal aid and Analysis and Evaluation of Existing Laws
- (xviii) District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

The Department is also implementing the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP). Under the ADIP Scheme the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons including the Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

- (i) **ADIP-SSA:** Under ADIP Scheme, aids and appliances are also distributed to the Children with Special Needs (CWSN) below 14 years of age and attending School under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per the agreement with Ministry of Human Resource

Development, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry, undertakes ADIP-SSA Activities for school children for which 60% of funds are released by the Department under ADIP Scheme and 40% by Ministry of Human Resource Development under their Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

- (ii) **Cochlear Implant:** Revised ADIP Scheme contains a provision to provide Cochlear Implant to 500 children per year with a ceiling of Rs. 6.00 lakh per unit to be borne by the Government. The Ministry has approved empanelment of 140 Hospitals (both Government and Private). This provides life long relief for hearing impaired children in the age group of 0 to 5 years.

Department also implements a Scholarship Schemes as under:

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (2) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (3) Scholarship for Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities
- (4) National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (NFPwD),
- (5) National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities,

The brief features of the schemes are given below:

(A) Scholarships schemes being run through National e-Scholarship Portal (NeSP)

- (i) **Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship and**
 - (ii) **Scholarship for Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities**
- (i) The National e-Scholarship Portal was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 1st July, 2015. The schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship and Scholarship for Students with Disabilities are being implemented through this portal. The objectives of the schemes are to provide financial assistance to the students with disabilities for studying in the pre-matric level and post-matric levels. The financial assistance includes scholarship, book grant, escort/reader allowance, etc. Number of scholarships to be granted every year is 46,000 for pre-matric level, 16,650 for post-matric level. 50% of the scholarships are reserved for girls. Parental income ceiling is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum for pre-matric, ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum for post-matric scholarship. Selection of the beneficiaries under these scholarship schemes is

done on the basis of merit after the recommendation of the Governments of State or Union Territories. The scheme are being implemented on-line basis through a web-portal National e-Scholarship Portal "www.scholarships.gov.in".

- (ii) The Scheme of Scholarship for Top Class Education was launched in April, 2015. The objectives of the scheme are to provide financial assistance to the students with disabilities for studying PG Courses in some institutes of excellence as notified in the scheme. The financial assistance includes scholarship, book grant, escort/reader allowance, etc. Number of scholarships to be granted is 160 Scholarship for Top Class Education. 50% of the scholarships are reserved for girls. Parental income ceiling is Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum for Top Class Education. Selection of the beneficiaries under these three scholarship schemes is done on the basis of merit after the recommendation of the Governments of State or Union Territories.

(B) National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (NFPwD)

National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities is a fellowship scheme for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. courses in any University recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC). Number of fellowships to be given is 200 per annum. The scheme is effective from the year 2012-13.

The fellowship amount under National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities Scheme has been enhanced from ₹ 16000/- per month to ₹ 25,000/- per month for JRF and ₹ 18000 per month to ₹ 28000 per month for SRF. The enhancement of fellowship was effective from 1.12.2014. In addition, there are provisions of Escort/Reader Allowance and House Rent Allowance (wherever applicable).

Duration of Fellowship: 2 years for M.Phil and 5 years for Ph.D. Selection of candidates is done by UGC. Disbursement of fellowship amount is done by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities through Canara Bank who has been designated for this purpose. The Fellowship amount is remitted by the Canara bank direct to the bank accounts of the selected candidates.

(C) National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities

The scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities has been launched during 2014-15 with the objectives of providing financial assistance

to the students with disabilities for pursuing studies abroad at the level of Masters' Degree and Ph.D. Twenty (20) scholarships can be awarded every year out of which six are reserved for women candidates. The scholarship amount includes Maintenance Allowance, Contingency Allowance, Tuition Fees, and Cost of Air Passage etc. Parental income ceiling is Rs.6.00 lakh per month.

In addition to the above, there is a provision of "Passage Grants" to two Students with Disabilities every year. Only those Students with Disabilities who are in receipt of a merit scholarship for Post Graduate Studies, Research or Training abroad (excluding attending seminars, workshops, conferences), from a foreign Government/organization or under any other scheme, where the cost of passage is not provided, shall be eligible. The Passage Grant includes to-and-fro air-fare from home-station to the Institute abroad by economy class through Air India.

Statement-II

State-wise details of projects and the sponsorship in North-East

(A) During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.977.55 lakh and Rs. 1480.75 lakh during 2015-16 had been released for North East States under ADIP and ADIP-SSA for the needy disabled persons including the CWSN. For Cochlear Implant State-wise details for North East States is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds released	No. of beneficiaries	Funds released	No. of beneficiaries
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	150 lakh	1
2.	Assam				7
3	Manipur				10
4.	Meghalaya				2
5.	Mizoram				-
6.	Nagaland				3
7.	Sikkim				-
8.	Tripura				-
				150 lakh	23

B. Under DDRS financial assistance provided for the projects of North Eastern (NE) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under

A Statement indicating projects of NE assisted under the DDRS during 2014-15

Name of the State	Name of the Organisation	Name of the Project	Instalment	Year for	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	Asha Rehabilitation Centre (Army Welfare Society)	Asha School, Guwahati	Full & final	2013-14	463081
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	VTC for Handicapped Persons	2nd & final	2013-14	1616280
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	VTC for Handicapped Persons	2nd & final	2013-14	538760
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	VTC for Handicapped Persons	Full & final	2013-14	709340
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	VTC for Handicapped Persons	1st	2014-15	1293024
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	Special School for MR	Full & final	2013-14	379710
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	Special School for MR	2nd & final	2013-14	414718

Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	Special School for MR	1st	2014-15	1322377
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	Half way home	2nd & final	2013-14	161237
Assam	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	Half way home	1st	2014-15	434646
Assam	Dikrong Valley Environment & Rural Development Society	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2013-14	236811
Assam	Dikrong Valley Environment & Rural Development Society	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2013-14	306019
Assam	Durpang Pichala Anchalik Bikalanga Anusthan	Vocational Trg. Centre for disabled Person	Full & final	2013-14	883658
Assam	Global Health and Education Centre (GHEC)	VTC for Disabled	1st	2013-14	515916
Assam	Gram Vikas Parishad	VTC for Disabled	3rd & final	2012-13	97594
Assam	Gram Vikas Parishad	VTC for Disabled	1st	2013-14	470016
Assam	Guwahati Youth Society	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2013-14	200269
Assam	Guwahati Youth Society	Half Way Home	1st	2014-15	476946
Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	School and Training Centre for PH	2nd & final	2013-14	644606
Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Special School for Deaf & Dumb	2nd & final	2013-14	303198

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Special School for Deaf & Dumb	Full & final	2014-15	1092913
Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2013-14	200269
Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Half Way Home	1st	2014-15	769419
Assam	Prerona Pratibandhi Shishiu Bikash Kendra (Spastic Society of Jorhat)	Spl School for MR	Full & final	2012-13	46350
Assam	Sri Sri Sewa Ashram	Spl School for Multiple Disabled (HH, MR/CP)	2nd & final	2013-14	283091
Assam	Sri Sri Sewa Ashram	Spl School for Multiple Disabled (HH, MR/CP)	1st	2014-15	679418
Assam	WODWICHEE	VTC & Sheltered Workshop	2nd & final	2013-14	175009
Assam	WODWICHEE	VTC & Sheltered Workshop	1st	2014-15	621891
Assam	WODWICHEE	Low Vision Centre	2nd & final	2013-14	148563
Assam	WODWICHEE	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2013-14	196494
	TOTAL				15681623
Manipur	Achievement of Rising Maiden	Special School for MR	1st	2014-15	165405
Manipur	All Manipur Disabled and Handicapped Persons Development Agency	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	156868

Manipur	All Manipur Handicapped Persons Welfare Association	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	134783
Manipur	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	VTC for Persons with CPMR	2nd & final	2013-14	356453
Manipur	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	Special School for MR Children	2nd & final	2013-14	431253
Manipur	Better Living Conditions & Research Organisation	VTC	1st	2014-15	242739
Manipur	Better Living Conditions & Research Organisation	Special School of Mentally Handicapped Children	2nd & final	2013-14	113240
Manipur	Better Living Conditions & Research Organisation	Special School of Mentally Handicapped Children	1st	2014-15	196128
Manipur	Bishnupur District Rural Social Welfare Society	Special School for Disabled	1st	2014-15	163418
Manipur	Centre for Development Activities	Half Way Home	1st	2014-15	66705
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Special School for MR cum VTC	2nd & final	2013-14	231080
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Maintenance of MR Children	2nd & final	2013-14	150560
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Half Way home for Mentally Ill Person	2nd & final	2013-14	190710
Manipur	Council for Development of Poor and Labourers (CDPL)	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	190732

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	Council for Development of Poor and Labourers (CDPL)	Residential School for PH	1st	2014-15	438193
Manipur	Council for Development of Poor and Labourers (CDPL)	Residential School for PH	2nd & final	2014-15	438193
Manipur	Educational And Rural Development Organisation, thoubal, Manipur	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	512171
Manipur	Educational And Rural Development Organisation, thoubal, Manipur	Vocational Training Centre	2nd & final	2014-15	512171
Manipur	Foundation of Rural Development (FORD)	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	219531
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Vocational Training Centre	2nd & final	2013-14	10083
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	880785
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Spl. School for MR & Multiple Disabled	2nd & final	2013-14	364284
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Spl. School for MR & Multiple Disabled	1st	2014-15	1266304
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Pre School & E.I. and Training Centre	Full & final	2014-15	58293
Manipur	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections	VTC for Disabled	2nd & final	2013-14	88834

Manipur	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections	Special School for HH	2nd & final	2013-14	313038
Manipur	Kangchup Area Tribal Women Society	Special School cum VTC	2nd & final	2013-14	554619
Manipur	Kha-Manipur Parents Association for the Disabled	Spl. School for MR & CP Children	2nd & final	2013-14	185269
Manipur	Manipur Guidance Centre (MAGC)	Special School for MR	Full & final	2014-15	183418
Manipur	Oinam Ibohal Polytechnic	VTC	1st	2014-15	323341
Manipur	People Advance in Social Services (PASS)	Special School for Mentally Challenged	2nd & final	2012-13	349439
Manipur	People Advance in Social Services (PASS)	Special School for Mentally Challenged	2nd & final	2013-14	176312
Manipur	Re-Creation, A Voluntary Agency (Spastics society of Manipur)	Spl. School for CP & M.D.	2nd & final	2013-14	221355
Manipur	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons	Special School for Disabled	1st	2014-15	65152
Manipur	Revival Foundation (REFOUND)	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	202312
Manipur	Rural Development Society, Thoubal, Manipur	Half Way Home	1st	2014-15	177684
Manipur	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation	VTC for Disabled	2nd & final	2013-14	213096
Manipur	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation	VTC for Disabled	1st	2014-15	830925

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	256464
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Special School for Disabled Children	2nd & final	2013-14	467780
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Special School for Disabled Children	1st	2014-15	1635140
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2013-14	149013
Manipur	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment	Special School for Hearing Disability	1st	2014-15	57184
Manipur	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled	Special School for MR	1st	2014-15	137489
Manipur	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	VTC	2nd & final	2013-14	423963
Manipur	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	VTC	2nd & final	2014-15	278297
Manipur	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	Vocational Trg. Centre	1st	2014-15	1312536
Manipur	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	278296
Manipur	The Rural Area Development Association (RADA)	Special School for MR	1st	2014-15	177372

Manipur	The Women's Economic Development Society	VTC for Disabled	2nd & final	2013-14	326493
Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	Vocational Trg. Centre for Disabled	2nd & final	2013-14	256500
Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	Vocational Trg. Centre for Disabled	Full & final	2014-15	1477620
Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	Residential School for the PH (PH/MR/HI/CP)	2nd & final	2013-14	548445
Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	Residential School for the PH (PH/MR/HI/CP)	Full & final	2014-15	2913885
Manipur	Yaiphabhi Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.	VTC	1st	2014-15	203563
Manipur	Youth Step Forward, Chandel, Manipur	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2014-15	236934
	TOTAL				22511850
Meghalaya	Asha Rehabilitation Centre (Army Welfare Society, New Delhi)	Asha School, Shillong	Full & final	2013-14	467662
Meghalaya	Bethany Society	Hostel for Disabled	1st	2013-14	1277025
Meghalaya	Dwar Jingkrymen School for Children in Need of Special Education	Education cum VTC for MR & Spastic	2nd & final	2012-13	413085

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	Dwar Jingkrymen School for Children in Need of Special Education	Education cum VTC for MR & Spastic	1st	2013-14	389550
Meghalaya	The Society for the Welfare of the Disabled	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	Full & final	2012-13	54308
Meghalaya	The Society for the Welfare of the Disabled	Mary Rice Centre for Spl. Education	2nd & final	2013-14	294115
Meghalaya	The Society for the Welfare of the Disabled	Mary Rice Centre for Spl. Education	1st	2014-15	765772
	TOTAL				3661517
Mizoram	Samaritan Association for the Blind	Special School for the Blind	2nd	2013-14	67767
Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Education & Training Institute for CP, MH & HH	Full & final	2012-13	1038487
Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Education & Training Institute for CP, MH & HH	1st	2013-14	965390
Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Education & Training Institute for CP, MH & HH	2nd & final	2013-14	321797
	TOTAL				2393441
Tripura	Abhoy Mission	Special School for Multiple Disabilities with MR	2nd & final	2013-14	123133
Tripura	North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School	School for HH	Full & final	2013-14	720936
	TOTAL				844069

C. A Statement indicating projects of NE assisted under the DDRS during 2015-16

Name of the State	Name of the NGOs	Name of the Project	Instalment	For the Year	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	Manjushree Charitable Society (DDRC) Tawang	DDRC, Tawang	1st	2014-15	516690
Arunachal Pradesh	Ramakrishna Mission Hospital	Artificial Limb Fitting Centre	2nd & final	2013-14	157519
	TOTAL				674209
Assam	Asha Rehabilitation Centre (Army Welfare Society)	Asha School, Guwahati	arrears	2013-14	232097
Assam	DESTINATION	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2013-14	51312
Assam	Dikrong Valley Environment & Rural Development Society	Half Way Home	1st	2014-15	326913
Assam	Dikrong Valley Environment & Rural Development Society	Half Way Home	1st	2014-15	369409
Assam	Dikrong Valley Environment & Rural Development Society	DDRC, Lakhimpur	1st	2015-16	838065
Assam	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, Tezpur	DDRC, Tezpur	Full & final	2013-14	130252

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, Tezpur	DDRC, Tezpur	Full & final	2014-15	266171
Assam	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, Tezpur	DDRC, Tezpur	Full & final	2015-16	314496
Assam	Global Health Immunization & Population Control Organization	Low Vision Centre	1st	2015-16	13086
Assam	Gram Vikas Parishad	VTC for Disabled	2nd & final	2013-14	152652
Assam	Gram Vikas Parishad	VTC for Disabled	1st	2014-15	554377
Assam	Guwahati Youth Society	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2014-15	476946
Assam	Guwahati Youth Society	Half Way Home	1st	2015-16	553419
Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	Special School for Deaf & Dumb cum VTC	1st	2014-15	1241046
Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	Special School for Deaf & Dumb cum VTC	2nd & final	2014-15	620523
Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	Special School for Deaf & Dumb cum VTC	3rd & final	2014-15	557165
Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR)	1st	2015-16	56405
Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	Special School for Deaf & Dumb	1st	2015-16	826780

Assam	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development(NEVARD)	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2014-15	256473
Assam	Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra (Spastic Society of Jorhat)	Spl. School for MR	Full & final	2013-14	698225
Assam	Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra (Spastic Society of Jorhat)	Spl. School for MR	1st	2014-15	598417
Assam	WODWICHEE	VTC & Sheltered Workshop	2nd & final	2014-15	207297
Assam	WODWICHEE	Low Vision Centre	1st	2014-15	235548
Assam	WODWICHEE	Half Way Home	Full & final	2014-15	10892
	TOTAL				10287966
Manipur	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	VTC for Persons nith CPMR	1st	2014-15	522729
Manipur	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	Special School for MR Children	1st	2014-15	1006083
Manipur	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	Special School for MR Children	2nd & final	2014-15	929052
Manipur	Better Living Conditions & Research organisation	Speical School of Mentally Handicapped Children	1st	2014-15	359163
Manipur	Better Living Conditions & Research organisation	Speical School of Mentally Handicapped Children	2nd & final	2014-15	294523
Manipur	Centre for Community Initiative	Special School for MR	1st	2015-16	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Special School for MR cum VTC	1st	2014-15	455072
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Special School for MR cum VTC	2nd & final	2014-15	455072
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Maintenance of MR Children	1st	2014-15	508207
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Maintenance of MR Children	2nd & final	2014-15	169403
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	HalfWay home for Mentally III Person	1st	2014-15	572265
Manipur	Centre for Mental Hygiene	Half Way home for Mentally III Person	2nd & final	2014-15	190755
Manipur	Council for Development of Poor and Labourers (CDPL)	Residential School for PH	1st	2015-16	1155415
Manipur	Educational And Rural Development Organisation, thoubal, Manipur	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2015-16	1476185
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Vocational Training Centre	2nd & final	2014-15	242835
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2015-16	696033
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Spl. School for MR & Multiple Disabled	2nd & final	2014-15	422102
Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Spl. School for MR & Multiple Disabled	1st	2015-16	844203

Manipur	Imphal Guardian Society	Pre School & E.I. and Training Centre	1st	2015-16	379363
Manipur	Kangchup Area Tribal Women Society	Special School cum VTC	1st	2014-15	1127043
Manipur	Kangchup Area Tribal Women Society	Special School cum VTC	2nd & final	2014-15	1058418
Manipur	Kha-Manipur Parents Association for the Disabled	Spl. School for MR & CP Children	Full & final	2014-15	1080928
Manipur	Manipur Guidance Centre (MAGC)	Special School for MR	1st	2015-16	890757
Manipur	People Advance in Social Services (PASS)	Special School for Mentally Challenged	Full & final	2014-15	1120179
Manipur	Re-Creation, A Voluntary Agency (Spastics society of Manipur)	"Spl. School for CP " & M.D.	1st	2014-15	695257
Manipur	Re-Creation, A Voluntary Agency (Spastics society of Manipur)	Pre School & Early Intervention & Trg. for HH	Full & final	2013-14	130560
Manipur	Re-Creation A Voluntary Agency (Spastics society of Manipur)	Pre School & Early Intervention & Trg. for HH	1st	2014-15	191419
Manipur	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons	Vocational Training Centre	2nd & final	2013-14	29595
Manipur	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons	Vocational Training Centre	Full & final	2014-15	430182
Manipur	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2015-16	311018
Manipur	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons	Special School for Disabled	2nd & final	2014-15	65152

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation	VTC for Disabled	2nd & final	2014-15	276975
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Vocational Training Centre	2nd & final	2014-15	256464
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2015-16	253359
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Special School for Disabled Children	2nd & final	2014-15	523447
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Special School for Disabled Children	1st	2015-16	1090093
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Half Way Home	1st	2014-15	298521
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Half Way Home	2nd & final	2014-15	298521
Manipur	Social and Health Development Organisation	Half Way Home	1st	2015-16	298521
Manipur	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	VTC	1st	2015-16	1272673
Manipur	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	Vocational Trg. Centre	2nd & final	2014-15	437512
Manipur	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	Vocational Training Centre	1st	2015-16	411642
Manipur	The Women's Economic Development Society	VTC for Disabled	1st	2014-15	1399932
Manipur	The Women's Economic Development Society	VTC for Disabled	2nd & final	2014-15	35111

Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	Vocational Ttg. Centre for Disabled	1st	2015-16	706310
Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	Residential School for the PH (PH/MR/HI/CP)	1st	2015-16	1456942
Manipur	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	Residential School for the PH (PH/MR/HI/CP)	2nd & final	2015-16	1612080
Manipur	Yaiphabhi Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.	VTC	2nd & final	2014-15	202632
	TOTAL				28640703
Meghalaya	Asha Rehabilitation Centre (Army Welfare Society, New Delhi)	Asha School, Shillong	1st	2014-15	362053
Meghalaya	Bethany Society	Hostel for Disabled	2nd & final	2013-14	425675
Meghalaya	Bethany Society	Hostel for Disabled	1st	2014-15	849023
Meghalaya	Bethany Society	Hostel for Disabled	2nd & final	2014-15	849022
Meghalaya	Dwar Jingkrymen School for Children in Need of Special Education	Education cum VTC for MR & Spastic	2nd & final	2013-14	69350
Meghalaya	Dwar Jingkrymen School for Children in Need of Special Education	Education cum VTC for MR & Spastic	1st	2014-15	682516
Meghalaya	Montfort Center for Education	Special School and Hostel	Full & final	2013-14	1133000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	The Society for the Welfare of the Disabled	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	Full & final	2013-14	39233
Meghalaya	The Society for the Welfare of the Disabled	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	Full & final	2014-15	448445
Meghalaya	The Society for the Welfare of the Disabled	Mary Rice Centre for Spl. Education	2nd & final	2014-15	90248
	TOTAL				4948565
Mizotam	Samaritan Association for the Blind	Special School for the Blind	3rd & final	2013-14	396000
Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	Education & Training Institute for CP, MH & HH	1st	2014-15	729756
	TOTAL				1125756
Nagaland	Baseleia Mission Organization	VTC	1st	2015-16	41552
	TOTAL				41552
Tripura	Tripura Council for Child Welfare	Special School for CPMR	Full & final	2013-14	100629
	TOTAL				100629

**Beneficiaries under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation
Scheme and NIRAMAY**

2198. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of key welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry for persons with disabilities;
- (b) the details of the beneficiaries under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme in the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the funds allocated and utilised under this scheme in the last three years; and
- (d) the number of individuals who benefited from the NIRAMAY scheme, health insurance for disabled in the last three years and the number of insurance claimed and their claim amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Details of the major welfare schemes being implemented by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities for Persons with Disabilities are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of the beneficiaries under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years, State-wise is given in Statement-II.

(c) Details of the funds allocated and utilized/released under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years are given in Statement-III.

(d) The number of individuals benefited from the Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme for disabled in the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of Enrolments during the year	No. of Claims	Total Expenditure under the Scheme (In ₹)
2013-14	37680	5606	3.40,90,122/-
2014-15	50541	9372	4,99,11,773/-
2015-16	74730	11518	5.74,43,392/-

Statement-I

Details of the major welfare schemes being implemented by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities for Persons with Disabilities

- (I) **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)** under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. There are 18 model projects under the Scheme. There are 66 manpower categories comprising 48 technical, 4 technical (part-time), and 14 non-technical categories. The Human Resource Personnel assisting the Non-Governmental Organizations are not the employees of Government of India or the Ministry/this Department. Following programmes are funded (upto 90% of the project cost) under DDRS for providing a wide range of services to children/persons with disability:
- (a) programmes for pre-school and early intervention
 - (b) special education
 - (c) vocational training and placement
 - (d) community based rehabilitation
 - (e) manpower development
 - (f) psycho-social rehabilitation of persons with mental illness
 - (g) rehabilitation of leprosy-cured persons, etc.
- (II) **Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)** under which funds are released to Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons, in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.
- (III) **Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA)** under which, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/ Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, particularly for creation of barrier free environment for persons with disabilities.

- (IV) **Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship.** The objectives of the schemes are to provide financial assistance to the students with disabilities for studying in the pre-matric level and post-matric levels which includes scholarship, book grant, escort/reader allowance, etc. Number of scholarships granted every year is 46,000 for pre-matric level, 16,650 for post-matric level. 50% of the scholarships are reserved for girls. Parental income ceiling is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum for pre-matric, ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum for post-matric scholarship.
- (V) **Scholarship for Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities.** The objectives of the scheme are to provide financial assistance to the students with disabilities for studying PG Courses in some institutes of excellence as notified in the scheme which scholarship, book grant, escort/reader allowance, etc. Number of scholarships to be granted is 160 Scholarship for Top Class Education. 50% of the scholarships are reserved for girls. Parental income ceiling is ₹ 6.00 lakhs per annum for Top Class Education.
- (VI) **National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (NFPwD):** National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities is a fellowship scheme for pursuing M.Phil Ph.D. courses in any University recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC). Number of fellowships to be given is 200 per annum. The scheme is effective from the year 2012-13. The fellowship amount is ₹ 25,000/- per month for JRF and ₹ 18000 per month to ₹ 28000 per month for SRF. Duration of Fellowship: 2 years for M.Phil and 5 years for Ph.D. Selection of candidates is done by UGC.
- (VII) **National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities:** The scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities has been launched during 2014-15 with the objectives of providing financial assistance to the students with disabilities for pursuing studies abroad at the level of Masters' Degree and Ph.D. Twenty (20) scholarships can be awarded every year out of which six are reserved for women candidates. The scholarship amount includes Maintenance Allowance, Contingency Allowance, Tuition Fees, and Cost of Air Passage etc. Parental income ceiling is Rs.6.00 lakh per month.
- (VIII) The National Trust is a statutory body of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, set up under the "National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities" Act (Act 44 of 1999). The following schemes are being implemented by the National Trust:

- (a) Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness Scheme).
- (b) Vikaas (Day Care for 10+ years Scheme).
- (c) Samarth (Respite Care Residential Scheme).
- (d) Gharaunda (Group Home for Adults Scheme).
- (e) Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme).
- (f) Sahyogi (Caregivers training Scheme).
- (g) Gyan Prabha (Educational support Scheme).
- (h) Prerna (Marketing Assistance Scheme).
- (i) Sambhav (Aids and Assisted Devices Scheme).
- (j) Badhte Kadam (Awareness, Community Interaction and Innovative Project Scheme).

Statement-II

*Details of State-wise Number of Beneficiaries under DDRS
during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20613	19706	13829
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1926	0	963
3.	Assam	1908	3289	1684
4.	Bihar	1218	555	900
5.	Chhattisgarh	984	527	912
6.	Delhi	3950	3349	7091
7.	Goa	108	170	130
8.	Gujarat	4636	1973	5535
9.	Haryana	10640	13324	12124
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1836	300	313
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	352	60

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	180	446	199
13.	Karnataka	7290	1324	1599
14.	Kerala	7404	9849	5874
15.	Madhya Pradesh	767	2062	2174
16.	Maharashtra	10350	2799	1893
17.	Manipur	4751	4111	3898
18.	Meghalaya	243	710	1177
19.	Mizoram	40	562	215
20.	Nagaland	0	0	29
21.	Odisha	11199	5142	6470
22.	Pondicherry	115	222	234
23.	Punjab	101	1948	881
24.	Rajasthan	3143	5826	2741
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	37654	1627	5582
27.	Tripura	188	89	30
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7968	5918	9299
29.	Uttarakhand	498	1152	672
30.	West Bengal	27039	1900	26581
31.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	Included at Sl. No. 1	12344	12393
	DDRC	0	80000	85000
	TOTAL	166799	181576	210482

Statement-III

Details of the funds allocated and utilized/released under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years

(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Notional Allocation	Amount Released	Notional Allocation	Amount Released	Notional Allocation	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2460.00	1538.08	900.00	937.24	764.10	826.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.00	20.06	50.00	0.00	2.60	6.74
3.	Assam	990.00	162.31	300.00	156.81	155.10	88.92
4.	Bihar	820.00	90.39	500.00	55.20	269.00	62.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	80.56	20.00	32.88	112.30	47.49
6.	Delhi	360.00	229.23	300.00	77.62	116.40	197.81
7.	Goa	50.00	3.25	20.00	10.09	11.90	8.87
8.	Gujarat	360.00	113.8	200.00	63.45	170.50	47.24
9.	Haryana	320.00	273.21	300.00	121.77	143.20	1 17.94
10.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	39.54	80.00	8.79	28.40	20.53
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	3.73	20.00	19.46	48.10	9.58
12.	Jharkhand	30.00	3.85	30.00	7.30	80.80	2.45
13.	Karnataka	1710.00	480.87	500.00	102.82	268.20	77.52
14.	Kerala	1220.00	572.88	800.00	567.05	520.00	362.25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	490.00	120.12	400.00	135.14	267.80	132.69
16.	Maharashtra	430.00	146.12	500.00	250.45	486.20	141.47
17.	Manipur	300.00	324.8	500.00	225.1 1	178.20	284.38
18.	Meghalaya	110.00	15.45	100.00	36.61	31.40	45.86
19.	Mizoram	40.00	2.03	50.00	23.93	18.30	11.25
20.	Nagaland	40.00	0	50.00	0.00	2.90	0.41
21.	Odisha	840.00	608.58	700.00	363.29	418.20	445.1
22.	Puducherry	50.00	6.28	10.00	7.18	10.80	14.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Punjab	220.00	13.54	150.00	119.00	143.80	46.23
24.	Rajasthan	460.00	159.19	250.00	101.66	278.70	139.18
25.	Sikkim	40.00	0	10.00	0.00	1.80	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	590.00	375.41	500.00	68.89	185.90	234.29
27.	Tripura	110.00	25.14	10.00	8.44	14.70	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1520.00	590.02	1000.00	463.42	674.30	550.16
29.	Uttarakhand	90.00	27.95	50.00	50.88	57.60	41.47
30.	West Bengal	1030.00	337.7	1000.00	143.43	358.00	304.34
31.	Andman and Nicobar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.07	0
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2.70	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.30	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0
36.	Telangana	0.00		900.00	850.13	776.70	750.13
TOTAL		14960.00	6364.09	10200.00	5008.04	6599.37	5018.99

Amount spent on welfare of senior citizens

†2199. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Central Government on the welfare of senior citizens at present;

(b) the number of senior citizens in the country who are receiving the benefit of Government's health and pension scheme; and

(c) the details of the figures in urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), under which financial assistance, in the form of grants-in-aid is given to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations, Institutions or Organisations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/ Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organisations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) etc. for running and maintenance of, *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc. In exceptional cases such financial assistance is also provided to the State Governments/UT administrations. A total of ₹ 27.58 crore was released under this Scheme during the year 2015-16.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly"(NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people.

At present, a total no. of 227 districts of 32 States/UTs have been approved for implementation of the Programme. Since 2015-16, the activities of the programme up to District level have been subsumed under the NCD flexible pool within the overarching umbrella of the National Health Mission (NHM). During 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 433.00 crore was released under this programme to the States/UTs and to Institutes.

The Ministry of Rural Development has intimated that under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Old age pension Scheme is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the persons of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of ₹ 200/-per month is provided to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. Under IGNOAPS, during the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 5504.55 crore has been released to the State/UTs.

(b) and (c) Schemes of IPOP and NSAP are being implemented in rural as well as urban areas of the country. Separate data of beneficiaries of rural as well as urban areas is not maintained at Central Level. However, 229 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme of NSAP.

Rehabilitation centres for women and juvenile drug addicts

2200. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exclusive centres for treatment and rehabilitation of women and juvenile drug addicts presently operating in the country; and

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more such centres keeping in view the increasing drug and substance abuse among women and juveniles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse since 1985-86. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to Voluntary Organisations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs). At present this Ministry, supports about 428 de-addiction centres in the country, out of which following four are being run exclusively for women:

- (i) United Voluntary Youth Council, Langthabal Mantrikhong Makha Leikari P.O. Chanchipur, Manipur-795128
- (ii) Sneha Bhavan, Airport Road, Sangaiprou, Imphal West, Manipur-795001
- (iii) New Life Home Society, Jeriko Khualbuk, Durtlang North Gosen Veng Durtlang North, Aizawl, Mizoram -796025
- (iv) Sri Baba Trust and Foundation, No.11, 13th Cross, 1st Phase, 1st Stage, Chandra Layout, Bangalore- 560072 (Karnataka)

(b) The Ministry provides financial assistance under the "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs). The proposals of NGOs for release of grant-in-aid are considered on the basis of recommendation of the State Governments/UTs, satisfactory Inspection Reports and completeness of the proposal in all respects as per the norms and guidelines of the Scheme.

Cases of atrocities against SCs and STs

2201. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are still pending in various courts, State-wise and crime-wise along with the dates and year of their registration;

(b) the help and assistance provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fight their cases of atrocities in the courts; and

(c) the budget allocated for such help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, which was enacted by Parliament to prevent atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, as 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India. At the Central level, as per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, *inter alia*, the subject matter of criminal offences under the PoA Act is allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the data in regard to offences under the PoA Act is generated and provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), MHA. Since segregated data in regard to various offences of atrocities specified in Chapter-II of the PoA Act is not generated by the NCRB, separate crime-wise data in regard to cases of atrocities against the members of SCs and STs is not available. Nevertheless, the latest data provided by the NCRB pertains to calendar year 2014 and the State/Union Territory-wise data in regard to number of cases registered during 2014 in regard of offences of atrocities against members of SCs and STs under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Like-wise, the number of such cases disposed of by courts during 2014 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The cases of offences against members of SCs and STs registered under the PoA Act are required to be pleaded in Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts by Special Public Prosecutors and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors respectively, as per section 15 of the PoA Act amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No. 1 of 2016). Further sub-rule(5) of Rule 4 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 as amended by the of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) amended Rules, 2016, provides that the District Magistrate or the Sub-Division Magistrate may, if deem necessary or if so desired by the victims of atrocity engage an eminent Senior Advocate for conducting cases in the Special Courts or the Exclusive Special Courts on fee as the District Magistrate or the Sub-Division Magistrate may consider appropriate.

(c) As the PoA Act is implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, therefore, towards effective implementation of the provisions of the Act, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)

Act, 1989, admissible Central assistance is provided to them which, *inter alia*, includes grant for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery. The allocation for 2016-17, for the Scheme as a whole is ₹ 150.00 crores.

Statement-I

*Number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
(Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, in conjunction
with the IPC, during the year 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases registered during 2014 under the PoA Act, in conjunction with the IPC
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2493
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	03
4.	Bihar	7951
5.	Chhattisgarh	834
6.	Goa	18
7.	Gujarat	1298
8.	Haryana	444
9.	Himachal Pradesh	116
10.	Jharkhand	1305
11.	Karnataka	2262
12.	Kerala	832
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4871
14.	Maharashtra	2206
15.	Manipur	02
16.	Meghalaya	01
17.	Mizoram	01
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	2190
20.	Punjab	123
21.	Rajasthan	8415
22.	Sikkim	04
23.	Tamil Nadu	1504
24.	Telangana	1760

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8090
27.	Uttarakhand	61
28.	West Bengal	237
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	06
30.	Chandigarh	01
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	03
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	86
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	06
TOTAL		47,124

Note: The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-II

*Number of cases in courts under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
(Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} at 1989 in conjunction with the
IPC during the Year 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases in Courts including brought forward cases	Disposal of Cases by Court				
			No. of cases disposed of during the year	No. of cases ending in conviction during the year of cases disposed of	No. of cases ending in acquittals during the year of cases disposed of	Cases compounded or withdrawn	No. of cases pending with the Courts at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3468	884	47(5.3)	837(94.7)	104	2480(71.5)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	0	12(100)
3.	Assam	01	0	0	0	0	01(100)
4.	Bihar	20680	1552	105(6.8)	1447(93.2)	73	19055(92.1)
5.	Chhattisgarh	2779	449	121(26.9)	328(73.1)	0	2330(83.8)
6.	Goa	40	01	01(100)	0	0	39(97.5)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	8259	892	29 (3.3)	863(96.7)	3	7364(89.2)
8.	Haryana	866	437	55(12.6)	382(87.4)	0	429(49.5)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	301	45	09(20.0)	36(80.0)	10	246(81.7)
10.	Jharkhand	2155	343	96(28.0)	247(72.0)	01	1811(84.0)
11.	Karnataka	7342	1111	50(4.5)	1061(95.5)	21	6210(84.6)
12.	Kerala	2126	191	31(16.2)	160(83.8)	0	1935(91.0)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18693	4111	2099(51.1)	2012(48.9)	314	14268(76.3)
14.	Maharashtra	9536	969	71(7.3)	898(92.7)	08	7559(79.3)
15.	Manipur	01	0	0	0	0	1(100)
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	10365	1440	41(2.8)	1399(97.2)	0	8925(86.1)
20.	Punjab	187	50	06(12.0)	44(88.0)	0	137(73.3)
21.	Rajasthan	15985	2198	959(43.6)	1239(56.4)	109	13678(85.6)
22.	Sikkim	13	10	02(20.0)	08(80.0)	01	02(15.4)
23.	Tamil Nadu	5122	1122	81(7.2)	1041(92.8)	0	4000(78.1)
24.	Telangana	2725	585	42(7.2)	543(92.8)	82	2058(75.5)
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28442	3317	1849(55.7)	1468(44.3)	26	25099(88.2)
27.	Uttarakhand	127	29	08(27.6)	21(72.4)	0	98(77.2)
28.	West Bengal	609	74	03(4.1)	71(95.9)	0	535(87.8)
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	0	0	0	0	25(100)
30.	Chandigarh	04	01	0	01(100)	0	03(75)
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	01	0	01(100)	0	19(95)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	176	35	05(14.3)	30(85.7)	0	141(80.9)
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	09	0	0	0	0	09(100)
ALL INDIA		140068	19847	5710 (28.8)	14137 (71.2)	752	119469(85.3)

Note: (i) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

Implementation of PMAGY

2202. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the SC component in the Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) has not been properly implemented in certain States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) is implemented for the integrated development of villages having Scheduled Caste (SC) population of more than 50%. The Scheme does not have a separate SC component as it is intended for their overall benefit.

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

Shortage of hostels for SC and OBC students in Jharkhand and Gujarat

2203. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to increase the hostel facilities for such students, State-wise, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Department of Social Justice and

Empowerment, Government of India provides eligible Central assistance to the implementing agencies for construction of new hostel buildings /expansion of existing hostel facilities for SC and OBC students under its Schemes. For the purpose, proposals are invited from State Governments and Union Territories at the beginning of each financial year as per their requirement. State/UT-wise details of hostels sanctioned for SCs and OBCs, including Jharkhand and Gujarat during 12th Five Year Plan (upto 10.5.2016) are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per the information furnished by the Government of Jharkhand, 104 hostels for Scheduled Castes and 56 hostels for Other Backward Castes are currently run by the State Government.

The Government of Gujarat has informed that there is no shortage of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the State.

Statement

State-wise details of hostels sanctioned for SC and OBC students during Twelfth Five Year Plan (upto 10.5.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC Hostels	OBC Hostels	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	2
3.	Assam	4	2	6
4.	Bihar	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	10	10
6.	Gujarat	13	5	18
7.	Haryana	9	0	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	4
10.	Jharkhand	9	0	9
11.	Karnataka	4	2	6
12.	Kerala	1	0	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	9	20
14.	Maharashtra	13	1	14
15.	Manipur	16	7	23

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC Hostels	OBC Hostels	Total
16.	Nagaland	0	4	4
17.	Odisha	1	3	4
18.	Punjab	6	1	7
19.	Rajasthan	15	2	17
20.	Sikkim	2	4	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	30	30
22.	Tripura	2	1	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	18	19
24.	West Bengal	27	4	31
25.	Puducherry	0	3	3
TOTAL		145	112	257

Allocation for eradication of manual scavenging

2204. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of manual scavengers in the country as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of budget allocation for eradication of manual scavenging during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and
- (c) the reasons for reduction, if any, in budgetary allocation for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) States and Union Territories (UTs) have reported identification of 12,226 manual scavengers, State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) A Central Sector "Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" (SRMS) is implemented by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers. Budget Allocation for SRMS during 2013-14 to 2016-17 is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allocation (₹ in crore)
1.	2013-2014	570
2.	2014-2015	448
3.	2015-2016	470.19
4.	2016-2017	10

(c) As Census-2011 reported existence of about 26.06 lakhs insanitary latrines, it was estimated that a large number of manual scavengers would be identified for rehabilitation as per the provisions of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)". However, the manual scavengers identified by States and UTs is not commensurate with the number of insanitary latrines reported in Census-2011. Of the 12,226 manual scavengers identified so far, 10,421 manual scavengers have been paid onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40,000/-each. In addition, proposals for skill development training and comprehensive rehabilitation in respect of 2,293 and 537 manual scavengers/dependants respectively have also been sanctioned by the National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) the implementing agency for SRMS from the unspent balance of funds released earlier. Hence, Budget provision for 2016-17 has been kept at ₹ 10 crores only.

Statement

State-wise details of identified manual scavengers

Sl.No.	State	Identified Manual Scavengers
Urban-A		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124
2.	Bihar	137
3.	Chhattisgarh	3
4.	Karnataka	302
5.	Madhya Pradesh	36
6.	Odisha	237
7.	Punjab	86
8.	Rajasthan	577
9.	Tamil Nadu	462
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2404
11.	Uttarakhand	137
12.	West Bengal	104
TOTAL-A		4609
Rural-B		
1.	Punjab	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	7612
TOTAL-B		7617
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		12226

Differently abled persons employed in Government and private sector

2205. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many differently abled persons are employed in Government and public sector undertaking currently;

(b) whether any vacancies for differently abled persons are lying vacant in any of the Government departments, public sector undertakings currently; and

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to ensure employment for differently abled persons in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL): (a) As per the information provided by Department of Personnel and Training on the basis of data received from 65 Ministries/ Departments, the status of representation of persons with disabilities in the Central Government services as on 01.01.2014 was as under:

Group	Number of Persons with Disabilities		
	Visually Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Locomotor Disability
A.	20	36	236
B.	72	105	989
C.	1326	2007	9121
TOTAL	1418	2148	10346

As per information provided by the Department of Public Enterprises, details of employees with disabilities in Central Public Sector Enterprises as on 31.03.2015 are as under:

Number of Persons with Disabilities

Visually Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Locomotor Disability
1181	678	7008

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, in the Central Government implements a scheme namely Incentives to Private Employers for providing employment for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) to promote employment of PwDs in the

private sector. Under this scheme the Department provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) (12.5% of the basic pay + dearness allowance + retainer fees subject to maximum limit of basic pay is ₹ 15000/-) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) (4.75% of gross salary) for three years in respect of employees with disabilities in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008 drawing monthly salary upto ₹ 25,000/-.

A common platform has been created for the employers and PwDs who are trained for jobs and a job portal (www.disabilityjobs.gov.in) has been launched on 27.01.2016 for facilitating PwDs for suitable job placement.

The National Action Plan for skill development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) has been announced on 21-03-2015 with a view to impart skill training for PwDs to enhance their scope of employability both in public and private sectors.

The National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) and 7 National Institutes under the Department also implement skill development programme for disabilities.

Schemes for exploited differently abled persons of Rajasthan

†2206. SHRINARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for exploited, aggrieved and differently abled citizens of the country in which partial amount is paid through MPLADS and rest of the amount is borne by Government so that such citizens could avail benefit, if so, the details thereof, the number of citizens benefited from these schemes in Rajasthan so far; and

(b) whether Rajasthan Government has sent any proposal to Government for various schemes so far, if so, the number of such proposals, and the time since when they are pending, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Special camps are organised throughout the country on the requests of Members of Parliament and other dignitaries or wherever demand arises. Under the scheme, subsidy for motorized tricycles and wheelchairs is ₹ 25,000/- for severely disabled and for locomotor disabilities such as Quadriplegic (SCI), Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegia and any other person with similar conditions where either three/four limbs or one half of the body are severely impaired. The actual cost of ALIMCO's motorized tricycle is about ₹ 37,000/-. The amount exceeding to ₹ 25,000/- is met by convergence with Member of Parliament/ Member of Legislative Assembly fund/ CSR funding, further, under ADIP Scheme, all expensive items costing above ₹ 20,000, except cochlear implant, eligible for assistance under the scheme, subject to income ceiling, would be listed out. Government of India shall bear 50% of cost of these items thus listed by the Committee and the remainder shall be contributed by either the State Government or the NGO or any other agency or by the beneficiary concerned subject to prior approval of Ministry on case to case basis; limited to 20% of the Budget under the Scheme.

83 Persons with Disabilities for an amount of ₹ 9.96 lakh are benefited under the scheme in Rajasthan.

(b) **ADIP:** Government of Rajasthan has recommended four proposals under ADIP Scheme and one proposal under SIPDA scheme during 2015-16. Under ADIP Scheme, Grant-in-aid has been released to one Implementing Agency during 2015-16 and approval of the competent authority has been taken to process 3 proposals of 2015-16 during 2016-17.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) : Two proposals pertaining to grants-in-aid to DDRCs have been received from Rajasthan Government: DDRC Tonk and DDRC Udaipur. Out of these, a grant-in-aid of ₹ 2,41,269 has been released to DDRC Tonk during 2015-16 and grant-in-aid of ₹ 3,32,100 has been sanctioned for release in 2016-17.

Department also implements Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). During the financial year 2015-16, 37 proposals were received from the State Government of Rajasthan under the scheme out of which 13 proposals were processed and grant-in-aid released in respect of 06 proposals so far. In respect of the remaining 24 proposals, NGOs have been asked to rectify the deficiencies.

Industry participation in ISRO programmes

2207. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ISRO is considering industry participation in its programmes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are opportunities for Indian industry to participate in these satellite launching or put up activities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) ISRO has been pursuing a conscious approach of building up and nurturing the industrial capabilities in the country to maximally support the Indian Space Programme. Until now, the Indian industries have been realising several sub-systems including motor cases, structures, propellant tanks, liquid engines, control components and electronic packages, while ISRO plays the lead role in carrying out the mission design, assembly and testing, quality assurance, integration and launch. ISRO is in the process of exploring the possibility of involving Indian industry in a greater role to meet the increased national requirements and possible commercial demand for launch services.

Towards this, discussions are being held with the Indian industry towards formulating a plan and strategy to enhance the capacity and capability of managing the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) programme on an end to end basis.

Programmes under NNRMs

2208. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of the Ministry's programme under the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS);

(b) the list of the Village Resource Centres (VRCs) that have been set up thus far, State-wise; and

(c) the details regarding the programmes that have been conducted by these VRCs situated in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Department of Space as a nodal agency for implementation of National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) interacts with various Ministries/ Departments through nine theme-oriented Standing Committees for operational use of space technology.

Presently under NNRMS programme, Department of Space is carrying out various national level application projects, which include - (i) Natural Resources Census encompassing periodic mapping of land use/ land cover, land degradation, Geomorphology & Lineament; (ii) Space based Information Support for De-centralised Planning (SIS-DP) at Panchayat level; (iii) Forest Cover Change Alert System; (iv) Creation of GCP Library; (v) Multi-tier/ Multi-theme capacity building programme for Ministries/Departments. In addition, under the umbrella of NNRMS, various ISRO/DOS Centres are executing different application projects sponsored by various Ministries/ Departments.

(b) To demonstrate the potential of satellite technology, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) had set up 456 Village Resource Centres (VRCs), on a pilot basis, in various States/ Union Territories as given below:

Andhra Pradesh (3); Assam (13); Bihar (19); Delhi (2); Gujarat (10); Jharkhand (26); Himachal Pradesh (30); Karnataka (58); Kerala (21); Madhya Pradesh (24); Maharashtra (18); Meghalaya (1); Nagaland (8); Orissa (44); Puducherry (9); Rajasthan (21); Sikkim (19); Tamil Nadu (54); Telangana (14); Uttarakhand (18); Uttar Pradesh (30); West Bengal and (10) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (4).

(c) The Village Resource Centres situated in Tamil Nadu were used to provide several space technology enabled services *viz.* skill development, advisories on agriculture, animal husbandry, computer learning, vocational training, etc.

Review of pending infrastructure projects

2209. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review has been made of pending infrastructure *viz.*, roads, ports, aviation, airports, coal, power and shipping and railway sector projects, if so, the outcome of this review;

(b) the factors responsible for delay in the execution of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns through its Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies.

The objective of this Ministry's reports is to provide integrated single access information on status of all the projects cutting across the ministries and the sectors. This does not in any way substitute for the in-depth project-specific monitoring and review undertaken by the concerned project implementing agencies / administrative ministries, who continuously monitor and review their projects for cost effective and timely implementation.

(b) The causes for time and cost overruns are project-specific, depend on a variety of technical, financial and administrative factors, and differ from project to project. However, as reported by the project implementing agencies on this Ministry's OCMS, the main reasons for delay in timely completion of the projects are law and order problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearances, funding constraints, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, local body / municipal permissions, utility shifting, contractual issues, etc.

(c) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include: rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the concerned Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

Shortage of toilets in urban areas

2210. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding practice of defecation in the open in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of people practising defecation in the open in cities, city and State-wise;

(c) the details of shortage of toilets in urban areas in the country, city and State-wise; and

(d) the time by which toilet facilities are likely to be provided to all the people in urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of percentage of people practicing defecation in open are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), a target of about 1.04 crore individual household toilets have been fixed during the Mission period (2014-2019). Out of the total target, 13.26 lakh toilets have been constructed. Details of State-wise progress of toilets constructed under the Mission are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of percentage of people practicing defecation in open

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of household defecating in open
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.87
4.	Assam	64.94
5.	Bihar	6.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03
9.	Daman and Diu	0.01
10.	Goa	0.07
11.	Gujarat	4.95
12.	Haryana	1.63
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.57
15.	Jharkhand	3.24
16.	Karnataka	6.8
17.	Kerala	0.23
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10.05
19.	Maharashtra	8.84

1	2	3
20.	Manipur	7.98
21.	Meghalaya	4.39
22.	Mizoram	2.37
23.	Nagaland	5.3
24.	NCT of Delhi	0.79
25.	Odisha	5.19
26.	Puducherry	0.24
27.	Punjab	1.3
28.	Rajasthan	5.49
29.	Sikkim	1.67
30.	Tamil Nadu	14.36
31.	Tripura	3.48
32.	Uttar Pradesh	12.29
33.	Uttarakhand	0.24
34.	West Bengal	3.81

Statement-II

*Details of State-wise progress of toilets constructed under the
Swachh Bharat Mission*

Sl. No.	States & Cities/ towns	Application received, Nos.	Work Commenced, Nos.	Constructed, Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,33,000	1,74,475	90,051
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	40	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31,007	2,585	0
4.	Assam	63,100	833	0
5.	Bihar	92,179	80,000	6,435
6.	Chandigarh UT	13,830	13,830	13,830
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,46,000	2,28,518	85,952
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
10.	NCT of Delhi	11,117	0	0
11.	Goa	5,800	2,053	110
12.	Gujarat	4,97,634	4,97,634	4,97,634
13.	Haryana	90,573	37,348	7,188
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,828	416	112
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34,933	4,282	0
16.	Jharkhand	93,572	56,911	3,612
17.	Karnataka	3,00,061	1,45,577	8,669
18.	Kerala	1,000	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3,93,930	4,01,975	1,82,072
20.	Maharashtra	2,66,536	1,04,274	1,46,385
21.	Manipur	19,682	2,579	126
22.	Meghalaya	5,066	84	0
23.	Mizoram	2,000	550	300
24.	Nagaland	9,330	8,948	3,350
25.	Odisha	1,70,000	1,03,000	2,000
26.	Puducherry UT	6,590	6,590	2,114
27.	Punjab	1,10,125	78,855	17,480
28.	Rajasthan	2,43,319	1,00,430	10,990
29.	Sikkim	1,290	40	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	2,01,184	1,43,126	27,880
31.	Telangana	1,14,603	85,483	28,807
32.	Tripura	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16,58,142	1,51,083	1,77,743
34.	Uttarakhand	25,953	21,350	1,166
35.	West Bengal	26,014	12,220	12,220
TOTAL		50,70,513	24,65,089	13,26,226

Cleanliness in historical monuments

2211. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified Government office buildings and historical monuments as the most neat and clean under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission thematic Cleanliness drives are carried out by the Government from time to time. One such drive was conducted for Government offices and buildings during 1st -15th March, 2016 and another one from 16th - 30th for heritage places and monuments. As per an assessment carried out by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for Government offices and buildings in Delhi, rating of buildings are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Buildings	Rating 2016 (marks out of max. marks of 20)
1	2	3
1.	Rashtrapati Bhavan	20
2.	Hyderabad House	20
3.	UPSC Building	20
4.	Vigyan Bhavan	20
5.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhavan	20
6.	Vithal Bhai Patel House	19
7.	Western Court	19
8.	Vayu Bhavan	18
9.	New CAG Building	18
10.	Vigyan Bhavan Annexe	18
11.	National Museum	18
12.	CAT Building	18
13.	South Block	17
14.	Krishi Bhavan	17

1	2	3
15.	Sena Bhavan	17
16.	Niti Aayog	17
17.	Shram Shakti Bhavan	16
18.	Sardar Patel Bhavan	16
19.	Janpath Bhavan	16
20.	Central Vista	16
21.	North Block	15
22.	I P Bhavan	15
23.	Nirman Bhavan	15
24.	Udyog Bhavan	15
25.	NAI Building	15
26.	Transport Bhavan	15
27.	25 Akbar Road	15
28.	Lok Nayak Bhavan	14
29.	Shastri Bhavan	14
30.	7 Mansingh Road	14
31.	Nirvachan Sadan	13
32.	Jaipur House	13
33.	Jamnagar House	12
34.	Drum shaped building	11
35.	Jaisalmer House	11
36.	AGCR Building	9

Extension of National Capital Region to Rajasthan

†2212. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some areas of Rajasthan had been identified by Government to be included in the National Capital Region;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the said areas; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Centre and State Governments for development of the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) District Alwar and Bharatpur of Rajasthan have been included in the National Capital Region (NCR).

(c) Development works in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur are carried out under various schemes of Centre and State Governments. Further, National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB) is providing financial assistance to participating State Governments and their implementing agencies in the form of loans up to a maximum of 75% of the estimated project cost for physical and social infrastructure projects related to water supply, sewer, transport, social and power sector. As informed by NCRPB, development works to the tune of estimated cost of ₹ 581.51 crores have been completed in Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR till March 2016, for which loan of ₹ 332.28 crores has been sanctioned as financial assistance by them.

Metro rail project in Odisha

2213. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) how many Metro rail projects have been approved by Government so far;

(b) the details of the projects including central funding to each and every approved metro project;

(c) whether Government is considering any project in Odisha; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details of metro rail projects approved by Government of India including central funding in various cities are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No proposal for metro rail project in Odisha has been received from State Government of Odisha.

Statement*Details of metro rail projects approved by Government of India*

Sl. No.	Project	Stretch	Length (Km.)	Approved Central Govt. Funding* (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi Metro Rail Project Delhi & NCR	Delhi MRTS Phase-I Delhi MRTS Phase-II Delhi Metro Extension from New Ashok Nagar to Noida Sec. 32 Delhi Metro Extension from Ambedkar Nagar to Sushant Lok in Gurgaon Delhi Metro Extension to Vaishali, Ghaziabad Airport Express Line (Public Private Partnership mode)** Delhi MRTS Phase-III Delhi Metro Extension from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad Delhi Metro Extension from Mundka to Bahadurgarh Central Secretariat to Badarpur Metro Link from Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21 Delhi Metro extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	65.10 54.675 7.00 14.47 2.574 22.7 103.05 13.875 11.182 20.16 2.76 5.50	1,716.00 2,634.695 191.20 326.09 995.42 6,298.50 536.60 445.50 895.00 - 352.50
2.	Bangalore Metro Project- Phase-I Karnataka	I. East-West Corridor (Bayappanahalli to Mysore Road) II. North-South Corridor (Yeshwanthpur to R.V. Road Jayanagar) III. Extension-Yeshwanthapur to Hesaraghatta Extension- RV Road Terminal to Puttenahally Cross	42.30	3,073.20

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bangalore Metro Project- Phase - II Karnataka	I. Extension of E-W line. II. Mysore Road Terminal to Kengeri Extension of E-W line III. Baiyappanahalli to ITPL - Whitefield Extension of N-S line. IV. Hesaraghatta Cross to BIEC Extension of N-S line Puttenahalli Cross to Anjanapura Township (up to NICE Road). V. New Line - N-S IIMB to Nagawara. VI. New Line - E-WR.V Road to Bommasandra.	72.1	5,281.00
4.	Chennai Metro Rail Project Tamil Nadu	Corridor I from Washermanpet to Chennai Airport & Corridor II from Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount.	45.046	2920.00
5.	Kochi Metro Rail Project Kerala	Alwaye to Petta.	25.612	1,002.23
6.	Ahmadabad Metro Rail Project- Phase-1 Gujarat	(i) North South Corridor: APMC - Motera Stadium. (ii) East West Corridor: Thaltej Gam - Vastral Gam.	35.96	1,990.00
7.	Nagpur Metro Rail Project Maharashtra	(i) Line 1 (North South corridor): Automotive Square - MIHAN Line 2 (East West corridor) Prajapati Nagar - Lokmanya Nagar.	38.215	1,555.00
8.	Mumbai Metro Line-III Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line 3 (Colaba - Bandra - SEEPZ).	33.5	3,427.20
9.	Jaipur Metro Phase -I Rajasthan	Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar.	12.067	630.00
10.	Lucknow Metro Rail Project Uttar Pradesh	CCS Airport to Munshi Pilia	22.878	1,300.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kolkata Metro Corridor (Under Ministry of Railways)	(i) Dum Dum- Tollyganj including extension between Tollyganj- Garia, Dum Dum-Barangar & Noapara -NSCB Airport. (ii) Noapara to Barasat <i>via</i> Bimanbandwar. (iii) Baranagar- Barrackpore-Dakshineswar. (iv) NSCB Airport to New Garia <i>via</i> Rajarhat. (v) Joka to Binoy Badal Dinesh bagh <i>via</i> Majerhat. (vi) Howarh Maidan to Salt lake	36.55 18.00 14.50 32.00 18.72 14.67	3,403.47 3,159.59 2,069.60 4,259.50 2,913.50 2,681.58
12.	Mumbai Metro Line-I	Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar. (PPP Mode)	11.40	471.00
13.	Mumbai Metro Line-II^^	Charkop - Bandra - Mankhurd Corridor. (PPP Mode)	31.871	1,532.00
14.	Hyderabad Metro	i. Miyapur-LB Nagar. ii. JBS-Falaknuma. iii. Nagole-Shiparama. (PPP Mode)	71.16	1,458.00
15.	Metro Link between Sikanderpur and NH-8 Gurgaon, Haryana	Sikanderpur and NH-8. (Private Ownership)	5.10	-
16.	Extension of Metro Link from Sikanderpur to Sector-56 Gurgaon	Sikanderpur to Sector-56 (Private Ownership)	7.00 (Approx.)	-

* Central Govt. funding includes equity/subordinate debt/grant/viability gap funding but excludes sovereign loan from multilateral/bilateral agencies.

** Taken over by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.

^^ The Concession Agreement between Mumbai Metro Transport Pvt. Ltd and Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development has been terminated with mutual consent of both the parties.

Proposal for metro rail services

2214. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from a number of State Governments for Metro rail service in their State, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the projects which have been approved by Government along with their present status and estimated cost;
- (c) the details of the projects lying pending along with the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government and mechanism put in place to ensure timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Details of metro rail proposals received along with their present status and estimated cost are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Sanction of Metro Rail projects is an ongoing process which requires extensive consultations with all stakeholders. Thereafter, the projects are taken up based on the feasibility and availability of resources. Therefore, no time limit can be specified for sanction of Metro Rail projects.

(d) The projects are implemented by Special Purpose Vehicles and their progress is reviewed periodically by Government of India, State Governments and the concerned Metro Railway Board of Directors (BoDs) from time to time. Appropriate actions such as holding of meetings for resolving the issues causing delay in the project etc. with the concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies is taken up by the Government of India/ State Government.

Statement*Details of the proposals for Metro Rail Services received/sanctioned/pending*

State/UT from which Proposal Received	Project	Length (Kms)	Estimated/ Approved Cost (₹ in crore)	Sanctioned/ not- sanctioned	Status (as on 31.03.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-I	65.10	10,571.00	Sanctioned	Operational
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-II	54.675	11,691.36	Sanctioned	Operational
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-III and others for Delhi & NCR	136.329	35,242.00	Sanctioned	71.50%
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line 3	33.5	23,136.00	Sanctioned	Nil
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1	42.3	13,845.00	Sanctioned	98%
	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2	72.1	26,405.14	Sanctioned	1%
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	25.612	5,181.79	Sanctioned	72%
Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1 (State Owned)	12.067	3,149.00	Sanctioned	99% (Phase-IA) 10% (Phase-IB)
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1	35.96	10,773.00	Sanctioned	12%
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro Phase 1A	22.89	6,928.00	Sanctioned	26.54%

Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	38.215	8,680.00	Sanctioned	10%
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Phase-I	45.046	14,600.00	Sanctioned	86%
West Bengal	Kolkata East West Metro	16.55	4,874.58	Sanctioned	45.2%
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-I (PPP Mode)	11.40	2,356.00	Sanctioned	Operational
	Mumbai Metro Line-II (PPP Mode)	31.871	7,660.00	The Concession Agreement between Mumbai Metro Transport Pvt. Ltd. and Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development has been terminated with mutual consent of both the parties.	
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project (PPP Mode)	71.16	14,132.00	Sanctioned	61%
Haryana	Metro Link between Sikanderpur and NH-8. (Private Ownership)	5.10	1,088.00	Sanctioned	Operational
	Extension of Metro Link from Sikanderpur to Sector-56 (Private Ownership)	7.00 (Approx.)	2,143.00	Sanctioned	-
Tamil Nadu	Extension of Chennai Metro	9.051	3,770.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Metro Rail Project	26.01	6,823.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned#	-
	Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project	42.55	13488.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Metro to Ballabgarh Haryana	3.2	564.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned#	-
NCT of Delhi	Metro Extension from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	6.675	1,807.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-
NCT of Delhi	Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	3.962	845.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned#	-
Uttar Pradesh	Metro Connection between Noida and Greater Noida	29.707	5,533.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned#	-
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Najafgarh-Dhansa	1.18	569.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned#	-
Bihar	Patna Metro Rail Project	31.1	16960.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-
Kerala	Trivandrum & Kozhikode Light Metro Rail Project	35.12	6944.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-
	Kochi Metro (Phase-II)	11.2	1682.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Metro Rail Project (Greater Chandigarh Region)	37.56	13909.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	Proposal returned to UT Government with the request to resubmit based on preliminary observations and advised to explore PPP Mode.

Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Metro Rail Project	27.81	6962.92*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-
	Indore Metro Rail Project	31.55	7522.63*	Not Yet Sanctioned	-
Maharashtra	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-I	31.514	11,802.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	Revised DPR not submitted by the State Government.
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad (New Bus Adda)	9.41	1770.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned#	-do-
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Metro from Badli to Siraspur	1.057	215.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned#	Approval of GNCTD** has not been received.
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Metro Rail Project	32.385	17,092.00*	Not Yet Sanctioned	Proposal returned to State Government with the request to resubmit as per CMP***
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro line 2 A	18.60	5,925.00	-	The State Government has only sought sovereign loan assistance. MoUD has recommended to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for consideration of the same.
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro line 7	16.475	5,877.00	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase IV	103.93	55,208.00	-	The DPR has been returned to DMRC to resubmit the same after the approval of GNCTD**.
Kerala	Kochi Metro Phase-1 Extension	2	396.00*	-	Proposal has been returned to the State Government of Kerala to take up the project with their own funding in terms of earlier Memorandum of Understanding.

*Estimated cost.

Accorded in-principle approval.

**Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

*** Comprehensive Mobility Plan.

Aadhyatmika areas under HRIDAY project

2215. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to develop Aadhyatmika areas under project Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana, HRIDAY;
- (b) if so, the details of the project; and
- (c) the details of Aadhyatmika areas proposed to be developed in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under HRIDAY project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details are as under:

State	City	Project
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Development of Heritage Park in front of Dhyana Buddha Statue Upgradation of approach road to Heritage Sites
Telangana	Warangal	Infrastructure Development for pilgrims at Kazipet Dargah and 1000 Pillar Temple area Rejuvenation of Pond at Padmakshi Temple

Funding of Smart City Project in Odisha

2216. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has determined the funding pattern for the Smart City Project in Odisha, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the procedure to be followed for the implementation of Smart City Project and the timeline for its development; and
- (c) whether Government has determined the role of the local municipality in development of Smart Cities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The funding pattern for the Smart City Project in all States, including Odisha is determined by the Mission Guidelines. The Government of India will provide financial support to the extent of ₹ 48000 crores over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). In the first year, Government of India will provide the grant of ₹ 194 crore followed by ₹ 98 crore every year for the next three years.

(b) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). After establishment of SPVs, Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have to be procured to convert the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) to Projects. The details of projects with their timelines for the selected 20 cities are given in the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) of the winning Smart Cities including Bhubaneswar. These SCPs are uploaded on the Ministry's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

(c) In the Challenge (Competition), the local municipality prepares the Smart City Proposal. After winning the Competition, the implementation is done by the city level SPV. The SPV is a creation of the Urban Local Body (ULB) in which the ULB has 50% shareholding. Therefore, the local municipality has an important role in the Mission.

Management of Simhastha Mahakumbh Parva

†2217. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of expenditure incurred by Government on the infrastructure creation and management of the 'Simhastha Mahakumbh Parva' being organised at Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh in the current year 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): No expenditure has been incurred by the Ministry on the infrastructure creation and management of the Simhastha Mahakumbh Parva being organized at Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh in the current year 2016.

Funds under JnNURM for Jharkhand

2218. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated by Government to Jharkhand under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) during the last three year;

(b) whether total amount of the said fund has been spent by the State to the satisfaction of the Government; and

(c) if not, the action taken in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The project Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) has ended on 31.03.2014. The new projects were sanctioned in JnNURM during the mission phase (2005-2012) and transition phase (2012-2014) only. There was no year-wise funds allocated in the JnNURM Scheme. Details of projects sanctioned in mission phase and transition phase are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of funds released during the last three years as Central Assistance is ₹ 98.85 crore are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) State Government is to utilize the Central Assistance as per Mission Guidelines. No specific report of non-utilisation of Central Assistance has been received in the Ministry.

Statement-I

Details of projects in Mission Phase and Transition Phase

A. Projects sanctioned for Jharkhand under JnNURM during the Mission Phase (2005-2012)

UIG (Amount in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Date of Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)
1.	Ranchi	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	28,839.15	19-Aug-08	23,071.32
2.	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	5,139.43	21-Feb-09	4,111.54
3.	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	36,585.00	21-Nov-08	18,292.50
4.	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	5,585.90	21-Feb-09	2,792.95
UIDSSMT (Amount in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chas	Water Supply	3,324.19	14-Feb-08	2,709.21
2.	Chas	Solid Waste Management	567.62	14-Feb-08	462.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Deoghar	Water Supply	4,737.77	14-Feb-08	3,861.28
4.	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management	559.17	14-Feb-08	463.87
5.	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management	447.80	14-Feb-08	364.96
6.	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	25-Mar-11	2,574.24

B. Projects sanctioned for Jharkhand under JnNURM during the Transition Phase (2012-2014)

UIG

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Date of Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)
1.	Ranchi	Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage System for Zone-I	30,225.91	21-Jan-14	24,180.73

UIDSSMT

No project sanctioned during UIDSSMT Transition Phase.

Statement-II

Details of the funds released (in ₹ crore) for the State of Jharkhand during last three year

Name of the city	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Ranchi	66.61	-	-
Chas	13.29	-	-
Deoghar	18.95	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	98.35	-	-

Conditions affixed for DDA Housing Scheme, 1981

†2219. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether new conditions have been added for providing plot to the successful allottees of the residential scheme of Delhi Development Authority, 1981 thereby posing difficulties for the allottees in getting the plots;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether notices have been served to cancel the plots/houses of such allottees; and

(c) whether alterations have been made in the LIG flats of Residential Scheme, 2014 which being of smaller sizes, were returned by the allottees, so that these flats may not be returned again by the allottees, after those are offered again under another scheme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the eligibility criteria has been revised in the year 2014 in terms of Rule 17 of the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981, which provides that no nazul land shall be allotted for residential purpose to an individual other than that for whom on the date of allotment of Nazul land, the other land owned by or allotted to such individual is less than 67 sq.mtrs or the house owned by such individual is on a plot of land which measures less than 67 sq.mtrs., or the share of such individual in any such other land or house measures less than 67 sq.mtrs.

(b) DDA has informed that notice/ letter have been served to those allottees, who are having other allotment of land or house in Delhi, New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment. However, if the area of such land or house measures less than 67 sq.mtrs. then the applicant is entitled for allotment of a plot under Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981.

(c) DDA has informed that there is no such proposal at present.

Land allotted on concessional rate to FWMR

†2220. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land was allotted at a concessional rate by DDA to the Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (FWMR) at Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg-Aruna Asaf Ali Road, JNU, New Delhi for the mentally retarded children;

(b) if so, the area of the land and whether commercial activities have been undertaken illegally on the land;

(c) whether the DD Authority has information about the illegal transfer of this land; and

(d) the number of retarded children therein at present?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that land measuring 02 acres was allotted at Zonal Variant Rate to the 'National Trust for the Handicapped' at Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi for the 'Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded' and as per available record, no commercial activities have been undertaken illegally on the land.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Department of Social Welfare, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that as per the record submitted by the organization in the year 2015, there were 51 mentally retarded beneficiaries.

Status of Land Pooling Policy

2221. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not notified regulations for implementation of Land Pooling Policy in Delhi despite finalisation of Regulations in May, 2015;

(b) whether after being finalised, regulations were to be notified soon and policy was expected to be implemented within months as was widely reported in media;

(c) the reasons for not implementing policy till date even after three years since policy was notified in 2013;

(d) whether this delay is in contradiction with the aim of the policy that stands for planned residential development in time bound manner; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) The regulations for operationalization of land pooling policy has been approved by Ministry of Urban Development on 26.05.2015. DDA has informed that land pooling policy would be applicable only after declaration of the villages concerned as (i) development area under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 by Lieutenant Governor, Delhi after seeking the views of Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs), and (ii) urban areas under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 by the concerned MCDs after the approval of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Accordingly, DDA has taken up the matter with concerned authorities.

Violating terms of allotment by DDA

2222. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA which had failed to allot plots even after more than 25 years of registering applicants for Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 have termed many allottees ineligible to get possession of the plot now allotted to them by it on the ground of violating terms of allotment by purchasing house in Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether DDA would review its unjustified stand to now deny plots to applicants who purchased home many years after DDA's 1981 Scheme when it failed to allot them plots under that scheme, and thus itself violated terms of allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as per the terms and conditions of the Rohini Residential Scheme-1981, the applicant will be eligible for allotment of a plot if "the individual or his wife/her husband or any of his/her minor children do not own in full or in part on lease-hold or free-hold basis any residential plot of land or a house or have not been allotted on hire-purchase basis a residential flat in Delhi/New Delhi or Delhi cantonment. If, however, individual share of the applicant in the jointly owned plot or land under the residential house is less than 65 sq.mtrs., an application for allotment of plot can be entertained. Persons, who own a house or a plot allotted by the Delhi Development Authority on an area of even less than 65 sq.mtrs., shall not, however, be eligible for allotment". The eligibility criteria has been revised in the year 2014 in terms of Rule 17 of the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981, which provides that no nazul land shall be allotted for residential purpose to an individual other than that for whom on the date of allotment of Nazul land, the other land owned by or allotted to such individual is less than 67 sq.mtrs or the house owned by such individual is on a plot of land which measures less than 67 sq.mtrs., or the share of such individual in any such other land or house measures less than 67 sq.mtrs.

Implementation of Land Pooling Policy

2223. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of societies, developers and builders have purchased lands in Zone J to L, N&P (I&II) to participate as Developer Entity (DE) under Land Pooling Policy which was notified *vide* S.O. No. 2687 dated 5th September, 2013;

(b) whether investors who have purchased lands are waiting for implementation of this policy for long and there is a panic situation among individual buyers, societies and developers due to delay of its implementations; and

(c) whether Government intends to issue a press release about the progress on this policy and likely timeline to clear the confusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have received various letters and information through reports in newspapers mentioning that some developers/cooperative societies are registering/taking booking for flats/plots in land pooling areas in Delhi. Land pooling policy will be operational only after Regulations are notified and declaration of the villages in the area as (i) development area under Section 12 of Delhi Development Act, 1957, by Lieutenant Governor, Delhi after seeking the views of Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs), and (ii) urban areas under Section 507 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, by the concerned MCDs after the approval of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. DDA is pursuing the matter accordingly.

(c) Taking note of certain newspaper items mentioning that some developers/cooperative societies are registering/ taking booking for flats/ plots in areas under land pooling in Delhi, DDA is continuously issuing caution/ advisory to general public through newspapers against investing in such offers/ schemes for housing under the said policy.

Land allotted for metro yard in Sarita Vihar

†2224. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land allocated to metro by Delhi Development Authority (DDA)/ Delhi Government for metro yard in Sarita Vihar, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a freight complex was proposed on the said land and the details of the area of land under DDA after its allotment;

(c) whether in DDA's master plan, the entire land is still registered in the name of freight complex; and

(d) till when the status of above land would continue to be registered thus in master plan, whether any step is being taken by Government in this regard, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has allotted land parcels measuring 25.64 Ha and 2.04 Ha in Sarita Vihar to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 25.06.2008 and 20.05.2009, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. DDA has informed that approximately 19.5 Ha of land parcels is available with them after allotment of the land to DMRC.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that the landuse of the subject land is Commercial, C2-wholesale warehousing, cold storage and oil depot and will continue to remain the same till the operation of existing provisions of Master Plan of Delhi (MPD)-2021.

Disruptions in Delhi metro lines

2225. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disruptions in Delhi metro lines due to signaling, overhead wire and other snags in the last two years, chronologically, with details;

(b) the steps taken to see that such incidents do not recur, by having preventing maintenance;

(c) whether complaints of charging commuters extra for overstaying on trains, lodged, despite the delay was due to technical snags, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how would DMRC ensure that commuters are not penalized for overstay in such cases of delay in services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that 7 and 6 numbers of major technical failures occurred during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Details of these failures are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) DMRC has informed that each failure is analysed and remedial actions are taken either through special drives or regular preventive maintenance of assets to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

(c) DMRC has informed that as per their available records, 7 numbers of complaints have been received by them on account of collection of surcharge for overstaying in the metro system during above major technical failures. All these complaints have been resolved by DMRC.

(d) DMRC has informed that during cases of disruptions of metro train services, the Automatic Fare Collection system is set in a manner to avoid commuter penalization during such times.

Statement

*Details of major technical failures occurred during the last two financial years
2014-15 and 2015-16 as received from DMRC*

Sl. No.	Metro Line	Date	Cause of the Delay
1	2	3	4
Year 2014-15			
1.	Line -3/4 (Blue)	07-05-2014	Over Head Equipment: 17:56 hrs. - Train Operator of Train No. 359 reported contact wire broken at Mast No. 03E/63 between Yamuna Bank to Indraprastha on Up line and supply tripped. Access to Track was granted to Over Head Equipment Staff for fault rectification and train services resumed after rectification.
2.	Line -3/4 (Blue)	04-06-2014	Over Head Equipment: At 18:43 hrs. at Dwarka Up approaching Train Operator of Train No. 302#25 reported that catenary wire parted at Mast No. 21/31 on Up line. Access to Track was granted to Over Head Equipment Staff for fault rectification and train services resumed after rectification.
3.	Line -3/4 (Blue)	01-07-2014	Over Head Equipment: At 10:20 hrs. at Moti Nagar Up platform, Train Operator of Train No.311# BT-05 reported smoke and leakage of oil from Booster Transformer located near Mast No.8/51 in Up line between Moti Nagar-Ramesh Nagar and Over Head Equipment not holding between Moti Nagar Up-Ramesh Nagar Up line. Access to Track was granted to Over Head Equipment Staff for fault rectification and train services resumed after rectification.
4.	Line -6 (Violet)	28-07-2014	Works: At 05:55 hrs. between Janpath-Mandi House, Train Operator of Train No.601, Train Set#05 reported water logging between Mast No.1E/165 to 1E/177 in Up line and IE/172 to IE/160 on Dn line. Due to this, 4 track circuit dropped resulted train movement at slow speed. During night, block was granted to Work (project) for the fault rectification.

1	2	3	4
5.	Airport Line	06-08-2014	Over Head Equipment: At 19:55 hrs. Train Operator of Train No.030632, TS#06 reported Over Head Equipment tripped. After segregation of fault, Over Head Equipment between Surajmal Stadium -Dhaura Kuan in Dn line de-energized and train movement stopped. Access to Track was granted to Over Head Equipment Staff for fault rectification and train services resumed after rectification.
6.	Line -3/4 (Blue)	02-09-2014	Over Head Equipment: At 8:17 hrs. Train Operator of Train No. 315#21 reported flashing from Over Head Equipment and traction power was not available. At 8:24 hrs. Train No. 313#23 reported while moving cautiously from Uttam Nagar East Dn to Janak Puri West Dn that at Mast No. 16/21 at Up line contact wire is broken. Access to Track was granted to Over Head Equipment Staff for fault rectification and train services resumed after rectification.
7.	Line -2 (Yellow)	04-03-2015	SIGNALING: At 09:43 hrs. Kashmere Gate (Underground), there was a signaling failure (flashing of Point P01N). Normal train service resumed at 11:37 hrs. As per Fault Management Controller, right side VCC (Vehicle Control Circuit) detector found faulty, the same replaced.
Year 2015-16			
1.	Line-3/4 (Blue)	15-07-2015	Over Head Equipment: At 21:30 hrs. due to failure of Over Head Equipment near Dwarka Sector-14-Dwarka Up, traction power supply tripped. At 21:44 hrs. traction power supply restored in the Dwarka Subcity except Dwarka Sector 14 Up-Dwarka Section 12 Up section. Fault attended in night.
2.	Line-1 (Red)	07-08-2015	Over Head Equipment: At 04:20 hrs. Catenary Maintenance Vehicle (CMV) became immobile between Seelampur-Welcome due to faulty axle. Rail cum Road Vehicle used for rescue of CMV.
3.	Line-1 (Red)	13-08-2015	SIGNALING: At 14:14 hrs. due to Track Circuit failure at Shastri Park Up line, resulting a signal (S04B) remained danger emergency maintenance block granted to Signaling staff for rectification of fault.
4.	Line-2 (Yellow)	20-12-2015	SIGNALING: At 10:45 hrs. at Vishwavidyalaya due to point failure all terminating trains were received at Up platform instead of Down platform and reversal carried from siding.

1	2	3	4
5.	Line-2 (Yellow)	11-02-2016	WORKS: At 06:33 hrs. hitting sound were observed while passing trains from Udyog Bhawan Down platform. Trains were advised to move with restricted speed as platform gap filling pad was misaligned same was attended in night.
6.	Line-6 (Violet)	15-03-2016	Signalig/P-Way: At 08:30 hrs. Train No. 610# approaching Badarpur Border Down line reported point P601E not set properly, same was reported by Train no. 624#24. In the night, point was checked and same was rectified.

Land for new Biodiversity Park in Dwarka

2226. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for development of new Biodiversity Park in Dwarka, Delhi is allotted or is proposed to be allotted by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), if so, the details thereof, including the area, location and at what rate; and

(b) whether efforts would be made to conserve the environment and to preserve green land in the pace of rapid urbanization, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as per approved Zonal Development Plan of Zone K-II (Dwarka), no specific area is earmarked for Bio-Diversity Park in Dwarka.

(b) DDA has informed that as per approved Zonal Development Plan of Zone K-II, 16.53% of the total area of Zone K-II (Dwarka) is earmarked for recreational use (green) as per Planning Norms and Standards of Master Plan for Delhi (MPD-2021).

Welfare homes for women and children

†2227. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of welfare homes for the security, safety and education of destitute women and children and the expenses made on the maintenance of such homes and the number of destitute living in such homes, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the measures taken for establishing model homes for destitute women and children in every State where they would be provided security along with education and skill development training and employment opportunities in order to bestow them with the dignity and prestige of a citizen and the State-wise number of such homes with reference to the above?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Schemes for security, safety and education of destitute women across the country. State-wise details of Swadhar shelter and Short Stay Homes showing number of beneficiaries are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of amount released and utilized on the maintenance of Swadhar shelter homes and Short Stay Homes for the last two years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Swadhar Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances and the Short Stay Home scheme, which is similar in nature as Swadhar Scheme is being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board since 1969. The Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Schemes have now been merged and revised as Swadhar Greh *w.e.f.* 01-01-2016. Swadhar Greh Scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances.

For welfare of destitute children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including orphan children in the country. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/ UT Administrations for both institutional care and non-institutional care services. Accordingly, grants are provided for setting up and maintenance of Homes of various types adoption agencies wherein children are provided with services required for ensuring their wellbeing and development such as shelter, food, education, vocational training, counselling etc. Details of Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) in the country which are being funded under the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) being run by the Ministry are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of functional homes and inmates for the year 2015-2016 under Swadha Scheme and Short Stay Home Programme (as on 31.03.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Swadhar Home		Short Stay Homes	
		No. of Homes	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Homes	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	500	15	1440
2.	Assam	12	600	12	1152
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	96
5.	Bihar	3	150	13	1248
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	96
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	30	3	288
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0	2	192
10.	Gujarat	4	210	3	288
11.	Goa	0	0	1	96
12.	Haryana	0	0	1	96
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	2	100	1	96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	100	1	96
16.	Karnataka	32	1520	28	2688
17.	Kerala	3	150	5	480
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12	525	16	1536
20.	Maharashtra	45	2000	32	3072
21.	Manipur	18	850	5	480
22.	Mizoram	1	50	1	96
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Nagaland	0	0	1	96
25.	Odisha	44	2150	32	3072
26.	Punjab	0	0	2	192
27.	Puducherry	0	0	1	96
28.	Rajasthan	12	550	3	288
29.	Sikkim	0	0	1	96
30.	Tamil Nadu	14	800	32	3072
31.	Telangana	10	435	15	1440
32.	Tripura	0	0	4	384
33.	Uttar Pradesh	42	2745	34	3264
34.	Uttarakhand	4	250	6	576
35.	West Bengal	17	663	30	2880
TOTAL		289	14378	302	28992

Statement-II*Details of funds released under Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Homes*

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Swadhar Homes	Short Stay Homes
	Amount released and utilized	Amount released and utilized
2014-15	1660.32	1563.34
2015-16	2336.64	2205.80

Statement-III*Details of the number of Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies presently functioning in the country, States/UTs funded under ICPS*

Sl. No.	State	Children Home (Govt. & NGO)	Beneficiaries	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	3957	14	170
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	24	1	9
3.	Assam	24	705	8	39
4.	Bihar	21	715	10	119

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	1233	9	48
6.	Goa	2	0	2	46
7.	Gujarat	48	1864	9	67
8.	Haryana	21	1152	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	946	1	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	4	155	4	55
12.	Karnataka	65	2744	23	243
13.	Kerala	12	666	14	253
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	1239	20	148
15.	Maharashtra	69	3634	14	140
16.	Manipur	23	755	7	70
17.	Meghalaya	18	634	1	8
18.	Mizoram	35	1413	4	31
19.	Nagaland	16	674	4	24
20.	Odisha	90	685	14	212
21.	Punjab	11	235	5	146
22.	Rajasthan	72	1565	36	212
23.	Sikkim	10	403	2	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	221	16466	15	233
25.	Tripura	12	434	9	43
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43	1092	10	100
27.	Uttarakhand	6	186	2	25
28.	West Bengal	36	2524	24	283
29.	Telangana	44	2560	11	312
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	6	342	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	8	417	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	22	1203	4	77
36.	Puducherry	22	1003	2	24
TOTAL		1109	51625	286	3168

Assessment of implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act

2228. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the dowry related cases registered, conviction rate and the women died/harassed in such cases during the last two years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has made any assessment on the implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act in different States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and action taken to ensure proper implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 10709 and 10050 cases have been registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2013 and 2014 respectively. Similarly, a total number of 8083 and 8455 cases were registered of Dowry Death in the country during 2013 and 2014 respectively. State/UT-wise details regarding number of cases registered and conviction rate under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Dowry Death (IPC 304B) during 2013 and 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry reviews with the States/UTs time to time for effective implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Further, Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women including Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. Advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

Statement

State-wise details of Cases Registered (CR), Conviction Rate (Con. R) under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Dowry Death (IPC 304 B) reported during 2013 and 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961				Dowry Death			
		2013		2014		2013		2014	
		CR	Con.R	CR	Con.R	CR	Con.R	CR	Con.R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1631	4.1	468	3.2	492	11.5	215	19.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-
3.	Assam	40	13.0	92	33.3	170	33.8	188	28.6
4.	Bihar	1893	21.9	2203	7.6	1182	25.8	1373	26.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	50.0	8	50.0	109	28.6	128	43.8
6.	Goa	0	-	0	-	0	50.0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	84	0.0	53	0.0	29	3.8	23	7.1
8.	Haryana	13	20.0	13	0.0	263	31.4	293	25.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0.0	2	-	0	0.0	1	100.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	-	1	0.0	7	11.1	5	0.0
11.	Jharkhand	1428	22.9	1538	34.5	307	44.4	350	39.5
12.	Karnataka	1693	2.8	1730	3.1	277	16.4	313	9.6
13.	Kerala	3	100.0	3	-	21	16.7	28	0.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72	58.1	113	23.2	776	32.5	733	46.2
15.	Maharashtra	43	13.9	39	40.0	320	8.1	279	9.6
16.	Manipur	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
18.	Mizoram	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-
20.	Odisha	2014	10.9	646	2.2	395	12.9	441	11.0
21.	Punjab	3	66.7	5	33.3	126	55.0	90	44.7
22.	Rajasthan	57	33.3	12	66.7	453	44.1	408	39.5
23.	Sikkim	0	-	0	-	0	50.0	0	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	305	20.0	292	29.7	118	24.1	95	28.5
25.	Telangana	-	-	563	2.1	-	-	289	15.0
26.	Tripura	1	-	1	-	29	25.0	33	33.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1277	60.9	2133	49.8	2335	48.9	2469	48.7
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0.0	104	-	43	54.4	38	41.7
29.	West Bengal	107	0.0	1	0.0	481	11.5	501	10.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	-	0	-	1	-	3	-
31.	Chandigarh	0	0.0	2	-	1	40.0	2	66.7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	15	50.0	13	0.0	144	40.2	153	38.6
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
36.	Puducherry	14	0.0	14	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL		10709	14.7	10050	10.2	8083	32.3	8455	33.0

Schemes for welfare and rehabilitation of widows and orphans

2229. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to identify the number of widows and orphans in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the time by when such survey is likely to be conducted;

(b) the number of orphanages and shelter homes for widows functioning in the country at present along with the number of inmates therein, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for welfare and rehabilitation of widows and orphans including those who attain adulthood?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Registrar General of India conducts decennial Population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in the country at the time of Census taking. Details of total population of Widows India/State/UTs as per Census 2011, provided by Registrar General of India, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Data on orphans are not separately collected/compiled in Census.

(b) State-wise details of Swadhar shelter homes and Short Stay Homes showing number of beneficiaries in Swadhar Homes and Short Stay Homes are given in Statement-II. Details of the number of Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies presently functioning in the country, States/UTs under Integrated Child Protection Scheme run by the Ministry are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) A Scheme "Swadhar" was launched by the Ministry during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances. Another Scheme, namely "Short Stay Home" which is similar in nature as Swadhar scheme is being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board since 1969. The Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Schemes have now been merged and revised as "Swadhar Greh" w.e.f. 1-1-2016. Swadhar Greh Scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Schemes (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including orphan children in the country.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise total population of widowed in India: Census - 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population of Widowed		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	India	55538707	12277229	43261478
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	403425	119775	283650
2.	Himachal Pradesh	366748	73273	293475
3.	Punjab	1304863	376705	928158

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chandigarh	31857	7361	24496
5.	Uttarakhand	489495	102280	387215
6.	Haryana	1049146	275849	773297
7.	NCT of Delhi	601995	145382	456613
8.	Rajasthan	2628454	644820	1983634
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7539857	2683669	4856188
10.	Bihar	3297891	1059098	2238793
11.	Sikkim	20327	6610	13717
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	41619	9832	31787
13.	Nagaland	50404	10908	39496
14.	Manipur	97460	19470	77990
15.	Mizoram	36719	8150	28569
16.	Tripura	194023	29054	164969
17.	Meghalaya	101448	16623	84825
18.	Assam	1409905	253863	1156042
19.	West Bengal	4459606	667422	3792184
20.	Jharkhand	1356912	329034	1027878
21.	Odisha	2068214	455587	1612627
22.	Chhattisgarh	1261803	288016	973787
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2987056	826447	2160609
24.	Gujarat	2653419	637677	2015742
25.	Daman and Diu	7774	958	6816
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8884	1506	7378
27.	Maharashtra	5514199	993435	4520764
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5066315	768834	4297481
29.	Karnataka	3452273	462844	2989429
30.	Goa	89070	11135	77935
31.	Lakshadweep	2837	389	2448

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Kerala	2228226	217242	2010984
33.	Tamil Nadu	4617383	760985	3856398
34.	Puducherry	83539	9960	73579
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15561	3036	12525

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of functional homes and inmates for the year 2015-2016 under Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Home Programme (as on 31.03.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Swadhar Home		Short Stay Homes	
		No. of Homes	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Homes	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	500	15	1440
2.	Assam	12	600	12	1152
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	96
5.	Bihar	3	150	13	1248
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	96
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	30	3	288
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0	2	192
10.	Gujarat	4	210	3	288
11.	Goa	0	0	1	96
12.	Haryana	0	0	1	96
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	2	100	1	96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	100	1	96
16.	Karnataka	32	1520	28	2688
17.	Kerala	3	150	5	480
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12	525	16	1536
20.	Maharashtra	45	2000	32	3072
21.	Manipur	18	850	5	480
22.	Mizoram	1	50	1	96
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	1	96
25.	Odisha	44	2150	32	3072
26.	Punjab	0	0	2	192
27.	Puducherry	0	0	1	96
28.	Rajasthan	12	550	3	288
29.	Sikkim	0	0	1	96
30.	Tamil Nadu	14	800	32	3072
31.	Telangana	10	435	15	1440
32.	Tripura	0	0	4	384
33.	Uttar Pradesh	42	2745	34	3264
34.	Uttarakhand	4	250	6	576
35.	West Bengal	17	663	30	2880
TOTAL		289	14378	302	28992

Statement-III

Details of the number of Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies presently functioning in the country, States/UTs funded under ICPS

Sl. No.	State	Children Home (Govt. and NGO)	Beneficiaries	Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	3957	14	170
2.	Assam	24	705	8	39
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	342	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	24	1	9
5.	Bihar	21	715	10	119
6.	Chandigarh	8	417	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	35	1233	9	48
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Delhi	22	1203	4	77
10.	Gujarat	48	1864	9	67
11.	Goa	2	0	2	46
12.	Haryana	21	1152	7	8
13.	Himachal Pradesh	25	946	1	10
14.	Jharkhand	4	155	4	55
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
16.	Karnataka	65	2744	23	243
17.	Kerala	12	666	14	253
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	32	1239	20	148
20.	Maharashtra	69	3634	14	140
21.	Manipur	23	755	7	70
22.	Mizoram	35	1413	4	31
23.	Meghalaya	18	634	1	8
24.	Nagaland	16	674	4	24
25.	Odisha	90	685	14	212
26.	Punjab	11	235	5	146
27.	Puducherry	22	1003	2	24
28.	Rajasthan	72	1565	36	212
29.	Sikkim	10	403	2	13
30.	Tamil Nadu	221	16466	15	233
31.	Telangana	44	2560	11	312

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Tripura	12	434	9	43
33.	Uttar Pradesh	43	1092	10	100
34.	Uttarakhand	6	186	2	25
35.	West Bengal	36	2524	24	283
36.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1109	51625	286	3168

Sexual abuse of children in Kerala

2230. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the allegations made by prominent individuals about sexual abuse of children in certain educational institutions in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government to investigate these allegations and bring the perpetrators of abuse, if any, to book; and

(c) whether Government is taking any pro-active steps to safeguard children living in educational institutions from future sexual assaults and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO) deals with the Sexual Offences against children in all settings including educational institutions. Section 44 of the POCSO Act, 2012 empowers the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights to monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act in such a manner as may be prescribed. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that no such information is available with them.

Data about children living with women prisoners

2231. SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments to provide basic amenities and education facilities for children of women prisoners as on date;

(b) whether Government has conducted detailed study in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has any specific data about how many innocent children are currently living with women prisoners in jails?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) "Prison" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 2009-10, to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances including children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, for provision of services for such children, including children of women prisoners who are children in need of care and protection. These include placement in Children Homes if there is no family to look after the said child, or sponsorship support if the child is living with family (financial support for education) to ensure that their education can continue in an undisturbed manner. Once placed in a children's home the said child would receive multiple kinds of care and support including food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counseling etc. so that despite their disturbed family circumstances they can continue to develop to their full potential.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive advisory dated 15th May, 2006 on 'Facilities to the children of women prisoners-Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court - regarding', which provides *inter-alia*, for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing education and recreation for children of female prisoners and also providing for creches and nursery attached to the prison for women to look after children of women prisoners - children below three years of age shall be allowed in the creches while those between three and six years of age shall be looked after in the nursery.

(c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2014, 1817 were staying with their mothers in the jails of the country. Further, NCRB has stated that the current data is not available with them.

Privatisation of Anganwadis

2232. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of anganwadis operating across the country, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been privatisation of anganwadis where the anganwadis will be run by private entities;

(c) if so, the details of anganwadis already privatised and reason for allowing privatisation; and

(d) if not, whether Government is planning to privatise anganwadi centres and services?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, out of 14 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, there are 13.49 lakh operational anganwadi centres in the country as on 31.12.2015. State-wise details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal, at present, under consideration of the Government for privatisation of the Anganwadi Centres under the ICDS Scheme.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of sanctioned, operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned by GoI	Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55594
2.	Telangana	35700	35621
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028
4.	Assam	62153	62153
5.	Bihar	115009	91677
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	52474
7.	Goa	1262	1260
8.	Gujarat	53029	52082
9.	Haryana	25962	25962
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18922
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	65911	64558
14.	Kerala	33318	33115
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	92198
16.	Maharashtra	110486	108010
17.	Manipur	11510	9883
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5863
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	71204
22.	Punjab	27314	26656
23.	Rajasthan	62010	60801
24.	Sikkim	1308	1290
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439
26.	Tripura	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	19479
29.	West Bengal	119481	114763
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720
31.	Chandigarh	500	500
32.	Delhi	11150	10897
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107
36.	Puducherry	855	788
ALL INDIA		1400000	1349091

Permanent building for Anganwadi Centres in Maharashtra

†2233. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Anganwadi Centres in Maharashtra don't have their own permanent buildings, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has formulated any action plan to allocate funds for construction of permanent buildings for Anganwadi Centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 108010 operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs out of 110486 sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs in Maharashtra. Of these, 53681 AWCs are running from own buildings, 17655 AWCs from donated buildings and remaining from rented/other sources in Maharashtra.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions has formulated action plan to construct 4 lakhs AWC buildings in the next 4 years. Guidelines for construction of AWCs under MGNREGA in convergence with ICDS Scheme has been issued by Ministry of Rural Development on 17.02.2016. As per these guidelines, there shall be at least 1 lakh AWCs constructed under this convergence for the next 4 years, resulting in construction of 4 lakh AWC Buildings by 2019 as under:

- (i) In the first year, 200 high burden districts;
- (ii) In second year, another 200 districts covering North Eastern and Himalayan States and those States not covered in the first year;
- (iii) 50% of remaining districts in the third year; and
- (iv) Remaining districts in the fourth year.

As per these guidelines, an amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh will be made available under MGNREGA for construction of AWC buildings. In addition, an amount of ₹ 2.00 lakh under ICDS Scheme will be released to States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio. Any expenditure beyond ₹ 7 lakhs per AWC Building will be met by States/ UTs. Provision of drinking water and sanitation at the AWC buildings will be made by utilizing the funds provided under the 14th Finance Commission.

During 2015-16, funds for construction of 28,941 AWC buildings in convergence with MGNREGA have been released to States including construction of 4908 AWC buildings in Maharashtra by the Government of India.

During 2016-17, construction of 90,048 AWC buildings including 2,000 AWC buildings in Maharashtra in convergence with MGNREGA have been approved by the Government

of India. In addition, 2362 AWC buildings @ ₹ 4.5 lakhs per AWC buildings have been approved under ICDS (General).

Children becoming victims of accidents

‡2234 SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that thousands of small children are becoming victims of various kinds of accidents;
- (b) if so, the total number of children of less than 14 years of age, who have become victims of fire or road accidents in the last three years, year-wise details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to make the guardians and teachers aware regarding risks and prevention of accidents in the country including Maharashtra; and
- (d) the number of safe creches in the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways the total number of children less than 14 years of age who have become victims of road accidents during the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 were 8899, 9038 and 6454 respectively. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the number of children less than 14 years of age who have become victims of fire accident were 1339, 1435 and 853 during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been carrying out campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about road safety and further they have also been printing and distributing activity based books on road safety issues to schools across the country.

(d) There are 21021 functional creches in the country out of which 1826 functional creches are in Maharashtra.

Funds sanctioned, released and utilised from Nirbhaya fund

2235. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest details of fund sanctioned, released and utilised from the Nirbhaya Fund, head-wise and project-wise;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether the Ministry's helpline system has not materialized yet; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security of women in the country. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraisal of the schemes/proposals received under Nirbhaya Fund. Also, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs have set up an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development for appraising and approving various schemes/project proposals proposed to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. After approval, the proposal is to be sent to Ministry of Finance, Budget Division for necessary budgetary allocations from the Nirbhaya Fund.

- I. The details of proposals received, appraised and recommended under Nirbhaya Fund are as under:

Name of the Ministry	Name of the proposal
Ministry of Home Affairs	Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with project cost of ₹ 200 Crore
	Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) with project cost of ₹ 324 Crore
	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) with project cost of ₹ 244.32 Crore
	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA) with total project cost of ₹ 83.20 Crore
Delhi Police	Hiring of Professional Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi with project cost of ₹ 6.20 Crore
	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, New Delhi with project cost of ₹ 23.53 Crore
Ministry of Railways	Integrated Emergency Response System (IEMRS) with project cost of ₹ 500.00 crore.

Name of the Ministry	Name of the proposal
Transport Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Installation of CCTV Cameras and GPS devices in 6655 buses (DTC + Cluster) to strengthen the safety of women in public transport buses costing ₹ 140.00 crore
	Installation of CCTV Cameras in 100 strategic located modern stainless steel bus queue shelters to strengthen safety of women costing ₹ 1.87 crore

II. The following schemes funded under Nirbhaya Fund are already under implementation:-

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD):

1. One Stop Centre (OSC) with total project cost of ₹ 18.58 crore.
2. Universalisation of Women Helpline with total project cost of ₹ 69.49 crore.

Ministry of Home Affairs:

National Emergency Response System (NERS) with total project cost of ₹ 321.69 crore.

(b) and (c) The scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline (181) is being implemented through States/UTs Government since 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence both in public and private sphere, including in the family, community, workplace etc. Ministry has released funds to 33 States/UTs except Puducherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The Women Helpline (181) are operational in Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Functional creches in Tamil Nadu

2236. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data on the number of functional creches in the State of Tamil Nadu under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs) district-wise; and

(b) the number of creche workers sanctioned and in-position, the State-wise data including that of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Details on the number of functional creches in the State of Tamil

Nadu under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs) district-wise are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The scheme provides for one worker and one helper in each creche. Details of the number of creche workers and helpers in-position, State-wise including that of Tamil Nadu are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of number of functional creches in the State of Tamil Nadu under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs) district-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of functional creches
1	2	3
1.	Ariyalur	12
2.	Chennai	180
3.	Coimbatore	30
4.	Cuddalore	62
5.	Dharmapuri	9
6.	Dindigul	46
7.	Erode	6
8.	Kancheepuram	13
9.	Kanyakumari	55
10.	Karur	24
11.	Krishnagiri	3
12.	Madurai	40
13.	Nagapattinam	38
14.	Namakkal	4
15.	Nilgiris	36
16.	Perambalur	4
17.	Pudukottai	15
18.	Ramnad	7
19.	Salem	35
20.	Sivaganga	15

1	2	3
21.	Thanjavur	42
22.	Thirupur	11
23.	Thiruvallur	33
24.	Thiruvarur	29
25.	Thiruvannamalai	15
26.	Tirunelveli	28
27.	Theni	15
28.	Trichy	35
29.	Thoothukudi	65
30.	Tiruchirappali	16
31.	Turicorin	19
32.	Vellore	26
33.	Villupuram	16
34.	Virudhunagar	20
TOTAL		1004

Statement-II

Details of number of creche workers and helpers in-position, State-wise data including that of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of creche workers and helpers in position
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3055
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	72
3.	Bihar	466
4.	Chandigarh	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	2131
6.	Delhi	324
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	30
8.	Goa	60

1	2	3
9.	Gujarat	2031
10.	Haryana	668
11.	Himachal Pradesh	843
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1405
13.	Jharkhand	1404
14.	Karnataka	1585
15.	Kerala	1312
16.	Lakshadweep	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	4503
18.	Maharashtra	3400
19.	Odisha	1224
20.	Puducherry	327
21.	Punjab	312
22.	Rajasthan	966
23.	Tamil Nadu	1956
24.	Telangana	254
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3176
26.	Uttarakhand	1026
27.	West Bengal	2115
28.	Assam	991
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	343
30.	Manipur	930
31.	Meghalaya	195
32.	Mizoram	424
33.	Nagaland	196
34.	Tripura	333
35.	Sikkim	214
TOTAL		38,328

Registered orphanages in the country

2237. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the detail of total number of registered orphanages in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of orphan children adopted from these orphanages during the last five years; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to add more orphanages in the country and to improve the living condition and working of the existing ones?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Details of registered Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) in the country which are being funded under the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) being run by the Ministry are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) Details of adoption of children from Specialized Adoption Agencies in the last five years as reported by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) as follows:

Year	in-country Adoption
2011 -2012 (January, 2011 to March, 2012)	6593
2012-2013	5002
2013-2014	4354
2014-2015	4362
2015 -2016	3677

Source: CARA

- (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including orphan children in the country. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for both institutional care and non-institutional care services. Accordingly, grants are provided for setting up and maintenance of homes of various types, adoption agencies as well as open shelters in urban and semi-urban areas, wherein children are provided with services required for ensuring their well being and development such as shelter, food, education, vocational training, counselling etc.

Further, under ICPS the financial norms were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes from existing ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the State/UT.

Statement

Detail of the number of registered Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies presently functioning in the country, States/UTs funded under ICPS

Sl. No.	State	Children Home (Govt. & NGO)	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	24	8
4.	Bihar	21	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	9
6.	Goa	2	2
7.	Gujarat	48	9
8.	Haryana	21	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	4	4
12.	Karnataka	65	23
13.	Kerala	12	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	20
15.	Maharashtra	69	14
16.	Manipur	23	7
17.	Meghalaya	18	1
18.	Mizoram	35	4

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	16	4
20.	Odisha	90	14
21.	Punjab	11	5
22.	Rajasthan	72	36
23.	Sikkim	10	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	221	15
25.	Tripura	12	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43	10
27.	Uttarakhand	6	2
28.	West Bengal	36	24
29.	Telangana	44	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	-
31.	Chandigarh	8	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	22	4
36.	Puducherry	22	2
TOTAL		1109	286

Criminal cases registered under POCSO

2238. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of criminal cases registered, that are being investigated and prosecuted currently under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; and

(b) the State-wise breakup thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau has stated that they have started collecting data under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, (POCSO), since 2014 using the revised proforma of 'Crime of India'. Details collected from States/UTs in respect of POCSO Act, 2012 for 2014 are given in Statement (*See* below). As per data, 8904 cases registered, 9712 cases were for investigation and in 100 cases of conviction.

State/UT-wise details of cases pending investigation from previous year (CPI), cases reported during the year (CR), cases withdrawn by the Government (CWG), cases transfer to other police station/magistrate (CT), total cases for investigation, cases not investigated U/S157 (1)(B) of Cr.P.C/(CNI), cases chargesheeted during the year (CSY), cases chargesheeted from the previous year (CSP), total cases chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted during the year (CVY), cases convicted from the previous year (CSP) and total cases convicted (CV) under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014

2014														
Sl.No.	State/UT	CPI	CR	CWG	CT	Total cases for investigation (Col. 1+2-3-4)	Cases Chargesheeted				<Cases Convicted>			
							CSY	CSP	CS (col. 6+7)	CNI	CVY	CVP	CV (col. 10+11)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	106	0	1	137	32	20	52	0	1	0	1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5	0	0	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	0	311	0	0	311	141	0	141	0	5	0	5	
4.	Bihar	0	57	0	0	57	46	0	46	0	4	0	4	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	417	0	0	417	370	0	370	0	6	16	22	
6.	Goa	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7.	Gujarat	0	118	0	0	118	58	0	58	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	22	0	0	22	14	0	14	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	31	0	0	31	25	0	25	0	4	0	4
12.	Karnataka	19	620	0	7	632	457	19	476	0	2	5	7
13.	Kerala	100	439	0	2	537	247	78	325	0	3	5	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	126	0	0	126	122	0	122	0	3	8	11
15.	Maharashtra	14	190	0	0	204	136	13	149	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	7	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	48	0	0	48	41	0	41	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	42	0	0	42	32	0	32	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	109	0	0	109	73	0	73	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	25	0	0	26	19	1	20	0	1	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	3	191	0	0	194	162	3	165	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	23	0	0	23	18	0	18	0	1	0	1

24.	Tamil Nadu	27	1055	0	1	1081	550	25	575	0	3	2	5
25.	Telangana	0	25	0	0	25	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	32	0	0	32	26	0	26	0	0	3	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	158	3637	0	0	3795	2886	156	3042	0	0	9	9
28.	Uttarakhand	0	74	0	0	74	58	0	58	0	2	2	4
29.	West Bengal	448	1058	0	0	1506	563	87	650	0	3	9	12
Total State(s)		803	8775	0	11	9567	6087	403	6490	0	38	59	97
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	14	107	0	0	121	51	13	64	0	1	2	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	21	0	1	23	15	3	18	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		17	129	0	1	145	67	16	83	0	1	2	3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		820	8904	0	12	9712	6154	419	6573	0	39	61	100

Mahila E-Haat

2239. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently launched a website Mahila E-Haat;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;
- (c) whether this would enable the women entrepreneurs to avoid intermediaries; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to generate awareness among the women in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Mahila E-haat website was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of MWCD on 7th March, 2016 at New Delhi.

(b) Mahila E-Haat is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs. It will provide marketing platform and will leverage technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs as also showcase services reflecting their creative potential.

The Vision, Mission and Goal of Mahila E-haat are:

Vision: to empower and strengthen financial inclusion of Women Entrepreneurs in the economy by providing continued sustenance and support to their creativity.

Mission: to act as a catalyst by providing a web based marketing platform to the women entrepreneurs to directly sell to the buyers.

Goal: to support 'Make in India' through digital marketing platform.

(c) The online marketing platform displays the products/services of the vendors with their contact number, address as also the basic cost (excluding transport, packaging, etc.). This online marketing platform facilitates direct contact between the vendor and buyer.

(d) WCD departments of all State Governments were contacted to popularize the Mahila E-Haat among the beneficiaries of various schemes.

Letters were sent to State WCD Secretaries, Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks, CAPART, Handloom Commissioner, for display of Mahila E-haat link in their website.

IRCTC and MyGov.in have also been contacted for providing link of Mahila E-haat at their portal for popularize among public.

Workshops are planned to be organized with the vendors/new vendors who have shown interest to join the portal across the country.

On 29th March 2016, the first Awareness Workshop on Mahila E-haat was organized at New Delhi to provide complete details about the portal to the participating organizations/ NGOs/SHGs/ women entrepreneurs from across the country.

Information on Mahila E-haat is displayed on the website of MWCD and RMK also.

Devdasi system

2240. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Devdasi system still persists in many temples across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the implementation of existing laws strictly to prevent such practices under any guise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The custom of Devdasi was in practice in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. These States have Acts on prohibition and dedication of Devdasis. Under the Acts pertaining to prohibition and dedication of Devdasis whoever performs, promotes, abets, takes part in dedication ceremony is liable for punishment.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good one. But I have to put the record straight.

Hon. Members, the 239th Session of the Rajya Sabha, that commenced on 25th of April, 2016, comes to a close today. The House had 15 sittings during which it deliberated for more than 69 hours. The 239th Session has been a short and challenging one. Members have shown an extraordinary ability to debate and dissent, to accommodate and differ amidst their political compulsions and ideological positions. A variety of issues and subjects have been taken up and instruments of parliamentary procedures have been utilized with skill and determination.

The House welcomed thirteen newly elected or re-elected Members from the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura and six newly nominated Members and bid farewell to 53 Members whose term of office would expire in the months of June and July, 2016. Transacting its main task of Legislative Business, the House during the Session passed or returned 12 Government Bills, which demonstrated the desirability of careful deliberation through available instrumentalities, and the benefits accruing from it.

Apart from the Government Legislative Business transacted, individual Members are utilizing in greater measure the Zero Hour and Question Hour. During the Session, 81 Zero Hour submissions were made; 225 Starred Questions and 2,391 Unstarred Questions were answered. Of these, 61 were orally answered and another 227 Supplementaries were also raised. Besides, Members expressed their concern on matters of urgent public interest through 37 Special Mentions. Private Members introduced 6 Bills and some important issues were discussed through Bills and Resolutions.

Transacting its deliberative function, the House discussed two Short Duration Discussions on Drought and the Agusta Westland Chopper Deal. About 40 Members participated in these discussions. In addition, during two Calling Attentions, about 20 Members sought clarifications.

The House witnessed lively debate during the discussions on the working of Ministries of Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

Notwithstanding the fact that a good amount of both legislative and non-legislative work was transacted, the proceedings of the House were occasionally disrupted.

I have asked the Secretary-General to make available the statistical information relating to this House.

I take this opportunity to thank the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, the Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, the Leaders of various parties and groups and the hon. Members for the cooperation extended by them in the overall functioning of the House.

I also thank the Deputy Chairman, the Members on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen and the officers and staff of the Secretariat for their help and cooperation.

Now, before we adjourn the House *sine die*, we will have the National Song.

(The National Song "VANDE MATARAM" was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

*The House then adjourned sine die
at twenty-four minutes past three of the clock.*
