

Vol. 241

No. 16



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday

7 December, 2016

16 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-21)

Reports of the Department- related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance—
Laid on the Table (pages 21-22)

Statements by Ministers—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-first and Eighty-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare – *Laid on the Table* (page 22)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce – *Laid on the Table* (pages 22-23)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture – *Laid on the Table* (page 23)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs – *Laid on the Table* (page 23)

Re. Discussion on demonetisation of currency (pages 23-33 and 612-624)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 34-36)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 37-64)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 64-375)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 6th December, 2016 (pages 375-612)

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2016-17 – *Laid on the Table* (page 612)

Statement by Minister—

India International Science Festival (IISF-2016) being organized from 7-11 December, 2016 at CSIR-NPL Campus, New Delhi – *Laid on the Table* (pages 624-626)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 7th December, 2016/16th Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

*The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Cho. S. Ramaswamy**, a former Member of this House, today, the 7th of December, 2016, at the age of 82 years.

Born in December, 1934, at Mylapore in Tamil Nadu, **Shri Ramaswamy** was educated at the University of Madras.

A lawyer by profession, **Shri Ramaswamy** practised law in the Madras High Court. He served as the President of the People's Union for Civil Liberties in Tamil Nadu from 1981 to 1982. He was also a renowned journalist and writer and was the founder and editor of the Tamil political weekly 'Thuglak'. He had several novels and plays in Tamil and articles in English to his credit. He has acted in and written scripts for several Tamil films.

Shri Ramaswamy was a Nominated Member of this House from November, 1999 to November, 2005.

In the passing away of **Shri Cho. S. Ramaswamy**, the country has lost a noted journalist, writer and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Cho. S. Ramaswamy**.

I request hon. Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table; Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working and of the Annual Accounts of the above Society.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5782/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working and of the Annual Accounts of the above Society. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5783/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata and Related Papers

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, on behalf of Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited (BLI), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5978/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of various Corporations, Companies, Boards, Councils and Institutes and Related Papers

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Performance Review of the above Corporation, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6000/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the ECGC Ltd. (Formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5999/16/16]
 - (iii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Performance Review of the above company, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5998/16/16]
 - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5997/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5996/16/16]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5992/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5612/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5612A/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5612B/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, (FDDI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6001/16/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6002/16/16]

(vi) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, (CEPCI), Kollam, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5993/16/16]

(vii) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5611/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts of IIBI, Kolkata and IRDAI, Hyderabad (2015-16) and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/IAC/6/118/2016, dated the 9th May, 2016, appointing two more members as Members of

the Insurance Advisory Committee in addition to the 23 members appointed earlier, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5789/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/9, dated the 8th September, 2016, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Pension Fund) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2016, under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5791/16/16]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. 3065 (E), dated the 26th September, 2016, notifying the area of jurisdiction for certain Debts Recovery Tribunals mentioned in the Table therein, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5790/16/16]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1039 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2016, Seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Wire Rod of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel', for a period of six months in the manner prescribed, pursuant to the preliminary findings of the Designated Authority, Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (2) G.S.R. 1054 (E), dated the 9th November, 2016, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty at modified rates, on the imports of 4, 4 Diamino Stibene 2, 2 Disulphonic Acid (DASDA), originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China, upto and inclusive of 22nd January, 2019, in pursuance of Mid-term review conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.

[Placed in Library. From (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5794/16/16]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1055 (E), dated the 9th November, 2016, publishing the Place of Provision of Services (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1056 (E), dated the 9th November, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1057 (E), dated the 9th November, 2016, publishing the Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 1058 (E), dated the 9th November, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. From (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 5793/16/16]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 956 (E), dated the 5th October, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 405 (E), dated the 28th March, 1990, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5795/16/16]

- (vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. S.O. 3399 (E), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Income-tax (29th Amendment) Rules, 2016, under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5792/16/16]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Forty-ninth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary Winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st July, 2016 to 30th September, 2016, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st July, 2016 to 30th September, 2016.

[Placed in Library. From (a) and (b) *See* No. L.T. 5590/16/16]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5788/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of NITRD, New Delhi and PCI, New Delhi and Related Papers

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), Notification No. F. No.11/09/Reg/Harmoniztn/2014, dated the 8th September, 2016, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2016, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6188/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), Notification No. G.S.R 897 (E), dated the 21st September, 2016, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2016, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5808/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (erstwhile LRS Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5796/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5797/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Trust, Corporation, MSME-Tool Rooms and MSME-TDCs and Related Papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पारथीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5613/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5614/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6043/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6044/16/16]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6042/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6045/16/16]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6046/16/16]
- (viii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6047/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6048/16/16]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6050/16/16]

- (xi) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6051/16/16]
- (xii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6052/16/16]
- (xiii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6053/16/16]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6058/16/16]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process-cum-Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6056/16/16]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6055/16/16]

- (xvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6054/16/16]

- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6049/16/16]

- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6057/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण अधिनियम, 2008 की धारा 26 के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) S.O. 2556 (E), dated the 27th July, 2016, appointing Shri R. Niranjana, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Krishna at Vijayawada-cum-Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Vijayawada as 'Special Court' to preside over the Special Court in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) S.O. 2681 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, terminating the appointment of Shri Komuo Loso John, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor in the territory of the State of Nagaland with immediate effect.
- (3) S.O. 2682 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, terminating the appointment of Shri G. S. Chatterji, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor in the State of Rajasthan.

- (4) S.O. 2683 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, terminating the appointment of Shri Akhileshwar Prasad Singh and Shri Sudhanshu Kumar Lai, as Special Public Prosecutor in the State of Bihar with immediate effect.

[Placed in Library. From (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 6060/16/16]

- (5) S.O. 2684 (E), dated the 11th August, 2016, specifying Shri Sudhir Kumar Saxena, Joint Secretary (IS-I) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, as the Designated Authority for the purposes of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6061/16/16]

- (6) S.O. 3384 (E), dated the 4th November, 2016, appointing certain advocates as Special Public Prosecutors (SPPs) for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial court or appellate court or revisional court established by law in the territory of the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

- (7) S.O. 3442 (E), dated the 11th November, 2016, appointing Dr. K. Ramanathan, District Judge, Chennai as the Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (8) S.O. 3443 (E), dated the 11th November, 2016, appointing Dr. Kauser Edappagath, Additional District Judge-I/Special Judge (SPE/CBI)-H/Additional District Judge-IV, Ernakulam to preside over the Special Court —II throughout the State of Kerala.

- (9) S.O. 3444 (E), dated the 11th November, 2016, appointing Smt. Jaweplu Chai, District & Sessions Judge, West Sessions Division, Yupai as the Judge to preside over the Special Court throughout the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. From (6) to (9) See No. L.T. 6060/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-rule (b) of Rule 3 of the Passports (Entry into India) Rules, 1950:—

- (1) S.O. 1489 (E), dated the 25th April, 2016, designating Tirupati Airport in Andhra Pradesh as an authorized Immigration Check Post (ICP) for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.
 - (2) S.O. 2873 (E), dated the 6th September, 2016, designating Civil Air Terminal, Chandigarh (Mohali side) as an authorized Immigration Check Post (ICP) for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers. [Placed in Library. (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5698/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Foreigners Orders, 1948:—
- (1) S.O. 1488 (E), dated the 25th April, 2016, appointing Superintendent of Police (FRO), Tirupati as the "Civil Authority" for the purpose of said Order for the immigration Check Post located at Tirupati Airport in the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh State w.e.f. 1.5.2016.
 - (2) S.O. 2872 (E), dated the 6th September, 2016, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Civil Air Terminal, Chandigarh (Mohali side) as the "Civil Authority" for the purpose of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Civil Air Terminal, Chandigarh (Mohali side) in the State of Punjab with effect from 01.09.2016.
[Placed in Library. (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5698/16/16]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—
- (1) G.S.R. 761 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force, Engineering (Civil) Combatant (Group 'B' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6189/16/16]
 - (2) G.S.R. 1040 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force (Engineering Officers) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5697/16/16]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under article 309 of the Constitution of India, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 55 (E), dated the 9th April, 2016, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Fire Adviser Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 56 (E), dated the 9th April, 2016, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Deputy Fire Adviser Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the June 12 - June 18, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), publishing corrigendum to Notification Nos. G.S.R. 55 (E) (in Hindi only) and G.S.R. 56 (E) (in English only) both dated the 9th April, 2016. [Placed in Library. From (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 5696/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various Companies and ARAI, Pune and Related Papers

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and the CCI for 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statements by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5712/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), Naini, Allahabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6085/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation

of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6086/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5723/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5724/16/16]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6095/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

III. Annual Accounts (2015-16) of CCI, New Delhi and Related Papers

IV. Progress Report on recommendations of JPC on Stock Market Scam

V. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Centres, Institutes, School, Trust and Council and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—

- (1) G.S.R. 938 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, publishing the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 939 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, publishing the Sukanya Samriddhi Account (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 941 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, publishing the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 942 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, publishing the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules-2016.

[Placed in Library. From (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 5823/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 940 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, notifying that the subscriptions made to the Public Provident Fund on or after the 1st day of October, 2016 and the balances at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 8.0 per cent, per annum, under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5824/16/16]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

- (1) G.S.R. 944 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment Rules), 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 945 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2016, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment Rules), 2016.

[Placed in Library. (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 5823/16/16]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 981 (E), dated the 17th October, 2016, publishing the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 128 of the Finance Act, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5822/16/16]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-Section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 716 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2016, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2016, publishing the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 27th July, 2016, publishing the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (4) G.S.R. 743 (E), dated the 27th July, 2016, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Third Amendment Rules, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (5) G.S.R. 791 (E), dated the 12th August, 2016, publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 877 (E), dated the 9th September, 2016, publishing the Companies (Mediation and Conciliation) Rules, 2016.
- (7) G.S.R. 908 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2016, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 936 (E), dated the 1st October, 2016, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) fourth Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (9) G.S.R. 1049 (E), dated the 7th November, 2016, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Second Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. From (1) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 5595/16/16]

(10) G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 5th September, 2016, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Appointment of Chairperson and Members, holding of meetings and provision for offices and officers) Amendment Rules, 2016.

(11) G.S.R. 854 (E), dated the 5th September, 2016, publishing the National Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. (11) and (12) See No. L.T. 5820/16/16]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 2922 (E), dated the 12th September, 2016, amending schedule V of the Companies Act, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the said Act, under sub-Section (3) of Section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5596/16/16]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 1074 (E), dated the 17th November, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5821/16/16]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Competition Commission of India, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5325/16/16]

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

(i) Twenty-seventh Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (December, 2016).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5730/16/16]

V. (i) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development Economics (CDE), Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5810/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts,
 - (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5811/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5815/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5809/16/16]
- (v) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5814/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above School. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5812/16/16]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts,
 - (b) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5813/16/16]

Report of CAG (2016) on Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller

and Auditor General of India on Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme - Union Government, Ministry of Power, Report No.30 of 2016 (Performance Audit). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5731/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NSTFDC, New Delhi and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5604/16/16]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2016-17):—

- (i) Thirty-seventh Report on the subject 'The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016' relating to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (ii) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report on 'Planning Process - A Review' relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- (iii) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report on 'Non-Performing Assets of Financial Institutions' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services);
- (iv) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (v) Forty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations

contained in the Thirtieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

(vi) Forty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Planning; and

(vii) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-First and Eighty-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-first and Eighty-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the functioning of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Report of the Committee on 'Rubber Industry in India'.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2016-17) relating to Demand No. 11 of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Coastal Security Scheme.

RE. DISCUSSION ON DEMONETISATION OF CURRENCY

LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem, LoP?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मुझे भाषण नहीं करना है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से दो-चार प्वाइंट्स पर पूछना चाहूंगा। आज तकरीबन एक महीना हो रहा है, जब से डीमॉनेटाइजेशन की एनाउन्समेंट हुई थी, इस एक महीने में 84 लोगों की, हमारे पास जिनके नाम हैं, जिनकी स्टेट्स के नाम हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के नाम हैं और किस कारण से उनके ऊपर डीमॉनेटाइजेशन का अफेक्ट हुआ, जिससे उनकी जान चली गई। कहने को तो लोग डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ बोलते हैं, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इन्हें के नाम बताना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैंकों के सामने या एटीएम के सामने क्यू में खड़े 40 लोगों की मृत्यु 15 स्टेट्स में हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، مجھے بھاشن نہیں کرنا ہے، لیکن میں سرکار سے دو چار پوائنٹس پر پوچھنا چاہوں گا۔ آج تقریباً تقریباً ایک مہینہ ہو رہا ہے، جب سے ڈیمانٹائزیشن کی انوائسمنٹ ہوئی تھی، اس ایک مہینے میں 84 لوگوں کی، ہمارے پاس جن کے نام ہیں، جن کی اسٹیٹس کے نام ہیں، ڈسٹرکٹس کے نام ہیں اور کن کارن سے ان کے اوپر ڈیمانٹائزیشن کا آفیکٹ ہوا، جس سے ان کی جان چلی گئی۔ کہنے کو تو لوگ ٹیڑھ سو، دو سو بولتے ہیں، لیکن میں صرف انہیں کے نام بتانا چاہوں گا۔
 --- (مداخلت) --- بینکوں کے سامنے یا اے ٹی ایم کے سامنے لائن میں کھڑے 40 کی موت
 15 اسٹیٹس میں ہوئی۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, बार-बार वही बात ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: और जो दवाइयों और अस्पतालों की वजह से हुई, उसमें 8 लोगों की मौत सात स्टेट्स में हुई ... (व्यवधान) ... और बैंक एम्प्लॉईज में, चार स्टेट्स में पांच लोगों की मौत हुई ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اور جو دوائیوں اور اسپتالوں کی وجہ سے ہوئی، اس میں 8 لوگوں کی موت سات اسٹیٹس میں ہوئی --- (مداخلت) --- اور بینک ایمپلائز میں، چار اسٹیٹس میں پانچ لوگوں کی موت ہوئی۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Finance will take care of it. You don't worry. ... (Interruptions) ... The Finance Minister is here. He will take care of it. You don't worry.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: और मिसलेनियस 31 लोगों की मौत हुई इन स्टेट्स में ... (व्यवधान) ... किसी ने आत्महत्या की, किसी को हॉर्ट अटैक हो गया, किसी का अपनी बेटी की शादी के लिए इंतजाम नहीं हो पाया, बैंक से पैसे नहीं निकाल पाया ... (व्यवधान) ... कई लोगों ने उसमें भी आत्महत्याएं कीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اور مسیلینیس 31 لوگوں کی موت ہوئی ان اسٹیٹس میں۔ --- (مداخلت) --- کسی نے آتم ہتھیا کی، کسی کو ہارٹ اٹیک ہو گیا، کسی کا اپنی بیٹی کی شادی کے لیے انتظام نہیں ہو پایا، بینک سے پیسے نہیں نکال پایا۔ --- (مداخلت) --- کئی لوگوں نے اس میں بھی آتم ہتھیا کی۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you create a problem?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन 84 लोगों की हत्या के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? कौन जिम्मेदार है इन 84 लोगों की हत्या के लिए? ...(व्यवधान)... बगैर सोचे- समझे एक स्कीम लाई गई ...(व्यवधान)... जिसकी वजह से करोड़ों लोगों को लाईन में लगना पड़ा ...(व्यवधान)... जिसकी वजह से ये 84 जानें चली गई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان 84 لوگوں کی ہتھیا کے لیے کون ذمہ دار ہے؟ کون ذمہ دار ہے ان 84 لوگوں کی ہتھیا کے لیے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ بغیر سوچے سمجھے ایک اسکیم لائی گئی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ جس کی وجہ سے کروڑوں لوگوں کو لائن میں رکھنا پڑا اور۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ جس کی وجہ سے یہ 84 جانیں چلی گئیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ... (Interruptions)... LoP, please one second. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members on this side, please. ... (Interruptions)... I have allowed the LoP. He has a right to speak. The hon. Finance Minister is here; he will take care of it. You sit down. ... (Interruptions)... Sit down. ... (Interruptions)... He is capable of replying. You need not create a problem. ... (Interruptions)... Sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम लोग भी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सामने तो देख ही नहीं रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, हम सामने देखते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप उनको ही देखते रहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग भी बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, हम रोज सामने देखते हैं, इसलिए तो मुझे याद है। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, लोग मर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह परंपरा रही है कि जब ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द हाउस बोलेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, just one minute. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can allow you also after the Finance Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No, Sir; just one minute. ... (Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; after the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I just want to say...
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अगर लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन को बोलने नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो फिर लीडर ऑफ द हाउस के बोलते वक्त हमसे न कहा जाए कि हम संयम बरतें।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, मैंने कहा, I have already said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इसलिए दोनों तरफ से संयम बरतना जरूरी है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। यह हाउस की परंपरा है that when the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition speaks, everybody will be silent and that will be heard in silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the convention of this House. यह इस हाउस की परंपरा है। Let us adhere to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us adhere. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इसका interpretation यह भी हुआ कि अगर दूसरी पार्टियों के लीडर्स बोलें, तो उनको...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't misinterpret. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हम उस वक्त भी चुप बैठेंगे।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہم اس وقت بھی چپ بیٹھیں گے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't misinterpret. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जब आप बोलेंगे, उस वक्त भी हम चुप बैठेंगे।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جب آپ بولیں گے، اس وقت بھی ہم چپ بیٹھیں گے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Professor Saheb, don't misinterpret. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody should be heard in silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other thing I said is only a convention. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप misinterpret मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि ये जो 84 लोगों की जानें चली गईं, जिनमें औरत, मर्द, बूढ़े, बच्चे शामिल हैं, अलग-अलग कारणों की वजह से, क्योंकि सरकार की इस पॉलिसी, इन नीति की वजह से, जो बगैर सोचे-समझे, बगैर पैसे का इंतजाम किए, बगैर बैंकों में उसका इंतजाम किए, बगैर ATMs में उसका इंतजाम किए और हिन्दुस्तान के कितने गाँवों में, कितने देहातों में ATMs हैं, उसका ध्यान न रखते हुए सरकार यह इतनी बड़ी स्कीम लाई, जिसके चलते आज इतने दर्जनों लोगों को अपनी जानें खुद लेनी पड़ीं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इसके लिए भी तो इस सदन को किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहिए। वह हमारी उनको ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میں پوچھ رہا ہوں ...**(مداخلت)**... آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، میں یہ پوچھ رہا ہوں کہ یہ جو 84 لوگوں کی جانیں چلی گئیں، جن میں عورت، مرد، بوڑھے بچے شامل ہیں، الگ الگ کارنوں کی وجہ سے، کیوں کہ سرکار کی اس پالیسی، اس نیتی کی وجہ سے، جو بغیر سوچھے سمجھے، بغیر پیسے کا انتظام کئے، بغیر بینکوں میں اس کا انتظام کئے، بغیر ایٹمی-ایمس۔ میں اس کا انتظام کئے اور ہندوستان کے کتنے گاؤں میں، کتنے دیہاتوں میں ایٹمی-ایمس۔ ہیں، اس کا دھیان نہ رکھتے ہوئے سرکاریہ اتنی بڑی اسکیم لائی، جس کے چلتے آج اتنے درجنوں لوگوں کو اپنی جانیں خود لینی پڑیں۔ میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے؟ اس کے لئے بھی تو اس سदन کو کسی کو ذمہ دار ٹھہرانا چاہئے۔ وہ ہماری ان کو ...**(مداخلت)**...

भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो): आप इसका जवाब जरूर सुनिगा।

श्री उपसभापति: सुप्रियो जी, प्लीज़।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मेरा पहला सवाल यह था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि रेवेन्यू सेक्रेटरी, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने कहा कि हमारा जितना भी पैसा है, वह सब करेंसी वापस आएगी। अब सब वापस आएगी, तो ब्लैक मनी कहाँ है? फिर ब्लैक मनी क्या है? फिर किसके पीछे पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को आपने लाइन में खड़ा करके रखा? फिर क्यों इतनी जानें चली गईं? फिर करोड़ों लोगों को इतनी तकलीफ में क्यों रहना पड़ा? लाखों लोग अपनी नौकरी से, रोजगार से वंचित क्यों रह गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज लाखों की तादाद में लोगों का retrenchment हो रहा है, लोग उन्हें फैक्ट्रियों से निकाल रहे हैं, employment खत्म हो गया। अगर यह सभी पैसा वापस आना था, तो यह सब तमाशा करने की क्या जरूरत थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, मेरा तीसरा सवाल है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा तीसरा सवाल है कि रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने पिछले 10 दिनों से ये फिगर्स देने बंद कर दिए कि कितनी collection वापस आ गई। इसके पीछे क्या राज है? क्या कुछ छिपाने वाली चीज़ है, जिसको रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया नहीं बताना चाहती है? यह इस सदन में बताना चाहिए कि हर दिन बताना चाहिए कि कितना पैसा वापस आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میرا پہلا سوال یہ تھا --- (مداخلت) --- میرا دوسرا سوال ہے کہ ریونیو سیکریٹری، گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے کہا کہ ہمارا جتنا بھی پیسہ ہے، وہ سب کرنسی واپس آئے گی۔ اب سب واپس آئے گی، تو بلیک منی کہاں ہے؟ پھر بلیک منی کیا ہے؟ پھر کس کے پیچھے پورے ہندوستان کو آپ نے لائن میں کھڑا کر کے رکھا؟ پھر کیوں اتنی جانیں چلی گئیں؟ پھر کروڑوں لوگوں کو اتنی تکلیف میں کیوں رہنا پڑا؟ لاکھوں لوگ اپنی نوکری سے، روزگار سے وِجَت کیوں رہ گئے؟ --- (مداخلت) --- آج لاکھوں کی تعداد میں لوگوں کا retrenchment ہو رہا ہے، لوگ انہیں فیکٹریوں سے نکال رہے ہیں، ایمپلائمنٹ ختم ہو گیا۔ اگر یہ سبھی پیسہ واپس آنا تھا، تو یہ سب نمائندہ کرنے کی کیا ضرورت تھی؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

سر، میرا تیسرا سوال ہے کہ --- (مداخلت) --- میرا تیسرا سوال ہے کہ ریزرو بینک آف انڈیا نے پچھلے دس دنوں سے یہ فیگرس دینے بند کر دئے کہ کتنی کلکشن واپس آگئی۔ اس کے پیچھے کیا راز ہے؟ کیا کچھ چھپانے والی چیز ہے، جس کو ریزرو بینک آف انڈیا نہیں بتانا چاہتی ہے؟ یہ اس سدن میں بتانا چاہئے اور ہر دن بتانا چاہئے کہ کتنا پیسہ واپس آیا۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; after this, the Finance Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं आखिरी सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ और सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance ने परसों एक प्रश्न का जवाब दिया है, यह परसों के जवाब में है, हमारे सुब्रह्मणी रेड्डी जी ने सवाल पूछा था, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि बैंकों में पूरा पैसा है। अगर बैंकों में पैसा है, तो ये लोग आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं? फिर ATMs में पैसा क्यों नहीं है? फिर लाइनों में करोड़ों लोग क्यों खड़े हैं? उपसभापति महोदय, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार बताए कि उसने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह गलत दिया है। वह उत्तर ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میں آخری سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں اور سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہاں Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance نے پرسوں ایک سوال کا جواب دیا ہے، یہ پرسوں کے جواب میں ہے، ہمارے سبaramی ریڈی جی نے سوال پوچھا تھا، اس میں انہوں نے کہا کہ بینک میں پورا پیسہ ہے۔ اگر بینکوں میں پیسہ ہے، تو یہ لوگ خودکشی کیوں کر رہے ہیں؟ پھر اے ٹی۔ایمس۔ میں پیسہ کیوں نہیں ہے؟ پھر لائنوں میں کروڑوں لوگ کیوں کھڑے ہیں؟ آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، اس لیے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ سرکار بتائے کہ اس نے جو جواب دیا ہے، وہ غلط دیا ہے۔ وہ جواب ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow all of you. ... (Interruptions)... The Leader of the House indicated that he wants to speak. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारे देश के भावुक लोगों के लिए ऐसे स्टेटमेंट देकर उनके जजबातों से खिलवाड़ न किया करे। ... (व्यवधान)... गरीब और मध्यम दर्जे के जो लोग हैं उनके बीच में दीवारें कायम न करे। ... (व्यवधान)... उनके बीच में जंग न करे। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میں سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ہمارے دیش کے بھاؤک لوگوں کے لیے ایسے اسٹیٹمنٹس دیکر ان کے جذباتوں سے کھلواڑ نہ کیا کرے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

غریب اور متوسط درجے کے جو لوگ ہیں ان کے بیچ میں دیواریں قائم نہ کرے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ ان کے بیچ میں جنگ نہ کرے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: महोदय, ये हमारे देश के भावुक लोग हैं, ये हमारे देश में जो जज़बाती लोग हैं, उनके जज़बात से सरकार खेल रही है। ... (व्यवधान)... जहां तक जरूरी बिलों का सवाल है, उन्हें सरकार जरूर पास करे। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: مہودے، یہ ہمارے دیش کے بھاؤک لوگ ہیں، یہ ہمارے دیش میں جو جذباتی لوگ ہیں، ان کے جذبات سے سرکار کھیل رہی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ جہاں تک ضروری بلوں کا سوال ہے، انہیں سرکار ضرور پاس کرے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not preventing anybody. I am only saying that the LoH has indicated that he wants to speak, so I have to call him. After that, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has stood up. That is against the... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सरकार को इस देश की 130 करोड़ जनता को जवाब देना होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سرکار کو اس دیش کی 130 کروڑ جنتا کو جواب دینا ہوگا۔ بہت بہت

دھنیواد۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us adhere to the convention. If the Leader of the House wants to speak any time, the Chair is obliged to allow him as the LoH. So, after that, I will call you; I will call all of you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अब आप मुझे अनुमति दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a party issue. If the LoH wants to speak, the Chair is obliged to allow. Likewise, the LoH and the LoP, the Chair is obliged to allow both. Therefore, after that, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow everyone of you, whoever wants.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, उनसे पहले आप मुझे सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The LoH is standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, after this. Now, the Leader of the House, please.

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जिस दिन यह सत्र आरम्भ हुआ था, उस दिन विपक्ष की ओर से एक प्रस्ताव आया था कि इस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा की जाए। सरकार ने एक मिनट भी उसकी प्रतीक्षा नहीं की और उसी वक्त सरकार चर्चा के लिए तैयार हो गई। माननीय श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने चर्चा आरम्भ की थी। लगभग हर दल के लोग उस चर्चा में भाग ले चुके हैं और यह चर्चा एक पूरा दिन और आधा दिन, यानी डेढ़ दिन चल चुकी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Most of the parties, not every party.

श्री अरुण जेटली: महोदय, विषय चूंकि महत्व का है, इसलिए इस पर चर्चा पूरी होनी चाहिए। जितने विषय आज आज़ाद साहब ने उठाए हैं, वे सारे उस चर्चा के विषय हैं। यह कहा गया कि चर्चा इसी समय प्रारम्भ हो, हम राजी हो गए। फिर यह कहा गया कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी चर्चा में भाग लेंगे, सरकार ने कहा कि निश्चित रूप से प्रधान मंत्री जी चर्चा में भाग लेंगे। वे सदन में भी आते रहे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: महोदय, किसी न किसी बहाने को लेकर रोज उस चर्चा को रोकने का प्रयास यह सारा विपक्ष करता रहा है और विपक्ष का यह प्रयास रहता है कि ज़ीरो ऑवर में दो मिनट के लिए इस विषय को उठा दिया जाए और केवल टेलीविज़न की कवरेज के लिए यह विषय उठे, लेकिन देश को विस्तृत जानकारी देने के लिए इस विषय पर पूरी चर्चा करने की अनुमति सदन में न दी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विपक्ष द्वारा इस प्रकार का हथकंडा अपनाया जा रहा है। सरकार निश्चित रूप से इसके लिए तैयार नहीं है। जो चर्चा अधूरी है, अगर विपक्ष में हिम्मत है, तो मैं आज भी चुनौती देता हूँ कि उस चर्चा को तुरन्त आरम्भ किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you say about this suggestion? ...**(Interruptions)**... I am allowing you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am allowing you, but I am asking you: What do you say about this, start the discussion immediately? Yes, Nareshji. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you.

श्री अरुण जेटली: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी इस चर्चा में कई बार इंटरवीन कर चुके हैं, वे चर्चा में बोल चुके हैं। वे उस चर्चा को क्यों आगे नहीं चलने देते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यदि ऐसा है, तो फिर मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों ने मांग रखी थी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आएँ और जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुरादाबाद में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... You start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मुरादाबाद में जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बोले, उससे लगता है कि वे गरीब को और गरीब बनाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अमीर को और ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो सत्ता पक्ष है इसने पूरे देश को विकलांग कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is already a discussion pending in the House.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, इस सरकार ने पूरे देश को लाइन में लगाया है, इसलिए ये माफी माँगे। ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक ये देश की जनता से माफी नहीं माँगे, हम लोग सदन नहीं चलने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं चलने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... All of you may please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Shri Nareshji, I would like to remind you. What has been said by the Leader of the House the other day is on record that you start the discussion; after starting the discussion, the Prime Minister will come and participate. That is on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पहले माफी माँगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Under Rule 167, when a discussion is on a substantive motion, how are you allowing in Zero Hour the same issue to be taken up? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): How can you question the Chair? It is the right of the Member. ...(Interruptions)... It is our right to raise matters ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा यह कहना है कि यह नोटबंदी का जो मामला है ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार ने, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि इससे जो उत्पन्न समस्याएँ हैं, उनको हम 50 दिनों में हल कर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... लगभग एक महीना पूरा होने वाला है और मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इससे जो उत्पन्न समस्याएँ हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to give a ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: या सरकार ने जो बिना तैयारी के फैसला किया है ...(व्यवधान)... तो इससे जो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to give a ruling on what the hon. Leader of the House said. Would you not allow that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: उनका 10 प्रतिशत भी निराकरण किया हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसको लेकर अब पूरे देश के अन्दर त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोग बड़े दुखी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अफरा-तफरी का माहौल पैदा हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... काफी लोग मर चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतना ही नहीं, आए दिन रोजाना नये-नये आदेश जारी करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point of order raised by the Finance Minister is valid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: और जनता को परेशान किया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

सुश्री मायावती: नहीं तो हम नेता सदन को नहीं बोलने देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा यह कहना है कि पूरा विपक्ष ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

सुश्री मायावती: पूरा जो विपक्ष है ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा जो विपक्ष है, वह प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुनने के लिए तैयार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको हाउस में आना चाहिए और सभी सदस्यों की बातें सुननी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House raised a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want me to give a ruling on that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: और विपक्ष के ऊपर खास तौर पर उन्होंने जो गलत allegation लगाया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को काफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... और इतना ही नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mayawatiji, what has been said by the Finance Minister is correct. Already, we are discussing that subject. Why don't we start the discussion? Without starting the discussion, how can you discuss these things? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I would request the Members to please stop this shouting of slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are the Treasury Benches doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Worker's Welfare Cess Act, 1996

*226. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Worker's Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Worker's (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 from the date of commencement of the Acts and till date;

(b) whether amount collected till date has been utilized for workers' welfare, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there has been dereliction of duty/obligation on part of Union/State Governments during the implementation of the Acts in utilising the funds collected for welfare of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, provides levy and collection of cess on the cost of construction incurred by employers with a view to augmenting the resources of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare of construction workers lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

The cumulative total of the amount of cess collected by the States/ UTs upto 30.09.2016, @ 1% of the cost of construction is ₹ 28454.62 crore.

Cess collected on the cost of construction incurred by employers under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, is utilized for the welfare of construction workers by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards constituted by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The amount of cess fund utilized by the States/ UTs is ₹ 6097.047 crore.

Under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the Central Government has been issuing directions to the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time for proper utilization of cess fund in term of the Section 22 of the Act.

The Central Government constituted a Monitoring Committee on 09.09.2015 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) to monitor the implementation of directions issued under Section 60 of the Act, specifically with reference to utilization of Cess fund for Welfare Schemes enumerated under Section 22 of the Act, by State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards, The Committee has been holding regular meetings with the Principal Secretary/ Secretary/ Labour Commissioners of all the States/UTs to monitor the progress. The Committee has held four meeting so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Question Hour. Question No. 226. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek K. Tankha, raise your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी आवाज सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Q. No. 226. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, बैंकों में पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि बैंकों में पैसे की कमी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. That hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, बैंकों में पैसा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये असत्य बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब इस बैंक में नहीं है, तो फिर कहाँ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raise your question, Shri Tankha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the answer be given. Q. No. 226. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, सवाल तो पूछा था, लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे कहते हैं कि बैंकों में पैसे की कमी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर पैसे की कमी नहीं है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार के पास पैसा तो है, लेकिन सरकार जान-बूझ कर जनता को परेशा कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया इनको अपना सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, आज कर्मचारियों को उनकी तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है, मजदूरों को उनकी मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सवाल तो पूछा गया, लेकिन उसका जवाब नहीं मिला। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब क्या सवाल पूछें और किससे पूछें? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, the House is not in order. What can I do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: There is pandemonium, what do I do?
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, यहां पर जो विभिन्न देशों की एम्बेसीज़ हैं, वे अपनी एम्बेसीज़ वापस ले जाना चाहते हैं, पैसे की कमी के कारण यहां से राजदूत देश छोड़ कर वापस जा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये कह रहे हैं कि बैंकों में पैसे की कमी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नरेश जी, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not your question. This is not your turn. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ये देश को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार माफी मांगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, लोगों को पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Government must consider this. What a disaster imposed on the people! ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government must see. ...*(Interruptions)*... सरकार को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, बैंकों में पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैंकों में पैसा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप अपना सवाल पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: The House is not in order. What do I do?
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, जो 100 लोग मरे हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, जो 100 से अधिक लोग मरे हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा?
...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां पर उनकी obituary होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, लोगों को अपना पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए, इनको अपना सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवरव चलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**New policy of allotment of LPG distribution license**

*227. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existing policy of allotment of LPG distribution license;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has unveiled a new policy in this regard;
- (c) if so, salient features of the new policy and how it is different from the existing one; and
- (d) how the new policy paves the way to have at least one distributorship in every block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Recently, the selection guidelines for LPG distributorship were modified by notifying Unified Guidelines for Selection of all types of LPG distributorships of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Salient changes introduced through Unified Guidelines are as under:-

- (i) There will be four types of LPG distributorships, namely, Sheheri, Rurban, Gramin and Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV).
- (ii) Setting up of 'LPG Suvidha Kendra' in Durgam areas.
- (iii) Maximum age limit has been extended from 45 to 60 years.
- (iv) Educational qualification for all types of distributorships is made uniform and it will be 10th standard.
- (v) Provision for direct allotment of LPG distributorships to State Government agencies under 'DKV'.
- (vi) 33% reservation for women across all categories *i.e.* SC/ST/OBCs/General.
- (vii) Separate reservation of 3% for Divyang applicants across all categories *i.e.* SC/ST/OBCs/General.
- (viii) Computerised draw through online selection process for the Sheheri Vitraks, Rurban and Rural (Gramin).

Details of the "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships" are available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>

(d) With a view to extend the coverage of LPG coverage to one distributorship in every block, provisions of Gramin Vitrak and Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) have been made in Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships, 2016. Gramin Vitrak will service the LPG customers of the specified rural area. Generally it will cover all villages falling within 15 km. from the boundary limits of the LPG Distributorship location and or the area specified by the respective OMCs. Further, DKV has been envisaged for difficult and special areas [like Hilly regions, Forests area, Tribal inhabited area, sparsely populated, disturbed area, islands, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas], where setting up of Gramin and Rurban Vitrak are not feasible. They will service the LPG customers situated in such DKV areas as specified by the respective OMCs. Further, Government has also decided to establish 'LPG Suvidha Kendra' on need basis in the country. It will be on temporary basis and managed by an authorised person of the concerned 'Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak'.

Peace talks with Naga insurgent groups

*228. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the concrete steps Government has taken for talks with Naga insurgent groups for lasting peace in the region;
- (b) what is the current status of the peace talks with the insurgent outfits;
- (c) whether the 'Greater Nagaland' issue has been excluded in the peace talks;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Naga tribes in the neighbouring States of Nagaland have been included in the peace negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Government of India has been in ceasefire agreements with NSCN/IM, NSCN/KN and NSCN/R. Government of India has been holding talks with the NSCN/IM which resulted in signing of a Framework Agreement on broad principles on 3rd August, 2015. There have been continuous talks with NSCN/IM since then to reach a final agreement. Government of India has been in consultation with all stakeholders including neighbouring States on the issue.

ONGC to carry out 2D seismic API

*229. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ONGC proposes to carry out Acquisition, Processing

and Interpretation (API) of 40,835 Line Kilometres (LKMs) of 2D seismic data in 24 land areas situated in 18 States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that another 7804 Line Kilometres (LKMs) of 2D data in the North-Eastern States would be carried out by Oil India Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has entrusted to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) the task of carrying out 40835 LKM of 2D seismic data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation (API) in 24 onland Indian sedimentary basins in 18 States and Union Territories. The Basin-wise details of work are as below:—

Sl. No.	Basin/Area	Volume (LKM)
1.	Cambay	1240
2.	Saurashtra	2280
3.	Rajasthan	2260
4.	Kutch	1760
5.	Pranhita-Godavari	350
6.	Krishna-Godavari	600
7.	Cuddapah	850
8.	Bastar	240
9.	Cauvery	1900
10.	Andaman-Nicobar	310
11.	Bengal	860
12.	Mahanadi-NEC	2530
13.	Ganga	3130
14.	Deccan Synclise	10810
15.	Bhima	280
16.	Kaladgi	310
17.	Vindhyan	5253

Sl. No.	Basin/Area	Volume (LKM)
18.	Narmada	667
19.	Satpura	245
20.	South Rewa-Damodar	1460
21.	Chhattisgarh	1400
22.	Himalayan Foreland	1300
23.	Karewa	300
24.	Spiti-Zaskar	500
TOTAL		40835

(c) and (d) Oil India Limited (OIL) has been entrusted the task of carrying out 7408 LKM of 2D seismic data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation (API) in the North-Eastern States. The State-wise details of work are as below:—

States	Volume (LKM)
Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	3230
Assam and Nagaland (Karbi Anglong & NC Hills)	875
Nagaland	670
Mizoram and Tripura	1763
Manipur	870
TOTAL	7408

Cooking gas for poor women under PMUY

†*230. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has been initiated to provide cooking gas to poor women and needy people bearing expenditure of ₹1600 for new connection, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of poor women in the country including Maharashtra aimed to be included in this scheme and the State-wise details of the number of women provided gas connection so far, under this scheme; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to provide subsidised cooking gas to people who are using unsafe small cylinders due to lack of any document?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana"(PMUY) for providing LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. LPG connections are released in the name of adult woman of the BPL family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection should exist in the name of any family member of the household. Eligible families are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data. The Government bears an expenditure upto ₹ 1600/- for a new connection. The customer bears the cost of Hot Plate and purchase of first refill. The customers have also option to take Hot Plate or first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest and the same is recovered through EMIs.

(b) State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY scheme, including State of Maharashtra as on 01.12.2016, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under PMUY scheme, eligible BPL families have option to get a LPG connection with a 5 kg. cylinder. Sale of 5 kg. Free Trade LPG (FTL) cylinder has been extended to LPG distributorship points and Kirana/General stores etc. also for the convenience of the target consumers.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY
as on 01-December-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connection released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	256
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12,648
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	12,19,345
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,06,766
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	853
9.	Daman and Diu	38
10.	Delhi	271
11.	Goa	834

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connection released
12.	Gujarat	5,58,027
13.	Haryana	2,18,362
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,449
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,36,545
16.	Jharkhand	91,148
17.	Karnataka	15,818
18.	Kerala	5,599
19.	Madhya Pradesh	16,51,685
20.	Maharashtra	3,55,782
21.	Manipur	22
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	5,78,904
26.	Puducherry	390
27.	Punjab	54,528
28.	Rajasthan	13,59,200
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,64,310
31.	Telangana	20
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	38,36,916
34.	Uttarakhand	65,662
35.	West Bengal	9,66,788
TOTAL		117,02,168

Passing benefit of fall in crude oil prices to consumers

†*231. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite sharp fall in the price of crude oil in international market, the benefit has not been passed on to the people of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of times when price drop was recorded in the last two years in international market and how many times Government reduced the rate of petrol and diesel in that ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The price of petroleum products is linked to the price of respective products in the international market. The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments have also increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, Public Sector OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene. As per the Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) effective 1.12.2016, subsidy of ₹10.51 per litre on sale of PDS Kerosene and ₹151.29/cylinder (14.2 kg.) on Subsidized Domestic LPG is being provided to the consumers.

The prices of crude oil in the international markets fluctuate on daily basis depending on various factors, including demand and supply situation in the world. The price of Indian Basket of crude oil during November, 2014 and November, 2016 was \$ 61.21/bbl and \$ 44.46/bbl respectively. OMCs have reduced the prices of Petrol and Diesel 24 and 26 times respectively during the said period.

Production and import of gas for cooking purpose

†*232. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of gas used for cooking purpose which is produced in the country;

(b) the total annual requirement of gas in the country in cubic metres; and

(c) the total amount of gas being imported from foreign countries in cubic metres?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The consumption of natural gas in the form of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for cooking purposes in the year 2015-16 was 469.5 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter (MMSCM). Further, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is also used for cooking purpose in the form of LPG Cylinder and 10.6 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) LPG was consumed in the year of 2015-16.

(b) The total annual requirement of natural gas projected by the report of Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector for Twelfth Five year plan is 172645 MMSCM for year 2016-17.

(c) The total amount of natural gas in liquid form *i.e.* Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) being imported from foreign countries in the year 2015-16 was 21309.28 MMSCM. Import of LPG in the year 2015-16 was 8.96 MMT.

Check on deaths of tribals due to malnutrition

†*233. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to put a check on the deaths of tribals due to malnutrition and other health related problems in the tribal dominated States;

(b) the names of States where the average number is coming down in the last ten years and the States where this number is increasing;

(c) whether Government has constituted any committee to take notice of such type of cases; and

(d) the reasons due to which it could not be checked despite policy decisions taken by Governments earlier, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of numbers, and causes of death of tribals, are not maintained at central level. Registrar General of India (RGI) through its Sample Registration System (SRS), provides data on Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for the country and major States. As per the latest report of RGI, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09, to 178 in the period 2010-12, and 167 in the period 2011-13. India's rate of decline of MMR between 2007-09 and 2011-13 is 5.7%. Neither does SRS capture disaggregated data on MMR

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for tribals separately, nor does it provide maternal deaths in absolute numbers. Details of comparative decline in MMR in India and State-wise during the past 3 RGI-SRS surveys *i.e.* 2007-09, 2010-12 and 2011-13 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare conducts periodic surveys to ascertain levels of health indicators. The latest national survey was the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), conducted in 2005-06. Details of Neonatal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Under-five Mortality Rate among STs and others, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted an Expert Group on tribal health. There is also an Empowered Programme Committee of National Health Mission under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(d) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem. The causes are iron deficiency, worm infestation, micro nutrient deficiency, change of food habits from traditional crops, sanitation and environmental conditions, repeated infections, ignorance, etc. Government is persistently taking initiatives to address the problem of malnutrition through multi-pronged approach, and these efforts have resulted in overall improvement in the situation.

Statement-I

Details of Maternal Mortality Rate: India and State-wise

State	MMR (2007-09)	MMR (2010-12)	MMR (2011-13)
INDIA TOTAL *	212	178	167
Assam	390	328	300
Bihar	261	219	208
Jharkhand	261	219	208
Madhya Pradesh	269	230	221
Chhattisgarh	269	230	221
Odisha	258	235	222
Rajasthan	318	255	244
Uttar Pradesh	359	292	285
Uttarakhand	359	292	285
Andhra Pradesh	134	110	92

State	MMR (2007-09)	MMR (2010-12)	MMR (2011-13)
Karnataka	178	144	133
Kerala	81	66	61
Tamil Nadu	97	90	79
Gujarat	148	122	112
Haryana	153	146	127
Maharashtra	104	87	68
Punjab	172	155	141
West Bengal	145	117	113
Others*	160	136	126

Source: RGI (SRS) 2007-09, 2010-12, 2011-13.

* Includes others.

Statement-II

Details of Neonatal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Under-five Mortality Rate among STs and others

India/States	Neonatal Mortality Rate		Infant Mortality Rate		Under-five Mortality Rate	
	Scheduled Tribes	Others*	Scheduled Tribes	Others*	Scheduled Tribes	Others*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	11.2	34.0	34.3	44.7	-	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	-	24.0	-	28.2	-	33.1
Uttarakhand	-	27.3	-	43.8	-	52.2
Rajasthan	38.4	44.7	73.2	58.1	113.8	69.9
Uttar Pradesh	-	38.1	-	71.4	-	87.7
Bihar	-	51.6	-	82.2	-	108.9
Sikkim	14.3	37.3	28.9	48.7	35.9	59.9
Arunachal Pradesh	34.9	28.8	67.6	48.7	100.9	78.6
Nagaland	20.9	17.2	45.8	33.8	65.8	53.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	34.2	18.2	51.2	25.8	71.4	37.9
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	44.8	29.0	-	53.4	-	56.9
Meghalaya	23.9	-	49.3	-	74.0	-
Assam	43.9	48.1	59.0	74.0	83.2	100.9
West Bengal	-	42.9	-	56.6	-	70.4
Jharkhand	64.3	60.7	93.0	75.5	138.5	92.7
Odisha	54.0	31.7	78.7	53.1	136.3	64.2
Chhattisgarh	67.0	63.3	90.6	83.1	128.5	109.3
Madhya Pradesh	56.5	39.6	95.6	66.8	140.7	79.9
Gujarat	53.0	35.9	86.0	47.3	115.8	55.7
Maharashtra	32.5	34.3	51.4	40.5	69.8	47.4
Andhra Pradesh	63.4	46.3	94.1	54.0	112.0	63.2
Karnataka	36.0	29.0	45.8	43.5	77.9	60.4
Goa	-	15.0	-	22.2	-	29.2
Kerala	-	13.9	-	19.9	-	20.7
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIA	39.9	34.5	62.1	48.9	95.7	59.2

Note: * Others exclude Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes.

Source: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). National Family Health Survey, (NFHS-3), 2005-06: India, Mumbai. (As reproduced in High Level Committee Report on "Socio-economic health and educational status of tribal communities of India" 2014).

Logistics challenges to boost exports

*234. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on addressing key problems of exporters related to logistics, cost and taxation to boost the country's outbound shipments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has started the review of the Foreign Trade Policy with an aim to do mid-course corrections in the export schemes, if required;

(c) whether logistics is one of the biggest issues and it makes the cost competitiveness produced by an efficient exporter, unviable; and

(d) whether priority of Government has been to cut down on the logistics challenges?

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

(b) The Government effects changes in the Foreign Trade Policy as and when need arises.

(c) and (d) Logistics costs account for a significant part of the Indian non services GDP. In World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI), India's ranking has improved from 47th in 2014 to 35th in 2016. The Government of India has launched the Sagarmala Programme to reduce logistics cost for both domestic and EXIM cargo with minimal infrastructure investment. The shelf of projects has been identified and is being implemented under Sagarmala for improving the overall logistics efficiency and competitiveness of exports of the country.

Restructuring of EPFO

*235. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to restructure the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) by creating certain new zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to bring the rural, semi-urban unorganised and contract workers in the fold of EPFO social security and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to increase the EPFO subscriber base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Central Board, EPFO in its 213th Meeting held on 8th July, 2016 has approved the proposal of Organizational and Cadre Restructuring in EPFO. In the said proposal, Central Board has approved 11 new zonal offices. No decision has been taken by the Government.

(c) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF&MP) Act, 1952 is applicable to all establishments employing 20 or more workers and engaged in industries mentioned in Schedule-I of the Act irrespective of whether employed in urban, semi-urban, other areas or a worker covered is a contract worker. A worker is not considered an unorganized worker as per The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 if he is covered under EPF&MP Act, 1952.

(d) In order to increase the EPFO subscriber base, from time to time coverage drives and workers enrolment drives are conducted. Central Analysis and Intelligence Unit has been established in Employees' Provident Fund Organization, Head Office which is providing Information Technology (IT) driven information to field offices to secure the coverage of uncovered establishments and members.

Probe into inaction by officials on gas flowing into RIL field

*236. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched a probe into the role played by ONGC executives and officials in the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) for their alleged inaction on information about gas from the State run block in the Krishna-Godavari Basin flowing into an adjacent field of Reliance Industries (RIL); and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken against the officials who are found responsible for any lapse or lapses, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government had constituted a Committee under Justice (Retd.) A.P. Shah to look into the dispute of gas migration between RIL and ONGC relating to ONGC Blocks (KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML) and RIL Block KG-DWN-98/3 in KG Basin. The terms of reference of the Committee also included consideration of the acts of omission and commission, if any, on part of the stakeholders including RIL, ONGC, DGH and Government and give recommendations on them. Committee has submitted its report, and its recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

The Committee, in its report has observed that the 2003 Appraisal Report *prima facie* reveals that RIL had prior knowledge about connectivity and continuity of reservoirs, and did not bring the contents and findings of the 2003 Appraisal Report

to the notice of DGH. The Report notes that ONGC, on its part, also had some form of prior knowledge about possible continuity in 2007, but did not act promptly or with due diligence, and took up the matter only six years after it first obtained relevant information. The Committee believes that the allegations of prior knowledge on the part of both RIL and ONGC must be enquired into further, with particular emphasis laid upon the failure of both parties to present the information they had to the DGH.

While, accepting the recommendations of the Committee, the Government has decided that Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas will conduct an enquiry into the acts of omission and commission on the issue of prior knowledge about the continuity of the reservoirs.

Industrial development of States

†*237. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government allocates funds to the newly formed States including Uttarakhand for industrial development, as special package;
- (b) if so, the year-wise details of the assistance provided to the States as special package from financial years, 2013-14 to 2016-17;
- (c) whether Government would consider extending to 15 years the special package being given to these States for industrial development; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has been implementing the Special Package Scheme for industrial units in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir since the year 2003, with a view to accelerate industrial development in these States.

While industrial units in the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh can avail Capital Investment Subsidy as per the Scheme; industrial units in the State of Jammu and Kashmir can avail the benefits of capital investment subsidy, interest subsidy on working capital loans and comprehensive insurance subsidy.

After creation of the State of Telangana, a budget provision of ₹ 100 crores was made during the Financial Year 2015-16 for providing interest subvention to the industrial units in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. However, due to lack of proposal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from the State Governments, the funds could not be used. During the current Financial Year 2016-17, again an allocation of ₹100 crores has been made for this purpose. Proposals have now been received from both the State Governments and are under consideration.

There is no special package scheme implemented by DIPP for the States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh which were created in the year 2000.

(b) Year-wise details of the assistance provided to the industrial units in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir as special package from financial years 2013-14 to 2016-17 is given as under:—

(₹ in crore)				
State(s)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 31.10.2016)
Uttarakhand	38.17	44.46	22.78	2.27
Himachal Pradesh	20.65	18.32	-	8.62
Jammu and Kashmir	41.16	37.11	-	7.16

(c) and (d) The Special Package Scheme is in force in the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh till 31.03.2017 and for the State of Jammu and Kashmir till 14.06.2017. The Government has decided to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog consisting of Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of Development of North Eastern Region, Expenditure, Commerce, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Micro Small and Medium Enterprise, Textiles, Tourism, Health and Family Welfare, Power and Industrial Policy and Promotion to examine and suggest a roadmap for a new industrial policy for North Eastern and Himalayan States.

Policy of OMCs for permanent COCOs

*238. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's policy on Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for the running of permanent Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Retail Outlets; and

(b) whether there is any change in its policy from that dated 6th September, 2006, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) operate some of their retail outlets in the country on Company Owned Company Operated (COCOs) basis. The day to day operation of such Retail Outlets (ROs) is under the supervision of a Company Officer. The staff on the forecourt is provided by the Service Provider who is on contract with the Corporation for providing the staff for such services.

MOP&NG *vide* letter dated 6th September, 2006 issued broad guidelines for operation of Permanent COCOs through a service provider. The guidelines for selection of Service Provider for providing Manpower and Services at COCO ROs have been revised *vide* letter dated 28-11-2016. The details of revised guidelines for selection of COCO Service Provider are given in Statement

Statement

Details of Guidelines for selection of Service Provider for providing Manpower and Services at Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Retail Outlets

1. Categories of Candidates for Selection:

1.1 Through Advertisement:

An advertisement will be released in the newspaper inviting applications for appointment of COCO Service Providers. For this purpose, a capsule advertisement will be released in two newspapers giving 30 days time to the applicants. Detail guidelines / Brochure containing application form will also be hosted on the OMCs web site.

75% of the permanent and temporary COCOs are to be earmarked for appointment of COCO service provider through advertisement. Earmarking will be done through a transparent process of draw of lot on state/UT basis.

1.2 Nomination from Director General for Resettlement (DGR)/ Rajya /Zila Sainik Boards:

In case of balance 25%, Director General for Resettlement (DGR) Headquarters/ Rajya and concerned Zila Sainik Board will be approached seeking nominations for eligible retired officials (eligible officers of rank JCO and above).

25% of the permanent and temporary COCOs are to be earmarked for appointment of COCO service provider through nomination from DGR.

Earmarking will be done through a transparent process of draw of lot as stated above.

- 1.3 The above process of allocating 75% COCOs through advertisement and 25% COCOs through DGR through Draw of Lot would be done always with all the available COCOs where either no selection for Service provider has been done and COCOs that have been newly generated.

2. Eligibility Criteria:

(a) Age	Indian National with Minimum Age 21 yrs. and Maximum Age 60 years.
(b) Educational Qualification	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/school)
(c) Finance	Liquid assets assessment for ₹ 15 lacs. However, the selected candidate will be required to furnish BG equivalent to 3 days sales which may vary from location to location.
Nominees of DGR / Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards (under para 1.2)	The recommendations of concerned Department besides other eligibility criteria for individuals.

Applicant should meet all eligibility criteria as on the date of application.

Note: Only individuals can apply.

The selected Service Provider will have to register himself with EPF and ESIC within a specified period before commencement of contract.

3. Disqualification:

- 3.1. Following will not be eligible to apply:—

- Any Individual holding (including "family" member as defined in the Note below) RO / SKO / LPG dealership or LOI for RO / SKO / LPG dealership of any Oil Company.
- COCO service provider of any Oil Company (by any name like Labour Contractor / Job Contractor etc.). However, existing Service Provider / Job Contractor / Labour Contractor will be eligible to apply for the contract of Service Provider for the COCO - already under contract with him/her.

- 3.2. Person Convicted by a Court of Law for any criminal offence involving moral turpitude and/or economic offences (other than freedom struggle).
- 3.3. Signatories of dealership/distributorship agreements of any Oil Company terminated on account of adulteration/malpractice.
- 3.4. The landlord (including "family" members as defined in Note below) of the concerned COCO Retail Outlet site.
- 3.5. Non-individual applicants like Govt. Organizations/Bodies, PSUs, Co-operative Societies, partnership firms.

Note: The definition of family unit:

In case of married person/applicant the "family unit" will consist of self, spouse and unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s) and in case of unmarried person/ applicant the "family unit" will consist of self, father, mother, unmarried brother(s) and unmarried sister(s)."

4. Nature of Contract:

To provide manpower and services for Fuel Dispensing and other related activities including day to day operation and maintenance.

5. Selection Criteria:

- 5.1. The evaluation of applicants for Service Provider will be made on following parameters:

5.1.1. Thru advertisement

Parameter	Weightage
(i) Entrepreneurial Capability	
a) Managerial Experience of working in any sector	30
b) Capability to provide suitable manpower	25
(ii) Financial Capability	25
(iii) Personal Interview	20
TOTAL	100

- Minimum 50% marks will be required for eligibility and selection.

5.1.2. For DGR Nominees

Parameter	Weightage
(i) Entrepreneurial Capability	
Managerial Experience of working in any sector	40
(ii) Financial Capability	40
(iii) Personal Interview	20
TOTAL	100

Minimum 50% marks will be required for eligibility and selection

5.2. Guidelines for Evaluation:

5.2.1. Entrepreneurial Capability - Assessment of Managerial Experience of working in any sectors - 30/40 marks:

Managerial Experience	Thru advertisement/ DGR
Maximum marks	30/40
Any sector	30/40

For this purpose, at least 2 years of managerial experience working in any sector will entitle the candidate for full marks and proportionately for experience of less than 2 years.

5.2.2 Entrepreneurial Capability - Capability to provide suitable Manpower (Not applicable for DGR)

Parameter	Thru advertisement
Maximum marks	25
Having capability to provide suitable manpower documentary evidence for the following: Having experience in providing or directly engaging manpower (min 1 year experience of providing min 10 manpower is required. Proportionately less Marks for less number of manpower)	25

5.2.3 Financial Capability

	Thru advertisement/DGR
Maximum Marks (For ₹ 15 Lac)	25/40

Marks will be awarded proportionately on availability of amount subject to max marks as stated above.

Finance/assets owned by the "family unit" of the applicant as applicable under multiple dealership norms of dealer selection guidelines, can be considered for the above purpose subject to written consent in form of notarized affidavit from the concerned member of the family unit.

The requirement of funds for the purpose of BG will be indicated in the notice (in case of DGR) or advertisement inviting applications. This will be calculated by the concerned OMC Offices before giving advertisement based on expected value of security (equivalent to 3 days estimated sales).

5.2.4 Personal Interview

Thru advertisement/DGR		
Maximum marks		20
Evaluation under this head will be made based on leading questions during interview to assess the candidate's knowledge/ skills on following parameters:		
Sl. No.	Parameter	Max. Marks
(i)	Business environment (Labour Laws, ESIC, EPF, Shops & Establishment Act, Factories Act, Contract Labour (R&A) Act, Local Laws such as Trade / Municipal Laws, Safety and Environment and other statutory rules etc.)	10
(ii)	Work experience, communication skill, presentability, level of education etc.	5
(iii)	On customer service	5

6. Selection Procedure:

- 6.1 Application form for Service Provide will be hosted on the website of OMCs as part of Detail Guidelines / Brochure and can be downloaded free of cost from the website of OMCs or purchased from the OMC Offices mentioned in the advertisement on payment of ₹ 100/- per copy.
- 6.2 Applicants will be required to submit application form along with supporting documents, affidavit and application fee of ₹ 1000.
- 6.3 Applicants would be given opportunity to submit/rectify documents in support of their application form. However no alteration /addition/deletion

will be permitted in the application form except putting signature and affixing photograph.

6.4 Eligible applicants/ DGR nominees will be called for interview by giving 15 days' notice.

6.5 Interview will be held by a committee of 3 officers of the concerned OMC.

6.6 On completion of interview mark sheet of the applicants would be displayed where in top 3 candidates would be empaneled for selection.

7. **Letter of Intent:**

LOI would be issued to the selected candidate after 30 days of declaration of selection/results in case the information given in the application by the applicant is found to be correct, and no selection related complaint / court case is pending for decision.

8. **Letter of Appointment/Agreement:**

A candidate who has been given the 'Letter of Intent' (LOI) would be required to fulfill the terms and conditions as contained therein.

On compliance of LOI conditions, Letter of Appointment (LOA) would be issued and contract/agreement for Service Provider would be made.

An indemnity bond/undertaking will also be required to be submitted by the Service Provider select.

9. **Bank Guarantee:**

A Bank Guarantee (BG) of amount published in the advertisement/notice to DGR against the COCO location (amounting to estimated sales for 3 days) is required to be furnished by the Service Provider select before issuance of LOA. The Bank Guarantee should be of a Schedule Bank.

Against BG of 3 days sales value, initial supply covering 90% of BG value would be released and subsequent releases will be guided by OMC policy. All future supplies would be released against deposit of cash proceeds in OMC's designated local Bank account on day to day basis or RSP value of product by way of RTGS/ Pay Order/DD, as decided by OMCs.

The amount of Bank Guarantee would be reviewed every six months in case additional BG is required then the same has to be arranged by the service provider.

Service provider would be reimbursed charges incurred on account of providing BG to OMC at actuals on production of necessary documentary evidence.

10. False Information:

If any statement made in the application or in the documents enclosed therewith or subsequently submitted in pursuance of the application by the candidate at any stage is found to have been suppressed/misrepresented/incorrect or false, then the application is liable to be rejected without assigning any reason and in case the applicant has been appointed as a Service Provider, the contract for Service Provider is liable to be terminated. In such cases, the candidate/Service Provider select shall have no claim whatsoever against the respective Oil Company.

11. Grievance Redressal:

- (a) Complaint received within 30 days of selection/declaration of result will be entertained. During this period LOI would not to be issued.
- (b) In case a complaint is received against selection/selected candidate then issuance of LOI would be kept on hold till disposal of the complaint.
- (c) Complaint to be investigated, upon receipt of a fee of ₹1000/- which is to be refunded if the complaint gets established.
- (d) Representations from applicants regarding their rejection need not be accompanied by complaint fee and should be expeditiously disposed.
- (e) Complaints with verifiable facts and complaint against selected candidate are to be investigated. Anonymous complaints without verifiable facts will not be investigated.
- (f) Complaint would be disposed off within a specified time frame by way of speaking order.

12. Agreement/Tenure of contract:

- (a) The selected candidate will have to execute a standard agreement with OMC is required to abide by the terms and conditions thereof.
- (b) The agreement with the Service Provider for the permanent COCO outlets will be for a period of three years.
- (c) The agreement with the Service Provider for the temporary COCO outlets will be initially for a period of one year with provision of extending the contract period further by one more year (*i.e.* two years maximum put together).

- (d) The Service Provider if after his appointment is issued an LOI for dealership or distributorship of any Oil Company, he shall have to resign from the contract of Service Provider by giving immediate (within 7 days) suitable notice to OMC for termination of contract within next 90 days. During the period of notice and working as Service Provider, Letter of Appointment (LOA) for dealership should not be accepted nor operation of dealership should be started.

13. Termination of Contract:

The contract can be terminated by OMCs by giving one month notice to the other party or upon severe breach of agreement without any notice as per conditions of the contract. The contract can also be terminated by the contractor with prior 90 days notice for such termination.

The contract will come to an end at the expiry of notice period or contract period automatically.

14. Manpower requirement/Compensation and Remuneration:

A. Manpower:

The manpower for day to day operations will be provided by the Service Provider. The requirement will be provided by the OMC depending on the specific requirement of the COCO location.

Reimbursement of wages for manpower to the Service Provider is to be made actual manpower provided as per Minimum Wages along with PF at applicable rates, gratuity, bonus, service tax and any other statutory payment.

For the purpose of arriving at minimum wages, the operating staff will be categorized as follows:—

Sl. No.	Type of manpower	Category
1.	Cashiers, Fore Court Managers, Managers	Skilled
2.	Driveway Pump Attendants	Semi- Skilled
3.	Air boys, Windscreen boys, House keeping boys	Unskilled
4.	Security guards	Unskilled/As per DGR/Sainik Board rates

B. Remuneration and Incentives:

(a) Fixed lumpsum Remuneration: ₹30,000/- per month

(b) Incentive:

Sl. No.	Volume of product (pm)	Incentive Amount/ KL	Condition
1.	Upto 100 KL	NIL	
2.	Beyond 100 & < 175 KL	₹75/-	₹ 75 per KL on volume above 100 KL
3.	Beyond 175 & < 250 KL	₹100/-	₹ 100 per KL on volume above 100 KL
4.	Beyond 250 & < 350 KL	₹ 125/-	₹ 125 per KL on volume above 100 KL
5.	Beyond 350 & < 450 KL	₹ 150/-	₹ 150 per KL on volume above 100 KL
6.	Beyond 450 & 600 KL	₹ 75/-	Incentive applicable upto 450 KL + ₹ 75 per kl kl for volume above 450 KL
7.	Beyond 600 KL	₹ 50/-	Incentive applicable upto 600 KL + ₹ 50 per kl for volume above 600 KL

Note: Fixed lumpsum remuneration and incentive scheme would be reviewed after every three years.

C. Reimbursement of operating expenses:

All expenses for running the retail outlet would be borne by OMC including Electricity; Water; Telephone; Stationery; Staff Uniform; etc.

D. Product Loss:

on account of evaporation and handling losses upto 0.59% in MS and 0.15% in HSD of total actual sales made at the outlet will be absorbed by Oil Company. Any losses beyond the ceiling as mentioned above will be borne by the Service Provider and the same would be adjusted/recovered by OMCs on a monthly basis. The losses on month to month basis will be calculated based on the actual sales volume and the prevailing retail selling price of the outlet.

15. General terms and conditions for operation of COCOs by service provider:

- (a) The Service Provider will ensure observance of all given instructions from time to time with regard to Quantity and Quality Control, day to day operation, safety etc.
- (b) Maintenance of the Outlet and Equipment shall be responsibility of the Corporation while Service Provider will be responsible for proper and safe upkeep, cleanliness and house-keeping of the outlet.
- (c) The Service Provider shall give an undertaking to the effect that no claim on the dealership will be made in future, in view of having awarded this contract for operation of the retail outlet. This arrangement shall not confer the Service Provider any right to claim permanent dealership or permanent Service Provider for the aforesaid retail outlet at any time nor for any other rights in respect of any other job contract.
- (d) The Service Provider will be granted a mere leave and permission to enter upon the site only for the purpose of supporting the business at the retail outlet in the name of the Corporation and for no other purpose.
- (e) The premises of the retail outlet shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Corporation and one or more representatives of the Corporation shall always have the right to be in the premises of the outlet.

Measures to check fall in exports

†*239. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to stop steadily decreasing exports and the results achieved;
- (b) the kind of losses India is likely to incur due to exit of Britain from European Union; and
- (c) the strategy of Government to deal with recession in world market and the problems coming in the way of growth of the manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has launched several schemes and included measures to increase India's exports as follows:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with the objective to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods from India and to provide a level playing field to Indian exporters, especially those having high export intensity and employment potential. The Scheme incentivizes exporters in terms of freely transferable Duty Credit Scrips which are transferable and can be used to pay Central duties/taxes including customs duties. The Scheme covers exports of 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit levels to all countries.
- (ii) The Government launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) w.e.f. 1.4.2015 under the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provides rewards at the rate of 3 to 5% on Net Foreign Exchange earnings, to service providers of notified services from India to rest of the world, in the form of Duty Credit Scrips which are transferable and can be used to pay Central duties/taxes including customs duties.
- (iii) Interest Equalization Scheme has been introduced w.e.f 01.04.2015 for five years with an objective to provide affordable credit to exporters to enable them to be more competitive. The scheme is available to 416 specified tariff lines and exports made by manufacturing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) across all sectors. The rate of interest equalization is 3% per annum.
- (iv) The Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods to provide support for manufacture and export of commodities through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.
- (v) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (vi) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government has reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international

benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various export promotion related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.

(b) India has established several institutional mechanisms with European Union and also with member countries to facilitate smooth flow of trade and investment. The loss from the proposed exit of Britain from European Union on India is expected to be minimal considering its sound macro-economic fundamentals, comfortable foreign exchange reserves, commitment to fiscal discipline and declining inflation. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the emerging external situation due to exit of Britain from the European Union to take appropriate policies as and when required.

(c) Government has been taking steps to boost industrial production and growth. These *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Start-up India' and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve the ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology. Further, Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures, industrial license for defence industries have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Several industrial corridors have been launched to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

Illegal allotment of permanent COCO in village Gumjal, Punjab

*240. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Indian Oil dealership, village Gumjal, Punjab, NH-15 was given to private dealer illegally in gross violation of policy guidelines of the Ministry dated 6th September, 2006;

(b) whether this permanent COCO was being run by officer of OMC with labour contract for last ten years and in January, 2016 it was given to private dealer with connivance of officer in-charge of IOC, Bhatinda; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Company Owned Company Operated

(COCO) Outlet Gumjal, District Fazilka commissioned on 26-5-2000 has been operating through various models like Maintenance and Haulage (MH) Contractors/Service Providers/ad-hoc dealerships as per policy guidelines in vogue applicable from time to time, subject to the overall control of the officer of the Corporation.

The subject COCO continues to be under the overall control of the Officer of the Corporation. Post resignation of the Service Provider on 22-12-2015, the subject COCO is being operated through ad-hoc dealership, till a new Service Provider is appointed as per the current policy.

- (c) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Export of marine food products

†2401. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

- (a) the status of marine food products exported from the country during last three years;
- (b) whether the US is the major destination for such exports;
- (c) whether the US has imposed certain conditions on import of marine food products from India and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government provides subsidy on such exports; and
- (e) the action plan to promote such exports to improve the economic condition of people living along coastal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The export of marine products from India reached an all time record both in terms of quantity and value in 2014-15. The exports touched 1051243 MT worth ₹ 33441.61 crores and US dollar 5.51 billion in 2014-15. However in 2015-16, there was a decline in exports due to reasons such as increased supply of farmed shrimps from our competitors in Southeast Asia which led to a decline in unit trade value of shrimp, weaker economic condition in China and devaluation of certain currencies such as Euro, Japanese Yen and decline in sea catches. Our export

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

figures declined by 10% in quantity *i.e.*, 9,45,892 tons and 14.9% in value ie US\$ 4.68 billion in 2015-16. However in 2016-17, up to September 2016, the export has shown an increase of 2% in quantity and 12% in US\$ earnings and 15% in Indian rupee value compared to same period of last year. The status of Marine food Products Exported from India for the last three years is as follows:-

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Quantity (In M Ton)	983756	1051243	945892
Value (In ₹ crore)	30213.26	33441.61	30420.83
Values in US Dollar Million	5007.70	5511.12	4687.94

Q: Quantity in M Ton, V: Value in ₹ crore, \$: US Dollar Million

(b) Yes, Sir. US is the major destination for Indian marine products with a share of 28.46% in foreign exchange earnings.

(c) Yes, Sir. Based on the representations of Southern Shrimp Producers Alliance, the association of local shrimp producers in USA, the US DOC after its investigation has initiated anti-dumping duty on shrimp imports from India since 2004. The initial anti-dumping duty imposed was 10.17%, which was reviewed subsequently. So far 10 Administrative Reviews have been conducted. The present antidumping duty after the 10th administrative review is set at 2.20%. Meanwhile, the US authorities has initiated Second Sunset Review of Antidumping/countervailing Duty by September, 2016.

(d) No, Sir. Government does not provide subsidies on exports.

(e) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) gives financial assistance to promote exports from the country, which indirectly benefit the economy of the people living in coastal areas since majority of the employees involved in the production and processing is from the coastal areas. Assistance for promotional expenditure for value added marine products bearing MPEDA Quality Logo, which helps to create a brand image for Indian seafood in International markets financial assistance for technology up gradation for value addition, cold chain development, assistance for mini lab for ensuring quality and Harbour development are the other major schemes implemented by MPEDA.

Credit guarantee fund for Startups

2402. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) the details of incentives and encouragements, financial and otherwise provided for Startups;
- (b) whether Government is planning to set up a Credit Guarantee Fund for encouraging Startup companies in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the number of companies which have availed the facilities under the scheme so far; and
- (d) the other steps taken to promote the Startup companies especially in their early formulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Startup India initiative aims at fostering entrepreneurship and promoting innovation by creating an ecosystem that is conducive to growth of Startups.

Since the launch of the Startup India program, a number of initiatives have been taken to promote Startups. Details are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is formulating a Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) with a view to encourage banks and other lenders to provide loans to Startups.

(c) Under the proposed scheme, a Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups (CGFS) shall be set up for providing credit guarantee cover (up to a specified limit) to eligible Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) against default in repayment of a loan extended to a Startup. Since the scheme is yet to be operationalized, no institution has availed facilities under the same.

Statement***Details of initiatives taken to promote Start ups***

The Startup India Action Plan consists of 19 action items spanning across areas such as "Simplification and handholding", "Funding support and incentives" and

"Industry-academia partnership and incubation". Since the launch of the program, a number of forward looking strategic amendments to the existing policy ecology have been introduced, like:

1. Fund of Funds

For providing fund support for Startups, Government has created a 'Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)' at Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore. The FFS shall contribute to the corpus of Alternate Investment funds (AIFs) for investing in equity and equity linked instruments of various Startups. The FFS is managed by Small Industries Bank of India (SIDBI) for which operational guidelines have been issued. In 2015-16, ₹ 500 crores was released towards the FFS corpus.

2. Relaxed Norms in Public Procurement for Startups

Provision has been introduced in the procurement policy of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Policy Circular No. 1(2) (1)/2016-MA dated March 10, 2016) to relax norms pertaining to prior experience / turnover for Micro and Small Enterprises. Department of Expenditure has issued a notification for relaxing public procurement norms in respect of medium enterprises by all central Ministries/Departments.

3. Tax Incentives

- 3 Year tax exemption:

The Finance Act, 2016 (Section 80- IAC) has provision for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to get income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April, 2016 and 31st March, 2019. To avail these benefits, a Startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board.

- Removal of Angel Tax:

Tax exemption on investments made in excess of face value in the shares of a Startup company has been introduced on 14 June, 2016.

- Tax Exemption on capital gains:

Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset invested in a fund notified by Central Government.

Section 54GB of Income Tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide for exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house

or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of eligible Startups.

4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

A scheme for Startups IPR Protection (SIPP) for facilitating fast track filing of Patents, Trademarks and Designs by Startups has been introduced. The scheme provides for expedited examination of patents filed by Startups. This will reduce the time taken in getting patents. The fee for filing of patents for Startups has also been reduced up to 80%.

Panels of facilitators for Patents and Trademark applications have been formed to facilitate the process of patent filing and acquisition. The facilitators would provide legal guidance and handholding through the entire patent acquisition process free of cost.

5. Self-Certification based Compliance Regime

Compliance norms relating to Environmental and Labour laws have been eased in order to reduce the regulatory burden on Startups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance costs low.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has published a list of 36 white category industries. Startups falling under the "White category" would be able to self-certify compliance in respect of 3 Environment Acts -

- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003
- The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has issued guidelines to State Governments whereby Startups shall be allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws. These shall be effective after concurrence of States/UTs. The Acts are:—

- The Building and Other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- The Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

So far 9 States have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE):—

- Rajasthan
- Uttarakhand
- Madhya Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Delhi
- Jharkhand
- Gujarat
- Chandigarh
- Daman and Diu

6. Setting up Incubators

- Under Atal Innovation Mission, Niti Ayog will set up Atal Incubation Centers (AICs) in public and private sector. NITI Aayog has received 3658 applications (1719 from academic institutions and 1939 from non-academic institution) for setting up Atal Incubation Centers (AICs) from both Public and Private sector organizations.
- Under the Mission, a grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore would be provided to scale up an existing incubator for a maximum of 5 years to cover the capital and operational costs in running the center. NITI Aayog has received 232 applications for providing scale up support for established incubation centers.

7. Setting up of Startup Centers and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs)

14 Startup Centres and 15 Technology Business Incubators are to be setup collaboratively by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST). Out of the 14 Startup Centers, 10 have been approved. Once MHRD releases its share of ₹ 25 lakhs each for the Startup centers, the Startup centers would be supported by DST by December, 2016.

The target of sanctioning 15 TBIs is expected to be achieved by December, 2016.

8. Research Parks

7 Research Parks will be set up as per the Startup India Action Plan. Out of these 7, IIT Kharagpur already has a functional Research Park. Further, DST will establish 1 Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar and the remaining 5 shall be set up by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) at IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad, IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi and HSc Bangalore.

Contraction in industrial production

2403. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that in September, 2016 the industrial production has grown only by 0.1 per cent confirming fears of crippling economy;
- (b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to increase the industrial output in future;
- (c) what incentives Government proposes to give to entrepreneurs to raise their production; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to cut interest rates to help the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The industrial production is measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) at the base of year 2004-05. The IIP registered a growth of 0.7% in September, 2016 over the index of September, 2015.

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

(d) The Reserve Bank of India has deregulated interest rates on rupee advances above ₹2 lakh from October 18, 1994, and all rupee lending rates (including advances up to ₹2 lakh) since July 1, 2010. In a deregulated environment, interest rates on all types of advances (including loans to industries) are decided by banks themselves based on their commercial judgement, as approved by their respective Boards.

Import of GM canola products

2404. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

- (a) what are the regulatory requirements for import of GM canola products into India as required under the Foreign Trade Act;
- (b) whether GM canola imports have conformed to these regulations; and
- (c) if so, the details of applicants who declared GM canola imports, year-wise and what were the specific consignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) approves the proposal related to import/ export of oils, as per the Rules for the manufacture, use/import/export and storage of hazardous microorganisms/ genetically engineered organisms or cells 1989 (Rules 1989) made under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The GEAC in its 124th meeting held on 3rd September, 2015 had considered application submitted by M/s Bayer Bioscience Pvt. Ltd. related to import of canola oil derived from herbicide tolerant canola (Event Ms8xRF3). The committee approved for import of canola oil derived from herbicide tolerant canola (Event Ms8xRF3).

The information on import of GM canola Oil is not available as there is no separate HS code for this item. However, India's total import of vegetable oil during 2015-16 is 15.6 million MT for a value of \$10492.1 million and the figure during 2016-17 (Apr.-Aug.) is 5.6 million MT for a value of \$4207.6 million.

Illegal import of GM canola oil

2405. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

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

- (a) what is the proportion or percentage of imported GM canola oil within India's total oil consumption, in value and volume;

(b) whether GM canola oil imports were permitted by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) before 2015;

(c) if so, the details of additional permissions accorded; and

(d) if not, what action is being taken for illegal import of GM canola oil that happened without the permission of GEAC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The information on import of GM Canola oil is not available separately. However, India's total imports of vegetable oil in terms of value and volume (quantity) are as follows:—

Years	Quantity (Millions Tonnes)	Value (US\$ Millions)
2015-16	15.6	10492.1
2016-17 (Apr to Oct)*	8.2	6212.09

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (* Provisional)

(b) to (d) Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has recently approved one application for import of GM Canola Oil derived from herbicide tolerant canola (Event Ms8xRF3).

Investments under 'Make in India' programme

2406. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any data available on how much investment has been made and proposed by the investors under the 'Make in India' programme, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The 'Make in India' initiative launched on 25th September, 2014 aims at / promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. It is not a specific scheme but a broader nation building initiative to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. As per the data available in terms of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEMs), State-wise details of the proposals for

and the number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEMs) implemented from the period 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2016, are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

*Details of State-wise break-up for Industrial Enterprenuers Memorandum (IEM)
(from 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2016) (Proposals)*

(Investment in ₹ crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number	Investment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	24243
2.	Assam	38	2627
3.	Bihar	10	4629
4.	Gujarat	237	34780
5.	Haryana	33	1271
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	504
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	392
8.	Karnataka	188	141152
9.	Madhya Pradesh	51	14066
10.	Maharashtra	242	26766
11.	Meghalaya	1	64
12.	Odisha	13	18707
13.	Punjab	34	2801
14.	Rajasthan	63	3929
15.	Tamil Nadu	59	3001
16.	Uttar Pradesh	70	9849
17.	West Bengal	45	3210
18.	Sikkim	7	615
19.	Chhattisgarh	26	4125
20.	Jharkhand	4	77
21.	Uttarakhand	23	1771
22.	Telangana	88	16679
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	47

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number	Investment
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	1246
25.	Delhi	3	42
26.	Goa	11	1165
27.	Puducherry	3	7
28.	Daman and Diu	11	443
GRAND TOTAL		1365	318208

Statement-II

Details of State-wise break-up for Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM)
(From 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2016) (Implemented)

(Investment in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number	Investment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	7692
2.	Assam	5	253
3.	Bihar	5	788
4.	Gujarat	40	2030
5.	Haryana	4	357
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	73
7.	Karnataka	18	6160
8.	Madhya Pradesh	34	1823
9.	Maharashtra	49	5237
10.	Meghalaya	2	544
11.	Odisha	1	769
12.	Punjab	9	716
13.	Rajasthan	14	6343
14.	Tamil Nadu	10	2524
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5	197
16.	West Bengal	20	2747
17.	Sikkim	3	162
18.	Chhattisgarh	4	605

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number	Investment
19.	Uttarakhand	7	342
20.	Telangana	12	2108
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	90
22.	Goa	2	52
23.	Daman and Diu	1	25
TOTAL		294	41637

Welfare of tea garden labourers in Assam

2407. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for welfare of tea garden labourers in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many special schemes have been introduced/implemented for tea garden labourers by the Ministry in the current year so far; and
- (d) how much funds have been allocated to the above mentioned schemes for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The working conditions of tea garden workers in the country, including Assam, are governed by the Plantation Labour Act (PLA), 1951, administered by Ministry of Labour & Employment and enforced by the concerned State Government, which, *inter alia*, provides for basic welfare services and amenities *e.g.* housing, medical and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. Certain welfare activities for tea plantation workers and their dependents in tea estates are also undertaken by the Tea Board under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(c) and (d) There are no special schemes introduced for tea garden labourers by this Ministry in the current year. However, welfare activities undertaken by the Tea Board under the Human Resource Development (HRD) component of Tea Development and Promotion Scheme are aimed at improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers. An amount of ₹5.53 Cr. has been allocated in the HRD component for the current financial year till date.

Establishment of aqua zones

2408. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India International Seafood Show-2016 has been held recently in Visakhapatnam, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government is planning to increase seafood production and develop fishery industry in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is planning to establish Aqua Zones in Andhra Pradesh with this objective, if so, the details of the places identified for this purpose; and

(d) the quantum of funds earmarked and proposed to be released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The 20th edition of India International Seafood Show 2016 was successfully organized by the Marine Products Export Development Authority and Seafood Exporters Association of India from 23rd to 25th December, 2016 at Port Trust, Diamond Jubilee Stadium, Visakhapatnam which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State of Commerce & Industry and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Various Central Government Cabinet Ministers and State Ministers of Andhra Pradesh also attended the inaugural function. The theme of the Show was Safe and Sustainable Indian Aquaculture where technological advances and sustainable practices followed in capture and culture fisheries to ensure quality of seafood for both domestic and export markets were showcased. 1524 delegates from India and abroad and more than 6500 visitors attended the show.

(b) Yes, Sir. Department of Commerce through its Autonomous Organization *i.e.* the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has been implementing various schemes for development of aquaculture of export oriented species in all maritime states Including Andhra Pradesh. The schemes included assistance for setting up of hatcheries, assistance to farms, assistance for cage culture and aqua societies. The assistance is extended at the rate of 25% of capital cost actually incurred subject to certain limits under each scheme. Apart from the above, MEPDA-RGCA is assisting the State Governments in promoting aquaculture.

(c) MPEDA has not made any plans for establishing Aqua Zones in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Decline in import of gold

†2409. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of gold in the country has witnessed a decline since March, 2016, if so, the month-wise details thereof;

(b) the reasons for decline in import of gold and efforts being made by Government to improve the situation, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which employment was hit on account of decline in import of gold, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of import of gold during the period from March, 2016 to October, 2016 are as under:—

Month	Import of Gold	
	Qty. (Ton)	Val (Billion USD)
Mar-16	26.82	0.97
Apr-16	31.02	1.24
May-16	46.57	1.47
Jun-16	39.47	1.21
Jul-16	26.48	1.08
Aug-16	25.73	1.12
Sep-16	50.50	1.80
Oct-16	99.62	3.50

Source: DGCIS&S

The imports during September and October, 2016 are showing an upward trend.

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

Implementation of FDI policy

2410. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status in implementing Government's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the sectors in the country in which 100 per cent FDI has been allowed; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to guarantee public interest and national security while implementing the FDI policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors are open to 100% FDI under the automatic route. Sector specific conditionalities on various sectors alongwith FDI limits are provided in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', as amended from time to time, through Press Notes, which is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at www.dipp.nic.in.

(c) FDI in the country is permitted subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities. Further, FDI Policy on different sectors are formulated/ reviewed after intensive consultations with stakeholders including Ministries/ Departments concerned, apex industry chambers and other organizations.

Projects under "Make in India" scheme in Rajasthan

†2411. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects which have started production under 'Make in India' programme in the State of Rajasthan, the district-wise details thereof; and

(b) the details of the efforts made by the Central Government to attract investors in Rajasthan for creation of local employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The 'Make in India' initiative launched on 25th September, 2014 aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. It is not a specific scheme but a broader nation building initiative to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. Hence, no details regarding projects can be provided.

(b) Central Government has been taking steps to boost industrial development, production of goods and services and employment generation in the country including

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Development of industrial corridors

2412. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) how many industrial corridors are being developed in the country using the funds of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan International Cooperative Agency (JICA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the cities being developed thereunder and the progress made so far, corridor-wise and the funds allocated for these projects; and
- (c) whether any proposals have been received by Government from various quarters to include more cities under industrial corridors and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon and the time-frame fixed for completion of industrial corridor projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government is developing the following industrial corridors in the country with the cooperation of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Government of Japan:—

1. Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC):

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has completed the feasibility study and submitted the Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) Report of VCIC as a first phase of East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC). The master planning of four nodes under VCIC namely, Vishakhapatnam, Srikalahasti-Yerpedu, Machilipatnam

and Donakonda in Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken by the ADB and is likely to be completed by March 2017. The project was approved by ADB Board in September, 2016. Quantum of funds to be released by ADB for the project is as follows:—

- (i) Multi-tranche Financing Facility: USD 500 Million.
- (ii) Policy Based Loan: USD 125 Million.
- (iii) Urban Climate Change Resilience Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility USD 5 Million.

2. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):

Government of Japan has committed a facility of US \$ 4.5 billion through a mix of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) lending for funding various projects under DMIC.

2.1 Work relating to Trunk Infrastructure in Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is under progress at the following four locations and is likely to be completed by 2019:—

- (i) Activation area of 22.5 SQ KM as part of Phase-1 Development of the Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR) in Gujarat.
- (ii) 8.39 SQ KM as part of Phase -1 development of the Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA) in Maharashtra.
- (iii) Integrated Industrial Township spread over 747.5 acres in Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh).
- (iv) Integrated Industrial Township in Vikram Udyogpuri near Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) spread over 1100 acres.

3. Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC):

The study funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), has identified three nodes namely, Tumakuru in Karnataka, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Ponneri in Tamil Nadu for development.

- (c) The details are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of proposals received by the Government to include more cities under industrial corridor*

Sl. No.	Name of the Representative	Affected corridor	Proposal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Dilip Gandhi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	DMIC	To include Ahmednagar under DMIC	The proposal is not covered in the first phase of DMIC.
2.	Sh. Hemant Dhage, Founder President, Public Action and Public Regulation Force, Maharashtra	DMIC	To include Ahmednagar under DMIC	The proposal is not covered in the first phase of DMIC.
3.	Sh. Pon. Radhakrishnan, Hon'ble Minister of State for Road Transport and Highways & Shipping	VCIC	To include the South Eastern Coast viz. Chennai-Thoothukkudi-Kanyakumari segment in the Phase I of the East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC)	The proposal is not covered in the Phase I of ECEC namely VCIC. ADB is undertaking study of the segment in Second Phase.
4.	Sh. Y.V. Subba Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	-do-	To establish a "Granite Polishing Units Cluster" as a part of VCIC in Podili and Chimakurthy Mandals	The location of both mandals does not fall under identified area of VCIC.
5.	Sh. Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha	-do-	To include Odisha in the Corridor by extending it to Balasore	The proposal is not covered in the Phase I of ECEC namely VCIC. However, Asian Development Bank, the nodal agency, has been requested to expedite feasibility study for Odisha and West Bengal under ECEC.

1	2	3	4	5	82
6.	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Hon'ble MOS, New Delhi	VCIC	Request for extending VCIC for inclusion Odisha in first phase of ECEC	The proposal is not covered in the Phase I of ECEC namely VCIC. However, Asian Development Bank, the nodal agency, has been requested to expedite feasibility study for Odisha and West Bengal under ECEC.	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions
7.	Dr. Kiran Bedi, Lieutenant Governor, Puducherry	CBIC& VCIC	Inclusion of Puducherry as part of any of CBIC or VCIC	Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has been requested for their concurrence on engagement of ADB for undertaking the feasibility study of Puducherry for its inclusion in ECEC.	
8.	Sh. Sanjay Kaka Patil, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	BMEC	Inclusion the area of Satara and Sangli districts in Maharashtra under BMEC	The consultants have identified Pune, Satara, Sangli and Solapur as the potential nodes for development. Government of Maharashtra has given its in-principle' approval for development of Sangli/Solapur.	
9.	Shri K. Rama Mohana Rao, Spl. Representative, Andhra Pradesh	CBIC	Inclusion of Hindupur (Andhra Pradesh) as a part of the proposed CBIC	Hindupur (Andhra Pradesh) has been identified within eight industrial nodes in very high potential areas for industrial development in the CBIC region by JICA. However, JICA has prioritized Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) for further master planning.	

Inflow of FDI

†2413. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the dates and the amount in terms of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow to the country for which the announcement was made or assurance was given by Prime Minister on his various foreign visits;
- (b) the details of amount of foreign investment along with areas in which such investments have been made under such announcement or assurance so far and whether they are as per expectations; and
- (c) whether remaining foreign investment under such announcements are likely to be made in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) There has been unprecedented increase in FDI inflows in the country in the last two and half years. In the financial year 2014-15 total FDI received was US\$ 45.15 billion as against US\$ 36.05 billion in the financial year 2013-14. FDI continued to increase in 2015-16 recording all time high inflows at US\$55.46 billion. In the current financial year upto September, 2016 FDI inflows of US\$ 29.02 billion has been received as against US\$ 24.49 billion over the corresponding period of previous financial year.

Review of policy on globalization

2414. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether globalization, from the country's experience is on the rise or wane during the last five years;
- (b) which way the trends in international trade, migration and banking activities point to;
- (c) whether it is a fact that globalization measures have promoted interests of very few while those of vast majority have been affected very badly; and
- (d) since there are various reports to show that vast majority of population has been detrimentally affected, whether Government will review its policy on globalization?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The degree of trade openness is one of the indicators for measuring globalization. India's merchandise trade to GDP ratio has increased from 20.4 per cent in 2001-02 to 28.3 per cent in 2004-05 and to 32.0 per cent in 2015-16. If services trade is also included, then the degree of openness increased from 26.7 per cent in 2001-02 to 38.1 per cent in 2004-05 and further to 43.5 per cent in 2015-16.

(b) The global slowdown had some impact on various aspects of economic activities including exports from India which declined by 0.2 percent during 2016-17 (April-October). Recently, exports showed signs of revival in September 2016 and October 2016 with a positive growth of 4.0 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively. The World Economic Outlook of October, 2016 by the International Monetary Fund states that the growth in India is robust and has predicted resilient growth for emerging markets and developing economies.

(c) and (d) The effects of globalization vary from country to country and from time to time. India's economic liberalization has been calibrated and cautious especially in sensitive sectors such as agriculture. The government constantly reviews its economic policies to ensure that the objective of inclusive growth is achieved. In multilateral forums, the effort is to achieve results which safeguard the interests of the poor.

Impact of demonetisation on IITF, 2016

2415. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonetisation of currency is the major reason for the decline in footfall at the India International Trade Fair, 2016;

(b) whether any traders (both Indian and foreign) have demanded compensation from Government for the dip in sale due to demonetisation of currency; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to ensure that these traders come back to the exhibition in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) ITPO has reported that during the India International Trade Fair, 2016, there was a footfall of 1.4 Million as compared to 1.8 Million during India International Trade Fair, 2015 and 1.0 Million in the India International Trade Fair, 2014. There could be many reasons for the decline in footfall this year

compared to last year, including free admission to children below 12 years (not requiring a separate entry permit) etc.

(b) No. Sir., Till date no trader (both Indian and Foreign) has claimed compensation from Government for a dip in sale due to demonetization of currency.

(c) Doesn't arise.

Job opportunities through FDI

† 2416. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of FDI received in the last two years and the number of job opportunities increased on account of it in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the job opportunities and the results achieved thereof; and

(c) the reasons for no increase in job opportunities despite better economic performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) A total of US\$ 100.61 billion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been received during the last two years *i.e.* F.Y. 2014-15 & 2015-16. Data is not maintained centrally for assessing the impact of FDI on the job opportunities. However, FDI directly supplements the domestic capital and brings technology and skill in the sectors of direct entry. It also has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors thereby stimulating economic growth leading to increased production, exports and job opportunities.

(b) and (c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (Day-NULM) and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries and implemented the National Career Service having a portal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Further, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and significant changes are made in the FDI policy on different sectors, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. "Make in India" (Mil) initiative launched globally on 25.9.2014 aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. GST legislation is one of the most significant structural reforms in the country. This integrates a number of central and state taxes into one resulting in creation of entire country as a common economic market. These policy reforms will provide ease of doing business and will act as a great catalyst for inviting more foreign investment, generate increased economic activity and job creation in the country.

Increase in trade deficit

2417. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade deficit of the country has gone up from 9.6 billion dollars in October last year to 10.1 billion dollars in October, 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the increase in trade deficit is mainly on account of unprecedented rise in gold imports during the corresponding period; and

(c) if so, the action Government proposes to reduce the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The trade deficit on account of merchandise trade of the country has gone up from 9.7 US\$ billions in October last year to 10.4 US\$ billions in October, 2016. However, the overall trade deficit including trade in services has decreased by 52.91% in April-October 2016-17 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Total trade deficit and value of import of gold during October, 2016 are as follows:—

(in US\$ billions)				
Period	Import value of gold	% growth in import of gold	Trade Deficit	% growth in trade deficit
October 2015	1.7	—	9.7	—
October 2016*	3.5	108.4	10.4	7.4

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (* Provisional)

The import of gold has increased by 108.4% in October, 2016 as compared to corresponding period of previous year and the trade deficit increased by 7.4% in Oct, 2016 as compared to Oct. 2015.

(c) The Government has launched several schemes for promoting exports and thereby reducing trade deficit as follows:—

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit levels. The Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 7914 tariff lines. The revenue forgone under the scheme (MEIS) has increased from ₹ 22000 crore to ₹ 23500 crore per annum.
- (ii) The Government launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India.
- (iii) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/ Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (v) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre & post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.

Implementation of NPOP

2418. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), if so, the objectives of NPOP;

(b) whether Government has prescribed standards for organic production, if so, the standards prescribed for production of pulses;

(c) in which part(s) of the country organic pulses are produced;

(d) the quantum of organic pulses produced in the country during the last three years; and

(e) whether there is any procedure to check genuineness of organic pulses, if so, the details thereof along with the details of laboratories where organic pulses can be tested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Ministry of Commerce has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) since 2001. The objectives of NPOP are as under:—

- (1) To provide the means of evaluation of certification programme for organic agriculture and products (including wild harvest, aquaculture, livestock products) as per the approved criteria.
- (2) To accredit certification programmes of Certification Bodies seeking accreditation.
- (3) To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the prescribed standards.
- (4) To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the importing countries organic standards as per equivalence agreement between the two countries or as per importing country requirements.
- (5) To encourage the development of organic farming and organic processing.

(b) The standards of Organic Crop Production have been described in Appendix 1 of Chapter 3 of NPOP document. The production standards include crop production plan, conversion requirement, nutrient management, disease management etc. for agricultural crops. There are no separate prescribed production standards for pulses.

(c) The organic pulses certified under NPOP are being cultivated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, H.P, Odisha and Punjab.

(d) The certified production of organic pulses under NPOP, including in conversion, for the last three years is as under:—

Year	Production in MT
2013-14	39444.96
2014-15	34717.45
2015-16	39248.63

Source: APEDA

(e) Any agricultural product certified as organic under NPOP has to be certified by an accredited certification body under NPOP for exports. As per the inspection and certification procedures as prescribed under chapter 4 clause 4.3 of the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) Document, the Certification Bodies accredited under NPOP conduct inspection before certifying the operators as organic. After inspection and compliance to the requirement by the certified operators, certification decision is taken by the Certification Body and Scope Certificate is issued having a validity of one year.

Organic products are traded only through issuance of Transaction Certificates (TCs) wherein the product identity and traceability is maintained. The TCs are also issued only by the accredited Certification Bodies. All the handlers of the product in the supply chain are required to be in the certification system under NPOP and need to obtain TC whenever the product is traded.

As prescribed under NPOP Chapter 4, clause 4.3.1.4 under Analysis and Residue Testing, the testing is to be carried out in ISO 17025 accredited and preferably APEDA approved laboratories. The details of APEDA approved laboratories are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of APEDA approved laboratories

Sl. No.	Name of the Laboratory
1.	First Source Laboratory Solutions LLP, Hyderabad
2.	National Collateral Management Services Limited (NCML), Hyderabad

Sl. No.	Name of the Laboratory
3.	Intertek India Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
4.	Vimta Labs Ltd., Hyderabad
5.	Accurate Laboratory, Ahmedabad
6.	SGS India Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad
7.	Testtex India Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot
8.	International Testing Centre, Panchkula
9.	SGS India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
10.	TUV Sud South Asia Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
11.	Auriga Research Limited, Bangalore
12.	Eurofins Analytical Services India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
13.	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, Bangalore
14.	TUV Sud South Asia Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
15.	Interfield Laboratories, Kochi
16.	Ashwamedh Engineers & Consultants, Nashik
17.	Centre for Food Testing, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune
18.	Envirocare Labs Pvt. Ltd., Thane
19.	Geo Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
20.	MAARC Labs Pvt. Ltd., Pune
21.	MicroChem Silliker Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
22.	National Horticultural Research & Development Foundation (NHRDF), Pesticide Residue Analysis Laboratory, Nashik
23.	Reliable Analytical Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Thane
24.	TUV India Pvt. Ltd., Pune
25.	Choksi Laboratories Limited, Indore
26.	Arbro Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi
27.	Delhi Test House, Delhi
28.	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi
29.	Punjab Biotechnology Incubator (PBTI), SAS Nagar, Mohali

Sl. No.	Name of the Laboratory
30.	Chennai Mettlex Lab Private Limited, Chennai
31.	Mats India Private Limited, Chennai
32.	Nawal Analytical Laboratories, Hosur
33.	SGS India Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
34.	T A Labs Private Limited, Chennai
35.	SMS Labs Services Private Limited, Chennai
36.	AES Laboratories (P) Ltd., Gautam Budha Nagar
37.	DNA Testing Laboratory, Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF), Meerut
38.	Edward Food Research & Analysis Centre Ltd. (EFRAC), Kolkata
39.	SGS India Private Limited, Kolkata

Applications received under Startups

2419. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of Startup policy;
- (b) the number of applications received so far and what is the category of these applications;
- (c) what are the documents required for making a proposal under Startup policy;
- (d) the number of applicants given tax exemption;
- (e) whether any proposal has been received under Startup policy in Goa; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the production targets these applicants are aiming at and the number of applicants given tax exemptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) With the intention to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and/Startups in the country, the Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Startup India Action Plan on January 16, 2016 in New Delhi. The Action Plan consists of 19 action items spanning across areas such as "Simplification and

handholding", "Funding support and incentives" and "Industry-academia partnership and incubation". Details of present status of the initiatives taken under start-up India Action Plan are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The total Number of applications received for recognition as startup is 1303 as on 30th November, 2016. The prescribed application for recognition of startup does not seek information on category of applicant.

(c) The process of recognition as a 'startup' is through mobile app/portal of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. Startups are required to submit a simple application with following documents:—

- (1) Incorporation Certificate; and
- (2) Any one of the certificate mentioned below:—
 - (i) Recommendation (with regard to innovative nature of business), in a format specified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, from any Incubator established in a postgraduate college in India; or
 - (ii) Letter of support by any incubator which is funded (in relation to the project) from Government of India or any State Government as part of any specified scheme to promote Innovation; or
 - (iii) Recommendation (with regard to innovative nature of business), in a format specified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, from any Incubator recognized by Government of India; or
 - (iv) Letter of funding of not less than 20 per cent in equity by any Incubation Fund/Angel Fund/Private Equity Fund/Accelerator/Angel Network duly registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India that endorses innovative nature of the business. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion may include any such fund in a negative list for such reasons as it may deem fit; or
 - (v) Letter of funding by Government of India or any State Government as part of any specified scheme to promote innovation; or
 - (vi) Patent filed and published in the Journal by the Indian Patent Office in areas affiliated with the nature of business being promoted.
- (3) Brief note about innovative Product/Services.

(d) As on 08.11.2016 eight (8) Startups have been approved for availing tax exemption under Section 80-IAC of the Finance Act, 2016.

(e) and (f) As per available data, 5 applications were received from the State of Goa requesting for recognition as startup and grant of tax exemption. Out of these, 3 startups have been granted recognition and no startup has been issued certificate of eligibility for tax exemption. The prescribed application for recognition of startup does not seek information on production targets.

The details of applications received from Goa are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Entity name	Application for grant of recognition	Application for grant of certificate of eligibility for tax exemption
1.	Winner Implant Systems Private Limited	Approved	Rejected
2.	Nellikuru Innovations Private Limited	Approved	Rejected
3.	Goan Pharma Private Limited	Approved	Rejected
4.	Associated Green Fuels India Limited	Rejected	Rejected
5.	Anemos Energies Private Limited	Rejected	Rejected

Statement

Details of Present Status of initiatives taken under Startup India Action Plan

The Startup India Action Plan consists of 19 action items spanning across areas such as "Simplification and handholding", "Funding support and incentives" and "Industry-academia partnership and incubation". Since the launch of the program, a number of forward looking strategic amendments to the existing policy ecology have been introduced, like:

1. Fund of Funds

For providing fund support for Startups, Government has created a 'Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)' at Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore. The FFS shall contribute to the corpus of Alternate Investment funds (AIFs) for investing in equity and equity linked instruments of various Startups. The FFS is managed by Small Industries Bank of India (SIDBI) for

which operational guidelines have been issued. In 2015-16, ₹ 500 crores was released towards the FFS corpus.

2. Relaxed Norms in Public Procurement for Startups

Provision has been introduced in the procurement policy of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Policy Circular No. 1(2) (1)/2016-MA dated March 10, 2016) to relax norms pertaining to prior experience/turnover for Micro and Small Enterprises. Department of Expenditure has issued a notification for relaxing public procurement norms in respect of medium enterprises by all central Ministries/Departments.

3. Tax Incentives

- **3 Year Tax Exemption**

The Finance Act, 2016 (Section 80- IAC) has provision for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to get income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April, 2016 and 31st March, 2019. To avail these benefits, a Startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board.

- **Removal of Angel Tax**

Tax exemption on investments made in excess of face value in the shares of a Startup company has been introduced on 14 June, 2016.

- **Tax Exemption on Capital Gains**

Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset invested in a fund notified by Central Government.

Section 54GB of Income Tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide for exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of eligible Startups.

4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

A scheme for Startups IPR Protection (SIPP) for facilitating fast track filing of Patents, Trademarks and Designs by Startups has been introduced. The scheme provides for expedited examination of patents filed by Startups. This will reduce the time taken in getting patents. The fee for filing of patents for Startups has also been reduced up to 80%.

Panels of facilitators for Patents and Trademark applications have been formed to facilitate the process of patent filing and acquisition. The facilitators would provide legal guidance and handholding through the entire patent acquisition process free of cost.

5. **Self-Certification based Compliance Regime**

Compliance norms relating to Environmental and Labour laws have been eased in order to reduce the regulatory burden on Startups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance costs low.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has published a list of 36 white category industries. Startups falling under the "White category" would be able to self-certify compliance in respect of 3 Environment Acts -

- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003
- The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has issued guidelines to State Governments whereby Startups shall be allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws. These shall be effective after concurrence of States/UTs. The Acts are:-

- The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- The Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

So far 9 States have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE):-

- Rajasthan
- Uttarakhand

- Madhya Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Delhi
- Jharkhand
- Gujarat
- Chandigarh
- Daman and Diu

6. Setting up Incubators

- Under Atal Innovation Mission of Niti Aayog, a grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore would be provided to an incubator for a maximum of 5 years to cover the capital and operational costs in running the center. NITI Aayog has received 232 applications for providing scale up support for established incubation centers.
- Under the Mission, Niti Aayog will set up Atal Incubation Centers (AICs) in public and private sector. NITI Aayog has received 3658 applications (1719 from academic institutions and 1939 from non-academic institution) for setting up Atal Incubation Centers (AICs) from both Public and Private sector organizations.

7. Setting up of Startup Centers and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs)

14 Startup Centres and 15 Technology Business Incubators are to be setup collaboratively by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST). Out of the 14 Startup Centers, 10 have been approved. Once MHRD releases its share of ₹ 25 lakhs each for the Startup centers, the Startup centers would be supported by DST by December, 2016.

The target of sanctioning 15 TBIs is expected to be achieved by December, 2016.

8. Research Parks

7 Research Parks will be set up as per the Startup India Action Plan. Out of these 7, IIT Kharagpur already has a functional Research Park. Further, DST will establish 1 Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar and the remaining 5 shall be set up by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) at IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad, IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi and IISc Bangalore.

Setting up of 259 IT/ITES SEZs

2420. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set 259 Special Economic Zones relating to IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware Sectors in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has fixed any target to provide employment through these Special Economic Zones relating to IT/ ITES/Electronic Hardware Sectors in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As on date, Government has approved 259 proposals for setting up of SEZ relating to Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)/ Electronic Hardware sectors in the Country. States/UTs-wise details of these SEZs are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Government has not fixed any target as such to provide employment through these Special Economic Zones as these are private investment driven. However, as on 30.09.2016, an employment for about 16.88 lakh persons has been generated in different SEZs and an investment of ₹ 4,06,690 crore has been made.

Statement*States/UTs-wise details of IT/ITES SEZs*

States/UTs	Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)/ Electronic Hardware
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	1
Delhi	1
Goa	3
Gujarat	10
Haryana	20

1	2
Karnataka	51
Kerala	21
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	29
Manipur	1
Odisha	3
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	28
Telangana	40
Uttar Pradesh	19
West Bengal	8
GRAND TOTAL	259

Rejection of India's appeal on solar cell manufacturing by WTO

2421. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

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

(a) whether the World Trade Organisation (WTO) upheld its earlier ruling and has rejected India's appeal against domestic content requirements for manufacturing solar cells and modules;

(b) whether the WTO has also agreed that the rules discriminated against the U.S. manufacturers; and

(c) if so, what remedial steps Government is taking to protect indigenous manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) has ruled that the Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) under Phase I and Batch I & Batch II of Phase II of India's Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) programs is inconsistent with WTO Agreement as it discriminates between the products manufactured domestically and the imported products.

(c) India does not have enough manufacturing capacity currently for cells and modules to match with the entire domestic requirements. Government of India has provided a number of schemes for the purpose of extending support to the domestic manufacture. Some of them are related to extension of concessional excise and custom duties, provision of capital subsidies for setting up of manufacturing units for solar cells and modules and the entire value chain under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) programme etc.

New licensing policy for tobacco

2422. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMACHU:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

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

(a) whether Government is considering a licensing policy for tobacco in a bid to control consumption and bring the largely unregulated business of products such as gutkha and pan masala under some sort of Government watch and the details thereof;

(b) whether the matter has been discussed with the stakeholders and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has started internal discussions on the policy implication of licensing for the sector that has been mired in strong political interests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Proposal for bringing manufacture of "Other Tobacco Products" such as Khaini, Tobacco blended Pan Masala, Hookah or Gooduku tobacco, Zarda, Bidis and other chewable/eatable tobacco related items under the ambit of compulsory licensing is under consideration with a view to address public health issues.

Initial stakeholder consultations were held with Central Board of Excise and Customs, Planning Commission, Department of Commerce, Tobacco Board, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and office of Development Commissioner, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises.

Comments on the proposal have been sought from concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and Union Territories. In addition, information of

existing production capacity in respect of these items has also been sought for from the State Governments and Union Territories.

Action plan for development of cultural centres

2423. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action plan for development of cultural centres in the country, State/UT-wise including Haryana;

(b) the details of financial assistance given to these cultural centres, State/UT-wise including Haryana; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for development of more such centres in the country especially Haryana for promotion of traditional art, craft and culture in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and culture throughout the country including Haryana, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. The State of Haryana comes under the jurisdiction of Zonal Cultural Centre at Patiala and Allahabad.

(b) Ministry of Culture does not release State/UT-wise funds for organizing various cultural activities and programmes throughout the country including Haryana. However, annual grant-in-aid is provided to these ZCCs for this purpose with details as under:—

				(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	NZCC, Patiala	612.35	433.39	1412.50
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	429.35	652.39	885.15
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	830.66	336.10	560.56
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	537.36	456.54	813.659
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	544.19	319.61	1115.00
6.	NCZCC, Allahabad	520.37	345.07	517.37
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	771.94	1431.78	1530.10
TOTAL		4246.22	3974.88	6834.330

(c) The Government of India has initiated action for setting up of cultural sub-centres of these ZCCs in their member States including Haryana as per agreed terms and conditions that include land free of cost and also their matching fund contribution. These cultural centres would be under the administrative control and supervision of the respective ZCCs. At present, no proposal for setting up of Regional Office/Cultural Centre in any member State of ZCC has been finalized.

Shortage of staff in cultural organizations

2424. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various cultural organizations under the Ministry are facing acute shortage of staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of sanctioned and filled up posts, organisation-wise;

(c) whether the long pending vacancies in the above bodies are greatly affecting its day-to-day functioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies in both skilled and unskilled category?

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

(c) and (d) No. Sir. The Cultural Organizations under Ministry of Culture are taking necessary steps to fill up the unfilled vacancies through different recruiting agencies like UPSC, SSC etc. The process of filling vacant posts in both skilled and unskilled category is continuous and dynamic in nature. Periodical review of vacancies resulting from retirement, resignation, death etc., is carried out and suitable action for filling up of vacancies is taken up with recruiting agencies from time to time. Some organisations are also approaching Ministry of Finance through Ministry of Culture for revival of deemed abolished posts.

Statement

Details of vacancy position in various organisations under Ministry of Culture

Sl. No.	Organization	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancies Filled	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Culture (Proper)	324	236	88
2.	Archaeological Survey of India	8424	5501	2923

1	2	3	4	5
3.	National Museum	268	143	125
4.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi	79	31	48
5.	National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai	33	12	21
6.	National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru	34	1	33
7.	Indian Museum	212	122	90
8.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata	175	101	74
9.	Salar Jung Museum	156	115	41
10.	Allahabad Museum	62	40	22
11.	National Council of Science Museums	894	861	33
12.	National Museum Institute	19	15	4
13.	National Research Laboratory for Conservation	103	51	52
14.	Gandhi Smriti Darshan Samiti	129	53	76
15.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	192	134	58
16.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	118	95	23
17.	Asiatic Society	255	180	75
18.	Anthropological Survey of India	569	263	306
19.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	14	14	0
20.	National Archives of India	454	258	196
21.	National School of Drama	147	99	48
22.	Sahitya Akademi	175	158	17
23.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts	247	221	26
24.	Lalit Kala Akademi	170	105	65

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	98	87	11
26.	Kalakshetra Foundation	161	106	55
27.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training	106	77	29
28.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies	179	157	22
29.	Central University of Tibetan Studies	228	130	98
30.	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies	22	20	2
31.	Nav Nalanda Mahavihara	75	45	30
32.	West Zone Cultural Centre	59	50	9
33.	North Central Zone Cultural Centre	90	74	16
34.	North East Zone Cultural Centre	35	35	0
35.	North Zone Cultural Centre	42	34	8
36.	East Zone Cultural Centre	71	36	35
37.	South Central Zone Cultural Centre	33	24	9
38.	South Zone Cultural Centre	33	13	20
39.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library	53	40	13
40.	Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation	76	65	11
41.	Central Secretariat Library	50	22	28
42.	Central Reference Library	71	40	31
43.	Delhi Public Library	449	194	255
44.	Rampur Raza Library	16	8	8
45.	National Library	544	215	329

**Inclusion of Andaman Cellular Jail in the list of
National Monuments**

2425. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ASI is not ready to include the Andaman Cellular Jail in the list of National Monuments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Cellular Jail at Port Blair in South Andaman is already under the control of Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Government of India. However, a request has been made by Andaman & Nicobar Administration to Archaeological Survey of India for inclusion of Cellular Jail as monument of national importance in accordance with provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Appropriate action shall be taken as per provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

Non-availability of funds for Victoria Memorial, Kolkata

2426. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient funds are not available for the Victoria Memorial, Kolkata; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Culture provides sufficient funds for smooth running of Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.

Declaration of heritage places in Andhra Pradesh

2427. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Amaravati Development Authority of Andhra Pradesh had met the Prime Minister to request to announce five tourist places in Andhra Pradesh viz. Gandikota in Kadapa District, Chandragiri Fort in Chittoor, Guntupalli Caves in West Godavari, Kondaveedu Fort in Guntur and Amravati stupam which are historical places, as Heritage places in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Amaravati Development Authority has proposed five monuments to be 'declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO, details of these sites are as under:—

1. Gandikota Fort, Kadapa District
2. Chandragiri Fort, Chittoor District

3. Guntupalli Caves, West Godavari District
4. Kondaveedu Fort, Guntur District
5. Amaravati Maha Stupa, Guntur District

(c) Presently, none of the site is included in the Tentative List of World Heritage which is a prerequisite condition for inscription of a site on the World Heritage List.

Establishment of Planetariums in Odisha

2428. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for establishment of new planetariums at Gopalpur, Baripada and Jeypore of Odisha are pending with the Ministry of Culture; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would finalise the said proposal in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. This Ministry had received a request from the Government of Odisha for setting up of planetariums at Gopalpur, Baripada and Jeypore in the State of Odisha. Government of Odisha had been informed in February, 2016 that setting up of planetarium is not covered under the Science Cities Scheme administered by Ministry of Culture.

Burning of municipal waste and dung near Taj Mahal

2429. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the burning of municipal solid waste and dung in the vicinity of the iconic Taj Mahal is significantly contributing to the discolouring of the world heritage monument; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such activities are allowed in the vicinity of the Taj Mahal. To reduce the environmental degradation in the vicinity of Taj Mahal, vehicular movements are banned upto 500 metres from the protected area around the Taj Mahal. Plantation has also been done in available spaces. In addition the restrictions have

been imposed in the Taj Trapezium Zone by the local authorities for control of any activity leading to environmental pollution.

Promotion of cultural development programmes

2430. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for promotion of cultural development programmes in various parts of the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the schemes formulated for promoting cultural development programmes in the country; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by Government for promoting culture of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To protect and preserve various forms of art and for promotion of cultural development programmes throughout the country including Karnataka, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs under Ministry of Culture are implementing a number of schemes *viz.* Award to Young Talented Artistes, Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme, Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme, Research & Documentation Scheme, Shilpgram Scheme, Octave and J&K Festivals and National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP) for promotion of cultural development programmes in the country.

(c) For promoting culture of the country, the Government of India has organized two Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) in November, 2015 and October, 2016, both in New Delhi through its Zonal Cultural Centres and other autonomous organizations to showcase dance, music, cuisines, art & crafts etc from various parts of the country. It has also been decided to organize such Mahotsavs at Varanasi, Jammu, Tawang and Bengaluru during 2016-17. In addition to these Mahotsavs, these ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country for promotion of culture for which annual grant-in-aid is given to them by the Government of India.

Funds for centrally protected monuments

2431. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to provide funds for the renovation, restoration and conservation of centrally protected monuments in Chennai Circle;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided so far in the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has provided funds for "light and sound" as well as CCTVs in various centrally protected monuments under Chennai Circle; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The funds are provided regularly to the Chennai Circle for conservation of protected monuments including for environmental development works, security systems like CCTVs etc. as per the allocation of budget to Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). There is no light and sound programme in any protected monument under Chennai Circle. The details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred by the Chennai Circle during the last three years for conservation & development works of protected monuments are as under:-

(Amount ₹ in lacs)		
Sl. No.	Year	Fund allocated/ expenditure incurred
1.	2013-14	845.00
2.	2014-15	1070.01
3.	2015-16	919.10

Encroachments of ASI protected sites

2432. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many historical sites are ASI protected in the country, State-wise;
- (b) what is their origin and time of construction;
- (c) which one of these are significantly encroached; and
- (d) what is being done to remove such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3686 monuments and Archaeological sites declared protected as of National importance by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The centrally protected monuments/ sites in the country under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India comprises a variety of monuments and sites from prehistoric period to colonial times.

(c) There are encroachments in 407 numbers of centrally protected monuments/sites in the country and State-wise details of number of monuments having encroachment are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The encroachments in the protected monuments and protected areas are removed as per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 framed thereunder. Superintending Archaeologists are also authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and Rules 1959 followed by a direction to the District Collector/Magistrate by Central Government to remove such encroachment under section 19 (2) of the Act and Rule 38 (2). In order to contain the encroachments and removing them, the Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of an Estate Officer to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Further, assistance in such cases is also sought from the respective State Government/police and where there are no fruitful results actions are initiated against the encroachers by filing cases in the court of law. In addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments.

Statement-I

*Details of number of centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3686

Statement-II*List of centrally protected monuments under encroachment*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total centrally protected monuments	Encroached Monuments (No.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	265	14
2.	Aurangabad	75	15

1	2	3	4
3.	Bangalore	133	1
4.	Bhopal	292	2
5.	Bhubaneswar	79	6
6.	Chandigarh	124	17
7.	Chennai	410	133
8.	Dehradun	42	Nil
9.	Delhi	174	12
10.	Dharwad	298	46
11.	Goa	21	Nil
12.	Guwahati	80	5
13.	Hyderabad	137	Nil
14.	Hampi	75	Nil
15.	Jaipur	89	9
16.	Jodhpur	73	Nil
17.	Kolkata	139	1
18.	Lucknow	334	57
19.	Mumbai	117	15
20.	Nagpur	93	11
21.	Patna	70	6
22.	Raipur	47	17
23.	Ranchi	13	1
24.	Sarnath	144	6
25.	Shimla	40	3
26.	Srinagar	56	Nil
27.	Leh	13	Nil
28.	Thrissur	38	Nil
29.	Vadodara	215	30
TOTAL		3686	407

Excavation by ASI

2433. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has carried out any excavation projects in the country in the last five years and in current year;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the same along with locations and findings, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details of the allocated and utilized funds in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has conducted several excavations in the country during the last five years and the current year including the sites in Tamil Nadu. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The details of fund allotted/utilized for this purpose during the five years and current year are as under:

(₹ in lac)		
Year	Funds allotted	Expenditure
2011-2012	256.00	255.00
2012-2013	300.00	275.17
2013-2014	305.00	301.05
2014-2015	405.00	400.11
2015-2016	500.50	500.42
2016-2017	555.00	152.07

Statement

Details of excavation carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India during the last five years and current year

Some of the sites excavated by Archaeological Survey of India which have yielded important finds are mentioned below:—

1. **Kurugodu (Budhikolla), District Bellary, Karnataka: 2011-12**

Recent excavation has brought to light Palaeolithic (old stone age) tool made out of quartz and a number of debitage of microliths along with fluted cores. A

number of finished and unfinished Neolithic tools were also found. The site was occupied right from the prehistoric period to early historical period.

Antiquities recovered were Polished Stone Axes of greenish basalt, dolerite in different stages of manufacture. Hammer stones, stone rubbers or balls, pestles, oval stone discs, Finished and Chalcolithic blades in Chert, jasper and chalcedony.

2. Excavation at Malhar, District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh: 2011-12

The excavation revealed an urban settlement and goods of daily need of the contemporary society. The ceramic assemblage comprised of red ware, black and red ware, black slip and stamped pottery. Important antiquities from the site consist of iron objects, stone objects, lead objects, ear studs, dices, antimony rod, kohl sticks, coins and inscribed sealings.

This early historic site has yielded rich collections from Kushan levels. A hoard of 246 copper coins was found from the Kushan level. The preliminary chemical cleaning of these coins shows majority of them being illegible due to constant usage. However those which are a little legible show the coins variety of Kanishka-I and Huvishka.

The second find is that of Elephant teeth (molar) in charred condition along with fragments of rib bones and vertebra. The other finds are terracotta figurines, copper and lead coins, Iron objects, terracotta sealings, beads of semi-precious stones. A couple of circular stone structures and a small well made of stone slabs are other significant finds which are found for the first time at Malhar.

3. Excavation at Khirsara, District Nakhatrana, Gujarat: 2011 -12, 2012-13

The Harappan mound at Khirsara, locally known as 'Gadhwal Vadi' was excavated and has yielded rich cultural deposit belonging to the mature Harappan phase. The Harappans developed a well-planned fortified settlement at Khirsara which is roughly rectangular in shape. The evidence shows five structural phases and damage caused by the flood in successive phases. The excavation also revealed that the citadel was raised over the bed rock within the general fortification. The site has also yielded almost all types of Harappan artefacts which include nine seals of various types and shapes.

4. Bangarh, District South Dinajpur, West Bengal: 2011-12

The ancient mound at Bangarh is located on the left bank of Punarbaba River, a tributary of the Ganga in the South Dinajpur District of West Bengal. The limited

excavations carried out at this site brought to light the remains of a massive brick wall with a width of 1.6 m built of various sizes of bricks (14 x 14 x 4.5 cm, 15 x 15 x 5 cm). The other finds include terracotta tiles, iron nails, terracotta plaques and stone beads. The findings can be dated to the medieval period. The pottery remains are represented by glazed and red ware.

5. **Excavation at Itkhori, District Chatra, Jharkhand: 2011-12, 2012-13**

The archaeological site of Itkhori is situated in Distt. Chatra of Jharkhand. It is about 150km. toward north from Ranchi. During the course of excavation the ruins of stupa remains were unearthed. Among the artefacts stone blocks carved with Kirthimukha, purna kumbha, kalasha, mythical figurine, chaitya motives, votive stupas, Buddha idol in sand stone, panels, Buddha head in terracotta, hopscotch, beads, gamesman and number of semi-precious stone beads are the noteworthy antiquities of Itkhori excavation. The unearthed pottery and potsherds are mainly dull red ware, red slipped ware and a few are micaceous red ware. These are medium to coarse varieties which are well oxidized and other mostly ill oxidized. In shapes mainly are bowls, knife-edge bowls, lids, vases, jars, handi, spout pots, earthen lamps, incense burner etc.

6. **Excavation at Rupnagar, District Rupnagar, Punjab: 2011-12**

The excavation brought to the light a five-fold cultural sequence i.e. (i) Harappan/Bara; (ii) Painted Grey Ware; (iii) Sunga/Kushan/Gupta; (iv) Post Gupta and (v) Medieval Periods. The prominent finds are bara ware, black on red ware painted grey ware, red ware glazed ware and beads, blades, bangles, bone points, seals figurines (animal and human), coins, copper and iron objects of various cultural periods.

7. **Raja Vishal Ka Garh, Vaishali, District Vaishali, Bihar: 2011-12**

Remnants of brick fortification wall, human and animal figurines, wheels, beads, skin rubber, sealings, Hopscotch of terracotta, beads of semi-precious stone, bone implements copper antimony rods, copper coins etc. NBPW, black slipped ware, Red Ware, construction of mud rampart and fortification wall in different phases were found. Findings of terracotta objects, skin rubbers, human figurines, pendants etc. are most noteworthy. Mention may be made of gold objects iron objects, copper antimony rods etc. Pot Sherds include NBPW, Grey Ware, Black Slipped Ware, Red Ware. Period of remaining is 3rd century BC to 6th-7th Century A.D.

8. **Sisupalgarh, District Khurdha, Odisha: 2011-12**

The excavation has revealed the fortification which was originally of mud and subsequently retained by laterite block and in the last phase was superimposed by bricks. This may be datable from 2nd century B.C to 3rd century A.D. Among the important findings, terracotta ear ornaments, balls, hopscotch, two sealings and iron implements are noteworthy. Among the pottery important findings are red polished ware, dull red ware, buff ware, grey ware and black and red ware all datable between 1st century B.C to century 350 A.D.

9. **Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan: 2012-13**

The excavation at Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, has produced early and mature Harappan pottery and house complexes built of mud bricks of both the early and mature Harappan period. The other important artefacts consist of copper arrow heads, mirror, bangle, rings and fish hooks. Beads made of steatite and semi-precious stone of agate, faience, carnelian and terracotta and spindle whorls were also found excavated. Besides a large quantity of animal bone fragments and a few varieties of grains were also unearthed.

10. **Tola Salargarh at Piprahwa and Tola Ganwaria, District Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh: 2012-13**

The ancient mounds at the site have been excavated in the past and were re-excavated to find out inter-connection of different sites, believed to be parts of ancient Kapilavastu. Another objective was to get the samples collected for radiocarbon dates to know the antiquity of the site. During excavation terracotta human and animal figurines, semi-precious stone beads, copper coins, bone points and terracotta pestles besides ceramics of early historical period were found.

11. **Ahichchhatra, Village - Ramnagar, Tehsil - Aonla, District - Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh: 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14**

The site is traditionally associated with the story of the great epic Mahabharata when it was believed to have been the capital of Northern Panchala. It is also said that Gautama Buddha have delivered a sermon to the Naga King here while Parshvanath the Jain Tirthankar is also believed to have performed penance here. The ASI had conducted regular excavation at the site and the cultural deposit of the site started from OCP culture followed by Painted Grey Ware culture, NBP culture, Sunga-Kushana, Gupta, Post Gupta and Early Medieval respectively.

The excavation has revealed the mud structures like walls, ghost walls, rammed floors, and post holes etc. belonging to PGW Period. Since the structure made of mud lumps and highly disturbed. It is difficult to identify the shape and nature of the structures. The trenches also show ashy patches and burning impressions at places. Besides, the excavation has yielded a series of terracotta ring wells and circular wells without outlines. Vertical sand channels are noticed in the trenches on the entire.

The pottery repository of the site comprises PGW, few sherds of NBPW, Black slipped ware, Red ware, Gray Ware etc. dish and bowls are the predominant shapes in the PGW. The preliminary study of the pottery indicates that the PGW has paintings in black which comprises dots, dashes, circles, wavy lines, loops etc.

12. Lauriya-Areraj: 2013-14

A small monastery has been exposed on eastern side of Asokan pillar. It consists of a court yard, having cells on the sides, with a platform in the centre. The central cell on the eastern arm is having a pedestal probably for enshrining any image or stupa.

The ceramic industry as well as other associated cultural remains suggests its construction and continuation from 1st century BC to 3rd century AD. Potteries retrieved are predominantly red ware and red slipped ware while limited quantity of tiny sherds of black slipped ware and grey ware have also been found.

13. Raja Bali Ka Garh (Balirajgarh), District Madhubani, Bihar: 2013-14

The excavation at site Raja Bali Ka Garh has revealed antiquities belonging to NBPW Period to Pala Period comprising four folded cultural period *viz.* Period-I (NBPW); Period-II (Sunga-Kusana); Period-III (Gupta), Period-IV (Pala or contemporary). Among the antiquities are terracotta plaques depicting male and female figurine with highly ornamentation, beads of semiprecious stones, animal figurines, terracotta bangle, beads, sling balls, copper antimony rod, etc. The brick built structure exposed during excavation can be ascribing to Gupta and Pala period. The finding of ceramic assemblage is the NBPW, Black Slip Ware, Grey Ware, Red Ware of varying types and shapes. However, the most noteworthy evidence is chronic deposit of silt notices across all the cuttings in same stratigraphic context which can be identified as flood deposit.

14. Gelderia, Pulicat, District Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu: 2013-14

Excavation at Fort Gelderia, Pulicat, District Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu was conducted from 2013-14. The fort was built in the year 1612 CE by Dutch and named it as Vastel Geldria after Gelderland, one of the states in Holland. The fort is square, with bastions at the corner. The curtain walls are built of brick, laterite with lime mortar. Within the fort, the most impressive structure is the gate to the cemetery. At present the fort area is fully covered with bushes and earth. Accordingly, the main aim of the excavation is to identify the layout of the fort Geldria and its remains. Six trenches were laid inside the fort on the east and south western side *viz.* PLC-XF5, XE5, XE4, F1, F2, and ZF2. The pottery assemblages in Pulicat are distinguished into two categories. Indigenous and imported variety (imported from China, Thai and Arab countries) like Zhangzhou (Blue colour under glaze looks dark gray), Jindzhen (Blue and White), Guangdong and Fujian ware. The antiquities consist of a copper coins (5 nos), Bronze ring, lid knob, bell (bronze), coat button (Bronze), pieces of iron, Iron nail, etc., Important discovery of the excavation is imposed seal impression of foreign origin on the smoking pipes (China Clay). It is very clear from this ceramics and antiquities that it was acted as an important maritime port town on Coramandal coast from the Medieval Period (11th Century CE) to Colonial period (19th Century CE).

15. Purana Qila, New Delhi: 2013-14

During the excavation, eight squares at the south-eastern slope up to bottom near Sher Mandal have been laid down. The present layout has followed the old layout system as available in previous records. The excavation revealed the eight fold sequence of cultures right from Maurya to Mughal without any break and finds of succeeding culture *viz.* British period from the surface as Maurya period, Sunga period, Kushan period, Gupta period, Post-Gupta period, Rajput period, Sultanate period, Mughal period.

16. Sarnath, District Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh: 2013-14

After a decade, the protected site of Sarnath was further excavated with the objectives to know the earliest deposit of the site. The important finding of the excavation is a statue of Lord Buddha in Gupta style, an inscribed staircase of Kushana period and a few minor antiquities. Interestingly, as per the objective of the excavation to know what happened between the time after Buddha and before Asoka, an AMS date of 385 B.C. was obtained from charcoal samples dated in BETA laboratory in USA.

17. Rajghat, District Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh: 2013-14

The archaeological mound representing ancient Kasi was excavated to confirm the date of earlier deposits and the dates are awaited from laboratories. However, beautiful terracotta figurines, objects of daily use and painted, plain and bichrome Northern Black Polished Ware were found besides contemporary ceramics, bricks structures of Sunga and Kushana period were also found.

18. Kayar, District Yavatmal, Maharashtra, 2014-15, Nagpur

The archaeological excavation conducted at the site indicates that the site, being a multicultural nature with fortification, was flourishing during the period especially from the Proto-historic to the Early Historical period. The excavations have reported some very important and interesting findings from the site comprising ceramics of various wares, red ware, black and red ware, black slip ware, red slip ware, dull red ware, kaolin local ware, terracotta tiles etc. The artefact assemblage from the excavation includes terracotta seal and sealings, lead, potin and copper coins, bone points, Iron objects like arrow heads, a gold bangle, dice, lajjagouri figurine, animal and human figurines, pendants, semiprecious stone and terracotta beads, etched beads, ear studs, shell and terracotta bangles, hopscotch, legged querns, and miniature potsherds etc. The structural remains of different phases also found during the excavation like house complex with platform storage jar and granary, terracotta ring well or soak pits, brick or stone well, tandoor, earth etc.

19. Binjore, District, Shri Ganga Nagar, Rajasthan, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

There are two cultural assemblages found during the excavation *i.e.* Early-Harappan and Mature-Harappan, represented by various antiquities such as fish-hook, arrowheads, knife, celt, bangles, terracotta bangles, faience bangles, shell bangles, beads of carnelian, agate, faience, gold foil and ring, terracotta toy cart frame, cake mustika & bull figurine. Harappan seal made of steatite depicting figure of unicorn with five letters on Harappan script. The early Harappan level has revealed pottery similar to the Kot-diji, which includes vase, basin, jar and goblet. Lots of storage pots have been found placed over stand to store the food grains. The structures of Early-Harappan period were made of mud bricks (size of 10:20:30 cm.) In the Early-Harappan phase Hakara ware (incised and mud applique design) has also been found.

20. Rukministhan, District, Nalanda, Bihar, 2014-15 and 2015-16

The mound revealed several structures like votive stupas, brick walls, steps to the north of the temple containing colossal image of Buddha and rammed floors etc.

The remains of an enclosure wall were exposed measuring about 25 m towards southern portion of the site. These structures as per their nature and associated antiquities and potteries are ranging from Gupta to Pala period. The important antiquities like terracotta sealings, inscribed tablets, fragments of sculptures of Ganesh and Avalokiteshvara, beads, sling balls, etc. were found during excavation. The pottery revealed from excavation consists of red ware and red slipped ware.

21. Suabarei, District Puri (Odisha) V, Bhubaneswar, 2014-15 and 2015-16

The significant achievement of the excavation at Suabarei is the evidence of a separate Neolithic horizon attested by the presence of gritty handmade potsherds of thin to medium fabric and a chisel of dolerite below chalcolithic level separated by a sterile layer number (11) measuring a maximum thickness of 55 cm in Qdt. 2 of XB1 and about 25 cm in Qdt. 4 of ZB2. Besides, a large number of charred animal bones having cut marks, charred tortoise cell, charred fish bones and pieces of mollusc cells and charred grains have also been found from the excavation. Circular huts with post holes, series of hearths, floor levels, burning activities with ash & charcoal and flood deposits have also been encountered during the course of excavation. Although the excavation has not yielded the any evidence of human burial, however, evidence of animal burial represented by animal bones along with miniature pots probably with favourite grave goods have been found which indicate the burial practice for their favourite animal.

The excavation at Suabarei has proved that it was an important Neo-Chalcolithic site in between the Daya River and the Gangua rivulet. They were subsisted by hunting, gathering, fishing and farming as evident from the charred animal bones, fish bones, fish hook and charred grains. A single shark tooth found from the excavation suggests some sort of probable sea link. Presence of carnivorous canine teeth also indicates the hunting of wild animals etc.

22. Keeladi, District, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, 2014-15 and 2015-16

The site has revealed early historic remains (c. 3rd BCE - 3rd CE) in the form of brick structures and also evinced interesting finds like Rouletted and Arretine pot sherds suggesting trade contacts maintained by this settlement with western world. These pot sherds are considered deluxe varieties and might have been reached here through traders. At a later date these varieties were imitated and manufactured locally at the site. Another important find during the excavations are that of inscribed pot sherds having names of individuals written in Tamil - Brahmi script over them.

Besides the above, the site has also yielded antiquities like glass, pearl and terracotta beads, terracotta figurines, grooved roof tiles, legged quern, antimony rods, spearhead, hop scotches, etc. The ceramic assemblages include early historic pottery like black and red ware, red ware, black ware, white painted black and red ware, russet coated ware etc.

23. Vangchhia, District Champai, Mizoram, 2015-16

A team of an archaeologist of Archaeological Survey of India has recently excavated the site at Vangchhia, District Champhai, Mizoram, They also discovered one of the Biggest Necropolis (Burials/related structures) in India.

24. Vadnagar, District, Mehsana, Gujarat, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

The excavation at Vadnagar was a multidisciplinary approach involving archaeology (geo and landscape archaeology), geo-informatics and sedimentology. The earliest deposit of the sites goes back to 1st- 2nd Century BCE at Baba -no Tekdo locality as more than 300 coins of various metals and alloys such as copper, lead, potin, billon etc. of different periods have been found during the course of excavation.

At Kirti Torana revealed remains of the 9th-10th Century CE so far. A few burnt brick structures like remains of houses, walls, floors, drains and a unique furnace was found during the course of excavation, besides fine quality of ceramics.

The entire process of study and analysis is to compose the several phases such as the digitization of known geo-morphological, geological and archaeological data from primary and secondary sources, creation of Digital Elevation Models (DEM) for the entire Mehsana district, creations of slope and aspects from resultant DEMs and employing complex algorithms and decisive models in ArcGIS.

Sequential Query Language or SQLs were created in ArcGIS to identify regional centres with close proximity to various resources and proximity to other sites. As a result several archaeological maps of various themes were recorded for Mehsana district with special reference to Vadnagar.

25. Excavation of camping site on Sasoma-Saser Road, Ladakh, 2016-17

Small scale excavation has been carried out at a prehistoric camping site on Sasoma-Saser Road, Nubra Valley, Lakdkh, Jammu & Kashmir. The excavation at this site has yielded the evidence of earliest dated human occupation in Ladakh pulling back to c. 8,500 BCE. This site has yielded, lithic artefacts and bone tools in association with a number of hearth activities.

Opening of libraries in Gujarat

†2434. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish libraries named after Pandit Deen Dayal in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to open such libraries in the State of Gujarat also;

(c) if so, the number and locations, of these libraries and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government would consider to extend support to individuals for opening private libraries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Culture does not have any scheme to extend support to individuals for opening private libraries.

Security of historical idols and artefacts

2435. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has returned some 200 stolen artefacts to the Indian Government which were recovered during the decade old 'Operation Hidden Idol' retrieving more than 7500 artefacts valued at 100 million US dollars;

(b) whether the artefacts now back in India were stolen from India's most valued religious sites; and

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has stepped up and fortified its heritage monuments and sites including temples from idol thieves and those frequenting heritage sites as tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Team of Experts from Archaeological Survey of India examined

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

91 items including 64 Sketches at New York and Toledo Museum Toledo, during their visit to U.S. from 2nd to 6th June, 2016. Out of these 17 objects were found as antiquities of Indian origin. 8 antiquities have been returned during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 6th June, 2016 while 2 Idols have been taken over by Idol Wing of Tamil Nadu from Department of Homeland Security prior to visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister. Remaining 9 objects will be returned to India shortly.

The artefacts returned back to India include the stolen objects from religious sites.

(c) In order to ensure the security and protection of the ancient sculptures, idols and artefacts, watch and ward staff has been deployed at Centrally Protected Monuments & Archaeological Sites. The security has been further supplemented by engagement of private security guards and the State police.

Vacancies in posts of Directors and CMDs

2436. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Directors and CMDs in Public Sector Units were vacant since May, 2014 and for how long; and

(b) the names of the Directors and the CMDs appointed against the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) 13 Board level posts in various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are lying vacant since May, 2014. Details of these 13 posts along with date of occurrence of vacancy are given in Statement (*See below*).

Filling up of Board level posts in CPSEs is a continuous process and the vacant Board level posts are manned by assigning additional charge arrangements so that regular functioning of concerned CPSE is not affected.

Statement

List of Board level posts in CPSEs vacant since May, 2014

Sl. No.	Name of Post and CPSE	Date of Vacancy
1.	MD, HMT Chinar Watches Limited	19.01.2009
2.	CMD, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited	04.06.2010
3.	CMD, Hindustan Cables Limited	07.10.2011
4.	CMD, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited	01.02.2013

Sl. No.	Name of Post and CPSE	Date of Vacancy
5.	Director (Finance), Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited	19.10.2011
6.	Director (Finance), Odisha Minerals Development Company Limited	06.08.2012
7.	Director (Production), Tyre Corporation of India Limited	01.10.2012
8.	Director (Finance), Hindustan Cables Limited	01.02.2013
9.	Director (Finance), Burn Standard Company Limited	01.07.2013
10.	Director (Finance), Tyre Corporation of India Limited	22.10.2013
11.	Director (Technical), National Textile Corporation Limited	01.12.2013
12.	Director (Projects, Operations, Maintenance), Railtel Corporation of India Limited	01.03.2014
13.	Director (Operations), HMT Limited	26.05.2014

Profits accrued to PSUs

†2437. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the profits accrued to Public Sector Undertakings and revenue remitted to the exchequer during last three years, the year-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of Public Sector Undertakings which were under loss during financial year 2014-15 as against previous year, the sector-wise details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for loss to Public Sector Undertakings and fall in revenue remittance to the exchequer during the financial year 2014-15 and the efforts being made by Government to overcome such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2014-15 that was laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2016, the profit of profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and contribution to the central exchequer by the CPSEs for the last 3 years is given below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Profit of profit making CPSEs	Contribution to the Central Exchequer of CPSEs
2012-13	143543	163211
2013-14	149636	220981
2014-15	130363	200584

(b) 77 CPSEs suffered losses during 2014-15 compared to 70 CPSEs which suffered losses during 2013-14. The sectoral break-up of the 77 loss making CPSEs is as follows: (i) Agriculture (4) (ii) Mining (4) (iii) Manufacturing (44) (iv) Services (25).

(c) The reasons for losses in CPSEs vary, from enterprise to enterprise. However, some common reasons for losses in CPSEs include old and obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, excess manpower, weak marketing strategies, stiff competition, dependence on Government orders, heavy interest burden, high input cost, resource crunch, etc.

Performance improvement of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for their turn around are taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSEs. This, *inter alia*, includes business restructuring, such as, formation of joint ventures, merger with another CPSE, modernization and improved marketing strategies, etc.

Manufacturing of Airbus under 'Make in India' initiative

2438. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Airbus has come forward to manufacture in India under 'Make in India' initiatives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the existing manufacturing and research work done by Airbus in the country;
- (d) whether any MoU has been signed between Airbus and Government;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of companies which have so far agreed to come and manufacture in India under 'Make in India' campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) None of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) have tied up with Airbus to manufacture in India under 'Make in India' initiative. Ministry of Civil Aviation has replied that the information sought in the Question may be treated as 'Nil'.

(f) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has informed that the data with regard to the domestic and multi-national companies which have invested or have shown interest to invest in the country under the 'Make in India' initiative is not centrally maintained. However, after the launch of 'Make in India' initiative in September, 2014, there has been unprecedented increase in the (Foreign Direct Investment) FDI in the country. During the period starting from October, 2014 to September, 2016, total FDI equity inflows of US\$ 77.86 bn. was recorded as against US\$ 48.57 bn. received during the preceding 24 months with an increase of 60%.

Students missing from universities

2439. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students in Central Universities attacked by (i) fellow/students and (ii) outsiders during this and the last academic years;
- (b) how many had serious injuries and whether anybody got killed;
- (c) how many students have been missing from the universities; and
- (d) whether these students are still missing and not located so far, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) No such data is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau. Further, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

Natural calamities of 2013 in Uttarakhand

†2440. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the human skeletons of those who lost their lives in natural calamity that occurred in Uttarakhand in June, 2013 are still being recovered from the roads and other hilly locations in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the plan to displace the people of more than 450 villages was formulated considering the apprehension of experts after the calamity, that these villages may have to face the natural calamity like June, 2013 at any time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government, nearly 4000 people had lost their lives in the natural calamity of Uttarakhand in June 2013. Till September, 2016, 639 dead bodies/ remains have been recovered. Most of these bodies are buried under debris of the devastating floods in 2013. Some of these bodies are also believed to be along higher altitude areas around Kedarnath where the people had taken shelter after the Kedarnath floods. The State Government has formed search teams comprising of the local Administration, Police, Forest, State Disaster Response Force and local communities to search for these missing people. The search operation is continuing for the past three years and the State Government is working continuously to find these dead bodies. As the areas are very vast and remote, it is possible that some of these bodies have not yet been recovered.

(c) and (d) The rehabilitation/relocation of villages vulnerable against natural calamities is required to be primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources and also based on the availability of Government lands as per their existing land/ rehabilitation policy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Identification of such vulnerable village is a continuous process of the governance system. To rehabilitate/relocate these villages, it requires identification of vulnerable village through Geological survey, identification of alternative places for rehabilitation, availabilities of financial resources and social consideration. All these steps involve extensive consultation with the villages/ villagers and are time consuming. Rehabilitation is done only where Geologically safe suitable sites are found available with the consent of villagers. The State Government has informed that they have identified 395 vulnerable villages prone to various type of natural calamity before the 2013 disaster. So far, two villages/ hamlets in District Rudraprayag and Chamoli have been rehabilitated.

Deaths due to improper covering of drains and pits in Delhi

†2441. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of untimely deaths caused by accidents due to improper covers of drains and pits in the parts of Municipal Corporations of Delhi in the last three years and current year; and

(b) the details of assistance along with its nature provided in the cases of deaths due to negligence of Municipal Corporation's of Delhi and the number of officers against whom action has been taken for such negligence along with the nature of action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) are body corporates which function under the provisions of Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act, 1957. The Central Government does not interfere in the day-to-day functioning of the Corporations. The South and East Delhi Municipal Corporations have informed that no death has been caused due to improper covers of drains and pits during the last three years and current year. However, the North Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that one child has drowned in the drain of Metro Vihar, Holambi Kalan on 07.11.2014, while defecating on the wall of drain. An FIR No.1275/2014 dated 07.11.2014 under Section 304A of Indian Penal Code (IPC) was lodged. The matter is *sub-judice*.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Spurt in militant incidents in Assam

†2442. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a spurt in militant incidents in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years and current year;

(c) the reasons for increasing terror incidents in Assam; and

(d) the details of reasons for various State agencies including the Central Government not getting complete success towards giving a decisive blow to terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) No Sir, in Assam, there was a substantial decline in insurgency related incidents in 2015 and security forces have been able to contain activities of militant groups in a major way. In 2015, level of violence steeply declined (67%) being the lowest since 1997. Casualty figures also decreased with civilian and security forces casualty registering the lowest in 10 years. There was no casualty in security forces in 2015. However, a statement on the Security situation of Assam for the last three years is as below:—

Year	Incidents	Extremists Arrested	Extremists Killed	Extremists Surrendered	SFs Killed	Civilians Killed	Persons Kidnapped
2013	211	348	52	92	05	35	125
2014	246	319	102	102	04	168	94
2015	81	645	49	30	-	09	27
2016 (upto 30.11.2016)	69	343	47	15	04	29	14

Crimes against SCs, STs and OBCs

2443. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of reports that suggest that crimes against Scheduled Castes rose by 19 per cent last year, higher than 17 per cent in 2013;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) total number of cases of crimes against people belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs and number of those murdered, injured or harassed, State/Union Territory wise during last three years;
- (d) steps taken by Government to curb such crimes, especially against women of these communities;
- (e) whether during investigation of such cases any legal protection is provided to victims and families of these communities; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 33,655 cases in 2012, 39,408 cases in 2013, 47,064 cases in 2014 and 45,003 cases in 2015 were reported under total crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. Details of State/UT-wise cases reported & percentage variation under total crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2012-2015 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of Crime head-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-15 are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*). Data on crimes committed against people belonging to OBCs is not maintained separately.

(d) to (f) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. This Amendment has been done with the aim to deliver greater justice as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders against members of SCs and STs. PoA Act has been amended to include new offences, re-phrase existing sections, expand the scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures. In the amended PoA Act, it is, *inter-alia*, provided that it is the duty of the concerned State to specify an appropriate scheme to ensure specified rights and entitlements to the victims and witnesses which, *inter-alia* include necessary protection to atrocity victims, their dependents and witnesses.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India Police and Public Order are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at www.mha.nic.in

Statement-I
State/UT-wise total number of cases reported and percentage variation under crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2012-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Crimes against SCs						Crimes against STs							
		2012	2013	% variation in 2013 over 2012	2014	% variation in 2014 over 2013	2015	% variation in 2015 over 2014	2012	2013	% variation in 2013 over 2012	2014	% variation in 2014 over 2013	2015	% variation in 2015 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3057	3270	7.0	4114	25.8	4415	7.3	666	672	0.9	627	-6.7	719	14.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	10	1	-90.0	1	0.0	59	5800.0
3.	Assam	4	8	100.0	2	-75.0	5	150.0	0	0	-	1	-	0	-100.0
4.	Bihar	4821	6721	39.4	7893	17.4	6438	-18.4	119	91	-23.5	77	-15.4	14	-81.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	242	-7.6	1066	340.5	1028	-3.6	344	331	-3.8	721	117.8	1518	110.5
6.	Goa	10	12	20.0	17	41.7	13	-23.5	1	10	900.0	6	-40.0	8	33.3
7.	Gujarat	1028	1190	15.8	1130	-5.0	1046	-7.4	221	224	1.4	229	2.2	256	11.8
8.	Haryana	252	493	95.6	830	68.4	834	0.5	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	148	14.7	122	-17.6	95	-22.1	3	2	-33.3	3	50.0	6	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	-100.0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	696	978	40.5	903	-7.7	738	-18.3	287	396	38.0	432	9.1	269	-37.7
12.	Karnataka	2605	2566	-1.5	2138	-16.7	1987	-7.1	374	535	43.0	487	-9.0	415	-14.8
13.	Kerala	810	756	-6.7	816	7.9	752	-7.8	124	135	8.9	135	0.0	176	30.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2875	2945	2.4	4151	41.0	4188	0.9	1218	1296	6.4	2279	75.8	1531	-328
15.	Maharashtra	1091	1678	53.8	1768	5.4	1816	2.7	308	415	34.7	443	6.7	483	9.0
16.	Manipur	0	1	-	1	0.0	0	-100.0	2	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	-100.0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	1	-	0	-100.0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	1	-	0	-100.0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	18	-	0	-100.0	0	-
20.	Odisha	2265	2592	14.4	2266	-12.6	2305	1.7	688	791	15.0	1259	59.2	1387	10.2
21.	Punjab	71	126	77.5	123	-2.4	147	19.5	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
22.	Rajasthan	5559	6475	16.5	8028	24.0	6998	-12.8	1351	1651	22.2	3952	139.4	3207	-18.9
23.	Sikkim	5	6	20.0	10	66.7	11	10.0	4	17	325.0	10	-41.2	4	-60.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1647	1845	12.0	1546	-16.2	1782	15.3	27	23	-14.8	18	-21.7	30	66.7
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	1694	-	1678	-0.9	-	-	-	569	-	698	22.7

26.	Tripura	76	48	-36.8	49	2.1	28	-42.9	29	24	-17.2	18	-25.0	7	-61.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6202	7078	14.1	8075	14.1	8358	3.5	44	25	-43.2	24	-4.0	6	-75.0
28.	Uttarakhand	33	34	3.0	61	79.4	93	52.5	3	2	-33.3	1	-50.0	6	500.0
29.	West Bengal	85	115	35.3	159	38.3	186	17.0	91	122	34.1	141	15.6	109	-22.7
TOTAL STATE(S)		33585	39327	17.1	46962	19.4	44941	-4.3	5914	6783	14.7	11437	68.6	10908	-4.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	2	-50.0	7	250.0	3	-57.1
31.	Chandigarh	2	4	100.0	1	-75.0	1	0.0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	7	75.0	3	-57.1	3	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	-	0	-100.0	2	-	0	1	-	0	-100.0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	44	55	25.0	87	58.2	54	-37.9	0	0	-	2	-	0	-100.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
36.	Puducherry	24	21	-12.5	14	-33.3	5	-64.3	0	0	-	2	-	0	-100.0
TOTAL UT(S)		70	81	15.7	102	25.9	62	-39.2	8	10	25.0	14	40.0	6	-57.1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33655	39408	17.1	47064	19.4	45003	-4.4	5922	6793	14.7	11451	68.6	10914	-4.7

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II**Crime head-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crime against SCs during 2013-15**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2013						2014						2015					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	62	44	9	90	109	21	101	77	3	166	155	6	106	78	3	128	107	3
2.	Murder	676	564	212	1739	1530	520	794	691	194	2252	2024	517	813	706	188	1955	1816	452
3.	Attempt to Commit Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	341	20	1360	1081	35	647	527	36	1672	1451	72
4.	Rape	2073	1655	376	2899	2572	483	2388	2039	421	3338	2995	602	2541	2037	356	3204	2859	466
5.	Attempt to Commit Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	61	2	93	72	3	91	65	5	85	78	8
6.	Assault on Women (SCs) to Outrage her Modesty	-	-	-	-	-	-	2742	2113	123	3555	3154	153	3150	2560	231	3729	3440	269
6.1	Sexual Harassment	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	733	26	1240	1085	32	1369	1183	83	1701	1539	97
6.2	Assault on Women (SCs) with Intent to Disrobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	124	3	187	165	5	178	124	6	218	181	9
6.3	Voyeurism	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	1	23	24	2	26	17	0	37	31	0
6.4	Stalking	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	103	3	157	127	4	142	105	9	203	156	11

6.5	Other Sexual Harassment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1522	1135	90	1948	1753	110	1435	1131	133	1570	1533	152
7.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (SCs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	88	2	144	103	2	151	126	12	180	181	15
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction	628	424	85	1080	768	160	884	600	106	1458	1134	179	849	562	105	1338	1038	171
8.1	Kidnapping & Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	145	26	349	271	44	230	135	25	268	234	36
8.2	Kidnapping & Abduction in order to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	7	6	2	8	5	0	16	12	0
8.3	Kidnapping for Ransom	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	0	7	5	0	5	3	1	4	4	1
8.4	K & A of Women (SCs) to Compel her for Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	319	59	855	622	108	501	348	63	918	653	108
8.5	Other Kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	131	20	240	230	25	105	71	16	132	135	26
9.	Dacoity	45	27	3	307	235	24	37	39	3	166	199	22	36	26	0	211	182	0
9.1	Dacoity with Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.2	Other Dacoity	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	39	3	166	199	22	36	26	0	211	182	0
10.	Robbery	62	51	6	153	134	18	92	59	10	149	145	13	72	53	10	137	134	19
11.	Arson	189	146	33	469	404	61	201	140	24	381	354	51	209	162	29	415	37,7	58
12.	Grievous Hurt	4901	3376	524	8694	8417	1247	2267	2061	459	4234	3755	926	1096	1012	256	2538	2284	615

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.1	Acid Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	2262	2058	459	4231	3752	926	1093	1010	255	2532	2279	614
12.2	Attempt to Acid Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	1	6	5	1
12.3	Other Grievous Hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Riots	-	-	-	-	-	-	932	677	31	4966	4285	176	1553	1159	39	8799	7511	220
14.	Other IPC Crimes	16797	10094	2102	30000	24214	4137	26865	17062	2855	39172	33048	6065	27360	17822	2489	39180	33677	5362
15.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only	13975	9889	984	24619	22144	2048	8887	8003	820	17406	16709	1775	6005	4767	922	11950	11455	1883
16.	Employment of Manual Scavengers and Contruction of Dry Latrines(P) Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Other SLL Crime Against SCs	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	112	29	191	161	37	324	190	21	333	290	43
TOTAL CRIMES		39408	26270	4334	70050	60527	8719	47064	34163	5102	79031	69374	10562	45003	31852	4702	75854	66880	9656
AGAINST SCs																			

Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include pending cases/persons from previous years.

Note: Data not collected.

Total Crimes Against SCs include atrocities cases (IPC cases reported along with the SC/ST(POA) Act) as well as non-atrocities cases (cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, IPC cases and cases under other SLL).

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-III

Crime head-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crime against STs during 2013-15

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2013						2014						2015					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	25	15	0	49	40	0	1	11	1	1	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Murder	122	122	33	295	265	67	247	196	38	479	431	66	316	270	39	536	515	67
3.	Attempt to Commit Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	99	7	331	308	23	187	141	9	398	351	13
4.	Rape	847	768	108	1132	1091	187	1159	1023	231	1467	1443	293	1192	1031	151	1544	1477	180
5.	Attempt to Commit Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	34	1	47	45	1	37	24	2	33	30	2
6.	Assault on Women (STs) to Outrage her Modesty	-	-	-	-	-	-	1308	1058	60	1529	1467	142	1229	1010	135	1403	1317	166
6.1	Sexual Harassment	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	275	6	360	334	7	345	307	26	407	387	27
6.2	Assault on Women (STs) with Intent to Disrobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	45	0	68	65	0	125	92	4	131	126	8
6.3	Voyeurism	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	6	0	4	6	0
6.4	Stalking	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	30	0	48	39	0	27	27	3	34	35	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6.5	Other Sexual Harassment	-	-	-	-	-	-	899	706	54	1049	1027	135	728	578	102	827	763	127
7.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (STs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	27	1	41	33	1	33	32	1	39	40	1
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction	130	113	14	172	172	21	469	251	21	346	353	26	354	194	19	306	301	27
8.1	Kidnapping & Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	58	3	74	73	7	116	60	5	89	88	6
8.2	Kidnapping & Abduction in order to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.3	Kidnapping for Ransom	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.4	K & A of Women (STs) to Compel her for Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	140	5	179	182	6	175	88	10	146	144	16
8.5	Other Kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	53	13	93	98	13	62	46	4	71	69	5
9.	Dacoity	8	5	0	38	33	0	2	6	0	18	34	0	10	2	0	25	13	0
9.1	Dacoity with Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.2	Other Dacoity	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	0	18	34	0	10	2	0	25	13	0
10.	Robbery	7	7	1	17	15	1	46	31	3	73	73	7	27	15	2	29	27	4
11.	Arson	33	21	2	42	33	4	47	35	9	106	105	24	63	45	2	91	91	7

12.	Grievous Hurt	930	672	85	1424	1423	181	384	370	109	648	646	198	215	209	48	402	401	74
12.1	Acid Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	369	109	646	644	198	215	209	48	402	401	74
12.2	Attempt to Acid Attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.3	Other Grievous Hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Riots	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	109	19	895	791	99	214	166	10	1050	1030	80
14.	Other IPC Crimes	3301	1993	233	3845	3758	438	6201	4214	1075	7816	7577	1994	5769	3918	794	6901	6715	1458
15.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only	1390	1020	58	2261	2134	201	1122	1042	87	2308	2119	152	832	592	110	1235	1305	156
16.	Employment of Manual Scavengers and Contruction of Dry Latrines(P) Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Other SLL Crime Against STs	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	83	37	162	149	49	435	401	27	444	434	30
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST STs		6793	4736	534	9275	8964	1100	11451	8589	1699	16267	15584	3076	10914	8050	1349	14436	14047	2265

Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include pending cases/persons from previous years.

Note: '-' Data not collected Total Crimes Against SCs include atrocities cases (IPC cases reported along with the SC/ST(POA) Act) as well as non-atrocities cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, IPC cases and cases under other SLL).

Source: Crime in India.

Increasing crime rate in Delhi

2444. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crime rate in NCT of Delhi is increasing year by year;
- (b) how many FIRs have been lodged and prosecutions launched in the last three years, district-wise in Delhi;
- (c) the total number of chain snatching cases reported in NCT of Delhi in the last two years and upto 31st October, 2016 and how many culprits have been arrested and prosecuted, year-wise; and
- (d) the details of action proposed by Delhi Police to prevent and minimize crime rates in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that the rate of IPC crime in Delhi i.e., IPC crime per lakh of population, was 460.75 in the year 2013, 881.04 in 2014, 1058.68 in 2015 and 1126.73 in 2016 (upto 31.10.2016).

(b) The district-wise details of cases registered and action taken by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 31.10.2016) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The details of cases of snatching (including chain snatching) / registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year / (upto 31.10.16) are as under:-

Year	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Persons Challaned
2013	3638	2666	1959
2014	7350	2834	1733
2015	9896	3336	1429
2016 (upto 31.10.16)	8064	3474	610

(d) Delhi Police has reported that several concrete measures have been taken to check the incidents of crime in the city. Crime-prone areas are dynamically identified/ mapped and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans are strategically deployed to enhance visibility and prevent crime as per the analysis of incidents of crime. Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in police stations which have crime prone areas under their jurisdiction to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation and also cordon off the scene of crime. Effective surveillance is being maintained over active criminals.

Statement

District-wise details of cases registered and action taken by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 31.10.2016)

Name of District	Reported	Cancelled	Admitted	Worked Out	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2013 - Total IPC										
East	10388	818	9570	4860	4382	583	194	3605	835	4353
N-East	9041	623	8418	3617	3522	104	82	3336	1448	3448
South	8593	594	7999	4055	3375	357	187	2831	1013	3611
S-East	8608	541	8067	4065	2512	165	48	2299	3492	2063
West	8813	744	8069	4347	3872	610	376	2886	564	3633
S-West	5963	554	5409	3415	3093	455	254	2384	725	1591
Outer	9579	848	8731	4261	3834	467	345	3022	781	4116
North	4081	299	3782	1953	1695	258	145	1292	466	162
Central	4562	315	4247	2085	1791	310	141	1340	549	1907
N. West	6564	625	5939	2814	2561	342	148	2071	447	2931
New Delhi	1458	84	1374	673	582	48	27	507	276	516
TOTAL	77650	6045	71605	36145	31219	3699	1947	25573	10596	29790

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2013- Total Act										
East	488	9	479	437	409	30	31	348	64	6
N-East	609	0	609	468	461	93	2	366	148	0
South	607	4	603	507	476	38	10	428	97	29
S-East	603	1	602	514	335	14	11	310	267	0
West	869	7	862	785	759	165	63	531	72	31
S-West	430	7	423	384	372	30	38	304	46	5
Outer	1051	5	1046	952	919	199	71	649	60	67
North	308	3	305	289	268	66	15	187	33	4
Central	619	3	616	595	563	139	34	390	49	4
N. West	440	7	433	413	401	62	15	324	22	10
New Delhi	112	0	112	103	99	42	0	57	9	4
TOTAL	6136	46	6090	5447	5062	878	290	3894	867	160
2014 - Total IPC										
East	18642	927	17715	5845	4276	427	124	3725	3158	10281
N-East	16904	333	16571	4416	2527	7	18	2502	7701	6343
South	17371	716	16655	5676	3501	275	89	3137	4874	8280

S-East	14914	463	14451	4654	2938	225	67	2646	5985	5528
West	18488	876	17612	5859	4790	784	275	3731	1573	11249
S-West	11320	600	10720	3252	2714	278	166	2270	2256	5750
Outer	20320	1079	19244	5055	4280	376	211	3693	2414	12549
North	8201	270	7931	2180	1595	170	82	1343	2172	4164
Central	8932	313	8619	3745	2591	358	112	2121	2681	3347
N. West	13251	508	12740	2712	1478	39	9	1430	5558	5704
New Delhi	2421	78	2343	704	513	36	8	469	827	1005
TOTAL	150764	6163	144601	44098	31203	2975	1161	27067	39199	74200
2014- Total Act										
East	599	9	590	514	399	20	14	365	125	66
N-East	886	0	886	603	378	9	0	369	508	0
South	1143	16	1127	434	273	12	5	256	837	17
S-East	682	3	679	388	181	2	0	179	489	9
West	1135	3	1132	941	887	233	8	646	194	51
S-West	649	7	642	358	399	18	9	372	238	5
Outer	1911	214	1697	1470	1416	268	97	1051	208	73
North	505	3	502	347	357	31	1	325	218	17

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	921	6	915	822	697	145	7	545	212	6
N. West	886	2	884	543	348	52	2	294	514	22
New Delhi	123	0	123	99	81	13	0	68	39	3
TOTAL	9440	263	9177	6519	5416	803	143	4470	3582	269
2015 Total IPC										
East	21963	735	21228	5431	2808	64	28	2716	9500	8949
N-East	18831	384	18447	4169	2698	6	22	2670	8996	6753
South	23379	746	22633	6886	2934	222	64	2648	9278	10421
S-East	15661	654	15007	4597	2411	104	54	2253	5825	6771
West	23853	693	23160	4997	3640	181	89	3370	4584	14950
S-West	13392	645	12747	3478	2495	100	53	2342	2556	7696
Outer	22754	813	21941	5632	3546	125	94	3327	6911	11486
North	10619	198	10421	2714	1368	227	18	1123	5543	3510
Central	11819	304	11515	4760	2999	307	36	2656	5026	3490
N. West	16621	615	16006	4977	1987	78	11	1898	6754	7265
New Delhi	2584	45	2539	595	206	7	1	198	1802	531
TOTAL	181476	5832	175644	48236	27092	1421	470	25201	66775	81822
2015- Total Act										
East	505	21	484	367	234	3	0	231	246	4

N-East	716	0	716	497	380	8	0	372	336	0
South	1218	1	1217	845	302	23	0	279	908	7
S-East	915	9	906	536	332	7	1	324	567	7
West	887	4	883	627	490	61	0	429	346	47
S-West	675	49	626	488	365	14	3	348	219	42
Outer	1195	33	1162	959	802	159	7	636	314	46
North	563	3	560	384	205	10	4	191	355	0
Central	750	2	748	594	445	41	0	404	301	2
N. West	604	2	602	463	208	1	1	206	383	11
New Delhi	52	1	51	39	31	1	0	30	19	1
TOTAL	8080	125	7955	5799	3794	328	16	3450	3994	167

2016 Total IPC

East	18009	427	17582	3038	865	12	7	846	12308	4409
N-East	17040	302	16738	3716	862	19	1	842	13848	2028
South	18760	605	18155	4501	929	36	18	875	11036	6190
S-East	9169	384	8785	3061	1366	38	6	1322	4960	2459
West	21952	1354	20598	3592	1694	51	13	1630	12784	6120
S-West	10988	472	10516	2473	971	28	9	934	6571	2974
Outer	21339	519	20820	4786	1574	48	2	1524	12999	6247
North	9414	196	9218	1684	653	44	5	604	7258	1307

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	10150	249	9901	3175	1512	125	1	1386	6189	2200
N. West	16799	557	16242	4830	1943	103	8	1832	9052	5247
New Delhi	2264	49	2215	479	157	6	2	149	1829	229
TOTAL	155884	5114	150770	35335	12526	510	72	11944	98834	39410
2016 - Total Act										
East	283	1	282	207	71	1	0	70	211	0
N-East	605	1	604	442	136	0	0	136	468	0
South	904	5	899	616	188	2	0	186	710	1
S-East	489	0	489	260	140	0	0	140	346	3
West	662	0	662	457	211	1	0	210	448	3
S-West	597	2	595	447	179	0	1	178	414	2
Outer	828	1	827	687	321	52	0	269	501	5
North	452	0	452	309	116	4	8	104	333	3
Central	410	0	410	297	150	5	1	144	260	0
N. West	512	0	512	420	206	2	0	204	273	0
New Delhi	21	0	21	14	7	0	0	7	14	0
TOTAL	5763	10	5753	4156	1725	67	10	1648	3978	17

144 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Threshold Annual Salary for Grant of Visa

2445. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring down the threshold annual salary to ₹ 9.1 lakh per annum from the current limit of ₹ 16.7 lakh for the purpose of visa for taking employment in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a proposal in this regard is already pending with the Cabinet; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) A proposal for (i) fixation of minimum salary limit for grant of Employment visa at ₹ 16.25 lakhs per annum with a reduced limit of ₹ 9.10 lakhs per annum for foreign nationals engaged as teaching faculty by the Central Higher Educational Institutions and (ii) review of this limit after an interval of 2 years has been considered by the Cabinet on 30.11.2016.

Public institutions targeted and burnt in Kashmir valley

2446. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any other public institutions apart from schools are being targeted and burnt in Kashmir valley in the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to provide assistance to the Jammu and Kashmir Government to handle the said menace;

(c) whether cases have been registered against those who were involved in burning Government properties and schools; and

(d) the details of the number of people arrested in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During the civil unrest since 8th July, 2016 till 8th November, 2016, 39 Government Establishments have been burnt and 39 Government Establishments have been damaged apart from schools.

To bring normalcy in Kashmir valley after the civil unrest since 8th July, 2016, Prime Minister and Home Minister have regularly reviewed the security situation in J&K. Prime Minister also held an All Party meeting and Home Minister has visited Srinagar 2 times and met the Governor, Chief Minister, all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials. Home Minister also led an All Party Delegation on 4-5 September, 2016 to Srinagar and Jammu and met the Governor, Chief Minister, various cross sections of people of the State including all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials.

Distribution of Essential Commodities like food grains, sugar, milk, fruits, vegetables, LPG, kerosene, petrol etc. was ensured to meet the needs of public at large. Sufficient stock of Essential Commodities was maintained in the Valley. Availability of Doctors/ Para-medics, Medicines, Ambulances, Blood Banks etc. was maintained round the clock, Team of doctors from All MS was also sent. The regular medical services were continued unabated.

Additional companies of Central Armed Police Forces were also deployed to support the State Police.

(c) and (d) 96 cases have been registered and 140 persons have been arrested till 28.11.2016.

Legislation on refugees and asylum seekers

2447. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to come up with a uniform and non-discriminatory domestic policy and legislation on refugees and asylum seekers;

(b) why Government has never made an attempt to prepare a formal refugee regime despite being home to a major refugee population for decades;

(c) why there has been different treatment to refugee populations from different countries; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating amendment to the Passport Act, 1967 and the Foreigners Act, 1946 to eliminate asylum seekers from its purview?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) India is not a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. All the foreign nationals including refugee/ asylum seekers in India are guided by the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the guidelines made thereunder. Such person staying on Long Term Visa (LTV) may apply for Citizenship as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder.

(d) No, Sir.

Training facilities of Central Armed Police Forces

2448. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the training facilities individually maintained by Central Armed Police Forces (CAP) are grossly under utilised;

(b) if so, the details of training facilities of each of CAPF along with the reasons for their under utilisation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is due to erratic intake of officers over the years; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to pool all these resources in order to allow multi-organisation use and also allow inter organisational exchange of experience among trainers and trainees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The facilities available with the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) *i.e.* Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Indian Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Assam Rifles, are adequately utilized and these facilities are shared on need basis. The details of training institutions of CAPFs are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement***Details of Training Institutions of CAPFs***

Sl. No.	Name of CAPF	Training Institutions/Centers
1.	Border Security Force (BSF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSF Academy, Tekanpur • Training Centre and School, Hazaribagh • Central School of Weapon and Tactics, Indore • Central School of Motor Transport, Tekanpur (MP) • National Training Centre for Dogs, Tekanpur • Subsidiary Training Centres (STCs)
2.	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISA, Mount Abu • CRPF Academy, Kadarpur • CTC, Nemuch (MP) • CTC, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) • CTC, Mudkhed • CTC, Gwalior • CTAT Schools, Silchar/Shivpuri/Chitoor • RTC, Nemuch/Avadi/Peringome/Srinagar/Rajgir/Latur/ Amethi /Jodhpur
3.	Indian Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITBP Academy, Mussoorie (Dehradun) • Basic Training Centre, Bhanu, Panchkula (Haryana) • Mountaineering & Skiing Institute, Chamoli • Counter Insurgency Jungel Warfare School, Uttarakashi • National Training Centre for Dogs, Haryana • National Institute of Training for Search & Rescue Disaster Response, Haryana • Signal Training Institute, Amritsar • Mountain Driving School, Almora • Central Training College, Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of CAPF	Training Institutions/Centers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Training School, Arunachal Pradesh • Support Weapon Training School, Shivpuri, MP • High Altitude Medical Training School, Leh
4.	Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Industrial Security Academy (NISA), Hyderabad • Fire Service Training Institute, Hyderabad • Regional Training Centre, Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu) • Regional Training Centre, Barwaha (MP) • Regional Training Centre, Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) • Regional Training Centre, Deoli (Rajasthan) • Regional Training Centre, Behror (Rajasthan) • Regional Training Centre, Mundali (Odisha)
5.	Assam Rifles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assam Rifles Training Centre & School, Dimapur (Nagaland)
6.	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSB Academy Srinagar, Garhwal (Uttarakhand) • Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School, Chamoli • Centralized Training Centre, Kangra District • Centralized Training Centre, Sonitpur, Assam • Recruit Training Centre, Gorakhpur • Recruit Training Centre, Bhopal • Recruit Training Centre, Rajasthan • Wireless Telecom Training Centre, Shimla • Intelligence Training School, Ghitorni

Legislation to stop honour killings

2449. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring a legislation to stop honour killings, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of honour killing cases registered in the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Amendments to the criminal justice system is an ongoing and continuous process.

(b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise number of cases reported under murder (section 302 IPC) & culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) with the motive of honour killing during 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement (*See below*). NCRB has started collecting data on honour killing since 2014.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State/UT Administrations.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise Motives/Causes of Murder (Section 302 IPC) and Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC) for the purpose of Honour Killing during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015		
		Murder (Section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC)	Total Cases	Murder (Section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC)	Total Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	0	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	2	21	4	25
8.	Haryana	1	0	1	2	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	3	1	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	0	2	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	3	2	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	7	14	0	14
15.	Maharashtra	5	0	5	1	0	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	5	0	5	8	0	8
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	2	0	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	0	1
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	1	16	17
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	131	37	168
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(s)		26	0	26	189	59	248

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34..	Delhi UT	0	0	0	2	0	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	2	0	2	3	0	3
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	28	0	28	192	59	251

Source: Crime in India.

Paramilitary Forces facing shortage of ammunition

2450. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fact that the paramilitary forces guarding India's border, fighting insurgency and terrorism are facing a massive shortage of ammunition;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage of ammunition required by paramilitary forces for close combat operations;

(c) what other tactical shortages are there in the equipment of the paramilitary forces; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate availability of ammunition to meet the requirements of paramilitary forces in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There is no shortage of ammunition for weapons and no tactical shortage in equipment with Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). However, there is an increased demand for 9mm ball ammunition.

(d) Ammunition is allocated to CAPFs by Ministry of Home Affairs from Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) as per requirement of CAPFs. OFB has committed to

supply 3.6 crores 9mm ball ammunition in 2016-17 by way of upscaling their manufacturing capacity in order to meet their requirement.

Apart from this, Qualitative Requirements of 9mm ball ammunition has also been approved by this Ministry, so that Force can procure 9mm ball ammunition from other sources as per their requirement.

Verification of SSB volunteers

†2451. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an order for actual verification of SSB volunteers situated in various parts of the country had been issued by the Ministry;
- (b) whether the Ministry has received State-wise verification report of SSB volunteers;
- (c) if so, the date on which it was received and the details of the decisions taken by the Ministry to resolve their problems so far, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The list of volunteers available with SSB was updated by conducting physical verification of volunteers. A State-wise list of 94832 volunteers belonging to 17 States has been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Chief Secretaries of these states have been advised by Ministry of Home Affairs that these volunteers are valuable and trained resource who can be deployed in critical situations; they can, for instance, be deployed immediately in law & order situations as Home Guards and Civil Defence Volunteers.

Criminals acquitted due to lack of sufficient witnesses

2452. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of criminals involved in several heinous crimes are acquitted by the courts on the ground of insufficient witnesses against them;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any enquiry to ascertain the number of such criminals acquitted by Courts during the last three years on this ground and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to bring forward any legislation to convict such criminals as they indulge in serious crimes after their acquittal and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) This information is not maintained by National Crime Records Bureau. Further, 'Police', 'Public Order' and Law and Order are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies.

Increasing quota of Himalayan States in paramilitary forces

†2453. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in the matter concerning deliberation by Government on increasing the quota of Himalayan States in paramilitary forces for providing employment opportunities to the youths living in hilly States; and

(b) the manner in which the two objectives of making paramilitary forces more inclusive from demographic view point and providing employment to the youths of hilly States are sought to be reconciled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per Government policy, the vacancies in the rank of Constable (General Duty) are distributed among the States/Union Territories and also among the Border districts and militancy affected areas as follows:-

- (1) 60% of vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- (2) 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) (BSF, ITBP, SSB & Assam Rifles) are allotted to border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- (3) 20% of vacancies in BGFs are allotted to areas affected by militancy *i.e.* J&K, North Eastern States and naxal affected areas. The districts/ areas affected by militancy are notified by the Government from time to time.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (4) In Forces, other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy affected areas *i.e.* J&K, North Eastern States and naxal affected areas. The district/ areas affected by militancy are notified by the Government from time to time.

ST status to six communities of Assam

2454. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Committee to formulate the modality to grant ST status to six communities of Assam, namely Koch Rajbongshi, Moran, Matak, Tai Ahom, Chutia and Adivasi (Tea Tribes) and the Committee has to submit its report by May 31, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Committee has been setup by Ministry of Home Affairs to recommend the modalities for granting of Scheduled Tribe status to six communities namely, Koch Rajbongshi, Moran, Matak, Tai Ahom, Chutia and Adivasi (Tea Tribes) of Assam on 29.02.2016. The Committee was to submit its report by 31st May, 2016. A series of meetings of the Committee were held in MHA for finalisation of its report. As the Committee has to deliberate upon some issues with various stakeholders including Government of Assam, it was decided that the Committee would submit its report by 15.10.2016. However, due to bye-election of Parliamentary Constituency Lakhimpur in Assam in November, 2016, the Committee could not finalise its reports. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Use of enemy properties by Central Police Organisations

2455. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to allot 31 of the total of 9457 enemy properties for use by Central Police Organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the custodian of enemy property for India has seen asked to inspect the status of the remaining 9426 properties for further action, including eviction of encroachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Details of 31 properties allotted to various Central Police Organizations for use are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) A survey of enemy properties is currently underway.

Statement

Details of 31 enemy properties allotted for use of Central Police Organizations

Sl. No.	Location of Property	State/District	Allocated to [CAPF]
1	2	3	4
1.	Plot of land, DS Deodhi Ghalib Jung, Rikab Ganj	Telangana, Hyderabad	NDRF
2.	R.S.No.18/6, 4/8, Ummathoor Desom Parakadavu Chekkiad Village, Vatakara Taluka	Kerala, Kozhikode	-do-
3.	Plot of land (now being used as road) Near locality Ward & Block 16-2, Opposite Government Printing Press, Hyderabad	Telangana, Hyderabad	CISF
4.	Landed Property situated at Village Jewar, Pargana Dankaur, Tehsil Sikunderabad, District Gautambuddh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh, Gautambuddh Nagar	-do-
5.	Landed Property Khata No.401 area 1-19 - situated at Village Tirathali, Tehsil Jewar, District Gautambuddh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh, Gautambuddh Nagar	-do-
6.	Landed Property Khata No.38 & 137 -situated at Village Fathpur Atta, Pargana Dankaur, District Gautambuddh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh, Gautambuddh Nagar	-do-
7.	Landed Property situated at Village Tirathali, Tehsil Jewar, District Gautambuddh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh, Gautambuddh Nagar	-do-
8.	Shops in Chhoti Bajaria, Opposite Railway Police Chowky, Railway Road & Landed property in Mohalla Kaila, Pragana Loni, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh, Gautambuddh Nagar	-do-
9.	Landed property situated at Village Salempur, Tehsil Mohanlalganj, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh, Kaushambi	-do-

1	2	3	4
10.	Landed property situated at Village Salwmpur, Tehsil Mohanlalganj, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh,	CISF
11.	Property situated at Victoria road, Civil Station, Bangalore	Karnataka, Bangalore	-do-
12.	Property situated at 2nd Main Road, New Road, New Extn. Kalsipalyan, Bangalore City	Karnataka, Bangalore	-do-
13.	"Dil Aaram Estate" situated at Masoorie, Dehradun, 2/9th Share	Uttarakhand, Dehradun	-do-
14.	Flats situated at "Jolly High Rise Apartments" situated at Pali Mala Road, Bandra, Mumbai-50	Maharashtra, Mumbai City	-do-
15.	Landed property situated at Pudukesawam Village Arakonam Taluka, North Arcot	Tamil Nadu, Vellore	SSB
16.	Landed property situated at Village Mirzapur Tehsil Awla, Distt. Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh, Bareilly	-do-
17.	Landed property situated at Village Mail, Tehsil Sardhana, Distt. Meerut	Uttar Pradesh, Meerut	-do-
18.	Landed property situated at Village Nanauta, Pargana Rampur, Tehsil Rampur, Distt. Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Saharanpur	-do-
19.	Plot No.741 & 552, Khata No.59, Tawzi No.4548/12438, Thana No.411 situated in village Mora Mardana, Anchal (Tehsil), Bodhgaya	Bihar, Gaya	CRPF
20.	C.S.Plot No.485, Sheet No.112, H.No.70, C.No.53, Ward No.15 situated in Mohalla Dargabsha Arzani, P.S. Sultanganj, Patna-6	Bihar, Patna	-do-
21.	Beneficiary Share in the WAQF-ALAI-AULAD "MEHAR MANZIL" situated at 6-8, Cadell Road, Mahim & all the other properties include in the Estate, Mumbai City	Maharashtra, Mumbai city	-do-
22.	House Property situated in Gopalje Temple of Ramachanderi, Jaipur	Rajasthan, Jaipur	-do-
23.	Landed property at Serilingampally mandal, Miyapur Village, District Ranga Reddy	Telangana, Ranga Reddy	-do-
24.	H.Ward No.1068 (20), Street No.760, C.t.S. No. B/973/4, Chapel Road, Chandiwalla Compound, Bandra (West)	Maharashtra, Mumbai	-do-

1	2	3	4
25.	7/48th Share situated at 200A, Kulsum Mahal, Kalina Main Road, Kalina, Mumbai-29 & all the other properties included in the Estate	Maharashtra, Mumbai City	NSG
26.	1/10th situated at Bhulabhai Desai Road & Santacruz, Mumbai 400 026	Maharashtra, Mumbai City	-do-
27.	Agriculture land (Total Area approx. 4 hectores 1 Acres 30 Gunthas-total 47564 Sq. m.) and House property No.205 situated at Village Kauka Taluka Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabnad (1/2 share)	Gujarat, Ahmedabad	-do-
28.	Property No.172/1-2, Lalaguda, Hyderabad	Telangna, Hyderabad	-do-
29.	Property situated near Chikkadpally Police Station, Musheerabad	Telangna, Hyderabad	-do-
30.	Property at Begum Bazar, Hyderabad (Property details not available)	Telangana, Hyderabad	-do-
31.	Landed property situated at Asif Nagar, Hyderabad	Telangana, Hyderabad	-do-

Relief and rehabilitation of rape victims

2456. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of relief and rehabilitation of rape victims which has been declared in Budget 2016-17; and

(b) in what manner, Government proposes to allocate the finances required to provide rehabilitation services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Under Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme, Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated ₹ 200 crores and disbursed ₹ 190.68 crore out of this, as one time grant to the States/UTs to support their respective State Victim Compensation Scheme, which include compensation to rape victim also.

Complaint of financial cheating

2457. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 52 given in the Rajya Sabha on 16th November, 2016 and state:

(a) the number of complaints of financial cheating received in Geeta Colony police station from July, 2016 till date;

(b) the action taken thereon, complaint-wise;

(c) whether the complaints received in Geeta Colony police station through DCP, East Delhi during July, 2016 have been filed without conducting any proper inquiry and taking any statement of complainants/accused; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the grounds on which said complaints have been filed, complaint-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that the following complaints of financial cheating have been received in Police Station Geeta Colony directly and their status is as under:-

Name of complainant(s)	Date of complaint	Status of complaint
Mitali Chatterjee	06.07.16	Case vide FIR No. 423/16 u/s 379 IPC has been registered.
Abhishek Kaushik	20.07.16	Case vide FIR No. 422/16 u/s 420 IPC has been registered.
Harshlata	03.08.16	Case vide FIR No. 157/16, u/s 420 IPC has been registered.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has also reported that only one complaint of financial cheating has been received in P.S. Geeta Colony through DCP/East from 1st July, 2016 to 25.11.16 and the status of the complaint is as under:

Name of complainant(s)	Date of complaint	Status of complaint
Ramanand	Received in DCP office on 12.7.16 and received in P.S. Geeta Colony PS on 16.7.16.	Complaint was filed as during enquiry it was found that the matter is already <i>sub-judice</i> . The action into the complaint would be taken as per the direction of the Hon'ble Court.

Foreign tourists coming to India for medical tourism

2458. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of total number of foreign tourists which came to India in the last three years for medical tourism;

(b) whether Government of India is issuing medical visa for people who want to visit India for treatment at various medical centres; and

(c) whether Government has made the procedure for obtaining visa on medical ground easier/simpler for foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Arrival of foreigners in India on Medical Visa is showing an increasing trend over the years as per details given below:—

Year	No. of foreigners
2014	76680
2015	134344
2016	176683

(b) and (c) As per existing instructions, on a Medical Visa one additional entry can be granted in emergent situations. Further under the existing e-Tourist Visa Scheme, foreign nationals are permitted to undertake short term medical treatment including treatment under Indian systems of medicine. A proposal for further liberalization, simplification and rationalisation of visa regime in India which *inter-alia* includes triple entry on e-Medical Visa as against the single entry and grant of Medical Visas within 48 hours of application in cases of emergent requirement, has been considered by the Cabinet on 30.11.2016.

Protest by MTFD against Bills passed by Manipur Assembly

2459. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the symbolic coffin laid in Jantar Mantar since 4 November, 2015 by Manipur Tribals Forum Delhi (MTFD) in protest against the three anti-tribal Bills passed by the Manipur Assembly on 31st August, 2015, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government had sent emissary to churachandpur town to do an on-the-spot investigation of the situation, if so, the details thereof and outcome therefrom;

(c) the latest status of the three Bills pending with the Home Ministry; and

(d) the roadmap for redressing the grievances of the tribals of Manipur, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to review the law and order situation arising out of the - killing of 09 persons during the protest over the 3 Bills passed by Manipur Legislative Assembly on 31st August, 2015, Special Secretary (Internal Security), MHA visited Churachandpur, Manipur on 21-22 September, 2015.

(c) Out of the 3 Bills, The Protection of Manipur People Bill, 2015, has been finalized and the remaining 2 bills viz. (i) The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Seventh Amendment Bill), 2015 and (ii) The Manipur Shops and Establishments (Second Amendment Bill), 2015 are under examination in consultation with the concerned Union Ministries/Departments or Government of India.

(d) State Government of Manipur has been advised to take immediate measures to resolve the issue in consultation with all the stakeholders and ensure maintenance of law and order in the State.

Involvement of juveniles in crimes

2460. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing involvement of Juveniles in crimes has been a major cause of concern for Delhi Police for the past few years;

(b) whether according to the NCRB data, cases involving juvenile offenders have gone up by 16 per cent;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop crimes by juveniles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per Delhi Police, the details of total cases in which juveniles were involved during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.11.2016) are as under:—

Year	Total cases
2013	1638
2014	1969
2015	2366
2016	1581
(upto 15.11.2016)	

As per the National Crime Records Bureau, the data collected from States/UTs shows a total of 35,861 cases in 2013, 38,565 cases in 2014 and 33,433 cases in 2015 under total cognizable crimes registered against juveniles in conflict with law in the country.

Delhi Police has reported that as a preventive strategy to control the crime, the scheme, 'Yuva', has been launched under which workshops, sports activities and vocational trainings etc. are organized to channelize the energy of young adults and children from the under privileged sections of the society to make them productive members of the society and to prevent them from moving towards crime and drugs at an early age. Police personnel are also reportedly detailed in plain clothes as well as in uniform in and around the educational institutions, busy markets, bus stops and other vulnerable places to prevent such crimes.

Waterless urinals in Delhi

2461. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of waterless urinals built in 2010 by erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi;
- (b) whether North Corporation took charge of maintaining its 338 facilities in 2014;
- (c) amount given by Centre under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to build and maintain toilets in Delhi;
- (d) amount spent for maintenance of waterless urinals in Delhi;
- (e) whether High Court of Delhi has ordered all Municipal Corporations in 2014 to convert waterless urinals into normal ones with adequate water supply;

(f) whether most urinals are without any sewer connections leading to unhygienic condition in surrounding areas; and

(g) if so, action taken against the lax officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) are body corporates which function under the provisions of Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act, 1957. The Central Government does not interfere in the day-to-day functioning of the Corporations. The number of waterless urinals built in North and South Delhi Municipal Corporations (DMCs) in 2010 is 551. The information in respect of East DMC is being collected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Amount given by Central Government under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to build and maintain toilets in North DMC is ₹800 lacs and in South DMC is ₹616 lacs. The information in respect of East DMC is being collected. The amount spent for maintenance of waterless urinals by North DMC is ₹480.09 lacs and by South DMC is ₹ 40.84 lacs. The information in respect of East DMC is being collected.

(e) The South and North DMCs have informed that there is no such order of High Court of Delhi. The information in respect of East DMC is being collected.

(f) and (g) All the urinals constructed within the jurisdiction of North and South DMCs are connected with the sewer lines. The information in respect of East DMC is being collected.

People sentenced under the NDPS Act

2462. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the NDPS Act, thousands of people are sentenced in various jails across the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and age-wise under trials therein;

(c) whether it is also a fact that apart from seizures of drugs, the border States have witnessed smuggling of arms thereof; and

(d) if so, the details of number of conviction and the action plan of Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the current year (upto October 2016) about 25,982 Persons were arrested and lodged in various Jails across the country under NDPS Act. The State-wise details of the arrested persons upto Oct. 2016 across the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of The total number of convictions reported during the current year (upto Oct. 2016) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

Statement-I

Details of State-wise arrested persons for the year 2016 (upto October)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2016*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	94
4.	Assam	432
5.	Bihar	86
6.	Chandigarh	132
7.	Chhattisgarh	599
8.	Goa	48
9.	Gujarat	107
10.	Haryana	1606
11.	Himachal Pradesh	904

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2016*
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	622
13.	Jharkhand	123
14.	Karnataka	565
15.	Kerala	4346
16.	Madhya Pradesh	932
17.	Maharashtra	531
18.	Manipur	10
19.	Meghalaya	19
20.	Mizoram	340
21.	Nagaland	130
22.	New Delhi	323
23.	Odisha	257
24.	Punjab	5231
25.	Rajasthan	1370
26.	Tamil Nadu	1277
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4364
28.	Uttarakhand	481
29.	West Bengal	1031
TOTAL		25982

* Provisional data as reported.

Statement-II

Details of State-wise number of convicted persons during 2016 (upto October)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2016*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Goa	2
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Haryana	329
5.	Himachal Pradesh	76
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	46

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2016*
7.	Kerala	3210
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4
9.	Maharashtra	12398
10.	Manipur	10
11.	New Delhi	1
12.	Punjab	4141
13.	Tamil Nadu	739
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1596
15.	Uttarakhand	109
TOTAL		22667

* Provisional data as reported.

Allocating adequate number of IPS probationers to Odisha

2463. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government would allocate adequate number of IPS probationers to the State of Odisha in the next seven or eight years as compared to the allocation made in previous years, considering the severe shortage of IPS officers in Odisha Cadre under the promotion quota and direct recruit quota; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) In order to allocate adequate number of IPS officers, the batch-1 size of IPS (direct recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from Civil Services Examination (CSE)-2005, to 130 from CSE-2008 and to 150 from CSE-2009. This increase has resulted in higher allocation of IPS officers to Odisha Cadre also.

The vacancies under Promotion quota in the State Governments are filled up as per the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955. As of now, 57 IPS posts of promotion quota are vacant in Odisha State due to non-availability of suitable officers at Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) level.

Inclusion of Ho language in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

2464. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Jharkhand seeking inclusion of Ho language which is widely spoken in Kolhan division of Jharkhand, in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the request; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) At present there are demands for inclusion of 38 languages including Ho in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. These are:—

(1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhadi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujar/Gujari (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurukh, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Hiimachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shourseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

(c) and (d) At present there is no established set of objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. As the evolution of dialects and languages is dynamic, influenced by socio-economic-political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages, whether to distinguish them from dialects, or for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, both attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees to evolve such fixed criteria have not borne fruit.

Fund to Madhya Pradesh under modernisation of prisons scheme

†2465. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to the State of Madhya Pradesh out of resources earmarked for States' second phase of modernisation of prisons scheme and places where from this demand had been made and current status of approval thereof and by when the same amount would be made available; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of scheme/programme and implementation thereof with regard to modernisation of prisons in reference to part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Prison Administration is therefore the responsibility of State Governments. A consolidated Memorandum was submitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Fourteenth Finance Commission, which included the demands projected by States/UTs amounting to ₹ 13,962.60 crore for prison reforms in the second phase of modernization of prisons. The 14th Finance Commission, however observed that in view of improved outlay for States, there is appropriate fiscal space to provide for additional expenditure needed for their requirements and did not make any allocation in favour of Central Government for this purpose. As no funds have been earmarked for the scheme, the second phase of Prison Modernisation Scheme has not been launched.

Integrated control centre within the Ministry

2466. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aiming to set up a state-of-the-art integrated control centre within the Ministry;

(b) if so, by when the project is likely to begin; and

(c) the advantages of such an integrated control system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No. such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry. This Ministry already has Integrated Emergency Operation Centre operational on 24x7 basis at North Block, New Delhi to monitor natural and manmade disasters.

Discrimination in financial help

2467. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of personnel who sacrificed their lives fighting against anti-national acts like terrorism, etc.;

(b) the details of help being provided by Government to their families during last two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been discrimination in providing financial help to aggrieved families on account of sacrifice by personnel belonging to Military or Para-military forces; and

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Prisoners killed in Tihar Jail

2468. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last two years, a number of prisoners have been killed in Tihar Jail;

(b) if so, the reasons for internal security lapses in the Jail; and

(c) whether Jail administration has any proposal to prohibit the use of metallic spoon and forks inside the Jail which are being misused as weapons also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) "Prisons" is a transferred subject under entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, under the legislative competence of the Legislative Assembly of Delhi. The Director General (Prisons), Prison Headquarters, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that six prisoners have been killed in the jail during the last two years. In all these cases, the victims were assaulted by the co-inmates. The DG (Prisons) has informed that necessary steps including strengthening of internal security management, weekly coordination meetings and regular sensitization of prison staff for breaking the nexus of criminal groups are taken up on a regular basis. Further, departmental action against the erring officials found negligent on duty are also initiated.

(c) The DG (Prisons) has reported that no metallic spoons or forks are being used in the Jail.

Criminals shot dead in police encounters

2469. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminals shot dead by police in encounters during the last three years;

(b) in how many cases, the Human Rights Commission had taken cognizance and judicial probe was set up; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the criminals killed in the encounter were involved in several heinous crimes and if so, the specific reasons for protecting the rights of criminals instead of the victims whose families have been ruined by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) The National Human Rights Commission does not maintain any separate record of cases where criminals have been shot dead by police in an encounter. However, on the basis of intimation received about death in the course of police action, a statement indicating the number of cases registered during the last three years about killing in encounter is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Cases
1.	2013-14	137
2.	2014-15	188
3.	2015-16	179

In every case of encounter, the Commission calls for inquest report, post-mortem report, Magisterial enquiry report and Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) reports for ascertaining foul play if any, apart from making recommendations for monetary relief under section 18 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(c) The Commission examines cases on merit without being influenced by the criminal record of the deceased and in every case of violation of human rights, it makes recommendation for monetary relief, prosecution or such other suitable action as it may deem fit in cases of death in police encounter. Under the scheme of criminal law prevailing in India, it would not be an offence if the death is caused in exercise of right of private defence. Another provision under which the police officer can justify causing the death of a person, is section 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The provision authorizes the police to use reasonable force, even extending up to the causing of death, if found necessary to arrest the person accused of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

Development of Islands in Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep

2470. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to develop 26 Islands in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep;

- (b) if so, what is the roadmap for developing of these Islands;
- (c) which are the various sectors on which these Islands will be developed;
- (d) how much fund is being allotted for the development of these Islands; and
- (e) how much time will it take to complete the development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Government has taken up initiative for preparation of Concept Development Plans and Detailed Master Plans for holistic development of 10 islands viz., Smith Island, Ross Island, Long Island (Mai-i-tang), Avis Island and Little Andaman in Andaman and Nicobar and Minicoy Island, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Cheriya and Suheli in Lakshadweep. A Request for Qualification (RFQ)-cum-Request for Proposal (RFP) document has been prepared for engagement of a suitable consultant to facilitate preparation of Concept Development Plans and Detailed Master Plans for the identified islands.

Ban on cow slaughter in the country

2471. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has any plan for imposing ban on cow slaughter in the country;
- (b) if so, what action Government proposes on irresponsible statements issued by persons holding responsible and respectable positions; and
- (c) what is the feedback on this from the States and whether a white paper can be issued on this by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Under the distribution of legislative powers between the Union of India and States under Article 246(3) of the Constitution, the preservation of cattle is a matter on which the legislature of the States has exclusive powers to legislate. Therefore, it is up to the States to enact laws on slaughter of cows. All States/Union Territories have legislations on slaughter of cows except five States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and one Union Territory that is Lakshadweep. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and

investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law Enforcement agencies, as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 9-8-2016 on law and order disturbances by miscreants in the name of protection of Cow, which is available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. <http://mha.nic.in>.

Measures to monitor borders

†2472. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are no proper measures to monitor the borders at present;
- (b) the details of the likely expenditure to fully seal the border and whether it would stop the infiltration completely; and
- (c) the steps being taken to make the monitoring better in areas having rivers and drains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) There are adequate and proper measures to monitor the borders at present, which, *inter-alia*, include round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of Border Out Posts (BOPs); construction of border fencing, border patrol roads and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; introduction of technological solutions for improved border surveillance, upgradation of intelligence set up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

(b) There are no proposals to seal the Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar Borders regarding the sealing of the Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) and the Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB), the Government is considering to plug the gaps along IBB and IPB by the means of physical and/or non-physical barriers. It is not possible to indicate the expenditure for such measures at present, as site at many locations is not yet available for construction of fence. Further, following measures have been taken to stop infiltration:—

- Construction of fence, border roads, floodlights and additional Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the borders.
- Usages of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to infiltration/smuggling along the borders has been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional manpower, special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

(c) The riverine areas of IBB and IPB are patrolled by the Border Security Force (BSF) with the help of Floating Border Out Posts (FBOPs), mechanized boats, speed boats, medium crafts etc. as per the availability. The hi-Tech surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices are also used for domination of riverine border areas. Further, to enhance surveillance and improved monitoring of riverine areas of the borders, Government has decided to install modern anti-infiltration mechanisms on Indian borders to prevent terrorist infiltration. In this regard, pilot projects of technological solutions in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) have been approved for Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh border. It is basically integration of manpower, sensors, networks, intelligence and command & control solutions and includes inter alia Electro-Optic Sensors (high resolution day & night cameras), Radars and other devices.

IPS officers in West Bengal

2473. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength and persons in position of the Indian Police Service (IPS) in West Bengal;

(b) the total number of IPS officers currently facing disciplinary proceedings and criminal proceedings in a Court of Law; and

(c) the steps being taken to cleanse the senior bureaucracy and retire such police officers who are wanting in the discharge of their duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As on 01.01.2016, the total sanctioned strength of IPS in West Bengal State is 347 against which 259 officers are in position.

(b) As per the information available with Ministry of Home Affairs, 7 IPS officers are facing inquiries/proceedings, out of which 3 are facing disciplinary proceedings, 2 are facing criminal proceedings and 2 are facing both in West Bengal.

(c) Disciplinary actions are taken under Rule-7 of AIS (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969 against delinquent IPS officers by the Central Government, in respect of the officers working in Government of India, and by the State Government, in respect of those working in the States. Further, as per the provisions of Rule 16 (3) of All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958, the Central Government may, in consultation with the State Government concerned, require a Member of the Service to retire "pre-mature", if they are found wanting in the discharge of their duties on the basis of a review of their entire service records. This review is to be carried out by the State Government, even in respect of officers on Central Deputation.

Expert Committee to study and examine the domestic and international cyber laws

2474. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up an expert Committee to study and examine the existing domestic cyber laws and international cyber legislations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report and if so, the details of the recommendations made by it; and
- (d) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Government of India has constituted an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.K. Viswanathan, former Law Secretary and Members from NSCS, Department of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice and CBI, to study Domestic & International Cyber Laws and suggest measures/ amendments in the existing domestic cyber laws. The Committee is actively engaged in the deliberations and is taking the views of various stakeholders.

Implementation of Unified Service Rules

2475. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from Telugu speaking States regarding implementation of Unified Services Rules for Teachers, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the matter;
- (c) whether a meeting has been held recently to discuss the matter in detail; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to solve the matter at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received the proposals from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to organise the services of teachers and other categories of posts in Zila and Mandal Parishad Schools as local cadres in terms of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres & Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order 1975 { APPE (OLC & RDR) } and also to organise the posts of Gazetted Head Masters/Head Mistress Grade II in High Schools of Zila Parishad and posts of Mandal Education Office, Deputy Inspector of Schools into local cadres and to include them in third Schedule to the APPE (OLC & RDR) Order, 1975.

(b) There was no consensus between the States on the effective date of implementation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has held meetings with both the States to resolve the issue.

Crimes in Delhi

2476. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi accounts for nearly 25 per cent of all the crimes committed in 53 mega cities all across India;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi accounts for the highest number of rapes per lakh women; and
- (c) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has reported that as per data collected from mega cities, the details of total cognizable crimes reported during 2015 are as under:—

Cognizable crimes reported	Country	Delhi
Under IPC	6,76,086	1,73,947
Under Special Local Laws	13,80,043	7,305
TOTAL	20,56,129	1,81,252

(b) As per NCRB data, the Crime Rate [(cases reported/total female population)x100000] under Rape cases (Section 376 IPC) in Delhi during 2015 is 25. Delhi Police has reported that during 2015, the percentage of rape cases reported in Delhi to the total rape cases reported in the country as a whole was 6.34%.

(c) Delhi Police has reported that several concrete measures have been taken to check the incidents of crime in the city. Crime-prone areas are dynamically identified/ mapped and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans are strategically deployed to enhance visibility and prevent crime as per the analysis of incidents of crime. Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in police stations which have crime prone areas under their jurisdiction to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation and also cordon off the scene of crime. Effective surveillance is being maintained over active criminals.

Crimes against women are handled with great sensitivity and some of the major initiatives taken by Delhi Police to check the incidents of crime against women are as under:—

1. No jurisdictional dispute is allowed to delay police response.
2. Beat Officers are sensitized regularly to take prompt action against eve-teasers, and to follow a zero-tolerance policy.
3. Local police and PGR vans are deployed outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time.
4. Police pickets have been increased.
5. Self-Defence Training imparted for women/ girls.
6. Gender Sensitization Courses are conducted regularly for police personnel.
7. Mobile Application 'Himmat' introduced to help women in distress.
8. Operation Nirbheek introduced to empower girl students.
9. Operation Shishtachar: Women police officers in civil clothes keep a watch on the miscreants.

Command control at Bhadrachalam, Telangana

2477. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish a Command

control under supervision of a senior IPS officer at Bhadrachalam, Telangana for efficient coordination and operations at Maoist affected areas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the territorial jurisdiction of the above control office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No proposal is contemplated to establish a command control centre at Bhadrachalam, in Telangana.

Women prisoners in jails

†2478. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women prisoners languishing in jails as on 31st March, 2016 and those languishing in jails without any hearing and from when they are in jails;
- (b) the number of children staying with these women prisoners;
- (c) whether number of women prisoners are more than the capacity of jails and proper health facilities are also not available to them;
- (d) whether Supreme Court has issued directions in 2006 regarding safety and standard of living of children staying with these women prisoners, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The data on number of women prisoners who are languishing in jails without any hearing is not collected/maintained by National Crime Records Bureau separately. Details of undertrial women prisoners along with the number of children staying with these women prisoners at the end of year 2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 17834 Women prisoners against the sanctioned capacity of 25463 women inmates have been lodged in different jails in the country. Data on health facilities provided to women prisoners is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the management and administration

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of prisons falls in the domain of State Governments. A comprehensive advisory on a wide ranging issues, including safety & standard of living of children with women prisoners, was issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on 17.7.2009. A copy of the same is available on MHA's website at link: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/advisiory.html>. Model Prison Manual, 2016 encompassing all aspect of prison administration has been circulated to the States/UTs for their adoption.

Statement

*Details of State/UT-wise number of Women Prisoners with
Children at the end of 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Convict Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children	No. of Under- trial Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	22	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	8	10	30	34
4.	Bihar	13	22	122	153
5.	Chhattisgarh	23	25	60	66
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	6	16	16
8.	Haryana	17	23	23	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	3	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	8	8
11.	Jharkhand	14	21	100	115
12.	Karnataka	8	10	6	6
13.	Kerala	0	0	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48	64	93	111
15.	Maharashtra	18	20	64	68
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	9	15	69	78
21.	Punjab	23	28	31	31
22.	Rajasthan	15	16	32	34
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	5	6	6
25.	Telangana	20	22	26	28
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	72	79	291	334
28.	Uttarakhand	3	4	7	9
29.	West Bengal	60	66	99	121
TOTAL (STATES)		371	446	1120	1280
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	3	29	30
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		3	4	29	30
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		374	450	1149	1310

Racket involved in getting CDRs

†2479. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several retired officers of sensitive departments of Army, CBI and Intelligence Bureau are linked with the racket involved in getting Call Detail Records (CDRs);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it has also been found in an investigation by Crime Branch that most of the spy agencies are being run by these retired officers or they are working with the said agencies;

(c) whether some of these retired officers have been arrested for illegally providing call details to the said agencies/general people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to combat this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per available information, PS Crime Branch of Delhi Police in a case, FIR no. 119/16 dated 12.7.2016 u/s 419/420/409/120-B/34 IPC, has arrested one retired army officer who was running a detective agency in Telangana.

(e) The Government has issued guidelines for getting Call Detail Records (CDRs). Action as per law is taken whenever cases of illegally obtaining CDRs are detected, or come to notice.

Prisoners in jails in the country

†2480. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of prisoners in 1401 jails in the country is much more than their capacity and the basic needs of the prisoners can not be fulfilled and the jail administration is facing the problem of shortage of security equipments; and

(b) the State-wise total capacity and number of prisoners in jails and the total number of undertrial prisoners, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 419623 inmates were lodged in 1401 different categories of jails against the sanctioned capacity of 366781 inmates showing occupancy rate 114.4 in the country at the end of year 2015.

'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prison Administration is therefore the responsibility of the State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of State/UT-wise number of jails, total number of prisons inmates, sanctioned capacity of prison and occupancy rate at the end of year 2015, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of State-wise number of inmates lodged in 1,401 jails as undertrials at the end of year 2015 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of capacity in Jails, Population of Inmates and Occupancy Rate in States/UTs at the end of 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of Jails	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate# (2015)	Occupancy Rate# (2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	8883	7897	88.9	94.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	212	184	86.8	226.8
3.	Assam	31	8292	9097	109.7	101.9
4.	Bihar	58	37809	28418	75.2	84.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	28	7552	17662	233.9	258.9
6.	Goa	2	1095	423	38.6	144.4
7.	Gujarat	27	12332	11778	95.5	96.9
8.	Haryana	19	16718	18269	109.3	112.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	1787	1979	110.7	122.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	3001	2338	77.9	75.9
11.	Jharkhand	29	15408	17613	114.3	123.1
12.	Karnataka	102	14046	13473	95.9	106.3
13.	Kerala	54	6190	7325	118.3	114.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	123	27507	38458	139.8	133.7
15.	Maharashtra	154	26303	29657	112.8	110.7
16.	Manipur	2	970	651	67.1	56.1
17.	Meghalaya	4	530	943	177.9	153.4
18.	Mizoram	7	1311	1244	94.9	81.0
19.	Nagaland	11	1450	490	33.8	30.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Odisha	91	18012	15965	88.6	82.4
21.	Punjab	26	20067	23645	117.8	139.2
22.	Rajasthan	126	19619	20086	102.4	118.4
23.	Sikkim	2	253	251	99.2	104.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	137	22201	14122	63.6	71.5
25.	Telangana	50	7065	6201	87.8	87.7
26.	Tripura	13	2173	1039	47.8	41.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67	52572	88747	168.8	167.1
28.	Uttarakhand	11	3188	4348	136.4	127.2
29.	West Bengal	58	20916	21523	102.9	96.0
TOTAL (STATES)		1374	357462	403826	113.0	115.9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1249	499	40.0	61.6
31.	Chandigarh	1	1120	688	61.4	70.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	60	166	276.7	331.7
33.	Daman and Diu	2	160	46	28.8	49.4
34.	Delhi	10	6250	14183	226.9	221.6
35.	Lakshadweep	4	64	24	37.5	43.8
36.	Puducherry	4	416	191	45.9	68.3
TOTAL (UTs)		27	9319	15797	169.5	172.9
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1401	366781	419623	114.4	117.4

Occupancy Rate = $\frac{\text{Inmate population} \times 100}{\text{Total capacity}}$

Occupancy Rate <100 shows space available for inmates in prisons.

Occupancy Rate >100 shows overcrowding in prisons.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Undertrials lodged in Jails at the end of 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4641	264	4905
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	132	4	136
3.	Assam	5484	212	5696
4.	Bihar	22689	735	23424
5.	Chhattisgarh	9352	518	9870
6.	Goa	244	19	263
7.	Gujarat	7323	295	7618
8.	Haryana	10086	403	10489
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1151	35	1186
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1826	80	1906
11.	Jharkhand	12873	715	13588
12.	Karnataka	8989	325	9314
13.	Kerala	4409	158	4567
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20582	718	21300
15.	Maharashtra	20716	951	21667
16.	Manipur	498	35	533
17.	Meghalaya	854	8	862
18.	Mizoram	536	72	608
19.	Nagaland	383	7	390
20.	Odisha	12054	530	12584
21.	Punjab	12454	592	13046
22.	Rajasthan	13764	461	14225
23.	Sikkim	130	10	140
24.	Tamil Nadu	7427	423	7850
25.	Telangana	3278	244	3522

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	434	24	458
27.	Uttar Pradesh	60171	2498	62669
28.	Uttarakhand	2202	90	2292
29.	West Bengal	14301	1041	15342
TOTAL (STATES)		258983	11467	270450
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	5	81
31.	Chandigarh	327	12	339
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	153	13	166
33.	Daman and Diu	29	2	31
34.	Delhi	10465	414	10879
35.	Lakshadweep	23	0	23
36.	Puducherry	104	3	107
TOTAL (UTs)		11177	449	11626
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		270160	11916	282076

Vacancies in CFSL

2481. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to fill the vacancies in Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) across the country;

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

(c) whether all the materials brought in as evidence to CFSL (especially, in the case of electronic evidence) are relevant; and

(d) if not, what are the steps taken to coordinate with the Law Enforcement Agencies to ensure that the data collected is relevant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India is taking regular steps to fill the technical as well as non-technical posts in CFSLs against vacant

posts arising out of retirement of officers/staff. In the CFSLs in the Country, Flexible Complementary Scheme (FCS) is in operation for the Scientists. Under FCS, Scientists are promoted on an in situ basis to higher posts as prescribed in the Rules.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

Security force for protecting airports

2482. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the Ministry of Civil Aviation for raising a security force exclusively for protecting its airports in the country;
- (b) what would be the total strength of such a force;
- (c) whether it will be placed under the command and control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation; and
- (d) how Government proposes to raise manpower for such a force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has not received any such proposal from Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA).

Manpower to secure airports of the country

2483. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many airports are there in the country;
- (b) how many of these airports are being protected by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF);
- (c) what is the total sanctioned strength of CISF and whether there is enough manpower to secure all the airports of the country; and
- (d) what is the additional manpower that is required to man all the airports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There are 98 operational airports in the country. The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is deployed at 59 airports out of the 98 operational airports.

(c) and (d) The total sanctioned strength of CISF is 1,44,119 posts out of which 24,583 posts are earmarked for the security of 59 airports in the country. There is continuous demand for additional manpower due to increasing passenger traffic and number of flights. Requirement of additional manpower for manning the security of airports are considered by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on need basis based on the proposals from Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA).

Agreement between BSF and BGB to erect new fence

2484. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Bangladesh have agreed to erect a new fence to secure over 250 villages ahead of the present barbed wire fencing along the International Border to curb cross border crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Border Security Force (BSF) and the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) have signed an agreement in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) During 17th Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh at Dhaka in November, 2015 and Director General, Border Security Force (BSF) and Director General, Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) level talks held at New Delhi in October, 2016 Indian side had requested for Bangladesh's Co-operation for constructing border fence within 150 yards of border, where Indian villages are situated fully or partially ahead of the fence even when distance from border is less than 150 yards. Bangladesh side assured of taking necessary measures in accordance with existing procedures.

(c) and (d) No formal agreement has been signed between BSF and BGB in this regard.

SAARC business card project

2485. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) business card project is in limbo; and

(b) whether India has already printed 5,000 high security cards and how many applications have been received by Government for seamless travel across the region, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The India Business Card is issued to those businessmen from SAARC countries who are eligible for issuance of a multiple entry business visa for a period of three years or more. First batch of 96 India Business Cards to businessmen from SAARC countries has been issued. The issue of India Business Card is ongoing process.

Multiple visa for follow up treatment

2486. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian corporate hospitals witnessed big jump in patients from abroad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether corporate hospitals have made a request to Government to issue multiple entry medical Visas to enable follow up treatment; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to make medical visas available easily for follow up treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Arrival of foreigners in India on Medical Visa is showing an increasing trend over the years.

(b) and (c) As per existing instructions, on a Medical Visa one additional entry can be granted in emergent situations. Further under the existing e-Tourist Visa Scheme, foreign nationals are permitted to undertake short term medical treatment including treatment under Indian systems of medicine. A proposal for further liberalization, simplification and rationalisation of visa regime in India which inter-alia includes triple entry on e-Medical Visa as against the single entry and grant of Medical Visas within 48 hours of application in cases of emergent requirement, has been considered by the Cabinet on 30.11.2016.

Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

2487. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any step to ensure Section 107 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is being uniformly and strictly adhered in all police stations across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of section 107 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) and rules framed thereunder, the primary responsibility of constituting the State Juvenile Police Units and designating Child Welfare Police Officers vests with the State Governments/ UT Administrations concerned. The JJ Rules giving details regarding role and responsibility of all stakeholders have been notified on 21.09.2016.

Youths missing from Kerala

†2488. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that demand for tracing the youth who went missing from Kerala and for initiating an enquiry regarding the same is being raised from various parts of the country;

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Central Government had received information that some youth from Kerala have gone missing and were suspected to have joined the Islamic State of Iraq & Syria (ISIS). The four cases, three cases in Kerala and one case in Maharashtra, registered in this connection have been entrusted by the Central Government to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation in view of their gravity and bearing on national security.

Separate cadre of All India Services in Goa

2489. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Goa has sent any proposal to the Union Government to constitute a separate cadre of All India Services in Goa;

- (b) what are the grounds given by the State Government in this regard;

- (c) the names of the States/Union Territories which do not have independent cadres; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether proposal of Government of Goa is under consideration of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs received a letter dated 10th March, 2014 from the Government of Goa, requesting for creation of a separate All India Service Cadre for the State of Goa.

Following grounds have been put forth by the Government of Goa for separate cadre of All India Service for Goa:-

- (i) Goa became full-fledged State.
- (ii) DoP&T abolished UT cadre and constituted Joint Cadre for Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and UTs and JCA (Joint Cadre Authority) was created for IAS, IPS and IFS.
- (iii) State Govt. were hardly consulted on transfer and posting of its officers as MHA retain these powers solely.
- (iv) Parliament of the Country had already delegated the limited powers to frame rules under the All India Service Act, 1951 to the Central Govt. It is well accepted that delegated powers cannot be further sub-delegated.
- (v) AIS officers posted in Goa know that they are here on a short tenure and also know that Goa Government has no control over their transfer, posting or on disciplinary matters.

States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Goa and Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Delhi under Joint AGMUT Cadre. Assam and Meghalaya are under Assam-Meghalaya Cadre.

Section 144 in Vemulaghat village in Telangana

2490. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that Vemulaghat village in Medak district of Telangana is under Section 144 of Cr.P.C. for the Past more than 100 days;
- (b) whether Ministry is also aware that people from this village have been terrorized and are under constant pressure to give their land for an irrigation project against their wishes; and

- (c) if so, what the Ministry is doing to help villagers in this village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The order under Section 144 of Cr.P.C. was imposed from 28-07-2016 and lifted on 26-09-2016, in view of law and order problem that arose at Vemulaghat Village area regarding Mallanna Sagar Project.

(b) and (c) No such complaints have been received by the State Police on being terrorized or constant pressure being put on the villagers to give their land for the irrigation project against their wishes.

Overlapping/conflict between Central and State Labour Laws

2491. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the overlapping/conflict between various Central and State Labour Laws, especially related to wages;
- (b) whether Government plans to hiring a unified labour code in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The 'Labour' is a subject included in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The concept of "Appropriate Government" envisages that both Central and State Governments are competent to legislate in their respective spheres.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions.

(b) to (d) The Second National Commission on Labour which submitted its Report in 2002 had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has initiated steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; industrial Relations; Social Security & Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

Payment of minimum wages for contract jobs

2492. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking steps to effectively implement the system of contract jobs and outsourcing as the laws of the land;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether instances of below minimum wages payments have been reported from the Government establishments employing contractual labour from private agencies; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure minimum wages in every employment in Government and private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Central Government has enacted the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith. A well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is in place to enforce various labour laws in Central Sphere including the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. The country-wide network of Dy. Chief Labour Commissioners and Regional Labour Commissioners under the control of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is mandated to settle the complaints/claims in regard to grievances/complaints arising out of the enforcement of various labour laws. Besides, a grievance redressal mechanism exists in the States/UTs in respect of the grievances pertaining to establishment coming under the State Sphere.

(c) and (d) The contractual workers are being paid the minimum wages covered under Scheduled Employment at the rate fixed according to the nature of work as provided under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. If minimum wages are not paid to the workers claim applications are filed within the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act before the authority under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The details of enforcement in respect of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the year 2015-16 is as under:-

Particulars	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
No. of inspections conducted	8200
No. of irregularities detected	62114
No. of prosecutions launched	1278
No. of convictions	1280

Unemployment among graduates

2493. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of employment in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government has made any survey regarding employment and unemployment during 2015-16;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the result of this survey;
- (d) whether unemployment is less among illiterates than graduates; and
- (e) if so, the remedial steps taken to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts Employment-Unemployment Surveys annually. Last such survey was conducted during 2015-16. The results of the surveys conducted during last three years are given below:—

For persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis (in%)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Labour Force Participation Rate	53.1	55.6	52.4
Worker Population Ratio	51.0	53.7	50.7
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.4	3.7

(d) As per the survey result, the unemployment rate among not literate was less than 2% and among graduate it was about 14% for persons aged 15 years and above on the basis of usual principal status approach during 2013-14.

(e) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-

GKY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 28.85 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2015-16 (till Oct., 2015) under these schemes.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Unemployment allowance to registered unemployed

2494. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment generated both in organised and unorganised sectors during last two years State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the schemes/ programmes being implemented by Government for eradication of unemployment in the country and the achievements thereof during the said period, State/Union Territory-wise including Haryana;

(c) whether any survey/study has been conducted to ascertain actual number of unemployed persons and if so, the details and findings thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) whether Government proposes to provide unemployment allowance to all the registered unemployed youth till they get a reasonable employment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Employment generation has been one of

the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The details of employment generated both in organised and unorganised sectors and the schemes/ programmes being implemented by Government for eradication of unemployment in the country and the achievements during the last two years State/ Union Territory-wise including Haryana are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*).

Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment conducts Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) to assess the status of employment and unemployment. So far five such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and based on the results, the details of State-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approaches are given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

Government of India does not have any proposal for providing unemployment allowance to unemployed persons. However, some of the State/ UT Governments are providing unemployment allowances to youth from their own resources.

Statement-I

(a) State-wise employment in rural and urban areas on usual status basis during 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2011-12								
		Rural			Urban			(Rural + Urban)		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.2	44.5	52.2	55.4	17.0	36.4	58.6	35.6	47.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.3	27.8	38.3	45.7	12.7	30.3	47.8	25.0	36.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	54.0	12.2	34.3	54.2	9.0	32.9	54.0	11.9	34.1
4.	Bihar	47.3	5.3	27.5	42.1	4.5	25.3	46.8	5.2	27.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.7	41.5	48.6	49.6	24.0	37.6	54.3	37.8	46.3
6.	Delhi	49.3	14.6	34.2	53.0	10.4	33.7	52.7	10.7	33.7
7.	Goa	54.7	21.0	37.8	51.1	15.7	33.7	52.9	18.4	35.8
8.	Gujarat	59.9	27.8	44.7	60.3	13.3	38.4	60.1	22.1	42.2
9.	Haryana	51.8	16.2	35.6	51.4	9.7	31.8	51.7	14.1	34.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.1	52.4	53.3	60.0	21.2	41.6	54.8	49.2	52.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.7	25.5	40.5	53.9	11.7	33.7	54.5	22.3	38.9
12.	Jharkhand	53.3	19.8	37.0	48.0	6.6	28.4	52.1	17.0	35.1
13.	Karnataka	61.2	28.7	45.0	57.9	16.3	37.6	60.0	24.3	42.3
14.	Kerala	56.5	22.1	38.2	55.2	19.1	36.3	56.2	21.3	37.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	56.1	23.9	40.5	52.0	11.5	32.5	55.1	20.7	38.5
16.	Maharashtra	57.6	38.8	48.6	54.9	16.6	36.5	56.4	28.6	43.1
17.	Manipur	51.0	26.2	38.9	45.6	18.2	32.2	49.6	24.1	37.2
18.	Meghalaya	52.7	39.1	45.9	50.3	20.2	34.0	52.3	35.1	43.5
19.	Mizoram	59.1	39.4	49.6	48.7	24.9	36.7	54.1	32.1	43.2
20.	Nagaland	50.4	31.2	41.0	41.2	14.4	28.7	47.1	25.4	36.7
21.	Odisha	59.2	24.6	41.7	57.9	15.5	38.1	59.0	23.3	41.2
22.	Punjab	56.6	23.4	40.6	57.0	13.6	36.8	56.8	19.9	39.2
23.	Rajasthan	49.5	34.7	42.4	49.0	14.1	32.6	49.4	29.9	40.0
24.	Sikkim	58.0	48.7	53.4	60.9	27.3	45.2	58.5	45.0	51.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	59.5	37.8	48.5	58.7	20.1	39.2	59.1	30.0	44.3
26.	Tripura	56.2	22.8	40.2	52.5	11.3	31.9	55.6	20.9	38.8
27.	Uttarakhand	45.2	30.8	38.1	50.6	8.6	30.5	46.6	25.2	36.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	49.1	17.7	33.8	51.1	10.2	31.7	49.5	16.1	33.3
29.	West Bengal	58.6	18.9	39.0	60.2	17.4	40.0	59.0	18.5	39.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.2	26.1	43.2	60.7	20.0	39.9	59.7	23.8	42.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Chandigarh	56.7	4.7	34.9	54.7	12.1	35.4	54.8	11.6	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.8	16.1	32.5	57.6	11.5	36.7	52.9	14.2	34.4
33.	Daman and Diu	69.4	3.4	42.5	59.5	14.8	35.5	66.8	7.7	40.3
34.	Lakshadweep	54.8	10.5	32.2	55.0	11.6	34.7	54.9	11.0	33.4
35.	Puducherry	51.7	22.1	36.3	54.8	14.7	35.0	53.7	17.6	35.5
	ALL INDIA	54.3	24.8	39.9	54.6	14.7	35.5	54.4	21.9	38.5

Source: NSSO Reports, 2011-12.

(b) Employment in organised sector

(Employment in lakh)

Branch-wise		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Public Sector	Central Govt.	27.39	26.60	25.52	24.63	25.20
	(Women)	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.45	2.36
	State Govt.	71.71	72.38	73.53	72.18	71.84
	(Women)	15.88	15.71	16.09	16.54	16.28
	Quasi- Central Govt.	33.89	34.02	34.58	34.54	34.49
	(Women)	3.85	3.86	4.08	4.09	4.09
	Quasi- State Govt.	24.07	24.22	24.10	23.60	23.49
	(Women)	2.57	2.59	2.78	2.69	2.72
	Local Bodies	19.68	20.73	20.89	20.53	21.07
	(Women)	5.72	5.91	6.13	6.11	6.08
	TOTAL	176.74	177.95	178.62	175.48	176.09
	(Women)	30.40	30.91	31.38	31.71	31.52
Private Sector	Act Establishments	88.32	93.17	97.10	102.73	107.21
	(Women)	22.30	22.43	23.58	25.08	26.10
	Non-Act Establishments	10.43	10.60	11.36	11.78	12.49
	(Women)	2.42	2.42	3.44	2.76	2.92
	TOTAL	98.75	103.77	108.46	114.52	119.70

Branch-wise		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(Women)		24.72	24.89	27.01	27.83	29.02
GRAND TOTAL		275.49	281.72	287.08	289.99	295.79
(Women)		55.12	55.80	58.39	59.54	60.54
Establishments (addressed)		315662	304883	316957	327944	335605
Establishment (Responded)		207087 (65.60%)	207028 (67.90%)	211812 (66.83%)	213705 (65.17%)	216148 (64.41%)
<i>(c) Industry-wise Employment (in lakh)</i>						
0 & 1	Primary Sector	26.94	26.00	26.65	26.16	26.10
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	14.63	13.73	14.01	13.94	13.97
1.	Mining & Quarrying	12.31	12.27	12.64	12.22	12.13
2, 3 & 4	Secondary Sector	77.82	80.86	80.99	82.63	84.29
2 & 3	Manufacturing	60.14	62.58	62.50	64.13	65.97
4.	Electricity, Gas & Water	8.47	9.03	8.99	9.02	8.82
5.	Construction	9.21	9.25	9.50	9.48	9.50
6, 7, 8, 9	Tertiary Sector	166.5	170.8	175.27	178.14	182.33
6.	Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels	6.27	6.46	6.77	7.17	7.69
7.	Transport, Storage & Communications	27.38	27.33	26.95	25.73	27.06
8.	Financing, Insurance, Real Estates & Business Services	24.43	26.67	29.64	30.79	32.76
9.	Community, Social & Personal Services	108.37	110.34	111.91	114.45	114.82

Statement-II

State-wise details of margin money subsidy utilized, number of Projects assisted and employment generated under PMEGP for the last five years and current year (upto October 31, 2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) - 2014-15					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352
3.	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438
4.	UT Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160
5.	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889
6.	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024
7.	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584
8.	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604
10.	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240
11.	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871
13.	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407
14.	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829
15.	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736
16.	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333
17.	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680
18.	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535
19.	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495
21.	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211
22.	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896
24.	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107
25.	Maharashtra **	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220
27.	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604
28.	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825
29.	Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406
30.	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93
31.	Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738
32.	Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190
33.	Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790
		109306	112253.87	48168	357502

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(B) 2015-16

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25.	Maharashtra **	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
		128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

1	2	3	4	5	6
(C) 2016-17 (31.10.2016)					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4252.45	814.29	493	3699
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2437.33	474.23	243	1332
3.	Punjab	4742.5	1492.9	605	4570
4.	UT Chandigarh	100	35.08	13	104
5.	Uttarakhand	2347.27	484.12	331	1778
6.	Haryana	4551.24	961.28	394	3152
7.	Delhi	300	69.44	51	408
8.	Rajasthan	5677.12	1250.12	567	3952
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18705.94	7800.35	2236	21611
10.	Bihar	7499.7	3674.07	1432	11456
11.	Sikkim	200	4.23	3	9
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	173.12	117	512
13.	Nagaland	2001.04	984.38	505	3679
14.	Manipur	3965.41	849.9	575	2899
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	126.91	99	792
16.	Tripura	3692.94	1902.05	1169	8937
17.	Meghalaya	1929.12	155.67	133	1064
18.	Assam	7552.08	3074.07	3940	14794
19.	West Bengal	5846.7	3629.46	2183	15844
20.	Jharkhand	4431.59	921.56	470	3760
21.	Odisha	5779.3	3996.17	1754	10192
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	1161.25	447	3648
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9971.83	2934.22	665	5320
24.	Gujarat*	6546.66	2842.41	666	5869
25.	Maharashtra **	11918.42	1851.77	812	5695
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5046.53	3098.46	792	9628
27.	Telangana	2854.41	1438.3	400	4333
28.	Karnataka	10842.19	7448.03	2272	19862

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Goa	371.62	90.51	41	268
30.	Lakshadweep	50	0.00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2826.67	1636.92	706	6044
32.	Tamil Nadu	8405.01	3166.93	1177	11652
33.	Puducherry	150	38.36	23	355
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	10.64	13	34
		151341.86	58591.2	25327	187252

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-III

*Details of State-wise persondays generated in the last three years
and the current year*

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 2016 as on 15.7.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2994.70	1555.87	1986.59	994.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.56	19.05	50.64	9.12
3.	Assam	298.47	210.89	495.10	117.83
4.	Bihar	862.35	352.73	701.55	209.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	1298.94	555.79	1014.65	555.37
6.	Gujarat	230.30	181.52	225.51	151.49
7.	Haryana	117.88	61.65	48.48	22.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	282.50	190.73	177.08	29.75
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.12	120.90	316.39	13.99
10.	Jharkhand	436.22	453.28	586.50	385.48
11.	Karnataka	718.86	433.70	599.21	268.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala	866.03	588.72	741.71	76.96
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1229.48	1172.10	1237.72	425.34
14.	Maharashtra	517.36	613.88	763.50	400.03
15.	Manipur	113.23	101.17	75.33	12.99
16.	Meghalaya	215.88	167.35	199.71	4.67
17.	Mizoram	133.65	43.60	132.92	44.00
18.	Nagaland	183.80	89.93	218.76	96.47
19.	Odisha	711.82	534.84	894.53	323.14
20.	Punjab	134.68	64.60	144.19	49.39
21.	Rajasthan	1838.56	1685.46	2341.22	1257.51
22.	Sikkim	44.03	24.13	43.84	8.52
23.	Tamil Nadu	3677.23	2679.65	3686.75	1101.23
24.	Telangana		1047.27	1412.07	582.47
25.	Tripura	521.61	511.76	538.77	126.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1753.60	1312.72	1830.63	719.07
27.	Uttarakhand	165.62	147.50	224.29	49.09
28.	West Bengal	2296.34	1697.08	2865.26	464.19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.03	5.11	1.45	0.02
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	1.15	1.72	1.07	0.18
33.	Lakshadweep	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.00
34.	Puducherry	8.45	3.78	5.62	0.41
TOTAL		22035.58	16628.59	23561.07	8500.31

NR- Not Reported.

Statement-IV

Details of Candidates Placed in jobs after training under DDU-GKY during the last years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17 till Oct., 2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56177	2910	1989	5485
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1515	1626	3663	3404
4.	Bihar	7496	4210	3951	2628
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	5129	360	6578	1195
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	NCT Delhi	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	2875	5007	6463	1298
11.	Haryana	394	1141	8807	4988
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2872	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10093	10677	16524	4881
14.	Jharkhand	4326	1587	8384	4096
15.	Karnataka	1508	76	6411	4397
16.	Kerala	443	0	2457	5057
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8784	1772	4307	1342
18.	Maharashtra	2866	0	1447	594
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	1140	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	266	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	14213	6779	21411	17952
24.	Puducherry	0	0	117	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Punjab	1366	0	0	0
26.	Rajasthan	1729	425	12494	3036
27.	Sikkim	0	0	205	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	2089	11939	12428	4835
29.	Telangana	0	0	1830	2982
30.	Tripura	0	0	75	199
31.	Uttar Pradesh	9647	4464	11306	2007
32.	Uttarakhand	404	0	780	0
33.	West Bengal	2085	1223	3117	852
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		137417	54196	134744	71228

Statement-V

Detail of State-wise number of beneficiaries under SJSRY/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11737	50567	9275	47171	2159	429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	252	98	229	20	823
3.	Assam	190	3903	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	35	58663	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4407	16908	4737	14890	933	4090
6.	Goa	45	40	164	680	0	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	3085	40778	2734	42762	0	0
8.	Haryana	2752	4217	1907	21334	181	433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	169	485	266	1236	316	1126
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	573	1904	771	4579	3	5089
11.	Jharkhand	2690	8733	170	1803	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8333	45562	13536	40338	3839	5502
13.	Kerala	8003	20011	6907	9402	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17603	51269	13147	59109	3555	30104
15.	Maharashtra	33037	60821	31656	86223	812	0
16.	Manipur	0	669	517	683	0	422
17.	Meghalaya	34	150	6	32	21	465
18.	Mizoram	554	4913	288	2620	376	5287
19.	Nagaland	321	1350	440	1845	310	4780
20.	Odisha	8594	30389	4496	32237	571	0
21.	Punjab	13	2502	76	9603	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	5629	26485	4910	30598	87	316
23.	Sikkim	73	112	27	1744	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	11282	27570	19213	121378	19569	94894
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	389	2378
26.	Tripura	458	1659	150	503	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	694	1520	1124	4277	256	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10724	11393	8542	100491	2026	0
29.	West Bengal	10750	58116	8434	49160	0	24054
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	0	49	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	324	816	294	1382	26	771
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	415	3807	132	19198	0	983
35.	Puducherry	254	215	94	0	0	0
TOTAL		142991	535779	134160	705507	35449	182037

Statement-VI

Details of Comparative State-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) according to UPSS approach based on Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey

(in per cent)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Second EUS (2011-12)	Third EUS (2012-13)	Fourth EUS (2013-14)	Fifth EUS (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	10.2	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.4	4.3	2.9	4.0
4.	Bihar	7.8	5.8	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	4.5	5.3	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	15.9	9.9	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.3	2.8	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	3.6	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	2.6	3.2	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	1.5	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	0.3	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	4.3	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	2.4	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	1.6	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sikkim	9.0	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.1	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	-	-	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	12.4	8.4	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	4.7	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2.2	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	6.1	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.5	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	5.6	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	0.6	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	20.4	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	4.4	10.1	8.8	4.8
ALL INDIA		3.3	4.0	3.4	3.7

Modernisation of employment exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

†2495. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise number of employment exchanges in operation currently in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the current status of upgradation and modernisation of employment exchanges in the country, the State/UT-wise details thereof;

(c) the funds duly allocated, released and utilised during each of the last three years and current year, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether progress on modernisation in all States including Madhya Pradesh is on expected lines, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken by Government, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Employment Exchanges are managed by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State Governments while the Central Government lays down policies and guidelines. The State/Union Territory-wise details of the 978 Employment Exchanges are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

The project also includes establishment of Model Career Centres in employment exchanges and institutions of repute to provide variety of employment related services using technology. In the state of Madhya Pradesh 07 Model Career Centres are being established at employment exchanges. The state wise details of Model Career Centres are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The NCS Project has also been extended to interlink the employment exchanges with the NCS Portal and part funding for upgradation of employment exchanges in the country during 2016-17 and for organising job fairs. On the basis of the guidelines, 16 State Governments have sent proposals and details of funds released are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of 978 employment exchanges

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	46
5.	Chhattisgarh	22
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	41
9.	Haryana	56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	42
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Odisha	40
22.	Punjab	46
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	35
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Uttarakhand	24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	99
29.	West Bengal	77
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	1
GRAND TOTAL		978

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

Statement-II*Details of Model Career Centres in Employment Exchanges and Government Institutions*

State/UT	Locations of Employment Exchanges
Assam	Guwahati Jorhat Haflong Silchar Nagaon
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor Anantapur
Bihar	Muzaffarpur Patna Bhagalpur
Chhattisgarh	Durg Bastar Bilaspur Ambikapur
Delhi	R.K Puram
Goa	Panaji
Gujarat	Vadodara Surat Bhavnagar Mehsana Sardar Patel University Rajkot
Haryana	Hisar
Himachal Pradesh	Una Shimla

State/UT	Locations of Employment Exchanges
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Karnataka	Mysuru
	Hasan
	Hubli
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Maharashtra	Yavatmal
Meghalaya	Shillong
	Tura
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
	Shivpuri
	Bhopal
	Jabalpur
	Sagar
	Indore
	Rewa
	Ujjain
Nagaland	Kohima
Odisha	Sambalpur
	Dhenkanal
	Rourkela
	Cuttack
Puducherry	Puducherry
Punjab	Bathinda
	Fatehgarhsahib
	Guru Nanak Dev Univ.
Rajasthan	Kota
	Bikaner
	Bharatpur
Sikkim	Gangtok
	Jorethang
	Dentam Bazar

State/UT	Locations of Employment Exchanges
Tamil Nadu	Coimbaore Vellore
Telangana	Hyderabad Warangal Osmania University
Tripura	Agartala Dharmanagar
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Ghaziabad Meerut Bundelkhand Univ. Jhansi Moradabad Banaras Hindu University Allahabad University CIRTES Noida
Uttarakhand	Dehradun Udham Singh Nagar
West Bengal	Kolkata Asansol

Statement-III

*Details of funds released to various States under NCS project
During the Year 2016-17*

		(In ₹)
Sl. No.	State	Amount released
1.	Telangana	20,00,000
2.	Karnataka	60,00,000
3.	Uttarakhand	26,00,000
4.	Gujarat	66,00,000
5.	M.P.	1,02,00,000
6.	Andhra Pradesh	78,00,000
	TOTAL	3,52,00,000

Child labourers from eastern States

†2496. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child labour in the country still remains unstoppable, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the poor child labourers from the eastern States of the country *i.e.* Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha are brought by the touts by enticing and deceiving them;

(c) whether Government is acting according to the law enacted to check child labour; and

(d) the number of child labourers rescued during the last two years and the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 2001 Census.

(b) and (c) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy etc. Government is following a multi pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been amended to prohibit employment of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes. The amendment empowers the appropriate Government to confer powers and impose duties on a District Magistrate for securing effective compliance of the provisions of the Act.

(d) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988. As per the information received from District Project Societies the details of number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under the NCLP Scheme during the last two years, State-wise are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of number of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last two years, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children mainstreamed	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	346	716
2.	Assam	60	9693
3.	Bihar	14028	2656
4.	Chhattisgarh	10173	0
5.	Gujarat	892	0
6.	Haryana	2583	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10
8.	Jharkhand	2989	3450
9.	Karnataka	2519	1984
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7879	7472
11.	Maharashtra	3804	2177
12.	Odisha	21315	1900
13.	Punjab	2,90	880
14.	Rajasthan	3349	8476
15.	Tamil Nadu	4492	4089
16.	Telangana	2691	1810
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16277	0
18.	West Bengal	22361	13763
19.	Uttarakhand	14,5	0
20.	Nagaland	436	0
TOTAL		116629	59076

Benefits of social security schemes for unorganised sector workers

†2497. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers in unorganised sector are not getting the benefits under social security schemes, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of workers from organised and unorganised sectors availing the benefits under social security schemes and number of workers still left outside, the details thereof; and

(c) the contribution made by each worker towards various social security schemes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection, and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganised worker, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfares Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (v) Handicraft Artisans.' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles).
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Depart merit of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
- (viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services).
- (ix) Rashtriya Swaisthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Central Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

Details of number of workers from organised and unorganised sectors availing the benefits under social security schemes are given in Statement (*See* below). Workers

contribution is not there in all Social Security Schemes. In the Social Security Schemes having workers contribution, the rate of contribution varies from scheme to scheme and also on the basis of other factors like the age of a worker etc.

Statement

Details of number of workers from organised and unorganised sectors availing the benefits under social security schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (as on 31.03.2015)	2,08,33,673
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme (as on 31.03.2015)	1,75,592
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	1,04,16,164
4.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana) (as on 30.09.2016)	69,475
5.	National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (as on 31.03.2015)	52,34,799
6.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	4,51,07,984
7.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (as on 30.09.2016)	3,50,62,923
8.	Atal Pension Yojana (as on 20.07.2016)	3,04,6,055
9.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (as 31.05.2016)	2,96,00,000
10.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (as 31.05.2016)	9,43,00,000
11.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	3,76,23,000
12.	Employees' State Insurance Corporation	8,28,84,095

Registration of unemployed people in Rajasthan

†2498. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the total number of unemployed people registered in the State of Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Government has prepared any action plan to provide jobs to the unemployed persons according to their eligibility, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per information received from State, the number of job seekers all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in Rajasthan were 6.81 lakh as on 31st December, 2014. District-wise data is not maintained.

(b) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new job opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and will provide skill certification to the equivalent number. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70% sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Oct., 2015) respectively.

Further a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Social security scheme for domestic workers

2499. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a new social security scheme for domestic workers;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to bring all the unorganized sector workers under social security schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector including domestic workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised

Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection, and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule of the above Act are as under:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles).
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
- (viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services).
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Central Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

Review of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

2500. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any review/proposes to review the existing Employees' Provident Fund Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the follow-up action taken thereon;
- (c) whether Government has received any representations/proposals from various stakeholders in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Review of Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 is an ongoing process based on the changing socio-economic scenario.

(c) and (d) Representations from various stakeholders are received for review/ amendment of EPF Scheme, 1952. The suggestions so received are considered while carrying out amendment to the Scheme.

Exploitation and different wages for contract workers in automobile sector

2501. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study about the difference between wages paid to contract labourers and permanent labourers, doing the same work in the automobile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to address such exploitation of contract workers in the automobile sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Rule 25(2)(v) of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1970 framed under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 stipulates that in cases where the workman employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work. Further, the said rule provides that in case of any disagreement with regard to the type of work the same shall be decided by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

Reduction in jobs in the country

2502. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reduction in jobs is at a worrisome rate in the country;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the country is losing jobs at a worrisome rate;
- (c) the year-wise date of jobs being created in the last three years; and
- (d) the reasons for the increase or decrease in the rate of job creation in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated employment for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 48.04 crore during 2013-14 and 46.77 crore during 2015-16. The worker population ratio and unemployment rate for the persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during last three years is given below:—

(Figures in%)			
Year	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Worker Population Ratio	51.0	53.7	50.7
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.4	3.7

Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new job opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and will provide skill certification to the equivalent number. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Oct., 2015) respectively. Further, the employment provided under different schemes are given below:—

Schemes		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme	Employment Generated (in Lakh Persons)	3.80	3.58	2.23
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Employment Generated (in crore persondays)	220.36	166.28	235.14

Schemes		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	Candidates placed (in Lakh)	1.37	0.54	1.35
National Urban Livelihoods Mission	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up of Individual/ Group Microenterprises	134160	35449	39851

Legislation for the security of journalists

2503. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any representation from this Journalists Association seeking to bring out a special legislation for the security of journalists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been taken by Government in this direction; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A representation has been received from the Kerala Union of Working Journalists, State Committee, Thiruvananthapuram, to amend the Working Journalist and Other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

Further, a copy of report of fact finding Committee constituted by Hon'ble Chairman, Press Council of India has also been received from the Press Council of India recommending laws for protection of journalists.

(c) and (d) The representation received from the Kerala Union of Working Journalists, State Committee, Thiruvananthapuram has been forwarded to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, being a nodal Ministry for Media and Working Journalist, for furnishing the comments with regard to proposal received from the Union.

Workforce moving out of agriculture

2504. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 93 per cent of Indian population is engaged in

unorganized sector, how does Government plans to absorb the additional enormous quantity of workforce moving out of agriculture, into the organized sector; and

(b) while industries and companies continue to suffer from dearth of skilled labour, whether many persons from the working age group do not find jobs suited to their education, abilities and/or expectations and how does Government intend to reconcile these two conflicting facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Approximately 90% of the working population is engaged in unorganised sector. In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection, and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, formulated by the Central Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized worker, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles).
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
- (viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services).

The Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to bring more and more unorganised workers under the domain of social security schemes.

(b) The Government has formulated the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed and standard (quality). The national policy aims to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link the skilling with demand centres. In addition to laying down the objectives and expected outcomes, the effort will also be to identify the various institutional frameworks which can act as the vehicle to reach the expected outcomes. The national policy will also provide clarity and coherence on how skill development efforts across the country can be aligned within the existing institutional arrangements. This policy links skills development to improved employability and productivity.

The Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like Job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. these services are available online on the National Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (career Centres), Common Service Centre.

Bonded labour in cotton seed farms in Andhra Pradesh

2505. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lot of child labour are employed in cotton seed production and cotton seed farms as bonded labour in various States of the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any strategy to tackle this situation and rehabilitate these bonded child labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Constitution of India *vide* Article 23 prohibits, *inter-alia*, beggar and other similar forms of forced labour. Further, Article 24 of the Constitution provides prohibition of employment of children in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous employment.

In pursuance of these provisions of the Constitution, Government has enacted specific laws.

The bonded labour system has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Under the Act, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour was in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The revamped scheme is known as the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016'. Under the revamped Schemes, financial assistance has been increased from ₹ 20,000/- to ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children or other forms of forced child labour, and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation.

Special care is made available by the State for addressing the needs of the bonded child labour by providing safe and secure environment for the capacity building, facilities for ensuring their proper education, short stay home till education upto class 12th, skill development, marriage assistance etc.

The benefits prescribed under the Scheme shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary (including bonded child labour) under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

Further, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 prohibits the engagement of children in all occupations and engagement of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes.

Employment and unemployment survey

2506. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the annual employment-unemployment survey released by Labour Bureau recently, during 2015-16, unemployment rate has risen to five per cent which is highest during last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

- (c) the reasons for the same;
- (d) whether President of India has also expressed concern over this;
- (e) if so, the response of Government thereto;
- (f) the details of efforts Government would take to curb the alarming level of unemployment in the country; and
- (g) the details of unemployed people due to demonetization, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (g) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) to assess the status of employment and unemployment. So far five such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and based on the results. Details of the State-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach are given in Statement (*See below*).

Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Statement

Details of Comparative State-wise Unemployment Rate (UR) according to UPSS approach based on Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey

(in per cent)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Second EUS (2011-12)	Third EUS (2012-13)	Fourth EUS (2013-14)	Fifth EUS (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	10.2	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.4	4.3	2.9	4.0
4.	Bihar	7.8	5.8	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	4.5	5.3	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	15.9	9.9	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.3	2.8	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	3.6	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	2.6	3.2	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Meghalaya	1.5	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	0.3	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	4.3	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	2.4	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	1.6	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	9.0	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.1	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	-	-	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	12.4	8.4	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	4.7	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2.2	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	6.1	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.5	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	5.6	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	0.6	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	20.4	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	4.4	10.1	8.8	4.8
	ALL INDIA	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.7

Problems for workers in private sector

†2507. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages for unskilled non-agricultural workers in 'C' category regions has been fixed at ₹ 350 per day on the basis of basic minimum wages of central sector workers, the criteria adopted for fixing minimum wages in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has become difficult to work in private sector due to contractual jobs, adhoc employment and lay offs in an arbitrary manner and increasing violation of labour laws in private sector; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the establishments violating labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) In the Central Spheres the Central Government has issued a draft notification on 01.09.2016 to revise the minimum rates of wages from ₹246 per day to ₹350 per day for unskilled non-agricultural workers in 'C' category regions based on the recommendations of 15th Indian Labour Conference and Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Reptakos & Co. Vs. its Workers.

(b) As far as the private establishments in the Central Sphere are concerned, no such facts have come to knowledge.

(c) The implementation of the Act is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect off their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Decline in job growth

2508. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that job creation in the organized sector has declined over the period of last two years;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for creation of employment opportunities for the youth of the country;

(c) how many jobs have been created in the organized sector from May, 2014 to October, 2016 (till date); and

(d) how many jobs have been created in the unorganised sector from May, 2014 to October, 2016 (till date)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau has been conducting

Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. Details of job growth in these sectors in the last 3 years is given in Statement (*See* below).

Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Employment generation has also been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Government has also decided to strategically promote labour intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year for 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%. Government has announced a ₹ 6000 crore scheme for boosting the textile sector that has a potential for creating one crore jobs in 3 years.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

Statement

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

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

Non-utilisation of cess for welfare of construction workers

2509. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether States are not utilising funds even after collecting huge amount towards cess from the construction sector for the welfare of construction workers;

(b) if so, the names of the States, funds lying unutilised and funds utilised till October, 2016; and

(c) what action the Ministry is taking against the States not utilizing these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The responsibility of collecting cess under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and its utilization under the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 for

welfare of construction workers lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

The cumulative amount of cess collected by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is more than ₹ 28 thousand crore out of which around Rupees six thousand crore has been spent for welfare of construction workers by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards.

State-wise details of cess collected and expenditure thereof are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, to all the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time for proper implementation of the Act.

Further, the Central Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) to monitor the implementation of directions issued under Section 60 of the Act, specifically with reference to utilization of Cess Fund for Welfare Schemes enumerated under Section 22 of the Act, by State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

Statement

State-wise details of cess collected and expenditure thereof

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount of cess collected (₹ in crore)	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1153.61	205.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.36	51.6
3.	Assam	512.24	12.57
4.	Bihar	809.06	70.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	581.84	355.19
6.	Goa	70.89	0.79
7.	Gujarat	1323.85	32.91
8.	Haryana	1546.56	115.87

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	313.18	33.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	455.73	154.83
11.	Jharkhand	267.65	122.38
12.	Karnataka	3625.56	214.64
13.	Kerala	1299.46	1206.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62	552.04
15.	Maharashtra	3799.74	217.66
16.	Manipur	21.0	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	80.02	0.93
18.	Mizoram	34.1	20.8
19.	Nagaland	20.06	3.34
20.	Odisha	941.19	120.06
21.	Punjab	820.5	320.45
22.	Rajasthan	1316.24	276.98
23.	Sikkim	64.67	20.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1527.74	522.957
25.	Telangana	443.12	98.69
26.	Tripura	121.36	81.92
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2603.01	492.28
28.	Uttarakhand	159.41	21.37
29.	West Bengal	1149.12	531.42
30.	Delhi	1536.0	174.71
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.69	3.94
32.	Chandigarh	87.6	2.81
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
34.	Daman and Diu	37.17	0.54
35.	Lakshadweep	4.26	0
36.	Puducherry	78.93	45.86
TOTAL		28454.62	6097.047

Employability in Telangana

2510. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the rate of employability in 2010;
- (b) what is the present rate of employability in 2016;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is an increase of 4 per cent in employability in the country in the last three years;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Telangana is ninth in having employable talent in the country; and
- (e) if so, how the Ministry is coordinating with other Ministries/agencies and private sector to ensure that all eligible get employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the worker population ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis is given below:—

	(in %)			
Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Worker Population Ratio	53.6	51.0	53.7	50.7

The State-wise details of worker population ratio including Telangana are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (e) In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Oct., 2015) respectively.

Further a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers

for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Statement

State-wise Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.1
3.	Assam	50.6
4.	Bihar	48.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	67.3
6.	Delhi	40.8
7.	Goa	44.7
8.	Gujarat	49.0
9.	Haryana	44.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.7
12.	Jharkhand	65.2
13.	Karnataka	55.5
14.	Kerala	45.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44.8
16.	Maharashtra	52.2
17.	Manipur	59.9
18.	Meghalaya	62.8
19.	Mizoram	67.4
20.	Nagaland	63.5
21.	Odisha	51.2
22.	Punjab	40.2
23.	Rajasthan	53.7
24.	Sikkim	61.4

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16
25.	Tamil Nadu	56.3
26.	Telangana	56.6
27.	Tripura	61.9
28.	Uttarakhand	44.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	43.7
30.	West Bengal	50.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54.1
32.	Chandigarh	37.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.4
34.	Daman and Diu	50.1
35.	Lakshadweep	34.6
36.	Puducherry	50.9
	ALL INDIA	50.5

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau.

Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016

2511. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016, the victim will be given any rehabilitation or protection if the accused is acquitted;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a Release Certificate will be provided if bonded labour is found to be present but no conviction takes place;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the plans under the scheme to ensure that the trial is completed in one day; and

(f) the avenues to protect the victims from threat and intimidation in the event of prolonged trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) Release of rehabilitation assistance under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016 has been linked with conviction of the accused.

District Administration, during the pendency of trial, if arrived at a *prima facie* finding and proof of bondage, then the proposal for cash assistance shall not be stopped for want of details of conviction. However, final disbursement of cash assistance and non-cash assistance shall be made upon proof of bondage and other legal consequences as per judicial process.

In case where immediate assistance is necessary for care and protection of the rescued persons during pendency of trial, such assistance including footling, lodging, medical assistance, legal aid, provisions for victim's or witness' protection etc., shall be provided under any other law or scheme forthwith, notwithstanding the entitlements prescribed under the scheme.

District administration, if concludes that the alleged bonded labour, in fact, is not in a condition of bondage but required socio-economic assistance, may provide State assistance under any other scheme administered by them.

National Career Service Project

2512. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Employment Exchanges and other institutions using technology to provide a variety of employment related services like job postings, career counselling, vocational guidance, skill courses, apprenticeship under National Career Service Project;

(b) the details of employment provided to youths across the country through this project, since its inception, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target to provide employment through this Project by 2020; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment

related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc. All the employment exchanges are being interlinked with NCS portal. The services under NCS are available online at www.ncs.gov.in and can be accessed directly, through Career Centres, Common Service Centres, mobile devices, cyber cafes etc.

Under the NCS Project 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) are being established in Employment Exchanges and institutions of repute. At present, 3.7 crore job seekers and 14.8 lakhs employers are registered on NCS Portal and over 3 lakhs jobs have been posted on NCS Portal.

Government of India (DoPT) has also issued an office memorandum to all Government Departments for posting of Government vacancies on NCS Portal.

Industrial units governed by KVIC

†2513. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and location-wise details of the industrial units sponsored/governed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as on date;
- (b) the number of units out of them, located in the backward areas of the country;
- (c) the details of work executed by these units during each of the last three years; and
- (d) the number of those co-operative and private units which have been provided assistance by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the National Nodal Agency for implementation of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). PMEGP envisages setting up of micro-enterprises in the rural non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. PMEGP is being implemented from 2008-09. Since inception 391344 micro enterprises have been set up in the country. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Khadi Institutions and Village Industries units located in the backward areas of the country are given below:—

Year	Units in Backward areas
2013-14	40394
2014-15	38534
2015-16	35472

(c) Details of production, sales and employment for the last 3 years for the units established in different States including backward districts is given below:—

Year	Production (₹ in crore)	Sales (₹ in crore)	Cumulative Emp. (in lakh persons)
2013-14	25298.00	30073.16	119.40
2014-15	26689.39	31965.52	123.19
2015-16	33424.62	40384.56	126.76

(d) KVIC is implementing centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of MSME for KVI sector through State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs). Presently, the KVIBs are implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme jointly with KVIC. The details of achievements of KVIBs during last years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Village Industries functioning in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	V.I. units as on date (up to 15.11.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14477
2.	Himachal Pradesh	7166
3.	Punjab	7606
4.	Chandigarh	322
5.	Uttarakhand	8478
6.	Haryana	7442
7.	Delhi	1247
8.	Rajasthan	14935

1	2	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	37359
10.	Bihar	19172
11.	Sikkim *	456
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2601
13.	Nagaland	3279
14.	Manipur	4380
15.	Mizoram	4298
16.	Tripura	8442
17.	Meghalaya	3562
18.	Assam	41834
19.	West Bengal	39986
20.	Jharkhand	13847
21.	Odisha	21085
22.	Chhattisgarh	9391
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15682
24.	Gujarat (incl. Daman and Diu)	10206
25.	Maharashtra (incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	25133
26.	Andhra Pradesh	13940
27.	Telangana	1686
28.	Karnataka	17457
29.	Goa	722
30.	Lakshadweep*	81
31.	Kerala	12264
32.	Tamil Nadu	20847
33.	Puducherry*	655
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	1306
TOTAL		391344

* provisional

Statement-II

(A) Details of assistance provided by State KVIBs under
PMEGP Scheme during 2013-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of units	Margin Money (₹ in lakh)	Employment (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1173	1875.73	7621
2.	Himachal Pradesh	247	519.30	1524
3.	Punjab	311	786.22	2205
4.	Chandigarh	5	6.73	35
5.	Haryana	240	541.19	1417
6.	Delhi	138	163.29	1104
7.	Rajasthan	526	1191.90	3666
8.	Uttarakhand	393	639.93	2397
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1497	4652.76	14982
10.	Chhattisgarh	392	862.34	2406
11.	Madhya Pradesh	780	1866.07	5460
12.	Sikkim	4	5.96	13
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	132.88	982
14.	Nagaland	277	776.02	3147
15.	Manipur	243	518.58	1802
16.	Mizoram	378	429.56	1858
17.	Tripura	258	425.72	2024
18.	Meghalaya	137	208.36	483
19.	Assam	2069	1841.85	7338
20.	Bihar	176	467.93	926
21.	West Bengal	1498	2721.59	11474
22.	Jharkhand	448	785.89	2113
23.	Odisha	641	1315.08	4843
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142	93.81	408
25.	Gujarat (incl. Daman and Diu)	261	1342.58	4008

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Maharashtra (incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	982	1891.40	6398
27.	Goa	79	143.86	412
28.	Andhra Pradesh	564	1854.33	7417
29.	Karnataka	884	2321.68	7187
30.	Lakshadweep	4	3.18	8
31.	Kerala	399	820.13	3907
32.	Tamil Nadu	602	1311.31	7214
33.	Puducherry	36	35.74	141
TOTAL		15882	32552.90	116920

(B) Details of assistance provided by State KVIBs under PMEGP Scheme during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of units	Margin Money (₹ in lakh)	Employment (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	949	1588.60	6733
2.	Himachal Pradesh	295	597.88	1825
3.	Punjab	306	748.21	1377
4.	Chandigarh	9	24.28	39
5.	Haryana	371	959.65	2321
6.	Delhi	189	174.84	1512
7.	Rajasthan	686	1299.32	3956
8.	Uttarakhand	374	671.00	2372
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1490	4828.45	14900
10.	Chhattisgarh	332	916.57	2513
11.	Madhya Pradesh	905	2401.44	6104
12.	Sikkim	0	0	0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	170	200.70	573
14.	Nagaland	231	547.56	1915
15.	Manipur	218	502.21	268

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	418	381.52	3344
17.	Tripura	234	442.73	1890
18.	Meghalaya	261	328.93	1328
19.	Assam	1196	1281.51	3672
20.	Bihar	121	349.63	652
21.	West Bengal	1297	2390.17	9563
22.	Jharkhand	290	535.04	1450
23.	Odisha	626	1374.79	3268
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	161	92.32	790
25.	Gujarat (incl. Daman and Diu)	295	1364.04	3819
26.	Maharashtra (incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	1533	3060.92	12264
27.	Goa	78	141.76	406
28.	Andhra Pradesh	323	1055.92	3696
29.	Telangana	207	764.43	2676
30.	Karnataka	880	1884.30	7040
31.	Lakshadweep	31	28.61	93
32.	Kerala	368	813.62	2876
33.	Tamil Nadu	845	1726.62	9151
34.	Puducherry	25	48.22	155
TOTAL		15714	33525.79	114541

(C.) Details of assistance provided by State KVIBs under PMEGP Scheme during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of units	Margin Money (₹ in lakh)	Employment (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	950	1640.82	5248
2.	Himachal Pradesh	294	573.51	1761
3.	Punjab	232	701.03	1890
4.	Chandigarh	7	15.16	34

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	424	1099.57	2194
6.	Delhi	247	241.93	1976
7.	Rajasthan	477	981.67	2819
8.	Uttarakhand	388	604.78	2251
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1253	3964.15	12530
10.	Chhattisgarh	332	695.37	2198
11.	Madhya Pradesh	486	1715.37	4142
12.	Sikkim	31	48.32	96
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	10.71	27
14.	Nagaland	271	663.81	2126
15.	Manipur	227	512.19	954
16.	Mizoram	392	364.38	3136
17.	Tripura	46	79.16	368
18.	Meghalaya	211	427.00	1688
19.	Assam	898	752.86	2304
20.	Bihar	194	543.02	1552
21.	West Bengal	721	1373.16	5436
22.	Jharkhand	394	803.98	2650
23.	Odisha	777	1624.78	4668
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	65.11	293
25.	Gujarat (incl. Daman and Diu)	265	931.36	2887
26.	Maharashtra (incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	1162	2160.39	8839
27.	Goa	69	117.27	353
28.	Andhra Pradesh	214	693.8	2428
29.	Telangana	207	836.11	2926
30.	Karnataka	642	1666.87	4856
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0
32.	Kerala	339	819.46	2906
33.	Tamil Nadu	686	1605.56	6021
34.	Puducherry	25	31.46	154
TOTAL		12987	28364.12	93711

Steps to make Khadi Gramodyog Commission result-oriented

†2514. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to make Khadi Gramodyog Commission result-oriented and productive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), has taken various steps to increase organizational capacity to meet the various requirements towards implementation of the schemes to extend requisite benefits to the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Institutions and Units. The steps taken encompass administrative as well as operational aspects of KVIC. The salient among those are given below:—

- (1) In order to access or communicate digitally among the KVIC offices, a facility has been created in the official website of KVIC, which has replaced the postal communication by digital communication rendering the inter office communication instantaneous and retrievable through a digital platform.
- (2) To reduce the paper work and save time usually caused in movement of files, KVIC has started comprehensive plan to introduce e-office system. The training of officials have been completed and the piloting of the system has been initiated in Central Office, KVIC, Mumbai.
- (3) KVIC have also issued Request for Proposal (RfP) seeking bids for implementation of e-governance in KVIC. The bids received from the parties are under finalization. The implementation of e-governance system will make KVIC to attend all financial/ accounting/ budgeting/ administering the schemes of Government on a digital space.
- (4) To bring transparency and expedite disbursement of Margin Money subsidy under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) scheme, KVIC has introduced online submission of application by the prospective beneficiaries and the payment of Margin Money subsidy is directly made into the beneficiary account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (5) For supporting implementation of Khadi programme, Government of India extends Market Development Assistance (MDA) to Khadi Institutions (KIs). Under the modified Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) scheme, financial assistance is provided to institutions @ 30% of Prime Cost of khadi and polyvastra, to be distributed amongst Artisans (40%), Producing Institutions (40%) and Selling Institutions (20%) through online transfer to KIs and 271796 artisans. KVIC has started disbursement of financial assistance to KIs as well as Artisans under DBT mode where the portion of MPDA is directly credited in their bank accounts.
- (6) KVIC also provides interest subvention for the bank finance for meeting capital requirement, under the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme, availed by KIs. The subsidy under the scheme is also remitted directly to the cash credit account of KIs online.
- (7) Khadi certification has been made online and simple to enable new companies to start Khadi venture.
- (8) KVIC has started e-commerce platform and franchisee system for online marketing of Khadi products and extending the marketing network.
- (c) Does not arise.

Review and assessment of functioning of KVIC

2515. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some years back a thorough review and assessment of functioning of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was undertaken by Government;
- (b) if so, when was it done and what were actions taken after such review and if not, whether Government would consider undertaking such review;
- (c) how many training institutions are being run by KVIC all over-India presently and how many of these institutions are making losses and to what extent; and
- (d) whether Government has thought of any measures to help these institutions become self supporting, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of MSME constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. D.M. Sukthankar, former Chief

Secretary, Government of Maharashtra in 2005 to review the existing structure, functioning and performance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to study the regulatory framework and to recommend any other measures considered necessary to revamp the KVIC.

The Committee in its report submitted in March, 2005 made various recommendations. The key recommendations of the Committee were:—

- (i) Need for identification of select traditional and sunrise industries as focus areas; a cluster-based approach to revival of traditional industries;
- (ii) Recognized technological up-gradation and modernization as a priority area for transforming the sector; suggested mobilization of existing technical and scientific Institutions, such as, ITIs, Engineering Colleges, IITs, CSIR as resource/contact Institutions for rural industrialization and creation of venture capital fund within KVI;
- (iii) Recommended brand building, standardization and quality control for products of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Sector;
- (iv) Addressed the organizational and training issues preventing the growth of the KVI sector and suggested setting up of Zonal Committees and Zonal offices under a Deputy CEO, and restructuring of training programme aimed towards entrepreneurial development;
- (v) Commented on issues related to Khadi Institutions, namely, dues on account of Rebate, stock pile-up and state of implements. Suggested alternatives to Rebate:
 - direct subsidization of spinners
 - encouraging entrepreneurship among spinners/weavers through formation of Self Help Groups
- (vi) Governance related recommendations.

Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the following changes were brought in the KVI Sector:—

- (i) Introduced Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) to organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters to make them competitive and provide support for their long term sustainability and economy of scale.

- (ii) KVIC took up several projects under an interface with reputed Technological Institutions *viz.* IITs and NITs for developing new technologies and their subsequent dissemination among institutions and entrepreneurs of KVI Sector.
- (iii) KVIC have introduced 'Khadi Mark' to assure provision of genuine Khadi to the customers.
- (iv) Zonal Committees have been constituted for each of six geographical zones to monitor timely implementation of KVI programmes/schemes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the zone.
- (v) The Ministry of MSME has revised the negative list and brought in a large number of new industries/projects like spinning and weaving, solar charkhas, hand loom/power looms under the ambit of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme-PMEGP.
- (vi) Government has introduced w.e.f. 01.04.2010, a flexible, growth stimulating and artisan oriented Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, in place of the erstwhile system of Rebate. Under MDA, financial assistance is provided to institutions @ 20% of the value of production of khadi and polyvastra, to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. This scheme has been modified as Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) formulated as a unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes /Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing net worth of Khadi & VI products. Under the modified MPDA scheme, financial assistance is provided to institutions @ 30% of Prime Cost of khadi and polyvastra, to be distributed amongst Artisans (40%), Producing Institutions (40%) and Selling Institutions (20%).
- (vii) An online application system has been made operational for disbursement of Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Interest Subsidy under ISEC scheme to Khadi Institutions (KIs) and Artisans.
- (viii) Under PMEGP, online disbursement of Margin Money subsidy through single National level nodal bank has been developed.

(c) 38 Departmental and Non Departmental Training Centres are run by KVIC all over the country. KVIC is imparting entrepreneurship and skill development training programme for the youth to make them employable/self-employed through its Departmental and Non-departmental training centers. Since, KVIC training programmes are meant for rural youth for setting up of micro enterprises, the training centres are not run on a profit centre concept.

(d) Under the schemes of Assistance to Training Institute (ATI) for renovations of infrastructure and 'A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship' (ASPIRE) it is proposed to modernize the Training Center with new infrastructure for Development of Training Institutes and make them self-sustainable.

Financial assistance for setting up MSMEs

2516. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received various proposals of financial assistance from the State Governments for setting up of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including Jharkhand and Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details and the status thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has launched any special programme to promote MSMEs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/released for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India through Ministry of MSME strives to supplement the efforts of State Government to develop MSME sector and in the process generate additional employment opportunities in the country. Most significantly, Government has been implementing a major credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up micro enterprises in non-farm sector by providing financial assistance to traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible for setting up of projects costing above ₹10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹ 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas, personal contribution is 10% in rural areas and 5% 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, personal contribution is 5%. Assistance under the Scheme is available only for new projects. Existing units and the units that have already availed Government subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or State Government are not eligible. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

Details of State/UT-wise Margin Money(MM) subsidy funds allocated, MM utilized number of units setup and estimated employment generated under PMEGP Scheme during last three years and current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise Margin Money (MM) subsidy funds allocated, MM utilized, number of units set-up and estimated employment generated under PMEGP scheme during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) 2013-14					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2983.59	3226.2	1855	12301
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1730.87	1613.84	1112	5188
3.	Punjab	2665.96	2477.06	979	7629
4.	Chandigarh	304.74	59.11	55	385
5.	Uttarakhand	1934.23	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	2771.26	2075	935	5866
7.	Delhi	1075.38	164.74	142	1136

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Rajasthan	5554.14	4064.94	1280	13471
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13786.28	15104.91	4354	44044
10.	Bihar	8675.93	7725.19	3121	20013
11.	Sikkim	584.56	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1852.57	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1705.43	1125.77	421	4373
14.	Manipur	1557.67	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1117.83	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1163.93	2225.25	1307	9074
17.	Meghalaya	1333.04	600.13	397	1386
18.	Assam	6210.97	7393.07	8255	29332
19.	West Bengal	4627.57	5596.72	3216	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4738.31	4533.11	2612	13062
21.	Odisha	5854.95	4075.76	2146	16653
22.	Chhattisgarh	3623.56	2118.61	921	6106
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8466.23	7973.02	2462	19442
24.	Gujarat*	4375.58	4401.81	914	14777
25.	Maharashtra **	6539.82	4737.62	2186	20183
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4829.17	4610.54	1453	18200
27.	Karnataka	4538.84	7837.31	2778	25752
28.	Goa	490.68	143.86	79	412
29.	Lakshadweep	758.55	3.18	4	8
30.	Kerala	2278.34	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	4969.70	5216.93	2268	29107
32.	Puducherry	781.12	43.17	43	170
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	619.20	164.94	224	654
TOTAL		114500	107644.48	50493	378907

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

1	2	3	4	5	6
(B) 2014-15					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352
3.	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438
4.	Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160
5.	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889
6.	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024
7.	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584
8.	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604
10.	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240
11.	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871
13.	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407
14.	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829
15.	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736
16.	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333
17.	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680
18.	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535
19.	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646
20.	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495
21.	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211
22.	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896
24.	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107
25.	Maharashtra **	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220
27.	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604
28.	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406
30.	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93
31.	Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738
32.	Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190
33.	Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790
		109306	112253.87	48168	357502

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(C) 2015-16

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25.	Maharashtra **	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
		128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(D) 2016-17 (31.10.2016)

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4252.45	814.29	493	3699
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2437.33	474.23	243	1332
3.	Punjab	4742.5	1492.9	605	4570
4.	Chandigarh	100	35.08	13	104
5.	Uttarakhand	2347.27	484.12	331	1778
6.	Haryana	4551.24	961.28	394	3152
7.	Delhi	300	69.44	51	408
8.	Rajasthan	5677.12	1250.12	567	3952

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18705.94	7800.35	2236	21611
10.	Bihar	7499.7	3674.07	1432	11456
11.	Sikkim	200	4.23	3	9
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	173.12	117	512
13.	Nagaland	2001.04	984.38	505	3679
14.	Manipur	3965.41	849.9	575	2899
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	126.91	99	792
16.	Tripura	3692.94	1902.05	1169	8937
17.	Meghalaya	1929.12	155.67	133	1064
18.	Assam	7552.08	3074.07	3940	14794
19.	West Bengal	5846.7	3629.46	2183	15844
20.	Jharkhand	4431.59	921.56	470	3760
21.	Odisha	5779.3	3996.17	1754	10192
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	1161.25	447	3648
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9971.83	2934.22	665	5320
24.	Gujarat*	6546.66	2842.41	666	5869
25.	Maharashtra **	11918.42	1851.77	812	5695
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5046.53	3098.46	792	9628
27.	Telangana	2854.41	1438.3	400	4333
28.	Karnataka	10842.19	7448.03	2272	19862
29.	Goa	371.62	90.51	41	268
30.	Lakshadweep	50	0.00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2826.67	1636.92	706	6044
32.	Tamil Nadu	8405.01	3166.93	1177	11652
33.	Puducherry	150	38.36	23	355
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	10.64	13	34
		151341.86	58591.2	25327	187252

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Introduction of khadi in schools and other institutions

†2517. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken/have been taken by Government to promote Khadi products, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal of Khadi and Gramodyog is pending with Government with regard to introduction of Khadi in schools and other institutions as a first preference material; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The following steps are being taken by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to promote Khadi products:—

1. KVIC has taken up designing and marketing of products targeting the youth of the country including introduction of Khadi denim and Khadi T-shirts.
2. KVIC has put in place the franchisee system for setting up of new outlets in different parts of the country.
3. 185 Khadi Institutions (KIs) outlets have been modernized and computerized resulting in increase in sales in the range of 20% to 30%.
4. KVIC as well as Khadi Institutions are working with the reputed retailers to offer suitable online platform for retailing Khadi and Khadi products through digital marketing.
5. KVIC is working with reputed fashion designers to make Khadi products more appealing to the youth by introducing unique design and style.
6. KVIC has launched Khadi Gift Coupon and Khadi Gift hampers.
7. KVIC has opened up new showrooms at Airports and having specialized "Khadi Plaza" at potential places and tourist spots are also under active consideration.
8. Efforts are being made to make available the Khadi and Village Industries products through e-Commerce portal online. In this regard, proposal received from Paytm for launching KVI products online free of cost for 1st three months has been approved.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

9. In order to encourage bulk purchases, KVIC introduced "Bulk Retail Linked Gift Voucher Scheme" in Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Goa, Patna, Ernakulam and Bhopal in different slabs on 18.07.2016. The gift vouchers are being redeemed against purchase of any Khadi and V.I. products across the counters of the respective DSOs.
10. In order to boost export of Khadi products, KVIC has been given the status of 'Deemed Export Promotion Council', under which it has already registered more than 900 exporters.
11. Export incentive of 5% of Freight On Board (FOB) value of direct export of Khadi products is provided to KVI institutions/units registered with KVIC. Besides, KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for Khadi products.
12. KVIC has applied to register "Khadi" as a word mark and "Khadi India" as a Trade mark in 27 classes for various products among 45 classes listed out in the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Act at National Level as well as has filed an online application for registering "Khadi" as a trade mark under International Bureau in European Union and other countries under 16 different class.
13. KVIC has been catering to the need of Government Departments and bulk buyers such as Railways, Defence, Health and Family Welfare Departments, Paramilitary Forces and other Central and State Government Ministries. In order to increase the sale of Khadi products, KVIC has also registered under Rate Contract (RC) system of Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D).

(b) and (c) No proposal of Khadi and Gramodyog is pending with the Government in this regard. Government has not mandated the use of Khadi products, however, in order to promote Khadi and Khadi products, letters have been addressed to all Ministries, Departments and CPSUs by the Minister (MSME), Secretary (MSME) and Chairperson (KVIC).

Chairperson, KVIC has made an appeal to all employees and establishments under Ministry of HRD for wearing Khadi voluntary for one day in a week. KVIC requested Primary and Secondary Education Departments of all State Governments, for introducing Khadi as School Uniforms. M/o Health and Family Welfare has also written to all States/UTs Health and Family Welfare Departments to examine the proposal and take action.

Capital subsidy scheme

2518. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the credit linked capital subsidy scheme;
- (b) the name of implementing agencies; and
- (c) the list of approved sub-sectors under credit linked capital subsidy scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The objective of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) is to facilitate technology up-gradation in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing capital subsidy of 15 per cent (limited to maximum of ₹ 15.00 lakhs) on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well-established and improved technology in the specified 51 sub-sectors/products approved under the scheme. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the Scheme is ₹ 100.00 lakhs.

- (b) Presently, there are 12 Nodal Banks/Agencies under CLCSS:
 - (i) Small Industries Development Bank of India
 - (ii) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 - (iii) Bank of Baroda
 - (iv) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
 - (v) Bank of India
 - (vi) Indian Bank
 - (vii) Corporation Bank
 - (viii) Canara Bank
 - (ix) State Bank of India
 - (x) Punjab National Bank
 - (xi) Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited
 - (xii) Andhra Bank
- (c) Details of approved sectors / sub-sectors under CLCSS are given in Statement.

Statement*List of approved sectors/sub-sectors under Credit Linked Capital
Subsidy Scheme*

- (i) Bio-tech Industry
- (ii) Common Effluent Treatment Plant
- (iii) Corrugated Boxes
- (iv) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
- (v) Dyes and Intermediates
- (vi) Industry based on Medicinal and Aromatic plants
- (vii) Plastic Moulded/ Extruded Products and Parts/ Components
- (viii) Rubber Processing including Cycle/ Rickshaw Tyres
- (ix) Food Processing (including Ice Cream manufacturing)
- (x) Poultry Hatchery & Cattle Feed Industry
- (xi) Dimensional Stone Industry (excluding Quarrying and Mining)
- (xii) Glass and Ceramic Items including Tiles
- (xiii) Leather and Leather Products including Footwear and Garments
- (xiv) Electronic equipment viz. test, measuring and assembly/ manufacturing, Industrial process control; Analytical, Medical, Electronic Consumer and Communication equipment etc.
- (xv) Fans & Motors Industry
- (xvi) General Light Service(GLS) lamps
- (xvii) Information Technology (Hardware)
- (xviii) Mineral Filled Sheathed Heating Elements
- (xix) Transformer/ Electrical Stampings/ Laminations /Coils/Chokes including Solenoid coils
- (xx) Wires & Cable Industry
- (xxi) Auto Parts and Components
- (xxii) Bicycle Parts
- (xxiii) Combustion Devices/ Appliances
- (xxiv) Forging & Hand Tools

- (xxv) Foundries - Steel and Cast Iron
- (xxvi) General Engineering Works
- (xxvii) Gold Plating and Jewellery
- (xxviii) Locks
- (xxix) Steel Furniture
- (xxx) Toys
- (xxxi) Non-Ferrous Foundry
- (xxxii) Sport Goods
- (xxxiii) Cosmetics
- (xxxiv) Readymade Garments
- (xxxv) Wooden Furniture
- (xxxvi) Mineral Water Bottle
- (xxxvii) Paints, Varnishes, Alkyds and Alkyd products
- (xxxviii) Agricultural Implements and Post Harvest Equipment
- (xxxix) Beneficiation of Graphite and Phosphate
- (xl) Khadi and Village Industries
- (xli) Coir and Coir Products
- (xlii) Steel Re-rolling and /or Pencil Ingot making Industries
- (xliii) Zinc Sulphate
- (xliv) Welding Electrodes
- (xlv) Sewing Machine Industry
- (xlvii) Industrial Gases
- (xlviii) Printing Industry
- (xlviii) Machines Tools
- (xlix) Copper Strip Industry
- (I) Ferric and Non-Ferric Alum
- (Ii) Pesticides Formulation

People engaged in rural and agro industries

2519. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has the State-wise data on the total number of people engaged in rural and agro industries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has initiated any specific centrally sponsored schemes to support the rural and agro industries either wholly or by sharing with State Governments in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the list of such special schemes and the funds allotted to various States in the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During the year 2015-16, the total number of people engaged in Khadi and Village Industries activities is 137.83 lakhs. Out of which 11.07 lakhs under Khadi and 126.76 lakhs under Village Industries. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of MSME is implementing the following Central Sector Schemes for setting up micro enterprises in the rural and agro industries sector (1) Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), (2) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and (3) A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE).

Besides these, the Ministry is implementing the schemes of (1) Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA), (2) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme, (3) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans and (4) Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, for meeting the specific needs of Khadi and Village Industries.

In addition, Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes to assist the Coir sector (1) Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY), (2) Coir Vikas Yojana (CVY) and (3) Plan (S&T). Details of State/UT-wise funds allocated for Khadi and Village Industries and Coir activities during last three years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Khadi and Village Industries Employment during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Khadi	VI	KVI	Khadi	VI	KVI	Khadi	VI	KVI
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.21	2.74	2.95	0.24	2.82	3.06	0.24	2.90	3.14
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	2.45	2.53	0.08	2.54	2.62	0.08	2.63	2.71
3.	Punjab	0.44	3.61	4.05	0.44	3.73	4.17	0.44	3.84	4.28
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24
5.	Haryana	0.50	3.30	3.80	0.50	3.40	3.90	0.50	3.51	4.01
6.	Delhi	0.04	0.32	0.36	0.04	0.32	0.36	0.04	0.32	0.36
7.	Rajasthan	0.84	9.47	10.31	0.84	9.79	10.63	0.84	10.06	10.90
8.	Uttarakhand	0.41	1.09	1.50	0.41	1.13	1.54	0.41	1.17	1.58
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4.06	15.88	19.94	4.10	16.39	20.49	4.11	16.88	20.99
10.	Chhattisgarh	0.08	1.44	1.52	0.08	1.50	1.58	0.08	1.54	1.62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	4.46	4.53	0.07	4.60	4.67	0.07	4.73	4.80
12.	Sikkim	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
14.	Nagaland	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.71	0.71
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.89	0.89
16.	Mizoram	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	1.08	1.08	0.00	1.11	1.11

17.	Tripura	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.79	0.79
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.55	0.55
19.	Assam	0.19	4.35	4.54	0.19	4.50	4.69	0.19	4.64	4.83
20.	Bihar	1.10	3.38	4.48	1.10	3.49	4.59	1.10	3.60	4.70
21.	West Bengal	1.03	9.30	10.33	1.04	9.59	10.63	1.04	9.88	10.92
22.	Jharkhand	0.04	0.61	0.65	0.04	0.63	0.67	0.04	0.64	0.68
23.	Odisha	0.04	3.84	3.88	0.04	3.96	4.00	0.04	4.08	4.12
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.28	0.28
25.	Gujarat (incl. Damen and Diu)	0.39	2.35	2.74	0.39	2.41	2.80	0.39	2.47	2.86
26.	Maharashtra (incl. Dadra and Nagar Hveli)	0.03	9.02	9.05	0.03	9.30	9.33	0.03	9.57	9.60
27.	Goa	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0.33	8.89	9.22	0.25	5.18	5.43	0.25	5.35	5.60
29.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	3.99	4.07	0.08	4.10	4.18
30.	Karnataka	0.40	5.33	5.73	0.40	5.50	5.90	0.40	5.68	6.08
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
32.	Kerala	0.18	5.16	5.34	0.18	5.33	5.51	0.18	5.51	5.69
33.	Tamil Nadu	0.52	17.31	17.83	0.52	17.86	18.38	0.52	18.37	18.89
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
TOTAL		10.98	119.40	130.38	11.06	123.19	134.25	11.07	126.76	137.83

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

263

Statement-II*(A) Details of State-wise disbursement of funds (Scheme-wise)**Khadi Grant — 2013-14*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	MDA/MPDA	ISEC	Workshed	Strengthening	Total
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892.39	65.65	29.12	0.00	987.16
2.	Himachal Pradesh	121.97	35.59	37.37	0.00	194.93
3.	Punjab and Chandigarh	111.04	43.88	5.97	0.00	160.89
4.	Haryana	1516.81	166.92	34.85	9.45	1728.03
5.	Delhi	33.82	6.70	0.00	0.00	40.52
6.	Rajasthan	829.91	108.94	51.03	1.52	991.4
7.	Uttarakhand	409.20	58.52	21.91	0.00	489.63
8.	Uttar Pradesh	4100.62	742.82	222.40	21.67	5087.51
9.	Chhattisgarh	333.85	23.25	41.82	0.00	398.92
10.	Madhya Pradesh	181.55	19.88	13.14	0.76	215.33
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.29
12.	Nagaland	10.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.32
13.	Manipur	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.99
14.	Tripura	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55
15.	Meghalaya	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.07
16.	Assam	531.42	0.03	31.01	1.52	563.98
17.	Bihar	319.76	32.79	49.68	0.00	402.23
18.	West Bengal	2546.35	146.18	113.85	3.04	2809.42
19.	Jharkhand	222.16	11.99	29.87	0.00	264.02
20.	Odisha	129.33	10.42	23.53	15.35	178.63
21.	Gujarat [incl. Daman & Diu]	838.89	155.84	29.87	4.35	1028.95
22.	Maharashtra [incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli]	92.25	9.99	0.00	4.37	106.61

Sl. No.	States/UTs	MDA/MPDA	ISEC	Workshed	Strengthening	Total
23.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.95	9.95
24.	Andhra Pradesh	556.26	31.52	36.85	2.56	627.19
25.	Karnataka	1343.84	69.42	17.93	4.20	1435.39
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Kerala	623.45	113.39	29.87	5.11	771.82
28.	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	1966.13	331.26	41.82	8.45	2347.66
TOTAL		17729.22	2184.98	861.89	92.30	20868.39

*(B) Details of State-wise disbursement of funds (Scheme-wise)**Khadi Grant – 2014-15*

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	899.26	54.07	24.75	0	978.08
2.	Himachal Pradesh	106.61	86.24	36	14.85	243.7
3.	Punjab and Chandigarh	102.61	27.05	13.5	0	143.16
4.	Haryana	1551.69	449.22	101.25	13.76	2115.92
5.	Delhi	37.6	5.89	2.25	0	45.74
6.	Rajasthan	808.55	390.03	12.37	0	1210.95
7.	Uttarakhand	505.02	134.95	42.75	9.9	692.62
8.	Uttar Pradesh	4439.16	3193.03	472.05	96.01	8200.25
9.	Chhattisgarh	326.8	21.01	47.25	0	395.06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	155.8	16.84	20.25	29.7	222.59
11.	Nagaland	0	0	3.38	0	3.38
12.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Tripura	0	0	11.25	0	11.25
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Assam	0	0	171	9.9	180.9
16.	Bihar	203.46	204.3	45	0	452.76

Sl. No.	States/UTs	MDA/MPDA	ISEC	Workshed	Strengthening	Total
17.	West Bengal	2412.63	189.98	254.25	19.8	2876.66
18.	Jharkhand	148.63	76.05	33.75	9.9	268.33
19.	Odisha	127.24	9.38	22.5	0	159.12
20.	Gujarat [incl. Daman and Diu]	882.29	391.41	45	10.17	1328.87
21.	Maharashtra [incl. Dadra Nagar and Haveli]	85.24	14.9	13.5	4.79	118.43
22.	Andhra Pradesh	487.53	28.75	66.38	69.3	651.96
23.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Karnataka	1210.07	163.64	40.5	42.49	1456.7
25.	Kerala	661.86	181.11	49.5	10.17	902.64
26.	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	2001.16	1354.17	112.5	42.55	3510.38
TOTAL		899.26	54.07	24.75	0	978.08

*(C) Details of State-wise disbursement of funds (Scheme-wise)**Khadi Grant – 2015-16*

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	882.21	85.89	12	0	980.1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	88.67	111.03	59.85	5.77	265.32
3.	Punjab and Chandigarh	37	22.36	6	0	65.36
4.	Haryana	1239.79	483.68	39.08	0	1762.55
5.	Delhi	32.21	11.8	0	25	69.01
6.	Rajasthan	580.41	207.09	6	0	793.5
7.	Uttarakhand	252.02	110.35	15	0	377.37
8.	Uttar Pradesh	5080.14	1508.04	210.75	49.55	6848.48
9.	Chhattisgarh	279.44	68.77	187.28	8.17	543.66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	63.66	21.24	32.25	27.14	144.29
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	0	0	3.87	6.47

Sl. No.	States/UTs	MDA/MPDA	ISEC	Workshed	Strengthening	Total
12.	Nagaland	2.34	0	0	0	2.34
13.	Manipur	0.58	0.34	0	0	0.92
14.	Meghalaya	1.13	0	0	0	1.13
15.	Assam	122.05	2	115.8	24.4	264.25
16.	Bihar	145.67	54.19	40.22	0	240.08
17.	West Bengal	1392.23	302.92	84	21.55	1800.7
18.	Jharkhand	22.81	15.25	18	4.95	61.01
19.	Odisha	102.95	11.93	37.5	6.28	158.66
20.	Gujarat [incl. Daman and Diu]	625.25	230.65	75	15	945.9
21.	Maharashtra [incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli]	62.33	7.59	34.49	10.92	115.33
22.	Goa	0	0	0	14.49	14.49
23.	Andhra Pradesh	372.78	73.72	30	23.62	500.12
24.	Telangana	138.61	25.15	0	0	163.76
25.	Karnataka	1293.72	382.24	15	16.77	1707.73
26.	Kerala	931.93	299.25	18	0	1249.18
27.	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	1733.95	917.1	36	41.63	2728.68
TOTAL		15486.48	4952.58	1072.22	299.11	21810.39

(D) Details of State-wise disbursement of funds under ISEC, MDA/MPDA for polyvastra for the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16
		ISEC for Poly	MDA / MPDA-Poly	ISEC for Poly	MDA / MPDA-Poly	MDA-Poly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.29	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.19
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	0.95	4.03	0.44	2.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.10
4.	Haryana	23.87	21.92	41.12	85.49	94.37
5.	Delhi	0.00	4.94	0.00	11.60	4.30
6.	Rajasthan	44.03	152.86	130.40	275.29	132.30
7.	Uttarakhand	0.00	1.11	0.00	26.90	16.65
8.	Uttar Pradesh	28.53	197.98	18.12	307.52	481.63
9.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	10.31	0.00	65.87	50.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.30	7.42	2.51	59.61	16.41
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.45
18.	Assam	0.00	9.81	0.00	0.00	10.75
19.	Bihar	0.63	0.38	3.75	22.75	7.88
20.	West Bengal	0.00	2.69	3.00	16.11	4.87
21.	Jharkhand	0.37	2.33	0.24	3.02	1.55
22.	Odisha	0.24	9.19	0.73	3.41	6.76
23.	Gujarat [incl. Daman and Diu]	174.61	308.49	142.01	499.52	466.11
24.	Maharashtra [incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli]	0.00	14.42	0.47	39.73	3.94
25.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Andhra Pradesh	0.54	14.29	0.70	42.84	7.80
27.	Telangana	-	-	0.00	0.00	12.80
28.	Karnataka	2.54	81.88	6.28	49.46	85.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Kerala	0.25	4.59	0.00	42.44	17.16
30.	Tamil Nadu	27.83	157.43	37.68	278.86	214.95
GRAND TOTAL		306.68	1003.71	391.04	1833.86	1640.20

Note: As per the budget given by the Ministry for 2015-16, ISEC fund has been given for Khadi and Poly collectively while for past years it was being given separately. So in the above table separate ISEC table has not been shown. The ISEC disbursed under Khadi and Poly has been shown in Khadi Grant for the year 2015-16.

(E) Details of State-wise disbursement of funds under PMEGP/REGP

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		PMEGP [M.M.]	REGP* [M.M.]	PMEGP [M.M.]	REGP* [M.M.]	PMEGP [M.M.]	REGP* [M.M.]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3002.17	0.00	3368.84	0.00	3750.46	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1765.26	0.00	2180.03	0.00	1924.68	0.00
3.	Punjab	3216.42	0.00	2921.83	2.35	2974.05	0.00
4.	Haryana	1577.42	0.00	3027.15	88.87	3719.29	0.00
5.	Delhi	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	712.35	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	3363.61	0.00	6502.50	0.00	4926.51	0.00
7.	Uttarakhand	2249.58	0.00	2192.34	0.00	2014.36	0.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	14002.15	467.22	16460.73	0.00	16980.45	0.00
9.	Chhattisgarh	2582.26	0.00	2152.09	0.00	4190.91	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	78.86	10170.42	0.00	9829.02	0.00
11.	Sikkim	8.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.38	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	987.19	0.00	963.25	0.00	965.00	0.00
13.	Nagaland	1910.91	0.00	470.67	0.00	1255.83	0.00
14.	Manipur	1781.13	0.00	1750.20	0.00	2988.09	0.00
15.	Mizoram	1227.59	0.00	302.72	0.00	1104.66	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Tripura	1133.87	0.00	1387.58	0.00	2598.49	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	772.53	0.00	380.00	0.00	1382.73	0.00
18.	Assam	3646.84	0.00	4020.52	0.00	3910.77	0.00
19.	Bihar	8136.60	0.00	2768.30	0.00	6618.59	126.90
20.	West Bengal	6407.44	0.00	5873.93	0.00	4923.49	0.00
21.	Jharkhand	4508.29	0.00	3270.10	0.00	3962.64	0.00
22.	Odisha	3629.32	0.00	4032.37	0.00	5477.73	0.00
23.	Gujarat [incl. Daman and Diu]	2551.02	0.00	5024.60	0.00	6697.74	0.00
24.	Maharashtra [incl. Dadra and Nagar Haveli]	4368.54	0.00	7985.18	0.00	7887.31	0.00
25.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.93	0.00
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3075.83	0.00	4159.76	83.74	4148.63	0.00
27.	Telangana	-	-	1912.88	0.00	2694.00	0.00
28.	Karnataka	5310.26	12.84	5295.72	0.00	9865.11	0.00
29.	Kerala	2726.89	0.00	2903.09	0.00	2731.60	0.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	6367.60	0.00	5839.78	0.00	7421.47	0.00
TOTAL		99482.31	558.92	107316.58	1174.96	128062.27	143.96

* REGP Scheme was closed, in its place, a new scheme viz., PMEGP was launched in 2008. Payments shown under REGP are old residual payment.

(F) Details of State-wise disbursement of funds under SFURTI during 2013-14 to 2015-16

				(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Punjab & Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
4.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	15.35	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	4.00	137.37
9.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	20.38
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	63.32
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	1.00	58.10
14.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Assam	0.00	0.00	2.00
17.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	7.80
18.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	13.66
19.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	36.20
20.	Odisha	0.00	2.00	27.15
21.	Gujarat [incl. Daman and Diu]	0.00	3.00	13.44
22.	Maharashtra [incl. Dadra and Nagar]	0.00	0.00	2.00
23.	Andhra Pradesh	1.95	3.20	12.50
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	189.42
26.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	11.20
27.	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	0.00	1.00	138.58
TOTAL		1.95	29.55	733.12

*(G) Details of State-wise disbursement of funds under ASPIRE
during 2014-15# to 2015-16*

Details of LBIs allotted to the various States

Sl. No.	State	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency	Total payment released (₹in lakh) (up-to 6.10.16)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Regional Office, Rajahmundry	Coir Board	80.00
2.	Assam	Guwahati	IIE, Guwahati	33.50
		Kamrup	IIE, Guwahati	28.00
		Sibsagar	IIE, Guwahati	33.50
3.	Bihar	Nawada	NSIC	75.43
		Patna	KVIC-MDTC	50.00
4.	Delhi	Jamia Milia Islamia University	Jamia Milia Islamia University	50.00
		Mayur Vihar, New Delhi	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital & Yoga Ashram	*
5.	Gujarat	Rajkot	NSIC	77.66
6.	Karnataka	Dandeli (Uttara Kannada Dist.)	VTU, Karnataka	41.50
7.	Kerala	Cochin	CBPST	32.50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	MP Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd.-Govt. of M.P.	70.07
		Satna	MP Bamboo Mission-Govt. of M.P.	50.00
		Amarkantak	IGTU, MP	49.43
9.	Maharashtra	Nashik	KVIC-MDTC	50.00
10.		Pune	KVIC-MDTC	47.00
11.	Manipur	District Industrial Centre, Chandel	State Govt., of Manipur	49.60

1	2	3	4	5
		District Industrial Centre, Ukhrul	State Govt. of Manipur	61.60
		District Industrial Centre, Imphal East	State Govt. of Manipur	80.00
		District Industrial Centre, Imphal West	State Govt. of Manipur	42.78
		District Industrial Centre, Thoubal	State Govt. of Manipur	80.00
		District Industrial Centre, Senapati	State Govt. of Manipur	80.00
		District Industrial Centre, Tamenglong	State Govt. of Manipur	80.00
		District Industrial Centre, Bishnupur	State Govt. of Manipur	80.00
		District Industrial Centre, Churachandpur	State Govt. of Manipur	80.00
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Khadi Board, Mizoram	26.57
13.	Odisha	Khordha	Centurion University of Technology and Management	*
		Regional Office, Bhubaneswar	Coir Board	80.00
		Khordha	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Govt. of Odisha	50.00
		Jajpur	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Govt. of Odisha	50.00
14.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	RIICO-GCE	35.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	NSIC	90.84
		Regional Extension Center (REC), Tanjavore	Coir Board	30.00
16.		Tirupur	NIFT-TEA	
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad	NiMSME, Hyderabad	42.55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	NSIC	77.02

1	2	3	4	5
		Naini	NSIC	94.01
		NOIDA	NIESBUD, NOIDA	*
		Basti (Basti District)	Kapil Bal Evam Mahila Kalyan Sansthan	*
		Lucknow	Samadhan Samithi	*
19.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	NSIC	85.04

*No releases were made till 6.10.2016

(H) Details of TBIs allotted to the various States

Sl. No.	State	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency	Total payment released (₹ in lakh) (upto 6.10.16)
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Start-up Oasis-STEP	*
2.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchirapalli	TREC-STEP	30.00
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad	ICAR-NARM-STEP	*
4.	Maharashtra	Pune	MITCON	30.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Shobhit University	40.00

Scheme was started from 2014-15. *No releases were made till 6.10.2016.

(I) Details of Coir Board Scheme-wise funds released during the last three years

	(₹ in lakhs)		
Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Coir Vikas Yojana	3200.22	2927.73	2167.37
Plan (S&T)	650.64	530.00	300.00
Coir Udyami Yojana	4509.86	3857.73	3155.00

*Plan (S&T) is not allocated State-wise.

Contribution made by manufacturing MSMEs to country's GDP

2520. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by manufacturing MSMEs to the country's GDP during last three years;

(b) whether Government has introduced any schemes to help MSMEs increase their competitiveness, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is mandatory for Central Public Sector companies to make 20 per cent of their procurement from MSMEs, if so, the total procurement during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data available with the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the share of Manufacturing MSME Gross value Added (GVA) to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country for the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are, 6.12%, 5.97% and 5.77%, respectively, at current prices and the share of manufacturing MSME GVA for the same years at constant prices are 6.27%, 6.27% and 6.11%, respectively.

However, the CSO does not compile estimates (GVA/GVO) of MSME sector based on the definition of MSME Sector. An approximation based on the results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and surveys on unorganised sector has been made to arrive at the above contribution, as mentioned in the previous para.

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) has introduced various schemes to help MSMEs to increase their competitiveness in the country. These, *inter-alia*, include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Micro and Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), etc.

The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) highlights the need for enhancing the competitiveness of Indian Manufacturing Sector. The NMCP is the nodal programme of the Government of India to develop global competitiveness among Indian MSMEs. Under NMCP the schemes are (i) Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs; (ii) Promotion of Information and Communication Tools (ICT) in MSME sector; (iii) Intellectual property Facilitation Centre. The Programme was initiated in 2007-08. This programme targets at enhancing the entire value chain of the MSME sector through the various schemes run by Ministry of MSME.

The Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME is implementing Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS) under NMCP across

the country to promote and enhance the competitiveness of manufacturing MSMEs. The scheme was initiated in 2009 on pilot basis for 100 Mini Clusters and further upscaled in 2013 with a total Project cost of ₹ 270.94 crore (Government of India contribution ₹ 204.94 crore) for 12th Five Year Plan for 500 Mini Clusters. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the manufacturing competitiveness of MSMEs through application of various Lean Manufacturing Techniques (*e.g.* Total Productivity Maintenance (TPM), 5S, Visual control, Slandered Operation Procedures, Single Minutes Exchange of Dies or Quick Changeover (SMED), Value Stream Mapping, Just in Time, Kanban System, Kaizen, Cellular Layout, Poka Yoke).

The Ministry of MSME has also adopted the Cluster Development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. The Micro and Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) is run by Ministry of MSME for Common Facility Centres (CFC) and Infrastructure Development (ID) in Clusters.

(c) Government of India has introduced Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order-2012 which is applicable to all Central Ministries/ Departments/CPSUs and is effective from 1st April, 2012. Under the said Policy, every Central Government Ministry, Department and Public Sector Undertaking shall procure a minimum of 20 per cent of their total annual value of goods or services from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Out of this 20%, 4% earmarked for MSEs owned by SC/ ST entrepreneurs has become mandatory from 1st April, 2015.

Under the Policy, the following benefits are available to the registered MSEs:-

1. Tender set free of cost
2. Exemption from the payment of Earnest Money
3. In any tendering process, participating Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) units quoting price within price band of L1+15% shall also be allowed to supply a portion of requirement by bringing down their price to L1 price in a situation where L1 price is from someone other than an MSE unit and such an MSE unit shall be allowed to supply at least 20% of the total tendered value.

4. 358 items are reserved for exclusive procurement from MSEs.

The Details of Procurement during last three years (reported by CPSUs till 22nd November, 2016) are given below:

(Figures in ₹ crore)			
Year	Total Procurement	Procurement from MSEs (including SC/ST owned MSEs)	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST
2013-14 (104CPSUs)	82535.55	12425.89	80.45
2014-15 (133CPSUs)	131766.86	15300.57	59.37
2015-16 (116 CPSUs)	131377.56	16911.20	90.28

Revival of MSMEs in Punjab

2521. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to revive the Micro, Small and Medium scale industries in Punjab; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has notified a Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on 29.05.2015 to revive and rehabilitate sick MSMEs. RBI has carried out certain changes in the Framework to make it compatible with the existing regulatory guidelines and issued revised Framework to all Scheduled Commercial Banks on March 17, 2016. The revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs having loan limits upto ₹25 crore would be done in terms of these operating instructions. This framework is applicable to all parts of the country, including Punjab.

Formation of own import policies of oil PSUs

2522. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had cleared a proposal to grant Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum, the freedom to formulate their own crude oil import policies; and

- (b) if so, what is the rationale behind this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has decided that Oil PSUs may formulate policies for import of crude oil in their best commercial interest and in accordance with the extant guidelines of the Central Vigilance Commission etc. This will facilitate diversification of source of procurement of crude oil and will ensure that sufficient quantity of required grade of crude oil is procured at economical price in a transparent manner.

Delay in providing gas connection by IGL

†2523. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry had received complaints about inordinate delays on part of IGL in providing gas connections at Government buildings in Lutyens Zone, Delhi;
- (b) whether employees of IGL, Delhi provide satisfactory information at phone number reserved for complaints;
- (c) whether one has to run from pillar to post at various offices of IGL while obtaining a gas connection/getting it disconnected for residences of Members of Parliament and is made to become a victim of mismanagement; and
- (d) the details thereof and whether steps would be taken for making arrangements of all these works in the vicinity of Parliament House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) does not provide PNG connections directly to the customers in the country. M/s Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has been authorized to develop City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Delhi. As per the information provided by IGL Lutyens Zone of Delhi is a gas charged area and most of the bungalows and buildings are connected with gas pipeline of IGL.

(b) to (d) The service norms for new Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections have been notified by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Regulations,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2010. The City Gas Distribution (CGD) authorized entity, including IGL, operates as per these norms. On receipt of a completed application, from a customer located within the charged area, for a new PNG connection it shall provide gas connections within three months from the date of receipt. IGL has informed that they have been providing gas connections in residential colonies, including Government buildings, in Lutyens Zone, Delhi well within time frame prescribed by PNGRB Regulations. IGL has confirmed that a 24x7 Call Centre (Toll free No. 1800 102 5109) along with an emergency no. 155216 is operational for providing satisfactory information to the customers against complaints/requests of Domestic customers in Delhi/NCR. Further, the status of complaints/requests is informed to the customers through SMS/e-mail. IGL has set up a separate desk in Parliament House Annex for redressing the issues related to PNG matters of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Public Representatives.

Increase in profit of Indian Oil Corporation

†2524. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has registered a two fold increase in its profit for the year 2015-16 *vis-a-vis* 2014-15;
- (b) the details of the profit recorded by IOC for the current year;
- (c) whether the oil companies are making profits at the cost of common people even in a situation when profits are steadily increasing and the prices of petroleum products fluctuating; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has posted Annual profit after tax of ₹ 10,399 crore during the year 2015-16 as compared to ₹ 5,273 crore during the year 2014-15, resulting an increase by 97.2%.

(b) IOC has posted half-yearly profit after tax of ₹ 11,391 crore for the period April to September 2016.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The domestic selling prices are governed by the international prices of the respective product and the benefit of fall in prices is being passed on to the consumers, subject to the applicability of the extant taxes/duties.

Natural gas pipeline network

2525. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length of natural gas pipeline network in operation in the country;
- (b) whether the network is synchronized with development of gas sources and upcoming project of major gas consumers like fertilizer, power, refinery etc.;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the total capacity of petroleum products carried in the last two years through these pipelines and projected to be carried in the next two years by each of the oil company along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total length of natural gas pipeline network in operation is about 14519.6 Kms.

(b) and (c) Gas pipeline infrastructure in the country is being developed in synchronization with the development of gas sources (domestic + Imported LNG) and upcoming projects of major gas consuming sectors *i.e.* fertilizer, power, LPG manufacturing, Refinery, Petrochemical, Steel, other industrial units and City Gas Distribution (CGD) sectors. The details of approved natural gas pipeline projects which are under development are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The pipelines referred part (a) to (c) of the questions relates to natural gas. These pipelines do not carry liquid petroleum products.

Statement*Details of approved gas pipeline projects which are under development*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	Estimated Project Cost (₹ in cr.)	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL (India) Ltd.	2619	12940	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	879	2915	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
3.	Surat-Angul (Paradip)	GAIL (India) Limited	1700	10280	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha
4.	Vijaipur-Auriya-Phulpur	GAIL (India) Limited	672	4309	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
5.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	4497	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
6.	Kakinada - Vizag- Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	1013	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	8086	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	6864	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
9.	Bhatinda - Jammu -Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	1520	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
10.	MBBPL Dahod Connectivity with GSPL's Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	749	-	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
11.	Shahdol - Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	312	1302	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
12.	Ennore - Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	730	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
13.	Tie-in connectivity to the proposed Jaigarh LNG Terminal	H-Energy Gateway Pvt. Ltd.	60	300	Maharashtra
14.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	2389	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
TOTAL			14765	57145	

Change in revenue sharing formula

2526. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state whether Government purposes to change the revenue sharing formula for oil and gas sector and if so, the salient features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Government has notified a new Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) for exploration and production of oil and gas based on Revenue Sharing Model on 30th March, 2016. This policy has been framed replacing the earlier policy based on Production Sharing Contract. There is no proposal to change the revenue sharing model.

Status of Gas Pipeline Grid work

2527. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Gas Pipeline Grid work has not been started yet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the status of implementation of Gas Grid Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Government is taking all steps to develop natural gas pipeline grid/infrastructure across the country. The existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure is approximately 15000 Km. The Government has envisaged to develop additional 14765 Km. gas pipelines for completion of Gas Grid and to increase the availability of natural gas across the country and to City Gas Distribution (CGD), including Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations. The details of existing network of gas pipelines and gas pipelines under execution/construction are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I*Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipelines supplying to Industries and others*

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Name of Entity	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur -GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL(India) Limited	57	4658
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 & VDPL	GAIL(India) Limited	54	1119
3.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	6	24
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL(India) Limited	20	875
5.	Agartala regional network	GAIL(India) Limited	2	61
6.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL(India) Limited	7	129
7.	Assam regional network	GAIL(India) Limited	3	8
8.	K.G. Basin network(+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL(India) Limited	16	881
9.	Gujarat regional network(+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL(India) Limited	18	671
10.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL(India) Limited	9	278
11.	Dukli Maharajganj (Earlier-Agartala)	GAIL(India) Limited	0.26	5.2
12.	Rajasthan regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	152

1	2	3	4	5
13.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited	80	1469
14.	GSPL's Gas Grid network including spur lines	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	43	2600
15.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	5.06	73.2
16.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	9.5	140
17.	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited (3 pipeline sections)	2.428	104.73
18.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL(India) Limited	31	835
19.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL(India) Limited	35	265
20.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL(India) Limited	16	1097
21.	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore*	GAIL(India) Limited	6	41
			422.248	15486.13

*Partly Commissioned

Statement-II*List of approved gas pipeline projects which are under development*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Public/ Private/ SPV	Length (Kms.)	Estimated Project Cost (₹ in cr.)	Scheduled completion	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL (India) Ltd	PSU	2619	12940	Dec.2020	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore(Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	PSU	879	2915	Feb.2019	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
3.	Surat-Angul (Paradip)	GAIL (India) Limited	PSU	1700	10280	In synchronization with the readiness of gas source & customer	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha
4.	Vijaipur-Auriya-Phulpur	GAIL (India) Limited	PSU	672	4309	Dec.2020	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
5.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	PSU	1385	4497	2018	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

6.	Kakinada - Vizag - Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	State PSU	391	1013	2017	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Mallavaram Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	SPV	2042	8086	Dec.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
8.	Mehsana Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	SPV	2052	6864	Dec.2017	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
9.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	SPV	725	1520	Dec.2017	Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir
10.	MBBPL Dahod Connectivity with GSPL's Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	SPV	749	-	-	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
11.	Shahdol - Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	Private	312	1302	2016	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
12.	Ennore - Nellore	GasTransmission India Pvt. Ltd.	Private	430	730	2017	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
13.	Tie-in connectivity to the proposed Jaigarh LNG Terminal	H-Energy Gateway Pvt. Ltd.	Private	60	300	2018	Maharashtra
14.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Private	749	2389	2019	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
TOTAL				14765	57145		

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 287

Reassessment of hydrocarbon resources

2528. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reassessed the hydrocarbon resources in Indian sedimentary base;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether survey works in all unappraised sedimentary basins were also included, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India *vide* order dated 21.01.2014 has decided to revisit the Hydrocarbon Resources of India. Accordingly, a Multi Organisation Team (MOT) was constituted with mandated exercise for 'Reassessment of Hydrocarbon Resources for Sedimentary Basins and deep water areas of India'. Subsequently, MOT initiated the necessary exercise and formulated the project for Reassessment of Hydrocarbon Resources. Project has been commenced w.e.f. 01.10.2015 at Keshav Dev Malviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration, Dehradun.

(c) Survey works in all unappraised sedimentary basins were not included in project detailed mentioned above. However, there is a separate project for appraisal of unappraised areas of all Indian sedimentary basins.

Demand by petrol pump dealers to raise dealers' margin

2529. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the petrol pump dealers have been demanding to revise the dealers' margin;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any communication in this regard from them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the dealers have threatened to suspend fuel sale on selective days and launch a stop purchase of petroleum products from oil companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing

Companies (OMCs) have informed that they have received requests from Dealers for increasing the dealer margins pertaining to Petrol and Diesel.

(c) and (d) Public Sector OMCs have informed that they are conducting deliberations with the Associations for early resolution of their demands.

Gas connections to Chhattisgarh under PMUY

†2530. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of gas connections distributed State-wise and Union Territory wise to States including Chhattisgarh under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the amount spent thereon and districts of Chhattisgarh and other States covered therein;
- (b) whether requisite security parameters have been complied with by Government while providing LPG connections to the economically backward families; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State/UT-wise details of number of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) including the State of Chhattisgarh as on 01.12.2016 are given in Statement (*See* below). As on 01.12.2016, 648 Districts across the country have been covered under PMUY scheme. The Government has settled claim of more than ₹1436 crore incurred towards release of new LPG connections under PMUY Scheme, upto October, 2016.

(b) and (c) OMCs have reported that the following measures are adopted for ensuring safety and for educating the LPG customers who have been released LPG connections under PMUY Scheme:-

- (i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.
- (ii) While issuing LPG connections under PMUY scheme, safety instructions card is given to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) All LPG distributors are under strict instructions to install connections at the premises of the PMUY beneficiaries and ensure that the Hotplate is kept at safe location and customer is advised about the safe way to use LPG.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) OMCs' Officers carry out regular customer contacts and distributorship inspections to monitor the above steps. During inspections, wherever it is found that the distributors are not adhering to the given instructions or non-compliance of given instructions, suitable action under MDG is taken against such defaulting distributors.
- (v) Government has launched intensive 'Safety Campaign' through print and electronic media highlighting safety norms in usage of LPG.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 01-Dec-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connection released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	256
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12,648
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	12,19,345
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,06,766
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	853
9.	Daman and Diu	38
10.	Delhi	271
11.	Goa	834
12.	Gujarat	5,58,027
13.	Haryana	2,18,362
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,449
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,36,545
16.	Jharkhand	91,148
17.	Karnataka	15,818
18.	Kerala	5,599
19.	Madhya Pradesh	16,51,685
20.	Maharashtra	3,55,782

21.	Manipur	22
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	5,78,904
26.	Puducherry	390
27.	Punjab	54,528
28.	Rajasthan	13,59,200
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,64,310
31.	Telangana	20
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	38,36,916
34.	Uttarakhand	65,662
35.	West Bengal	9,66,788
TOTAL		117,02,168

Non-reduction of petrol prices

2531. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether between 2002 to 2011 the retail petrol prices as compared to international price was better than that of present days; and

(b) whether it is a fact that falling rupee is also a cause for not reducing petrol price to minimise losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol in international market varied between ₹ 26.54 per litre to ₹ 58.37 per litre during the period from 2002 to 2011. The present RSP of Petrol is ₹ 66.10 per litre at Delhi and the corresponding international price of Petrol is USD 56.47 per barrel.

(b) Exchange rate plays a major role in calculation of price of Petrol in domestic market. The Rupee-USD exchange rate varied from ₹ 39.27 per USD to ₹ 68.78 per USD during the period from April, 2002 to November, 2016.

Savings from give it up LPG subsidy

†2532. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who offered to give up their LPG subsidy and the total savings accrued due to this;
- (b) the total number of gas connections given under Ujjwala Yojana against the target of giving five crore gas connections, the total expenditure incurred on it;
- (c) the elected representatives who have given up their LPG subsidies and who did not give up, the details thereof, State-wise, party-wise and category-wise; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that CAG has refused Government's claim regarding give it up LPG subsidy, if so, the details of the claim and truth thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 02.12.2016, 1,05,74,423 LPG consumers have voluntarily given up/ surrendered LPG subsidy. The estimated annual subsidy savings is approximately ₹1131 crore, assuming an average subsidy of ₹139 per cylinder for 7.7 domestic cylinders of 14.2 kg per annum (average national consumption) for the year 2015-16.

(b) As on 02.12.2016, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 1,17,85,248 new LPG connections to women of BPL families under PMUY Scheme. The Government has settled claim of more than ₹1436 crore incurred towards release of new LPG connections under PMUY Scheme upto October, 2016.

(c) OMCs have informed that they do not maintain category-wise list of LPG consumers who have given up their subsidy, including the elected representatives.

(d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) had submitted a report on Implementation of PAHAL (DBTL) Scheme which also includes a report on the Give-it up initiative. The focus of the report is on savings arising out of PAHAL Scheme.

Investment by oil PSUs in Russian companies

†2533. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings of the country namely ONGC, IOCL and BLR, an ancillary of BPCL have invested in Vankorneft and Rosneft, the Russian oil companies;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of investment therein;

(c) whether Russian oil company, Rosneft has acquired Essar, a private Indian oil company in October, 2016 and Government is publicising it as an instance of Foreign Direct Investment; and

(d) the extent of loss being suffered by the Essar Oil and what difference this Foreign Direct Investment made by the Rosneft would make in business of Essar Oil in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (b) Between May and October 2016, Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas companies, ONGC Videsh Ltd., IOCL, OIL and BPRL, acquired stakes in Rosneft's Vankorneft and Taas- Yuryakh oil and gas producing fields with a total investment of US \$ 5.46 billion and equivalent to 15.18 MMTOE per annum.

(c) to (d) During the 17th India-Russia Annual Summit held in October 2016 at Goa, the finalisation of ESSAR-Rosneft Share Purchase Agreement was announced. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is not aware of the financial details of ESSAR Oil pertaining to the acquisition.

Production of Oil by private companies

†2534. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private oil companies in the country and how many are producing oil;

(b) whether any MoU have been signed between above oil companies and Government; and

(c) whether all private oil companies are following all the terms and condition of MoU, if not, the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under PSC Regime, 67 Nos. of Indian and/or Foreign Private Companies are working either as operator or as non-operator of blocks/fields. Out of these 26 Nos. of Indian and/or Foreign Private Companies are producing oil (Crude Oil & Condensate) at present.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) have been signed between Government of India and the Companies.

(c) The terms and conditions of PSCs are required to be followed by the companies. Non-compliance of contractual provisions, if any, is dealt with in accordance with the stipulations laid down in the Production Sharing Contract and extant Policies of Government.

Laying of gas pipelines

2535. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many kilometres of gas pipelines have been laid during the last three years for supply of cooking gas to households, year-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government intends to provide PNG service to all Indian households by a targeted time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the target time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of laying of pipelines infrastructure in Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Authorized City Gas Distribution (CGD) Geographical Areas during last three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government is making all efforts for development of natural gas pipeline and expansion of PNG network infrastructure across the country. In order to develop the gas pipeline network, Government has advised all the State/UT Governments to extend all possible support to the CGD companies to issue appropriate directions for rationalizing time limits for granting permissions by respective authorities for laying gas pipeline network across the country. PNGRB assigns minimum work plan to authorized CGD entities.

Statement*Details of laying of Pipeline Infrastructure in PNGRB Authorized CGD
Geographical Areas - For last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Area	Authorized Entity	Laid till March 2014 (Inch-Km)	Laid till March 2015 (Inch-Km)	Laid till 30.10.16 (Inch-Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Upper Assam	Assam Gas Company Ltd.	4260.83	4260.83	4261.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	504.50	505.00	505.00
		Kakinada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	277.00	277.00	277.32
		Vijaywada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	307.00	307.00	307.00
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Adani Gas Limited	1466.28	1466.28	1572.00
		Anand	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited	58.00	58.00	203.00
		Bhavnagar	Gujarat Gas Limited	-	102.56	103.00
		Ghandhinagar-Mehsana-Sabarkantha	Sabarmati Gas Limited	1618.86	1658.00	1711.00
		Hazira	Gujarat Gas Limited	8.07	23.82	24.00
		Jamnagar		-	116.00	116.00
		Navsari		392.50	519.00	519.00
		Rajkot		1421.23	1562.00	1562.00
		Surat-Bharuch-Ankleshwar		5122.00	5122.00	5383.00
		Surendranagar		579.00	581.80	581.80
		Vadodara	Vadodara Gas Limited	-	-	294.60
		Valsad	Gujarat Gas Limited	479.49	488.00	488.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Nadiad		297.37	299.96	300
4.	Haryana	Sonipat	Gail Gas Limited	381.68	396.80	397.00
		Panipat	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Limited	-	-	22.85
5.	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural & Urban	Gail Gas Limited	-	-	125.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	GAIL Gas Limited	374.37	374.37	374.90
		Gwalior	Aavantika Gas Limited	-	56.00	168.00
		Indore		427.80	507.80	539.80
7.	Rajasthan	Kota	Gail Gas Limited	355.00	355.00	355.00
8.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chichwad	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	1152.50	1195.25	1212.00
		Mumbai (GA-1)	Mahanagar Gas Limited	1782.00	1895.19	1925.60
		Mumbai (GA-2)	Mahanagar Gas Limited	1568.42	1779.94	1818.80
9.	Punjab	Amritsar	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	-	-	7.00
10.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Natural Gas Ltd.	7.48	7.48	334.00
11.	UT	Chandigarh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Limited	-	-	931.00
12.	UT	Delhi/NCR	Indraprastha Gas Limited	2973.00	3065.00	3303.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Central U.P. Gas Limited	365.77	365.78	374.00
		Khurja	Adani Gas Limited	235.20	235.20	327.00
		Firozabad (Taj Trapezium Zone)	GAIL Gas Ltd	909.53	960.00	960.00
		Agra	Green Gas Limited	89.00	89.14	89.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Limited	-	-	202.30
		Bareilly	Central U.P. Gas Limited	150.18	150.18	151.00
		Lucknow	Green Gas Limited	505.50	508.63	509.55
		Mathura	Saumya DSM Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	397.00	397.00	398.00
		Meerut	Gail Gas Limited	719.00	719.00	719.00
		Moradabad	Siti Energy Limited	170.80	170.80	171.00
TOTAL				29356.36	30575.81	33622.76

Achievements of Ministry

2536. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two-and-a-half years;
- (b) whether presentation before the Prime Minister was made about the Ministry's last two-and-a-half years achievements;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled;
- (e) what are the targets set for coming years and road map to achieve the same;
- (f) details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (g) details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (g) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken several policy decisions pertaining to Oil and Gas sector and initiated actions on them during last two and a half years. Details of some significant initiatives and achievements made against them (as well as future action plan) are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of some significant initiatives and achievements made in the oil and gas sector by the Ministry during last two and a half years

1. **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:** Launched by Hon'ble PM on 01.05.2016 at Balia, UP, proposes to release 5 crore deposit free new LPG connections to women of BPL families over three years, i.e. FY 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. 1,15,98,425 connections have been released till now.
2. **Urja Ganga:** Promotes the execution of 2540 Km. Jagdishpur - Haldia and Bokaro -Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline Project (JHBDPL), called Urja Ganga of Eastern India to be completed during 2018-20; in phases to provide clean and quality energy to northern states. Hon'ble PM inaugurated laying of CGD network in Varanasi on 24.10.2015.
3. **PAHAL:** More than 16.99 crore LPG consumers under this programme which is acknowledged by the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest cash transfer programme (households).
4. **Give It Up and Give Back:** Around 105 lakh households voluntarily given up their LPG subsidy and nearly 65 lakh new LPG connections released to BPL families in 2015-16.
5. **Increase in LPG Coverage:** During 2014-16, 3.66 crore new LPG connections including 65 lakh connections to BPL households provided. Target is to provide 10 crore new LPG connections in 3 years, out of which, 5 crore connections are for BPL households. 10,000 new LPG distributorships also to be commissioned, primarily in rural areas.
6. **Consumer Connect Initiatives:** Such as MyLPG.in, rating of distributors based on delivery performance, SMS/IVR system, E-SV (Sahaj) an electronic subscription voucher to consumer, LPG emergency help line No. 1906, online payment facility for new connections and online portal to PNG customers for making bill payments.
7. **Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene Scheme (DBTK):** Under which the Kerosene is being sold at non subsidised price and subsidy is transferred to consumers directly into his/her bank account. Jharkhand has implemented DBTK in 4 districts. Voluntarily reduction to the tune of 1.87 lakh KL in PDS Kerosene allocation undertaken by Karnataka, Haryana and Telengana and total cash incentive of ₹23.81 crore released to these States.

8. **Expansion of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network and Piped Natural Gas(PNG) supplies:** Total 33.27 lakh domestic households are getting PNG and 27.5 lakh vehicles getting CNG. Bids for 8th round of CGD bidding by PNGRB invited for 8 geographical areas on 22.11.2016.
9. **Refineries:** Refinery of IOCL at Paradip (15 MMTPA) commissioned and dedicated to the Nation by PM on 7.2.2016. HPCL's Visakh Refinery plans to increase the refining capacity from 8.30 MMTPA to 15 MMTPA. Kochi Refinery undertaken an expansion plan to enhance refining capacity to 15.5 MMTPA. IOCL plans to increase capacity of Barauni Refinery from 6 MMTPA to 9 MMTPA. A plan to set up a Mega Refinery at west coast of India by OMCs is on.
10. **Diesel Price Deregulation:** The price of Diesel made market determined eliminating the subsidy burden w.e.f. 19.10.2014.
11. **Auto Fuels:** Notified implementation of BS-IV auto fuels w.e.f. 01.04.2017 in a phased manner. Plan to leap frog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards in the country w.e.f 01.04.2020.
12. **Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme:** In December 2014 ethanol procurement price enhanced to give stimulus to the programme. For Sugar year 2015-16, 136 crore litre ethanol allocated and supplies of 100 crore litre received. The blending percentage achieved is only 3.6% as against 10%. The Procurement of ethanol produced from cellulosic and ligno-cellulosic feedstock as second generation ethanol is allowed. Oil PSUs decided to set up of twelve 2G ethanol plants across 11 States in the country.
13. **Bio-diesel Programme:** Notification issued on 10.08.2015 to allow the sale of Bio-diesel (B100) by private manufacturers to bulk consume[₹] Retail sale of diesel blended with Bio-diesel started at select retail outlets of OMCs. As on 30.9.2016, 2.32 crore litre of biodiesel (B100) procured.
14. **Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP):** Approved by the Cabinet with significant features as single License for exploration and production of conventional as well as non-conventional hydrocarbon resources; open Acreage Policy-option to select the exploration blocks without waiting for formal bid round; Revenue Sharing Model and pricing and marketing freedom.
15. **Discovered Small Field Policy:** With aim to monetise the discoveries in time bound manner, 67 discovered small fields in 46 contract areas of ONGC and OIL offered for international bidding. It would lead to monetization of reserves worth

₹70,000 crore thereby increasing domestic production and Government revenue through royalty production and revenue sharing mechanism.

16. **Gas Pricing Reforms:** The New Gas Pricing formula approved in October, 2014. To incentivize gas production from difficult areas such as High Pressure, High Temperature, Deepwater and Ultra Deepwater areas, marketing freedom given to be capped by a ceiling price arrived at on the basis of landed price of alternative fuels. The reserve expected to get monetized are of the order of 6.57 TCF which is valued at around ₹1,50,000 crore at the present gas price.
17. **Initiatives to Enhance Domestic Production:** To ease out rigidities in the functioning of PSC regime, policy framework for relaxation, extension and clarification approved for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries. It helped in moving ahead with discoveries with associated reserves of around ₹30,000 crore and in resolving around 40 pending issues in different contracts. Also a policy approved on testing requirement in NELP blocks to resolve existing dispute on this issue and provide clarity for future, resulting in helping monetization on resources of the order of ₹75,000 crore. A policy for grant of extension to the Production Sharing Contract approved for small and medium size discovered fields, to provide clarity to investors for planning their investment which would help in monetization of resources of the order of ₹50,000 crore in extended period.
18. **Gas Pooling Mechanism for Fertilizer (Urea) Sector:** Natural Gas to fertilizer (Urea) units being provided at uniform delivered price.
19. **Gas Supplies to Stranded Gas based Power Plants:** Helped in reviving stranded power plants of around 16,000 MW capacity.
20. **Development of LNG Terminal:** Total LNG terminal capacity 21.3 MMTPA to be increased upto 50 MMTPA by 2022.
21. **Strategic Crude Oil Reserves:** Storage capacity of 5.33 MMT at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur constructed. The Vishakhapatnam cavern filled with crude oil, one fourth of the Mangalore storage facility filled and storage facility at Padur completed.
22. **Skill Development Initiatives:** Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council set up, Skill Development Institutes (SDIs) set up by PSUs such as at Nagaram, Bhubneshwar and Vishakhapatnam. A MoU signed between this Ministry and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to collaborate in area of skill development in the hydrocarbon sector.

23. **Make in India:** INDEG groups set up by PSUs to hold vendor development programmes to promote indigenization.
24. **Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE), Visakhapatnam:** As per 13th Schedule of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, IIPE set up at Visakhapatnam. For permanent campus, 200 acres of land at Visakhapatnam made available by Government, of Andhra Pradesh for the Institute free of cost. Two undergraduate courses in Petroleum Engineering and Chemical Engineering being run from temporary campus at Andhra University with 94 students. Foundation Stone of the Institute has been laid by Hon'ble MoS (IC), PNG on 20.10.2016.
25. **India - Russia Energy Bridge:** Indian PSUs acquired 29.9% stake in Tass-yurakh oil field and 49.9% stake in Vankorneft oil field of Russia. These transactions come at an investment of \$ 5.46 billion and translate in to equity oil of 15.18 MMT0E.
26. **Initiatives in North East:** Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 envisages investment of ₹ 1,30,000 crore in up, mid and downstream sector in North East. 40% subsidy on gas operations extended to the private companies in the region for incentivising exploration and production.

Status of HPCL refinery in Barmer

2537. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of HPCL refinery in Barmer;
- (b) whether there were some obstructions in developing the refinery at Barmer; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to resolve the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has accorded its approval on 20.9.2013 to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) to set up 9 MMTPA Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex in Barmer District of Rajasthan in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan (GoR).

(b) and (c) Government of Rajasthan has sought a review of project. A Committee comprising of representatives of GoR and HPCL has been constituted to resolve the issues raised by GoR.

Oil imports

2538. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of oil imports from various countries during the last three years;

(b) the total amount spent by the country every year for oil imports during the last three years; and

(c) the total oil imports bills during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of total percentage of oil imports from various countries during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Details of value of crude oil imports from 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of percentage share of imported crude oil: Region-wise/country-wise

Region	Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr.-Sep.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Middle-East	Iran	5.8	5.8	6.3	11.3
	Iraq	13.0	12.9	18.1	18.3
	Kuwait	10.8	9.4	5.4	4.7
	Oman	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Qatar	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.8
	Saudi Arabia	20.2	18.5	19.9	19.1
	UAE	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.7
	Yemen	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
	SUB TOTAL	61.2	58.0	59.8	64.5
Africa	Algeria	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
	Angola	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.2
	Cameroon	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Africa	Chad	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
	Congo	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
	Egypt	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
	Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.0
	Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gabon	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
	Ivory Coast	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Libya	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Nigeria	8.6	9.4	11.5	8.0
	Sudan	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
	SUB TOTAL	16.1	17.4	19.2	15.9
Asia	Brunei	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
	Malaysia	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.8
	Japan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Pakistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	SUB TOTAL	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.8
South America	Brazil	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.4
	Columbia	3.3	2.2	0.6	0.0
	Ecuador	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.3
	Argentina	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Venezuela	11.4	12.9	11.7	11.5
	SUB TOTAL	16.8	18.2	15.1	13.2
Eurasia	Azerbaijan	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0
	Kazakhstan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
	Russia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
	SUB TOTAL	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3
North America	Canada	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mexico	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.0
	SUB TOTAL	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.0
	Albania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	SUB TOTAL	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	Australia	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	GRAND TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

Statement-II

*Details of Import Bill including oil imports during 2013-14 to 2016-17
(Apr.-Sep.) - Value (in ₹ crore)*

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr.-Sep.)
Crude Oil Imports	8,64,875	6,87,416	4,16,579	2,15,299

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell

Non-implementation of recommendations of MB Lal Committee by IOCL

2539. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 113 recommendations of MB Lal Committee have not been implemented by IOCL despite a lapse of six years;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken any steps to expedite the process of implementation;

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

(d) whether the Ministry has any objection in providing timeline for implementation of all the recommendations accepted by the Ministry; and

(e) details of number of accidents happened due to lack of safety preparedness of Oil and Gas transmission pipelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), has reported that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) including Indian Oil

Corporation Limited (IOCL) have already implemented 111 recommendations, out of 113 recommendations. Ministry has been conducting review meetings to monitor the progress for expeditious implementation of recommendations of M.B. Lal Committee by OMCs. Due to persistent efforts, 98% of the recommendations have been complied with.

(e) Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been taking measures for preventing accidents in Oil Industry including Pipeline Integrity Management System. As per information provided by OISD, 28 accidents have occurred during last three years and the current year, due to reasons like equipment failure, violation of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP), lack of supervision etc.

Fees deposit for LPG dealership

2540. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that applicant for LPG dealership of various OMCs in rural areas against advertisement dated 28th October, 2016 are unable to deposit the required fee of ₹8000/- by bank draft, etc. only due to non-availability of banking facilities in rural areas as the result of demonetization;

(b) if so, whether last date for submission of application for the same has been/ would be extended for at least one month in view of huge rush in banks;

(c) if so, details thereof along with the corrigendum issued in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the applicants in depositing the required fee by Demand Draft/Pay Order.

(b) to (d) In view of the problems faced by the applicants in depositing the required fee by Demand Draft/Pay Order as a result of the non-availability of Banking facilities, the last date for submission of application for LPG distributorships in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been extended by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) from 28.10.2016 to 15.12.2016.

Retail LPG dealers in the country

2541. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of encouragement being given to the people to switch over from

firewood to LPG, whether Government has any plan to increase easy availability of LPG in the country;

(b) what action plan Government has formulated for increasing the number of dealers/distributors throughout the country to ensure that people does not have to fetch LPG cylinders from far off distances;

(c) the details of State-wise retail LPG dealers operational in the country; and

(d) how many more retail LPG dealers are likely to be appointed in 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to ensure availability and accessibility of LPG, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) appoint new LPG distributors based on market feasibility. Recently, the selection guidelines for LPG distributorship were modified by notifying Unified Guidelines for Selection of all types of LPG distributorships of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Salient changes introduced through Unified Guidelines are as under:-

- (i) There will be four types of LPG distributorships, namely, Sheheri, Rurban, Gramin and Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV).
- (ii) Setting up of 'LPG Suvidha Kendra' in Durgam areas.
- (iii) Maximum age limit has been extended from 45 to 60 years.
- (iv) Educational qualification for all types of distributorships is made uniform and it will be 10th standard.
- (v) Provision for direct allotment of LPG distributorships to State Government agencies under 'DKV'.
- (vi) 33% reservation for women across all categories i.e. SC/ST/OBCs/General.
- (vii) Separate reservation of 3% for Divyang applicants across all categories i.e. SC/ST/OBCs/General.
- (viii) Computerised draw through online selection process for the Sheheri Vitraks, Rurban and Rural (Gramin).

(c) State/UTs-wise details of LPG distributorships operational in the country as on 01.10.2016, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Currently, selection and commissioning of new distributors is underway in more than 2300 locations. Further advertisement for 400 locations each in the States of UP and Odisha has been released by OMCs.

Statement*Details of State/UTs-wise number of distributors as on 01-10-2016*

(Fig. in Nos.)

States/UT	LPG Distributorship
Chandigarh	27
Delhi	321
Haryana	438
Himachal Pradesh	162
Jammu and Kashmir	238
Punjab	737
Rajasthan	1046
Uttar Pradesh	2863
Uttarakhand	250
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
Arunachal Pradesh	58
Assam	436
Bihar	1059
Jharkhand	390
Manipur	79
Meghalaya	49
Mizoram	54
Nagaland	59
Odisha	567
Sikkim	15
Tripura	59
West Bengal	952
Chhattisgarh	365
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
Daman and Diu	3
Goa	51

State/UT	LPG Distributorship
Gujarat	752
Madhya Pradesh	1218
Maharashtra	1719
Andhra Pradesh	855
Karnataka	952
Kerala	584
Lakshadweep	1
Puducherry (Including Mahe)	23
Tamil Nadu	1147
Telangana	678
ALL INDIA	18214

Demand of hydrocarbons

2542. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that current demand of hydrocarbons is much more than domestic crude oil and natural gas production;
- (b) if so, the details of demand and supply of crude oil and natural gas production;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any plan under 'Make in India' programme to reduce the dependence of crude oil and natural gas from imports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Details of consumption of petroleum products and natural gas and production of crude oil and natural gas during 2015-16 to 2016-17 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The roadmap for reduction of import of crude oil dependence by 10% by 2021-22 has been prepared which includes:—

- (i) Increasing production of oil and gas;
- (ii) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures;

- (iii) Giving thrust on demand substitution;
- (iv) Capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewable; and
- (v) Implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

Statement

Details of consumption of petroleum products and natural gas and production of crude oil and natural gas during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Apr.-Sep.) are given in the table below:

Product	2015-16 (in Qty)	2016-17 (Apr.-Sep.) (in Qty)
Consumption		
Petroleum Products	184,674 TMT	95,567 TMT
Natural Gas	52,448 MMSCM	27,844 MMSCM
Production		
Total Crude oil and condensate	36,942 TMT	18,064 TMT
Net domestic natural gas	31,138 MMSCM	15,191 MMSCM

Note: TMT- Thousand Metric Tonnes

MMSCM - Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell

Setting up of refineries in Sri Lanka

2543. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has tied up with Sri Lankan Government for setting up refineries in Sri Lanka;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the IOC is planning to make similar move in other SAARC countries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal by Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

- (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of office of NMDC in Chhattisgarh

†2544. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an office of NMDC in Chhattisgarh so that the iron ore mines and steel plants located there may be monitored; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there are as many as 360 leases for minerals in Chhattisgarh, which are inspected by Nagpur office, if so, whether the Centre will approve setting up of an office in Raipur to ensure smooth inspection work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) NMDC Ltd., an iron ore mining CPSU, already has an office in Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

(b) As per available information, a total of 188 number of mining leases other than Atomic, fuel and minor mineral were in Chhattisgarh as on 31.03.2015 (*Source*: Indian Bureau of Mines-IBM). Office of IBM has already started functioning from 12.04.2016 at Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

Global investors' summit for tourism sector

2545. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Global Investors' Summit was organised to attract investment for the tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and outcome of the Summit; and

(c) how the gap between demand and supply in the sector is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Incredible India Tourism Investors' Summit was organized from 21st - 23rd September 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, with the objective of positioning the Indian Tourism sector to bridge the gap between demand and supply by attracting large investments and presenting to the Investors tangible, investment-ready projects in the different States/Union Territories of India. The Summit provided a global platform for interaction with investors, policy makers and Indian industry leaders, other stakeholders and showcased the investment opportunities in the tourism sector in India by presenting to the investors a bouquet of investment

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ready projects from the States/Union Territories. The issues discussed included investment in core infrastructure for tourism; Digital India and Start-up India: Investing in Tourism Technology; Panel discussion on MICE and Medical Tourism, etc. 86 MoUs were signed by the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand with investors during the Summit.

Development of tourist places in Jammu province of J&K

2546. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special emphasis is being laid for the development of tourist places in Jammu province of Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) whether Government plans to release special funds for the development of Patnitop, Mansar Lake, Krimchi and Panchairi in Udhampur district and Surinsar Lake in Jammu district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reconstruction Plan announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for the State of Jammu and Kashmir on 7.11.2015 includes Development of New Tourism Projects for ₹2000 crore (₹ 400 crore for five years), Construction of Government Tourist assets in lieu of damaged/destroyed assets for ₹100 crore and ₹141 crore for on going and existing projects sanctioned under Prime Minister Reconstruction Plan 2004.

The following projects have been sanctioned under this Package:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Year of sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	96.38	19.28
2.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	98.70	19.74

1	2	3	4
3.	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	97.82	19.56
4.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar- Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	96.39	19.28
5.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	96.93	19.39
TOTAL		486.22	97.25

In addition to above, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned one project for Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in J&K under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Swadesh Darshan Scheme with Central Financial Assistance of ₹82.97 crore in 2016-17.

Reduction in number of tourists to North India due to pollution

2547. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed any reduction in the number of tourists visiting North India due to a post-Diwali polluted atmosphere;

(b) if so, the estimated economic impact due to reduction in the number of tourists; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government so far to prevent such an economic loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

Increase in the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India at the International Check Posts (ICPs) of North India, which include Amritsar Airport, Attari rail, Attari-wagah land check post, Banbasa land check post, Chandigarh Airport, Delhi Airport, Lucknow Airport, Sonauli land check post and Varanasi Airport, has been observed during October and November 2016.

The number of FTAs at the ICPs of North India during October 2016 and November 2016 was 2.73 lakhs and 3.14 lakhs, respectively. The growth registered in FTAs during

October 2016 and November 2016 over same months of previous year were 6.74% and 12.14%, respectively.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Impact of tourism on ecology of hill areas of Western Ghats and Himalayas

2548. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies to ascertain the negative impact of tourism on the ecology of the hill areas including Western Ghats and Himalayas, have been conducted by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has informed that a High Level Working Group (HLWG) was constituted for identifying the Ecological-Sensitive Areas (ESA) covering six States with a view to conserving the biodiversity of the Western Ghats region while providing adequate opportunities for livelihood security of the local people by promoting environment-friendly and socially inclusive development in the Western Ghats region.

In order to promote sustainable tourism HLWG recommended the following:—

- (a) Existing regulatory provisions to assess environmental impact of tourism projects must be strengthened,
- (b) The tourism policy for Eco-Sensitive Area of the Western Ghats must provide local community ownership and benefits, and
- (c) All tourism hotspots in the Eco-Sensitive Area be monitored for compliance and assessed in terms of impact.

Steps to promote foreign tourists coming to the country

2549. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism can fetch us good revenue in the form of foreign currency and also give employment to people;

(b) how many foreign travellers have visited India for tourism in last three years;

(c) what steps Government wants to take to increase the number of foreign tourists; and

(d) how much revenue was directly raised from foreign tourists in last three years?

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

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India during 2013, 2014, 2015 and Jan.-Oct., 2016 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million, 8.03 million and 6.96 million, respectively.

(c) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent past years for promoting tourism and to attract more tourists in the country are as below:

- Introduction of e-Tourist Visa facility for the citizens of 155 countries.
- Revision of e-TV fee in four slabs of 0, US\$25, US\$48 and US\$60 from November 3, 2015. Earlier e-TV application fee was US\$60 and bank charge as US\$2 which was uniform for all the countries. The revision of Visa fee has been done on the principle of reciprocity. Bank charges have also been reduced from US\$2 to 2.5% of the e-TV fee.
- The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Do's and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- Promotion of India as a holistic destination in the international markets under the Incredible India brand line.
- Organisation of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.
- The Ministry of Tourism provides Financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/UTs for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

(d) The Foreign Exchange Earnings from tourism during the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and Jan.-Oct., 2016 were ₹ 1,07,671 crore, ₹1,23,320 crore, ₹1,35,193 crore and ₹1,24,371 crore, respectively.

Safety standards for adventure tourism

2550. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an increasing interest in adventure tourism in the country;
- (b) whether there have been any cases of deaths or injuries to tourists while undertaking adventure activities in the country; and
- (c) whether Government has any mechanism to ensure that the companies/agencies offering adventure activities to tourists follow all the necessary safety standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of Domestic Tourists Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's), including the tourists visiting for adventure purpose, to different States/Union Territories (UTs) during 2015 have registered a positive growth of 11.6% and 4.4%, respectively. Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data of adventure tourists separately.

(b) The adventure tourism activities have an inherent risk of injuries. Ministry of Tourism does not have this data as no such cases have been reported to this Ministry.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for Basic Minimum Standards including safety standards for Adventure Tourism related activities in the following categories of adventure tourism viz. land, water and air based activities which include mountaineering, trekking, river running, para gliding, bungee jumping and para sailing.

Unexplored tourist destinations of North-East States

2551. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any study report on unexplored tourist destinations of North-East States;
- (b) if so, details of sites that have been chosen under 'Incredible India' during the last two years thereof;

(c) the proposal details from the State Governments that have been received so far to develop model tourist centers thereof; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Integrated Tourism Master Plan for North Eastern Region was prepared by Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) on the basis of a study commissioned by North East Council (NEC).

(b) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Based on the project proposals submitted by North-Eastern State Governments, the details of the projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during last 02 years and the current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Central Financial Assistance extended to North-East States during the last two years and the current year

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of The Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh			
2014-15			
1.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Pasighat-Jengging - Yingkiong-Tuting Circuit	8.00	1.60
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit -Ziro-Kurung Kumey circuit	8.00	1.60
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Itanager -Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo-Pasighat circuit	8.00	1.60
4.	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Huru Pahar Roing	5.00	1.00
5.	Development of Heritage Site at Pemaziling Menchuka, West Siang District	5.00	1.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Development and production of publicity materials including brochures, leaflets, documentaries/Films, CDs, Maps etc on various topics related to Tourism	0.41	0.33
7.	Nyokum Yellow festival at Bameng	0.14	0.14
8.	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	10.00
2015-16			
1.	Celebration of Kameng River Eco-Tourism Festival, 23rd to 25th October, 2015	0.10	0.10
2.	Celebration of Menchuka Adventure Festival, 07th to 09th November, 2015	0.10	0.10
3.	Celebration of Orange Festival Dambuk from 15th to 18th December, 2015	0.10	0.10
4.	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	19.43
2016-17			
	Nil	0	0
Assam			
2014-15			
1.	Development of tourist facilities at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang (Mega Destination)	24.01	0.22
2.	Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-I)	7.41	1.48
3.	Development of tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland	4.26	0.85
2015-16			
1.	Development of Manas - Probitora - Nameri - Kaziranga-Dibru - Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam	95.67	19.13
2.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	6.80
2016-17			
	Nil		

1	2	3	4
Manipur			
2014-15			
1.	Providing of Tourism Infrastructure in and around Imphal City, Manipur.	40.95	8.19
2.	Revised Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit "Marjing Polo-Keina-Khebaching (Khogiom) in Manipur	48.40	0.83
3.	Revised Development of tourist resort at Sendra hillock, Water sports complex at Takmu and other tourism facilities in adjoining area, Bishnupur district, Manipur.	45.19	5.54
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit around Hiyanthang Temple, Heibokching and adjoining areas	7.67	1.53
5.	Tourist Destination at Sadu Chiru Waterfalls	4.82	0.96
6.	Manipur Sangai Festival, 2014 (21st-30th Nov.2014)	0.25	0.25
7.	Youth Adventure and Water Sports festival of Manipur, 2014 (Month of November, 2014)	0.25	0.25
2015-16			
1.	Manipur Sangai Festival, 21st to 30th November, 2015	0.25	0.25
2.	Youth Adventure and Water Adventure Sports festival, 2015	0.25	0.25
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	44.83
2016-17			
1.	Manipur Sangai Festival, 21st to 30th November, 2016.	0.25	0.25
2.	Youth Adventure and Water Adventure Sports festival 2016.	0.25	0.25
3.	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	10.76
Meghalaya			
2014-15			
	Nil	0	0
2015-16			
	Nil	0	0

1	2	3	4
2016-17			
1.	Wangala Dance Festival, 11th to 12th December, 2016	0.20	0.20
2.	Nongkrem Dance Festival, 7th to 8th December, 2016	0.22	0.22
3.	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	19.83
Mizoram			
2014-15			
1.	Mega Circuit Project Eco-Tourism Thenjawal	48.30	2.41
2.	Celebration of Anthurium festival 25th, 26th and 27th September, 2014	0.25	0.25
3.	Celebration of Thalfavang Kut from 6th - 8th November, 2014	0.25	0.25
2015-16			
1.	Celebration of Anthurium Festival, 24th, 25th and 26th September, 2015	0.25	0.25
2.	Celebration of Thalfavang kut from 10th, 11th and 12th December, 2015.	0.25	0.25
3.	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan - North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	47.45
2016-17			
1.	Celebration of Anthurium festival on 27th to 29th September, 2016	0.25	0.25
2.	Celebration of Thalfavang Kut festival on 8th, 9th December, 2016	0.25	0.25
Nagaland			
2014-15			
1.	Longsa-Chare-Longkhum-Helipong-Tuensang	8.00	1.60
2.	Naganimora-Wajcgubg-Mon-Chenmoha	7.55	1.51
3.	New Secretariat - Sendenyu - Terogvunyu - Tesophenyu-K. Station- Asukikha	8.00	1.60
4.	Naga United Village - Shoxuvi - Zutovi - Xekiye	8.00	1.60

1	2	3	4
5.	Dzu -U - Chakhabama - Kekruma - Longmatra - Likhimro	8.00	1.60
6.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Longsa at Mokokchung	5.00	1.00
7.	Integrated Tourist Destination to Razhaphema Basa, Dimapur	5.00	1.00
8.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Jakhama, Kohima	5.00	1.00
9.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Chumukedima.	5.00	1.00
10.	Celebration of Hornbil Event 1st to 10th December- 2014	0.25	0.25
2015-16			
1.	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	48.68
2016-17			
1.	Hornbill Festival -1st to 10th December, 2016	0.25	0.25
2.	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	19.93
Sikkim			
2014-15			
1.	Development of Tourist Circuit-Chungthang-Lachung-Yumthang in North Sikkim.	8.00	1.60
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit - Chiyadara-Phalidara-Phongla-Mellidara-Yangang in South Sikkim.	8.00	1.60
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit along the Penlong-Rankdong Tintek-Tumin-Khamdong-Samdong-Sang-Ranka-Sichey-Ranipool-Pakyong-Rorathang in East Sikkim.	8.00	1.60
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Magley-Sripatam-Lingmoo-Lingee-Makha in South Sikkim.	8.00	1.60
5.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Majhitar in South Sikkim.	5.00	1.00
6.	Development of Tourist Destination at Lingdem Hot Spring, Seven Sister fall and Roksok in North Sikkim.	5.00	1.00
7.	Development of Tourist Destination at Mangley, South Sikkim.	5.00	1.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Development of Tourist Destination at Pelling in West Sikkim	5.00	1.00
	2015-16		
1.	World Tourism Day, Gangtok, on 27th September, 2015	0.25	0.25
2.	Sikkim Winter Carnival, Gangtok, on 3rd - 9th December, 2015	0.19	0.19
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)- Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	49.02
	2016-17		
1.	World Tourism day Gangtok on 27th September, 2016.	0.25	0.25
2.	Red Panda Winter Festival Gangtok December, 2016.	0.25	0.25
3.	Production of Publicity Materials for the year 2016-17, Sikkim	0.50	0.40
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
	Tripura		
	2014-15		
	Nil	0	0
	2015-16		
1.	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur - Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja - Gandachara - Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	19.92
	2016-17		
1.	Neermahal Festival at Rajghat, Melaghar in Sepahijala District -18th to 20th September, 2016.	0.05	0.05
2.	Dewali Festival at Maabari, Udaipur in Gomati District- 28th to 30th October, 2016.	0.08	0.08
3.	Pilak Festival, at Julaibari, Santirbazar in South Tripura- 18th -20th November, 2016.	0.05	0.05

Working of India Tourism Offices abroad

2552. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several allegations against working of India Tourism offices abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Based on allegations/complaints/audit observations etc. received in the Ministry of Tourism against India Tourism Offices in Beijing, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, New York and Toronto, disciplinary proceedings been initiated in cases where prima facie allegations were found to be substantiated. The details of status of such cases are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of the cases of disciplinary proceedings pertaining to
India Tourism Offices abroad*

Sl. No.	Name of the India Tourism office abroad	Gist of preliminary findings	Present Status of the case
1.	India Tourism, Beijing	Financial irregularities during 2008-11	Inquiry proceedings are continuing.
2.	India Tourism, Frankfurt	Financial irregularities during 2009-11	Inquiry proceedings are continuing.
3.	India Tourism, Johannesburg	Financial irregularities during 2005-08	Inquiry proceedings are continuing.
4.	India Tourism, London	Financial irregularities and administrative lapses during 2008-11	Inquiry proceedings are continuing.
5.	India Tourism, New York	Financial irregularities during 2004-07	Report from Inquiry Authority has been received.
6.	India Tourism, Toronto	Financial irregularities during 2008-11	Report from Inquiry Authority has been received.

E-visa for tourists

2553. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after Government has allowed e-visa to the citizens of other countries the overall tourist arrival in the country has increased;

(b) whether the foot-fall at the ticketed monuments has also increased proportionately in comparison to previous years; and

(c) the details of domestic and foreign tourists at the ticketed monuments and also the revenue earned from the entrance fee, monument-wise?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Most of the monuments have shown increase in the footfalls of tourists.

(c) Details of monument-wise tourist inflow at the Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (See below).

Details of revenue earned from the entrance fee at those monuments during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of monument-wise tourist inflow at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Tourist Inflow					
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra Circle							
1.	Taj Mahal	4593316	587864	5458833	631068	4494151	572233
2.	Agra fort.	1624649	307316	1890664	347934	4795704	345259
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	445902	204087	531299	231050	631605	213034
4.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara	446530	36848	491166	32827	472778	30100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara	46485	257	60683	255	56165	26469
6.	Itimad-ud-Daulah	128016	57229	156450	67226	143954	68879
7.	Ram Bagh	70276	187	72233	246	77897	152
8.	Mehtab Bagh	91439	16340	147047	22846	197560	26288
TOTAL		7446613	1210128	8808375	1333452	10869814	1282414
Aurangabad Circle							
9.	Ajanta Caves	368094	21073	361541	24339	424387	23167
10.	Ellora Caves	1250692	25186	1320931	28782	1498707	27611
11.	Bibi ka Maqbara	1204756	12081	1350687	14711	1413101	14414
12.	Daulatabad Fort	546781	6450	578016	6488	611189	6917
13.	Pandulena Caves	189529	955	224646	1068	278176	982
14.	Aurangabad Caves	65830	1577	76535	1997	94571	1933
TOTAL		3625682	67322	3912356	77385	4320131	75024
Bangalore Circle							
15.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	157305	13246	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	317777	7201	962237	23286	1189965	31504
17.	Keshva Temple Somanathpur	78258	3578	171992	10947	212134	35359
18.	Tippu Palace Bangalore	36270	1458	244030	10699	328343	16148
19.	Chitradurga Fort Chitradurga	123084	240	445567	1182	617464	1705
TOTAL		712694	25723	1823826	46114	2347906	84716
Bhopal Circle							
20.	Buddhist Caves	20157	22	24836	37	26381	20
21.	The Palace Situated, Burhanpur	57681	356	61497	446	73703	428

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque	15767	0				
23.	Hoshangs Tomb, Mandu	174446	2165	227560	2478	212718	2213
24.	Royal Palaces, Mandu	296784	2437	397803	2802	393668	2575
25.	Roopmati Pavilion	316529	1904	415867	2293	407066	2083
26.	Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	221345	69965	259790	71377	307377	65236
27.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	196910	5003	265642	5890	311742	5035
28.	Gwalior Fort.	234433	8825	259785	8453	314735	8835
TOTAL		1534052	90677	1912780	93776	2047390	86425
Bhubaneswar Circle							
29.	Sun Temple Konark	1826071	4822	2405963	6570	2848408	5924
30.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Sites	461550	1955	384598	3086	596114	2581
31.	Rajarani Temple	16129	802	24877	1293	29952	1081
32.	Ratnagiri Monument	36050	273	37323	559	50665	445
33.	Lalitagiri Monument	23295	228	27310	454	33980	339
TOTAL		2363095	8080	2880071	11962	3559119	10370
Chennai Circle							
34.	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	974010	60770	1063014	65683	1025289	67411
35.	Front Museum, Thirumayam	47650	1678	47204	1304	48656	1131
36.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	146764	3928	149200	3406	111792	2687
37.	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	32461	166	29481	99	28365	164
38.	Moovarkoil Kodambalur	850	9	970	23	1124	43
39.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittanasal	31202	304	44155	302	32525	255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40.	Natural Caven with Insription Eladipattam, Sittannavasal	31219	147	37725	106	26150	76
TOTAL		1264156	67002	1371749	70923	1273901	71767
Chandigarh Circle							
41.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb Thanesar	78057	62	125972	75	149365	97
42.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	44991	61	49462	108	69528	116
TOTAL		123048	123	175434	183	218893	213
Dharwad Circle							
43.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	200528	3397	253769	5073	272045	5534
44.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami	387172	5066	483800	6851	514721	8171
45.	Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal	280945	4230	353714	5768	394308	6520
46.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	911424	1974	1097675	2729	1039250	3030
47.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	202107	1611	206758	2048	219477	2342
48.	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	11253	177	13775	199	15979	258
TOTAL		1993429	16455	2409491	22668	2455780	25855
Delhi Circle							
49.	Jantar Mantar	337176	6688	342427	5717	431668	7096
50.	Khan-I-Khana	13927	205	16025	244	13072	148
51.	Purana Qila	740264	6072	1026850	8779	2738337	13425
52.	Sultanghari Tomb	2094	22	2335	26	2001	232
53.	Tughluqabad	47153	1053	75855	1273	104323	1335
54.	Kotla Feroz Shah	73569	1939	108884	1062	123045	1119
55.	Safdarjung Tomb	84793	3930	131147	5707	166147	5015
56.	Red fort	2322400	101098	2888060	124974	3002740	126620

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57.	Humayun's Tomb	501022	200045	732483	243221	871409	205198
58.	Qutub Minar	2513711	214618	3262082	289687	3413374	300205
	TOTAL	6636109	535670	8586148	680690	10866116	660393
Guwahati Circle							
59.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Distt. Sibsagar	51954	146	61030	106	75000	176
60.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	150379	431	150358	675	196864	763
61.	Ranghar pavillion, Jaisagar.	57465	390	78479	553	107691	704
62.	Bisnudol, Joysagar.	16881	40	20532	48	21957	44
63.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar	41226	20	42891	30	47337	54
	TOTAL	317905	1027	353290	1412	448849	1741
Hampi Mini Circle							
64.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	2020	23	7528	59	9220	19
65.	Zananna Enclouser	NA	NA	NA	NA	235183	16769
66.	Vittala Temple	NA	NA	NA	NA	317555	23419
	TOTAL	2020	23	7528	59	561958	40207
Hyderabad Circle							
67.	Charminar	1224304	9611	1561221	12987	1532208	13549
68.	Golconda	1266176	14955	1646825	19953	1658032	22173
69.	Amaravathi	63441	52	23446	413	25583	354
70.	Nagarjunakonda	13375	204	105196	810	63969	509
71.	Undavalli	95569	397	74889	418	98759	508
72.	Guntuplli	16763	15	21827	62	20802	75
73.	Warangal	46197	284	143673	365	160925	374
74.	Chandragiri	99605	327	102919	117	112244	109
	TOTAL	2825430	25845	3679996	35125	3672522	37651

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jodhpur Circle							
75.	Chittaurgarh Fort, Chitrduargarh	415306	15442	562151	21931	559946	17522
76.	Kambhalgarh Fort Distt.Rajmand	194520	13062	284268	16645	349621	14309
TOTAL		609826	28504	846419	38576	909567	31831
Jaipur Circle							
77.	Deeg Palace Deeg Distt. Bhartpur	31158	738	43262	1215	54426	1895
TOTAL		31158	738	43262	1215	54426	1895
Kolkata Circle							
78.	Koch Bihar Palace	314453	97	403503	66	558296	63
79.	Hazarduari Palace	580507	444	747780	867	809749	1957
80.	Bishnupur Gr. of Temples	138599	367	118620	508	145349	383
TOTAL		1033559	908	1269903	1441	1513394	2403
Lucknow Circle							
81.	Sahet Sravasti	115103	12494	194890	19325	193307	14503
82.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	196383	1218	265455	600	283144	646
83.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	10924	18	17274	36	19073	47
83.	Residency, Lucknow	331477	2800	382915	3220	368853	4917
84.	Kalinjar Fort	NA	NA	NA	NA	80982	86
TOTAL		653887	16530	860534	23181	945359	20199
Mumbai Circle							
85.	Elephanta Caves	427066	15275	638098	30717	723670	36570
86.	Kanheri Caves	128948	2061	258835	4903	320914	4837
87.	Shaniwarwada	586064	5062	889204	7719	1062053	8647
88.	Agakhan Palace	83192	5099	142628	9285	199666	7967
89.	Lenyadri Caves	302234	56	462746	162	50231	902
90.	Karla Caves	157838	1048	220906	1943	238028	2052

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91.	Bhaja Caves	29436	446	43226	779	50231	902
92.	Raigad Fort	121007	234	161265	159	204224	140
93.	Kolaba Fort	36614	73	54146	94	67801	71
94.	Sholapur Fort	13821	7	25234	11	27834	6
TOTAL		1886220	29361	2896288	55772	2944652	62094
Patna Circle							
95.	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar	159755	344	164559	1021	150870	233
96.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	92591	716	141063	8617	158803	8499
97.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	380613	16680	526653	26424	607445	24129
98.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	43946	198	57092	515	53687	304
99.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	179032	183	275133	207	308447	241
TOTAL		855937	18121	1164500	36784	1279252	33406
Raipur Circle							
100.	Laxman Temple	46769	46	73620	122	80689	109
TOTAL		46769	46	73620	122	80689	109
Sarnath Circle							
101.	Old fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur	194132	170	185567	274	201918	225
102.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur.	27008	5	36317	118	32271	69
103.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi	19805	738	34774	5270	41767	767
104.	Excavated Remains Sarnath	351979	63299	558384	92250	418439	57093
TOTAL		592924	64212	815042	97912	694395	58154

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shimla Circle							
105.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	73516	1736	114230	2437	134572	2663
106	Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor	19672	800	31288	904	37972	1187
TOTAL		93188	2536	145518	3341	172544	3850
Srinagar Circle							
107.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar, District Udhampur	3296	0	4591	0	6445	1
108.	Group of Temples at Kiramchi, District Udhampur	3095	0	5729	4	5879	0
109.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama	27509	147	34713	196	38599	134
TOTAL		33900	147	45033	200	50923	135
Leh Mini Circle							
110.	Ancient Palace at Leh,, District Leh	15620	7825	29990	9419	39587	9744
TOTAL		15620	7825	29990	9419	39587	9744
Thrissur Circle							
111.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargod	237200	545	295756	991	436025	11789
112.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, Distt. Ernakulam	178865	65196	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		416065	65741	295756	991	436025	11789
Vadodara Circle							
113.	Jami Masjid, Champaner- Pavagadh Saher ki Masjid Champaner Pavagadh	90042	1096	128772	2061	140820	2077
114.	Sun Temple, Modhera	326936	1832	445039	3226	441227	3372

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
115.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	253843	1546	437638	3071	443835	3366
116.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	50728	304	9017	38	0	0
117.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	63160	500	82617	1082	71666	1006
118.	Baba Pyara Caves, Junagadh & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	795	57	1135	9	4642	8
TOTAL		785504	5335	1104218	9487	1102190	9829

Statement-II

Details of the Revenue collected from entrance fee at Centrally protected ticketed monuments during the last three years

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of State and Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Buddhist Stupa and remains, Amaravathi	110070	158530	163000
2.	Ancient Remains at Nagarjunakonda	623265	606980	377795
	Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli	308940	416245	533235
4.	Buddhist Monuments, Guntuplli	90205	115335	112760
5.	Fort, Chandragiri	405220	526295	566810
TOTAL		1537700	1823385	1753600
Assam				
6.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Sibsagar	293595	315751	392600
7.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	871615	819290	1060820
8.	Ranghar pavillion, Jaisagar	3634435	447695	608855
9.	Bisnudol, Joysagar	96630	107460	114185
10.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Sibsagar	217825	217455	242085
TOTAL		5114100	1907651	2418545
Bihar				
11.	Remains of Patliputra, (Kumrahar) Patna	998890	924895	777650

Sl. No.	Name of State and Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
12.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	1442925	1567015	1643915
13.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	4684480	5275665	5450125
14.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	297580	336960	298835
15.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	1201815	1396365	1566335
	TOTAL	8625690	9500900	9736860
Chhattisgarh				
16.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	341315	380300	414350
	TOTAL	341315	380300	414350
Gujarat				
17.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner	1661310	1802970	1927450
18.	Sun Temple, Modhera	2501020	2547795	2543335
19.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	1998390	2495290	2573775
20.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	395395	48885	00
21.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	500960	521285	416075
22.	Baba Pyare & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	25385	6575	6355
	TOTAL	7082460	7422800	7466990
Haryana				
23.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	474545	637360	756525
24.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	223180	258110	359240
	TOTAL	697725	895470	1115765
Himachal Pradesh				
25.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	694370	814850	955060
26.	Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor	227220	246840	308560
	TOTAL	921590	1061690	1263620
Jammu and Kashmir				
27.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar	22050	22955	32325
28.	Group of Temples, Kiramchi	20454	29045	29595
29.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur	164665	193165	206120
30.	Ancient Palace at Leh	860600	1091850	1072335
	TOTAL	1067769	1337015	1340375

Sl. No.	Name of State and Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Karnataka				
31.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	58237340	14753000	15574380
32.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	7101025	7139785	10024105
33.	Keshva Temple, Somanathpur	2154580	1954660	2789920
34.	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore	1129745	2290050	3499865
35.	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga	2085865	2346035	3804720
36.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	113670	43540	48000
37.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	1641500	1776145	1913625
38.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami	3017540	3104100	3390705
39.	Group of Monuments, Pattadakal	4825940	4979140	5573080
40.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	5495050	5761275	584860
41.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	1364535	1238590	1589975
42.	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	108570	88775	105695
TOTAL		87275360	45475095	48898920
Kerala				
43.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare	1637180	1683660	1810055
44.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, District Ernakulam	1773365	1922255	2139080
TOTAL		3410545	3605915	3949135
Madhya Pradesh				
45.	Buddhist Caves, Bagh	111445	127880	133905
46.	The Palace in the Fort, Burhanpur	350465	352085	411315
47.	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu	1172700	1385600	1284790
48.	Group of Monuments, Mandu	1841700	2269215	2225840
49.	Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu	1881440	2308635	2243630
50.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	22402030	20442150	19382770
51.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	3618460	4128920	4376170
52.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	2274115	2144225	2457175
TOTAL		33669128	33175417	32531265

Sl. No.	Name of State and Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Maharashtra				
53.	Ajanta Caves	9910010	9700160	10035620
54.	Ellora Caves	20622820	20404810	21889820
55.	Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	7818100	8224535	8558605
56.	Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad	3615645	3538880	3747685
57.	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor	1114270	1230030	1489080
58.	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad	530850	582375	666155
59.	Elephanta Caves, Gharipuri	12255330	14060230	16379200
60.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	1167450	1784475	2088270
61.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	4727995	5217920	6412860
62.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	1316205	1641640	1795030
63.	Lenyadri Caves	2030805	2329930	342755
64.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Karla	1199560	1298830	1395340
65.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Bhaja	263255	294030	342755
66.	Raigad Fort, Raigad	855275	822225	1035120
67.	Kolaba Fort	300715	280130	346105
68.	Old Fort, Sholapur	111495	127270	139770
TOTAL		67839780	71537470	76664170
NCT Delhi				
69.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi	2869495	2363600	2867940
70.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana, Delhi	111830	123950	80160
71.	Purana Qila, Delhi	5318120	5930835	10634185
72.	Sultanghari Tomb, Delhi	16025	14685	13205
73.	Tughluqabad Fort, Delhi	425790	466710	655115
74.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi	581595	643280	727125
75.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	1047535	1901915	1332235
76.	Red fort, Delhi	60719750	59748550	61682400
77.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	71198110	63551550	60719470
78.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	101505890	102926690	108587110
TOTAL		243794140	237671765	247298945

Sl. No.	Name of State and Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Odisha				
79.	Sun Temple, Konarak	24352060	25702130	29965080
80.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar	3036420	2231590	3238670
81.	Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar	221345	253685	257860
82.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri	247320	242515	275065
83.	Buddhist Remains, Lalitagiri	170975	181950	203800
TOTAL		28028120	28611870	33940475
Rajasthan				
84.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh	4618240	5003855	4804685
85.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh	2767295	3085840	3386660
86.	Deeg Palaces, Deeg	300600	337810	389945
TOTAL		7686135	8427505	8581290
Tamil Nadu				
87.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	27424160	27050890	27105640
88.	Fort, Thirumanayam	400815	366420	368885
89.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	1234205	1086600	767840
90.	Fort, Dindigul	192345	157305	141685
91.	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Pudukkottai	5740	7150	26170
92.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavassal	206790	250975	187035
93.	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavassal	189310	199225	171754
TOTAL		29653365	29118565	28769009
Telangana				
94.	Charminar, Hyderabad	8476725	9104805	9003380
95.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	9292120	10229425	10452720
96.	Fort, Warangal	644770	754865	805740
TOTAL		18413615	20089095	20261840
Uttar Pradesh				
97.	Taj Mahal, Agra	218273950	212355330	178777060

Sl. No.	Name of State and Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
98.	Agra fort, Agra	102186790	105890140	134271790
99.	Fatehpur Sikri	56134640	63075490	52351750
100.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	7203245	6314525	5834095
101.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	283330	328915	307625
102.	Itimad-ud-Daulah, Agra	7743795	8806055	9698545
103.	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra	402570	385765	404685
104.	Mehtab Bagh, Agra	2524250	3019835	3616600
105.	Old fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur	1209765	1141076	1031490
106.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	162060	229820	168055
107.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi	188070	740914	285535
108.	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	10930205	12667554	7801495
109.	Monuments of Sravasti, Sahet-Mahet	2507125	2906950	2416835
110.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	1276190	1387275	1480320
111.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	70670	89970	101490
112.	Residency, Lucknow	2278370	2236575	2335965
113.	Kalinjar Fort, Kalingar	—	—	413510
TOTAL		413375025	421576189	401296845
West Bengal				
114.	Kooch Bihar Palace, Kooch Bihar	2130810	2024115	2797780
115.	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad	7312550	7564500	8293190
116.	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur	540905	643900	765045
TOTAL		9984265	10232515	11856015

Eklavya Model Residential Schools

2554. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are established in the country, State-wise, as on 31st October, 2016;

(b) whether complaints have come to the notice of Government about irregularities and harassment to girl students and death of girl student in tribal residential schools in the country, Maharashtra in particular;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any enquiry was constituted to go into the affairs of the working of these schools and any report submitted; and

(e) action taken against the persons responsible for the irregularities and measures proposed to see that such things do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There are 254 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) sanctioned and 161 are functional across the country till date. State-wise list of number of EMRSs is attached at Annexure.

(b) to (e) No Specific complaint of irregularities and harassment has been received in Ministry of Tribal Affairs during last three years. However, taking cognizance of press reports about lack of facilities and sexual abuse in State-run schools, all State Governments were informed and addressed accordingly.

As intimated by Government of Maharashtra, there have been no cases of irregularities and harassment of girl students and death incidences in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). Such cases in respect of Ashram Schools and Aided Ashram Schools in Maharashtra are given below:—

Year	Incidences of Harassment	Incidences of deaths
2011 till date in Ashram Schools	20	234
2011 till date in Government Aided Ashram Schools.	10	79

Action has been taken against 30 and 8 people who were suspended in irregularities and harassment cases in Government Ashram School and Aided Ashram School respectively.

Each and every incidence of harassment and death cases has been enquired by the concerned Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and also Additional Tribal Commissioner. In harassment cases, FIR has been registered at local Police Station. Disciplinary action has been taken against responsible staff for harassment and death of student and imposed punishment such as stopping of increment, reversion

from upper to lower post and termination from service. The judicial cases are pending before the court.

Disciplinary action been taken against the staff regarding lack of supervision and attention in student death cases (2001-02 to 2015-2016)

Suspension	D.E. conducted	Issued show cause notice	Other (Memo, warning etc)
74	28	39	99

In this backdrop, State Government of Maharashtra has directed district collectors to constitute a committee comprising of lady officers from Revenue, Police, Rural Development, Women and Child Development and Tribal Development in the respective district to visit and inspect all the Government (529) and aided (556) Residential Schools to address the problem. These committees have visited and completed the thorough inspection of all the schools during 15 November to 30 November 2016. After receipt of the visit and inspection reports necessary action will be taken by Govt. of Maharashtra.

Infrastructural facilities in tribal areas

2555. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for providing infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, water, education, health, etc. in the tribal areas/hamlets;

(b) if so, the details of the tribal areas/villages benefited, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the budget allocated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of STs in the country. There are 28 Central Ministries / Departments having specific fund allocation as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for tribal development besides 23 States and 4 UTs. Allocation of fund under TSP out of total State plan, is made by States / UTs in proportion to percentage of ST population in the State. Central Ministries / Departments allocate TSP funds as

per percentage prescribed by erstwhile Planning Commission. Through Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy, efforts are made to provide support for infrastructural facilities and other amenities in the sectors of Education, Health, Housing, Electricity, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Road Connectivity, Agriculture, Irrigation, livelihood, Skill Development. Internet and Telecommunication, Banking Services, Sports and Games, Preservation of Cultural Heritage etc. in tribal dominated areas of the country. Details of budget provision and actuals of TSP fund by the Central Ministries/ Departments and UTs during last four years and current year (BE only) are given in Statement-I (See below). Details of allocation of funds by the States during last three years are given in Statement-II (See below).

Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to initiatives of line Ministries and States by way of plugging gaps through Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP), and also by way of grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Details of activities that are supported through SCA to TSP and Grants under Article 275(1) of the CS-Constitution are given in Statement-III (See below). Details of funds released for tribal development under SCA to TSP and utilization thereof for last three years and current year are given in Statement-IV (See below). Other initiatives of the Ministry for infrastructure creation are as below:

- (i) Construction of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with the capacity to accommodate 480 students under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.
- (ii) Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (iii) Establishment of Ashram Schools.
- (iv) Setting up of Vocational Training Centre / Multi Skilling Institutes (MSI) in Tribal Areas.
- (v) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- (vi) Setting up of Tribal Research Institute.

Statement-I

Details of budget provision and actuals of TSP funds by the Central Universities/Departments and UTs during the last four years and current year

(₹ in crore)													
Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		2016-17
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	882.59	757.30	748.43	932.50	952.88	960.08	953.52	885.60	875.68	971.71	930.10	1200.00
2.	Department of Agriculture Research & Education	116.00	86.40	86.40	123.00	92.00	92.00	133.80	90.00	90.00	133.00	108.03	133.20
3.	Ministry of Coal	31.00	31.01	31.00	31.60	37.72	0.00	37.15	0.00	33.05	0.00	37.15	18.00
4.	Department of Telecommunication	12.00	5.99	0.00	14.50	9.13	0.00	17.50	7.47	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00
5.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	201.00	138.46	102.41	201.00	143.38	143.08	256.00	106.22	222.33	172.00	181.00	214.40
6.	Department of Food & Public Distribution	4.06	3.44	3.44	6.28	6.00	7.50	4.13	2.40	2.40	1.12	1.12	2.10
7.	Ministry of Culture	17.28	17.28	17.28	28.70	29.40	26.27	36.70	30.00	25.88	29.10	28.34	35.10

8.	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	1400.00	1300.00	1300.00	1526.00	1200.00	1275.45	1526.00	1210.00	672.52	623.00	1074.30	1400.00
9.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	16.00	14.51	13.57	16.00	13.70	13.98	16.00	11.74	12.72	5.00	5.00	5.50
10.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2224.41	1804.00	2227.17	2391.53	1899.53	2162.98	2512.89	1866.37	1916.16	2013.02	2014.56	2566.60
11.	Ministry of AYUSH	19.80	13.40	10.88	21.38	15.00	11.21	21.38	9.35	9.35	20.16	12.80	21.00
12.	DHR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Department of AIDS Control	139.40	144.28	0.00	146.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	27.72	17.32	14.00	35.04	23.31	24.94	144.00	24.60	19.99	130.00	40.20	111.38
15.	Department of School Education & Literacy	4918.68	4572.00	4655.23	5313.52	5046.02	4879.35	5663.80	4796.35	4707.15	4297.27	4297.16	4276.70
16.	Department of Higher Education	1159.35	1021.53	897.10	1219.59	1105.59	1043.49	1267.62	951.31	884.34	1189.17	1011.05	1238.00
17.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	202.54	169.01	143.98	206.95	146.10	108.36	200.57	121.36	123.14	176.55	52.65	127.10
18.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	139.48	211.11	135.00	244.21	203.98	137.80	273.00	179.37	170.39	214.27	206.53	246.01

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00
20.	Ministry of Mines	8.72	8.72	7.50	9.72	8.56	0.00	21.47	0.00	10.71	0.00	8.94	11.70
21.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	17.44	12.27	774.23	37.55	617.87	0.00	1203.00	582.20	0.00	0.00	15.21	0.00
22.	Ministry of Road Trasport and Highways	500.00	500.00	483.30	800.00	660.00	359.34	400.00	350.00	399.26	400.00	520.00	400.00
23.	Department of Rural Development	3460.37	2778.87	3460.37	4452.03	3574.84	4452.03	10358.49	2907.93	3314.27	2714.37	2786.18	4269.49
24.	Department of Land Resources	320.05	302.40	320.05	576.45	246.80	252.90	375.00	250.10	254.03	159.97	154.80	165.00
25.	Department of Science & Technology	61.93	21.86	21.55	69.43	36.73	36.91	78.12	36.30	36.20	85.04	85.04	100.00
26.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	33.65	15.58	45.20	28.93	31.78	45.22	43.60	56.00
27.	Ministry of Textile	84.00	54.75	42.75	55.57	43.20	20.79	55.57	49.47	33.04	42.28	67.78	40.20
28.	Ministry of Trousirm	30.25	23.75	30.25	32.05	24.50	24.34	47.05	27.50	30.45	37.00	21.25	37.50
29.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4090.00	3100.00	3056.68	4279.00	3879.00	3821.67	4479.00	3850.00	3832.20	4792.19	4550.00	4800.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.94	2.94	214.53	2.94	153.97	122.00	228.13	129.56	103.83	231.90	219.57	213.24

342 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0.00	0.00	28.86		40.53	35.42	43.40	43.40	44.77
32.	Daman and Diu	1.00	1.00	2.21	1.00	2.93	2.60	8.68	8.68	10.36	12.18	12.18	16.24
33.	Lakshadweep				0.00	0.00	360.22	0.00	395.46	334.26	510.40	510.40	525.00
34.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	19.50	17.50	11.32	19.50	7.70	0.00	191.58	0.00	60.00	0.00	190.05	146.00
35.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1517.00	1517.00	1304.67	1668.70	1668.70	1575.78	1730.20	1517.00	1597.51	843.57	1666.71	1418.60
36.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	85.60	73.23	68.80	90.28	90.28	79.53	101.29	69.72	72.30	85.30	68.07	79.56
TOTAL		21710.11	18721.33	20184.10	24598.39	22029.97	22039.04	32386.84	20535.52	19920.72	19979.83	20963.17	24005.39

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

343

Statement-II*Details of State TSP Allocation and Expenditure during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

States	% ST population in the State	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
		Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln	TSP Exp	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln.	TSP Exp	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln	TSP Exp
Andhra Pradesh	7.00	53000	3667	7	2215	26673	1500	6	NR	34412	1904	6	NR
Assam	12.45	12500	82	1	73	18000	90	1	68	25406	98	0	34
Bihar	1.28	34000	485	1	116	55099	509	1	509	57138	679	1	544
Chhattisgarh	30.62	25250	7952	31	6947	26615	9519	36	9417	29753	10513	35	10066
Goa	10.23	4715	614	13	187	4520	329	7	0	NR	469	-	27849
Gujarat	14.75	59000	7237	12	6387	69195	9039	13	7901	79295	9691	12	8379
Himachal Pradesh	5.71	4100	369	9	361	4400	395	9	432	4800	432	9	424
Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	7300	1114	15	NR	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	NR
Jharkhand	26.21	16800	8475	50	5103	26250	11680	44	NR	29004	11334	39	NR
Karnataka	6.95	47000	2355	5	2481	6560	4315	66	NR	NR	4583	-	NR
Kerala	1.45	17000	390	2	390	20000	600	3	NR	2000	605	30	NR

Madhya Pradesh	21.09	35500	6800	19	6267	53513	12058	23	NR	NR	13263	-	NR
Maharashtra	9.35	49000	4360	9	3979	51223	4815	9	4090	54999	5170	9	4563
Manipur	35.12	3650	1376	38	1281	8671	3060	35	NR	NR	3366	-	NR
Odisha	22.85	24035	5620	23	5100	37529	7885	21	5870	44150	9134	21	518972
Rajasthan	13.48	40500	5193	13	4803	66065	9178	14	7671	111784	15613	14	13821
Sikkim	33.80	2060	0	NR	8	30	0	0	6	52	NR	-	0
Tamilnadu	1.10	37000	489	1	440	42185	573	1	446	51000	658	1	274
Telangana	0.00	0	0	0	0	26672	4560	17	NR	52375	5036	10	NR
Tripura	31.76	3101	923	30	717	2191	1397	64	1095	2219	1841	83	132925
Uttar Pradesh	0.57	69200	42	0	19	113500	104	0	47	120000	256	0	204
Uttarakhand	2.89	8500	255	3	177	9750	318	3	259	15795	430	3	227
West Bengal	5.80	30314	2173	7	2173	46290	3136	7	NR	NR	3450	-	NR
TOTAL		583525	59971	10.27	49224	714931	85060	11.89	37811	714182	98525	-	718282

*Aln. - Allocation

Exp. - Expenditure

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 345

Statement-III*Details of activities (Illustrative for SCA funding)*

Sl. No.	Category	Intervention
1.	Education (In conjunction with SSA/ RMSA funds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Addition to existing building infrastructure of Secondary / Sr Secondary School [Even with upgradation of Primary / Upper Primary School] (ii) [Repair and Maintenance of existing buildings not covered] (iii) Construction of co-ed residential schools. (iv) Construction of Girls and Boys Hostels. (v) Use of solar energy in residential schools and Hostels. (vi) Vocational training centers (including for modern sector of economy like IT, green energy etc.) in residential school (Preferably at Sr Secondary level) (vii) IT based education facilities / equipment (For Sr Secondary level) (viii) Special measures for identification and nurturing / promotion of talented tribal students. (ix) Recurring cost for 3 to 5 years for special efforts / innovative measures like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Introduction of English as school teaching medium. (2) Special scholarships for admission in best public schools in States for nurturing of tribal talents (3) Soft skill improvement measures in schools (after normal academic teaching hours) (4) Super 30 type of specialized training / coaching facilities.
2.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Addition to / Strengthening of building infrastructure of CHC / PHC

Sl. No.	Category	Intervention
		(ii) Equipments with minimum three years life period.
		(iii) Mobile Dispensary in remote locations.
		(iv) Conduct of screening for acute health problems like Sickle Cell Anemia among Tribal Students and provision of health cards.
		(v) Focus on eradication of prevalent endemic health problems like Malaria, Leprosy, TB etc.
		(vi) Training of tribal students in paramedical courses.
3.	Data Support for Strengthening Entitlement and Land Rights	(i) FRA entitlements (ii) Data compilation (iii) MFP Plantation and other measures for Income-support (iv) Land alienation - Data Base (v) Assistance to STs for land development and increasing productivity (vi) Efforts for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Displaced ST households
4.	Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry (AH), Fisheries, Dairy and others in Primary Sector	(i) Adoption and extension of commercial and traditional crops to augment tribal household income. (ii) Soil health management and moisture / water conservation measures (including dug-well, tube-well, pump-set etc.) (iii) Promotion of organic farming. (iv) Tribal area specific technical support through KVKs, and other Agricultural Research Organizations (including strengthening of Extension mechanism). Horticulture: (i) Setting up nurseries of fruits, flowers, vegetables including polyhouse, greenhouse farming.

Sl. No.	Category	Intervention
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Practice and promotion of growing horticultural products with forward linkages like warehousing, processing etc. (iii) Commercial apiculture through tribal beneficiaries. (iv) Promotion of aromatic and medicinal plants. (v) Use of Drip irrigation and other modern techniques.
		Dairy Development:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cooperative based (or other) dairy development including processing and chilling infrastructure to ensure better and reasonable price to tribal households. (ii) Veterinary services including building infrastructure and equipment. (iii) Improvement of local breed for high yield output through AI (artificial insemination). (iv) Providing training and assistance with backward and forward linkages for self-employment.
		Poultry & Fisheries:
		Commercial fisheries through tribal beneficiaries including production of fries and fingerlings with proper linkages to market value chain. (Including training facilities) Promotion of backyard fisheries. Promotion of poultry as income generating activity with backward and forward linkages.
5.	Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy.	<p>Establishment of Agro / forest / natural resource based micro / village industries through training of Tribal Cooperatives / SHGs / individual entrepreneurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Augmentation of existing infrastructure (including design development etc.) for tribal products like textiles, handicrafts, sericulture products for better income to tribal artisans.

Sl. No.	Category	Intervention
		(ii) Warehousing and food processing facilities for ensuring increased life to tribal products.
		(iii) Village tourism, Eco-tourism, Adventure tourism Promotion and skill development in traditional tribal cultural attributes like tribal jewelry, painting, dance forms, music and culinary art etc.
		(iv) Any other activity with assured self-employment / placement linkages.
6.	Administrative/institutional framework and Research Studies	<p>Strengthening of TRI (with building infrastructure/ equipment and IT support)</p> <p>Preparation of field manual in regional languages for effective implementation.</p> <p>Conducting research on specific tribal issues.</p> <p>IT equipment support for TSP monitoring.</p>
7.	Skill Development (in conjunction with TSP flow under ongoing schemes of GoI / State Govt. Departments/PSEs/ Authorities established by Govt.)	<p>To focus on women centric activities / projects with provision of major sanctioned amount for female beneficiaries.</p> <p>Provision for additional units / classes in special vocational training courses in govt. institutions especially MSME tool rooms (Also for school dropouts)</p> <p>Provision for additional seats to ST candidates in regular skill development courses with assured employment/self-employment.</p>
8.	Promotion of sports and games (in conjunction with TSP flow of different Gol / State Govt. Programmes)	<p>(i) Provision of sports facilities in tribal schools.</p> <p>(ii) Construction of Sports Complex, Mini Stadium etc.</p> <p>(iii) Organizing sports events with due participation of tribal youth</p>

Statement-IV

*Details of State-wise status of funds released and UC awaited under SCA to TSP
(as on 28.11.16)*

(₹ in lakh)								
Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Fund Released	UC awaited	Fund Released	UC awaited	Fund Released	UC awaited	Fund Released*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	0.00	2937.82	0.00	3500.00	3200.00	2414.06
2.	Assam	6563.63	0.00	1788.59	529.07	5844.00	5844.00	3407.80
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	403.00	0.00	1368.26	1368.26	743.74
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	0.00	9826.50	0.00	10809.64	3600.43	7908.61
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68
6.	Gujarat	8448.00	0.00	10382.74	7.64	10566.50	10566.50	7358.64
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	0.00	997.99	0.00	475.00	0.00	1197.80
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1702.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	3671.61
9.	Jharkhand	12187.00	0.00	9571.11	0.00	10000.00	0.00	8991.46
10.	Karnataka	2471.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	4370.00	1310.27	4515.26
11.	Kerala	549.00	0.00	530.00	0.00	357.50	0.00	481.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	0.00	15274.22	620.71	11501.21	11018.68	14174.81
13.	Maharashtra	7728.00	0.00	11726.18	0.00	12514.91	9471.62	9310.11
14.	Manipur	1581.90	0.00	1118.00	0.00	1100.00	0.00	2011.54
15.	Odisha	13321.00	0.00	14925.04	0.00	14728.52	10010.69	9809.38
16.	Rajasthan	8377.00	0.00	8822.04	0.00	10190.00	10190.00	7493.26
17.	Sikkim	437.00	0.00	520.25	0.00	353.00	353.00	525.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	651.00	0.00	217.33	217.33	0.00	0.00	600.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	3541.00	0.00	4000.00	1790.00	2992.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Tripura	2102.10	0.00	1183.94	0.00	2400.07	1622.25	1345.76
21.	Uttarakhand	139.60	0.00	805.83	805.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	697.79	601.30	905.51	905.51	121.92
23.	West Bengal	4181.36	30.00	5730.00	0.00	6233.00	647.00	4069.47
TOTAL		105000.00	30.00	103999.37	2781.88	113217.1	2 73898.21	93599.84

* UC not due for funds released in 2016-17.

Inadequate allocation of funds for tribals

2556. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts being made for the development of the Scheduled Tribe Community have been adversely affected due to inadequate allocation of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto indicating the percentage and total population of STs in the country;

(c) the funds allocated for their development during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure adequate allocation of funds for the development of STs in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been designated as nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for the Scheduled Tribes. With regards to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of these communities policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation etc. as also their coordination it will be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. No instance has come to the notice of this Ministry with regard to inadequate allocation of funds released for development of STs from any States/UT Administrations.

The total population of STs in the country is 10,45,45,716 and percentage of ST

population is 8.6%. The allocation of the Ministry has increased every year. Details given below:

(₹ in Crore)										
2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17	
Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure (As on 30.11.16)
4279.00	3879.00	3821.67	4479.00	3850.00	3830.60	4792.19	4550.00	4465.47	4800.00	3097.86

(c) Details indicating Scheme-wise/State-wise releases including Himachal Pradesh for each of the last three years and the current year, for development of tribals in the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) In order to ensure adequate allocation of funds, proposals received from the States/UTs for release of funds, are considered by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) under the specific schemes/programme. Besides the proposals of the Voluntary Organizations are scrutinized by Multi-Disciplinary State Level Committee for Voluntary Efforts (SLCVE) every year.

Statement

(A) *Details of fund released under Article 275(1) of Constitution during last three years & current year (as on 02.12.2016)*

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	2139.00	5500.00	2641.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	832.19	1880.40	3000.80	4715.53
3.	Assam	3540.25	0.00	0.00	844.12
4.	Bihar	0.00	586.00	0.00	1342.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	9172.11	10778.00	11904.31	8059.53
6.	Delhi	0.00	65.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	400.00	450.00
8.	Gujarat	10275.69	8592.45	11680.00	7430.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	190.99	523.20	1459.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1146.75	0.00	2000.00	3539.66
11.	Jharkhand	9280.40	9873.00	12202.96	8680.25

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
12.	Karnataka	4800.00	4880.40	6300.00	3911.23
13.	Kerala	510.00	748.94	1085.44	636.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15793.47	17321.42	14845.15	14715.22
15.	Maharashtra	12489.00	11701.29	13374.00	10552.85
16.	Manipur	1031.00	1600.01	1216.00	1625.33
17.	Meghalaya	2924.38	2334.03	1507.68	221.46
18.	Mizoram	1133.61	1877.78	3617.37	1763.14
19.	Nagaland	2886.93	2067.15	5469.34	1989.86
20.	Odisha	14706.50	12728.22	15200.00	9686.07
21.	Rajasthan	9437.80	9755.92	11000.00	9276.67
22.	Sikkim	302.90	370.30	1250.30	450.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	901.00	639.60	852.80	798.24
24.	Telangana	0.00	3894.40	6090.00	3259.82
25.	Tripura	1355.00	1218.99	1600.68	1171.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	743.49	1514.74	1138.62
27.	Uttarakhand	267.00	1530.36	92.02	0.00
28.	West Bengal	6104.00	5747.00	7000.00	4126.81
TOTAL		109713.98	113264.14	139226.79	104486.67

(B) Details of fund released under SCA to TSP during last three years and current year (as on 16.11.2016)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	2937.82	3500.00	2414.06
2.	Assam	6563.63	1788.59	5844.00	3407.80
3.	Bihar	0.00	403.00	1368.26	743.74
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9826.50	10809.64	7908.61
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68
6.	Gujarat	8448.00	10382.74	10566.50	7358.64
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	997.99	475.00	1197.80

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1702.41	0.00	2000.00	3671.61
9.	Jharkhand	12187.00	9571.11	10000.00	8991.46
10.	Karnataka	2471.00	3000.00	4370.00	4515.26
11.	Kerala	549.00	530.00	357.50	481.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	15274.22	11501.21	14174.81
13.	Maharashtra	7728.00	11726.18	12514.91	9310.11
14.	Manipur	1581.90	1118.00	1100.00	2011.54
15.	Odisha	13321.00	14925.04	14728.52	9809.38
16.	Rajasthan	8377.00	8822.04	10190.00	7493.26
17.	Sikkim	437.00	520.25	353.00	525.00
18.	Tamilnadu	651.00	217.33	0.00	600.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	3541.00	4000.00	2992.35
20.	Tripura	2102.10	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76
21.	Uttarakhand	139.60	805.83	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	697.79	905.51	121.92
23.	West Bengal	4181.36	5730.00	6233.00	4069.47
TOTAL		105000.00	103999.37	113217.12	93599.84

(C) Details of Scheme-wise release under Educational Schemes of the Ministry

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Released (₹ in Crore)	Released (₹ in Crore)	Released (₹ in Crore)	Released (₹ in Crore) (as on 16.11.2016)
1.	Top Class Education for STs	9.50	18.49	46.91	1.65
2.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	0.00	0.00		25.00
3.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	0.68	0.99	0.39	0.00
TOTAL		10.18	19.48	47.3	26.65

(D) Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during the last three years and current year

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 16.11.2016)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4895.16	5070.01	1986.82	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1366.85	2.29	1137.61	1136.32
3.	Assam	4756.81	1114.00	6748.28	0.00
4.	Bihar	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1341.48	4066.75	4764.83	1300.00
6.	Goa	2.00	2.00	356.00	574.00
7.	Gujarat	7138.58	3929.23	5520.40	14578.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	282.83	237.00	1350.00	250.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	177.00	2494.17	2494.17	1428.84
10.	Jharkhand	2043.23	4927.23	0.00	6600.00
11.	Karnataka	3340.76	3691.00	5839.00	4400.00
12.	Kerala	625.53	647.00	0.00	3122.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5276.71	2385.00	3065.00	8118.00
14.	Maharashtra	11996.04	7451.83	5209.83	14499.28
15.	Manipur	6111.01	3615.48	3588.00	1574.15
16.	Meghalaya	3438.00	438.00	3274.61	2000.00
17.	Mizoram	5393.89	4501.15	4927.91	0.00
18.	Nagaland	2626.19	2329.59	2646.34	0.00
19.	Odisha	3459.87	4512.00	4050.00	8216.64
20.	Rajasthan	2216.02	6440.00	10890.43	6500.00
21.	Sikkim	845.49	414.00	400.00	594.16
22.	Tamil Nadu	1436.02	44.00	2266.86	1594.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	12329.88	9650.00	4265.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tripura	1390.99	974.82	1700.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	0.00	930.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1086.50	164.00	900.00	3814.57
27.	West Bengal	2277.63	237.00	2948.46	0.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	10.90	1.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		73615.24	72098.18	85714.55	85495.23

(E) *Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during last three years and current year*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 16.11.2016)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1386.00	1983.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	211.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	688.60	375.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	3718.00	3607.00	0.00
6.	Goa	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2835.28	3750.00	3745.76	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.73	73.00	96.12	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	700.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	1613.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3320.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4300.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	729.70	496.05	0.00	612.34
16.	Meghalaya	296.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	123.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	851.47	0.00
19.	Odisha	5601.08	4511.00	4900.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	4792.55	2383.34	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	7.80	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	745.52	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	674.33	678.75	1303.60	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	460.20	19.82	107.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	2620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		21943.19	20070.88	22868.95	612.34

(F) Details of funds released during last three years and current year under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 16.11.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30710906	3443334	25263164	6209072
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67132628	44975364	9569894	8777691

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	9926416	8755425	5785170	2676956
5.	Chhattisgarh	9523902	4943900	1620270	1616670
6.	Gujarat	8378890	21372227	4338188	4289915
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15307965	17074044	0	17016138
8.	Jharkhand	30729304	65726048	20519422	15707773
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1849380	4035911	0	0
10.	Karnataka	16674897	24888744	22725348	18186136
11.	Kerala	7023003	9907370	9625460	4220934
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6480318	10189512	6654020	896490
13.	Maharashtra	6282095	19697375	3377213	17463968
14.	Manipur	21381413	21091546	6346350	10467022
15.	Meghalaya	85791751	67215218	27479208	31118160
16.	Mizoram	4026663	4039560	0	4016475
17.	Nagaland	1050361	3215437	0	0
18.	Odisha	22221746	30398337	19079568	18558895
19.	Rajasthan	0	8331000	3182749	0
20.	Sikkim	2829000	2564384	5454113	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	3433898	3509519	1181790	2328165
22.	Telangana	2372423	2375010	1976326	0
23.	Tripura	107370	1715310	1582470	3338820
24.	Uttarakhand	9024302	11866736	1766858	5904338
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1683981	6904581	2218403	0
26.	West Bengal	36057388	45252818	37791760	7803223
27.	Delhi	0	1511290	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		400000000	445000000	217537744	180596841

(G) *Details of funds released during last three years and current year under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 16.11.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5207920	193107731	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1295053	4271709	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	4407038	3925448	0	0
4.	Gujarat	145999463	194219225	171232411	285792943
5.	Jharkhand	0	4442520	2107200	0
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	68593579	57103228	14357845	5938347
8.	Maharashtra	9473800	3600400	0	0
9.	Odisha	162255734	26507661	104081259	33033279
10.	Rajasthan	10976580	9665119	0	6797130
11.	Telangana	0	41056770	48075810	0
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		403001247	350000000	532962256	331561699

(H) State-wise details of Non-Governmental Organisations funded during last three years and current year under the scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Assam				
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill-Dhopatari, Po-Changsari, Pin- 781101, Kamrup, Assam	0	4112000	0
2.	GramaVikasParishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam	4296000	0	0
3.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	3120000	3120000	0
TOTAL		7416000	7232000	0
Karnataka				
4.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Davangere,	5388000	6360000	0
TOTAL		5388000	6360000	0
Madhya Pradesh				
5.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Village -Timarni, Distt. Harda, Bhopal	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Meghalaya				
6.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, PO-Nongkrem, Via-Madamriting, Shillong- 793021	4896000	3044800	0
TOTAL		4896000	3044800	0
Nagaland				
7.	Vitole Women Society, Below Putuonuo Nursing Home, New Market Road, Kohima-797001, Nagaland	0	9144000	0
8.	Women Welfare Society, PO - Atoizu, Zunheboto, Nagaland	0	1248000	0
TOTAL		0	10392000	0
Tamil Nadu				
9.	Bharathiar Makkal Nalvalu Sangham, 82, Sanyasi KunduExtn., Kitchipalayam, Salem-636015	9375300	0	0
TOTAL		9375300	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		27075300	27028800	0

(I) Details of the amount released to States/NGOs under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) during last three years and current year

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 16.11.20 16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	3000.000	2000.000	3240.000	594.000
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(1) Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti, A & N Islands	75.000	0.000	0.000	100.000
4.	Chhattisgarh	(1) Govt. of Chhattisgarh	1400.000	2212.020	1809.630	319.000
		(2) VISHWAS, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	17.120	8.560	0.000	0.000
		(3) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	5.780	3.170	0.000	0.000
5.	Gujarat	(1) Govt. of Gujarat	1000.000	1091.000	898.100	182.000
6.	Jharkhand	(1) Govt. of Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	1575.000	796.000
		(2) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	229.937	221.908	0.000	200.000
		(3) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur	35.289	72.140	0.000	0.000
		(4) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand	112.982	0.000	52.379	0.000

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 361

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(5) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Deogarh, Jharkhand	0.000	7.278	0.000	0.000
7.	Kerala	(1) Govt. of Kerala	600.000	600.000	0.000	100.000
8.	Karnataka	(1) Govt. of Karnataka	0.000	0.000	800.000	136.000
		(2) Swami Vivekanada Youth Movement, Hanchipura Road, Saragur, Tal. - H.D.Kote, Distt. - Mysore - 571121, Karnataka	26.679	8.580	36.303	0.000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	4500.000	4272.940	4491.920	2592.000
		(2) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi (H.QRS.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(3) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Maharashtra	(1) Govt. of Maharashtra	2610.000	1900.000	0.000	478.000
		(2) Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora (Lok Biradari Prakalp), Hemalkasa, PO-Bhamragad, Distt-Gadchiroli, Pin -442710, M.S.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Manipur	(1) Govt. of Manipur	100.000	47.500	100.000	76.000
12.	Odisha	(1) Govt. of Odisha	2000.000	2500.000	3373.920	379.000

13.	Rajasthan	(1) Govt. of Rajasthan	700.000	1500.000	1076.090	303.000
14.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Govt. of Tamil Nadu	2000.000	0.000	1048.145	690.000
		(2) Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	26.757	128.349	70.748	0.000
15.	Tripura	(1) Govt. of Tripura	950.000	826.540	895.560	515.000
16.	Telangana	(1) Govt. of Telangana	0.000	600.000	1439.035	240.000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Uttarakhand	(1) Govt. of Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	152.000
19.	West Bengal	(1) Govt. of West Bengal	1300.000	0.000	447.600	129.000
GRAND TOTAL			20689.544	17999.985	21354.430	7981.000

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

363

(J) *Details of funds released to the States under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last 3 years and current year*

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	232.00	-	-
6.	Gujarat	177.00	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	6.00	206.77	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	67.07	-	-	-
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	106.00	-	-	-
14.	Odisha	193.00	138.30	148.13	-
15.	Rajasthan	-	56.00	-	-
16.	Tripura	54.00	119.93	310.98	-
17.	West Bengal	231.93	356.00	-	-
18.	Mizoram	45.00	-	-	-
TOTAL		1000.00	1109.00	459.11	-

(K) *Details of funds released under "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" during last three years and current year*

(₹ in crore)				
Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Odisha	40.00	8.20	09.91	-
Gujarat	5.00	-	-	-

Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Maharashtra	8.25	-	-	-
Rajasthan	0.20	-	-	-
Jharkhand	24.15	4.64	18.32	-
Madhya Pradesh	34.89	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	80.16	73.50	-
Andhra Pradesh (Girijan Co-operative Corporation)			5.29	-
TRIFED	-	7.00	10.67	-
TOTAL	112.49	100.00	117.69	-

Notice from NGT on lack of relief to evicted tribals at Polavaram Dam

2557. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a notice from National Green Tribunal on lack of proper relief and rehabilitation of tribals and forest-dwellers evicted from Polavaram Dam;

(b) whether forest-dwellers and tribals are not getting relief as per Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(c) whether relief for tribals and forest dwellers is being given as per a survey done more than 20 years ago of the population and social data; and

(d) steps proposed to launch a survey to identify all tribals and forest dwellers in villages of Pydipaka, Devragondhi, Mamidigondhi, Thotagandhi, Chegondapalli, Angulura and Pudipalli in the Godavari districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir. An application number 452 of 2013 was filed by Readiness for Empowerment through Legitimate Action (RELA) before National Green Tribunal, New Delhi. Polavaram Project Authority is one of the respondents, in addition to Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change and States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Counter Affidavit to the application has already been filed before the National Green Tribunal.

(b) The Government has taken steps to rehabilitate eligible forest dwellers and grant them their titles under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA, 2006). This Act is being implemented by State Governments. Section 3 (1) (m) of FRA, 2006 provides right to forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers on all forest land *in situ* rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005. The concerned State Governments have been requested to take immediate action for providing pattas under FRA, 2006 to displaced families due to Polavaram Dam.

(c) and (d) A socio-economic survey was conducted during the year 2005-06 for estimate purpose. The compensation for the houses and lands have been paid to the tribals of Devaragondhi, Mamidigondhi, Thotagandhi, Chegondapalli and Pydipaka, in Polavaram Mandal of West Godavari district and Anguluru of Devipatnam Mandal of East Godavari District through consent Award under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The physical possession of the acquired lands was taken over and handed over to the Water Resources Department before 01.01.2014. Hence, the question of taking steps to launch a survey to identify the tribals and forest dwellers does not arise.

Enforcement of FRA, 2006

2558. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006, Scheduled Tribes are given full rights to enjoy their traditional forest land;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tribals get to enjoy minor forest produce in forest areas under this law;

(c) whether Government has taken concrete steps to enforce these rights for tribals;

(d) the details of petitions received for specific protection of tribal forest rights in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since June 1, 2016; and

(e) what instruments of law, policy and persuasion has Government applied to secure forest rights for tribals on their petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA, 2006) has been enacted to recognize and record rights of forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations and whose rights could not be recorded and secondly to empower them and their community institutions as statutory authorities with the power to protect and manage forests. The preamble of the Act stipulates that both these measures are required to ensure conservation of forests and address historical injustice done to the forest dwellers. The details of exact provisions in the preamble of FRA, 2006 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The other relevant provisions in FRA, 2006 pertaining to livelihood aspect for forest dwellers are also given below:—

Section 3. (I) of FRA, 2006 *inter alia*, provides for the following forest right, which secure individual or community tenure or both, of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers on all forest lands namely:—

- (i) rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers;
- (ii) right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;
- (iii) other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;

(c) Details regarding steps taken for effective implementation of FRA are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As per record available, representation(s) regarding non-implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Polavaram, Chegondapalli and Mamidigondhi of Andhra Pradesh have been received. Representations are received from time to time regarding implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The onus of implementation of the Act lies with State/UT Governments which is an ongoing process. Hence, these complaints are referred to the respective State Government/UT Administrations for taking necessary

action at their level. This Ministry constantly follows up with the concerned States/UTs and provides support by holding consultations in different parts of the country and clarify doubts whenever required. The details are already mentioned in reply to part (c) above.

Statement-I

Details of exact provisions in the preamble of FRA, 2006

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

"An Act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a frame work for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

Whereas the recognized rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forest while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers;

And whereas the forest rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests during the colonial period as well as in independent India resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystem;

And whereas it has become necessary to address the long standing insecurity of tenurial and access rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest dwellers including those were forced to relocate their dwelling due to State development interventions."

Statement-II

Details regarding steps taken for effective implementation of FRA

After lapse of more than four years of implementation of the Act the Ministry had observed that the flow of intended benefits of this welfare legislation to the eligible

forest dwellers had remained constrained and that several problems were impeding the implementation of the Act in letter and spirit. In order to overcome those lacunae and strengthen the existing FR Rules, 2008, the Ministry notified the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012 in the Gazette of India on 6.9.2012.

The Ministry has issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments on 12.7.2012 for better implementation of the Act. The guidelines relate to the process of recognition of rights, minor forest produce, community rights, community forest resource rights, protection against eviction, diversion of forest lands and forced relocation, and awareness raising, monitoring and grievance redressal.

After issue of said amendments and said guidelines, a number of Regional Consultations/Workshops were organized Nation-wide on Implementation of FRA.

A training module was also published, which is useful for Government functionaries on FRA, for frontline staff in the implementation of the Act.

Further, a booklet of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) has also been brought out, which seeks to addresses some of the questions raised during the Regional Consultations related to the process of recognition of rights, evidence requirements, ownership over minor forest produce, rights over community forest resource, protection against eviction, definition of OTFDs, convening of Gram Sabha at hamlet/habitation level, recognition of habitat rights of PTGs etc.

Translation of Act, Rules and clarifications into local language through TRIs.

Guidelines on conservation of forest villages into revenue villages issued on 8.11.2013.

A letter dated 3.3.2014 was issued to all the States where the States were asked to issue the Records of Rights under FRA along with the name of caste/tribe so that in future people do not have difficulty in obtaining caste certificate and Rights holders under FRA have to be issued Records of Rights under Revenue code/law so as to mainstream them and treat them at par with other land holders.

States where there were high rates of rejection of claims, Ministry of Tribal Affairs have written several letters expressing concern over non acceptance of evidence and State Government's insistence of particular type of evidence such as satellite imagery etc. States have now started reviewing the rejected claims and many of the wrongly rejected claims are being examined.

Directions to State Governments to expedite recognition of Community Rights have been issued.

Close Monitoring through Monthly Progress Reports, visits and Video Conferencing are done.

In order to take up FRA on a campaign mode, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken following steps:—

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has written to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments where the FRA implementation progress is low. Ministry has also drawn up a suggestive road map and shared it with the States so that they can draw up action plan in a time bound manner.
- Ministry has also written to the other States where implementation is going on well to address certain specific issues pending in those States.
- Joint review meetings with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Tribal Affairs were undertaken with Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States of the 35 worst affected LWE district on FRA implementation. The issue of high rate of rejection was reviewed with them and the States were directed to review the wrongly rejected claims.
- A consultation was organized under the chairmanship of Secretary Tribal Affairs where the nine low performing States participated to take up FRA on a campaign mode and implement the Act in a time bound manner.
- A video conference was organized with other States where some steps have been taken on implementation to expedite the pending work.
- All the State have been advised to take support of geo referenced images and technology to support other evidences for claims and also for re-examination of reject claims.
- The Ministry is constantly monitoring the progress of implementation by the States and is persistently writing to the State Governments giving clarifications and suggestions for better implementation of the Act.
- National Resource Centre at TRI Campus, Odisha has been set up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to augment capacity of States for effective implementation of Forest Right Act. National Resource Centre has been

entrusted with the job of preparing training materials, modules and conduct training programmes to train master trainers on FRA not only for Odisha but also for other States who are implementing FRA.

- Sufficient guidance has already been given to the States from time to time on various issues on FRA by holding as many Regional Consultations including two National Level Consultations.

Implementation of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

2559. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of areas wherein Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana has been implemented;
- (b) the core sectors which are being targeted under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana; and
- (c) the achievements of the scheme since 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) With a view to ensure that funds through various sources under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are utilized in the most efficient manner towards achieving the holistic development of tribal people, the Government of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme "Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)" during the current year. The VKY is broadly a process, which aims at achieving overall development of tribal people through convergence of available resources, with an outcome-based approach, monitored by an independent agency. VKY focuses on 14 thematic areas which are: qualitative and sustainable employment, quality education and higher education, accelerated economic development of tribal areas, health, housing, safe drinking water for all at doorstep, irrigation facilities suited to the terrain, all-weather roads with connectivity to the nearby town/ cities, universal availability of electricity, urban development, robust institutional mechanism to roll the vehicle of development with sustainability, promotion and conservation of tribal cultural heritage, promotion of sports in Tribal areas, security.

In 2014-15, VKY was launched in ten blocks in ten States having Scheduled Areas, as a pilot project with an allocation of ₹ 100.00 crore as tabulated below:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of Block	Amount Released (in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	G. Madugula	10.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	10.00
3.	Gujarat	Chhota Udaipur	10.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	10.00
5.	Jharkhand	Litipara	10.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Pati	10.00
7.	Maharashtra	Akrani	10.00
8.	Odisha	Bandhugaon	10.00
9.	Rajasthan	Kotra	10.00
10.	Telangana	Utnoor	10.00

During 2015-16, allocation of ₹ 200.00 crores was made for 21 States based on their perspective plan. Details of activity wise funds sanctioned under VKY during 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See* below). In 2016-17, no budgetary allocation is there (token provision of ₹ 1.00 crore only). VKY objectives are being met out of the TSP funds available under the various schemes of Central Government and State Government.

Statement*Details of activity-wise funds sanctioned under VKY during 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

S1.	State	Education	Health	Self Employ- ment/Skill Development	Safe Drinking Water	Irrigation	Sports	Culture/ Tourism	Monitoring Cell/ institution	Fruit Farming/ Livelihood/ Dairy/ Fishery	Connectivity/ Market	Infra- structure/ Toilets	Electricity/ Solar energy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.00	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	150.00	400.00	-	-	600.00
3.	Assam	100.00	100.00	-	-	252.00	-	-	-	200.00	-	-	200.00	852.00
4.	Bihar	-	25.00	275.00	-	110.00	-	-	-	180.00	-	10.00	160.00	760.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1352.50	-	1384.50
6.	Gujarat	265.00	-	-	-	400.00	70.00	110.00	109.00	700.00	-	69.00	-	1723.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	200.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	500.00
8.	Jharkhand	400.00	84.80	150.00	-	-	-	-	90.00	620.00	-	-	-	1344.80
9.	Kerala	-	-	200.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	218.00	-	-	-	-	300.00	-	891.28	-	-	500.00	1909.28
11.	Maharashtra	400.00	150.00	150.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	150.00	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	1400.00
12.	Mizoram	-	100.00	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	255.50	-	-	35.00	490.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13.	Nagaland	219.60	50.00	-	-	50.00	40.00	-	-	100.00	186.40	120.65	-	766.65
14.	Odisha	850.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-	300.00	1650.00
15.	Rajasthan	180.00	160.00	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	246.42	-	180.00	230.00	1046.42
16.	Sikkim	71.00	40.00	70.00	-	-	-	10.00	-	110.00	-	81.43	-	382.43
17.	Tamil Nadu	440.00	16.50	-	120.00	40.00	51.50	32.00	-	-	-	-	-	700.00
18.	Telangana	-	50.00	-	-	-	80.00	147.42	50.00	100.00	-	-	-	427.42
19.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463.00	-	-	150.00	613.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	80.00	5.00	-	50.00	-	30.00	-	-	10.00	25.00	200.00
21.	West Bengal	735.00	367.50	-	245.00	-	122.50	245.00	-	735.00	-	-	-	2450.00
TOTAL		4192.6	1561.8	1125.00	570.00	1002.00	714.00	994.42	279.00	4751.20	1186.40	1923.58	1700.00	20000.00

374 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Funds released for development work under FRA

2560. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, year-wise details of funds released for various States for the last five years for undertaking development work under FRA through Integrated Tribal Development Project;

(b) what works can be undertaken through these funds;

(c) what mechanism is in place to perform audit including social audit of work undertaken through these funds; and

(d) the State-wise details of assets created/works completed through these funds in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006' (in short Forest Rights Act) is a legislation to recognize the land rights and tenurial security of forest dwelling communities and not a scheme. Hence, no fund is being released by this Ministry for undertaking development work/creation of assets under Forest Rights Act. However, various development works have been taken up under different schemes of this Ministry on the lands recognized under the said Act.

*The House then adjourned at five minutes
past twelve of the clock.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**SET FOR THE 6TH DECEMBER, 2016*****WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Relaxation in Fiscal Laws regarding Money Transfer for Medical Treatment**

*211. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether corporate hospitals in India have made a request to Government to relax fiscal laws for making money transfer easier for medical treatment by genuine patients; and

*The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday, the 6th December, 2016 was adjourned on account of passing away of Ms. J. Jayalalithaa, a former member of Rajya Sabha and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and answers to questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 7th December, 2016.

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the laws will be relaxed for genuine patients and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No request has been received from corporate hospitals to change fiscal laws. However, in the context of the cancellation of the legal tender character of the old High Denomination bank notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations, the Government has reviewed the situation from time to time and has made certain exemptions for the convenience of the public. Accordingly, it was decided that Old High Denomination bank notes will continue to be accepted at Government Hospitals and in all pharmacies on production of Doctor's prescription. This facility has been extended until December 15, 2016 for receipt of old High Denomination notes of ₹ 500. Banks have also been advised to arrange mobile banking vans to the extent possible at major hospitals to carry out emergency banking transactions for patients. Further, to safeguard the interest of patients at various hospitals, members of the public have been advised that they can make complaints to the concerned District Magistrates/District Administration for action against those hospitals which are not accepting Cheques/ Demand Drafts and online payment transfer mechanisms.

Leakages of confidential defence related information

*212. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been cases of leakages of confidential defence-related information in the past three years;

(b) if so, the causes of such leakages during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) whether Government has prosecuted any official for being responsible for leakage of confidential information during this period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) During 2014, 2015 and 2016 (till date), five serving defence personnel, seven retired defence personnel and one contractual employee have been apprehended for their alleged involvement in leakage of defence related information.

Personal greed, lack of awareness on the part of individual are some of the reasons for leakage of information.

All the personnel involved were arrested and are presently undergoing trial. Two of the defence personnel have also been dismissed from the Service.

Opening of branches of NIA

*213. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set-up branches of National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA) in various States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the locations identified and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No. The existing National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur is running successfully. The construction work of All India Institute of Ayurveda at New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at Shillong is complete and these institutes are providing quality health care services and research in Ayurveda.

Missing IAF AN-32 aircraft

*214. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to trace out the missing IAF AN-32 aircraft till date; and

(b) if so, the details of initiatives taken and whether Government has taken help of satellites to locate the missing AN-32 aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) An Indian Air Force (IAF) AN-32 aircraft on a routine sortie from IAF Station Tambaram to Port Blair went missing at 1225 hours on 22.07.2016 approximately 150 nm East of Chennai.

A massive search operation 'Op Talash' was launched for search of the missing aircraft. A total of 18 Indian Naval ships, 01 submarine and 08 Indian Coast Guard ships were deployed for search of the missing IAF aircraft. A total of 301 ship days of search were undertaken by these ships. In addition 14 Indian Navy (IN) aircraft, 06 Indian Coast Guard aircraft and 10 IAF aircraft were deployed for the search wherein 290 sorties were flown, totalling approximately 1280 flying hours. Geological Survey of India vessel Samudra Ratnakar was also deployed to undertake sub-bottom profiling in the

area and National Institute of Oceanography and Technology vessel Sagar Nidhi was deployed to carry out sea-bed search using Remotely Operated Vehicle to a depth of 3000m.

National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad was requested for high-resolution satellite image of area around datum. Indigenous satellite such as CARTOSAT 2A & 2B which have a resolution of 0.8m were also used for satellite imagery. However, no concrete evidence with respect to missing IAF AN-32 aircraft has emerged.

Printing of nutritional contents in Hindi and regional languages on food packets

*215. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that printing of nutritional contents on food packets in English language only is a major obstacle in spreading nutritional literacy among general masses;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to issue guidelines to food packaging industries to print nutritional contents in Hindi and possibly in regional languages also, along with English; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Regulation 2.2, sub-regulation 2.2.1, clause (2) of the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, prescribes the General Labelling requirements of every pre-packed food items, as follows:—

"The particulars of declaration required under these Regulations to be specified on the label shall be in English or Hindi in Devnagri script:—

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any other language in addition to the language required under this regulation."

(b) and (c) No. In the light of the Regulations referred at (a) above, at present, the Government is not considering issuing any fresh guidelines to Packaged Food industries about printing the nutritional contents.

Faculty and Doctors' shortage at six new AIIMS

*216. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh,

Jodhpur and Bhubaneswar, which have become operational, have an appalling shortage of faculty and doctors against the sanctioned posts;

(b) if so, the details of the sanctioned posts of faculty, senior and junior residents and the percentage of vacant posts; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for each of six functional AIIMS namely AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals. Vacant faculty posts are being advertised regularly by the Institutes depending on their requirement. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up.

Special focus was given in the past one year on filling up of Faculty positions. In all 1300 Faculty positions were advertised and selections held. However, only 301 faculty positions could be filled. Presently, there are 532 faculty in position in all the six AIIMS. Further, unfilled vacancies are being re-advertised. All the Institutes have been advised to fill up the posts on regular basis.

To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committee (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years. This will make available experienced willing faculty of various Government Medical Colleges where the retirement age is 58/60 years.

Contractual appointment of Faculty is also permitted as a stop gap arrangement.

(b) Institute-wise details of vacant posts of Faculties against the sanctioned posts and the percentage of vacant posts are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Various positions of Senior Resident and Junior Resident are also advertised and filled up on need basis by the respective AIIMS. The position of vacant posts of Senior Resident and Junior Residents is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I***Faculty and Doctors' shortage at six new AIIMS***

AIIMS	Sanctioned	Post advertised in 2015-16 and 2016-17	No. of candidates empanelled against posts advertised	Posts Filled at present	Posts Vacant at present	Per cent of Vacant posts	Remarks
Bhopal	305	251	00	58	247	81%	Selection could not be finalized due to Stay Order of Court.
Bhubaneswar	305	244	105	141	164	54%	
Jodhpur	305	221	89	103	202	67%	
Patna	305	195	00	54	251	83%	Selection process was quashed by the Institute Body due to infirmities in the process.
Raipur	305	133	42	78	227	74%	
Rishikesh	305	256	65	98	207	68%	
TOTAL	1830	1300	301	532	1298	71%	

Statement-II***(A) The details of vacant posts of Senior Residents at six new AIIMS***

AIIMS	Senior Residents		Posts Vacant	Percentage of vacant posts
	Sanctioned	Posts Filled		
Bhopal	327	73	254	78%
Bhubaneswar	327	95	232	71%
Jodhpur	327	106	221	68%
Patna	327	122	205	63%
Raipur	327	55	272	83%
Rishikesh	327	50	277	85%
TOTAL	1962	501	1461	74%

(B) The details of vacant posts of Junior Residents at six new AIIMS

Bhopal	301	19	282	94%
Bhubaneswar	301	17	284	94%
Jodhpur	301	38	263	87%
Patna	301	96	205	68%
Raipur	301	27	274	81%
Rishikesh	301	39	262	87%
TOTAL	1806	236	1570	87%

Action plan to prevent the spread of Zika virus

*217. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has issued a warning regarding spread of Zika virus in Asian countries including India;
- (b) if so, what is the action plan of Government to prevent the virus from spreading in India;
- (c) whether the country has the infrastructure and expertise for testing and treatment of persons infected with Zika virus; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, how Government proposes to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) World Health Organization (WHO) had declared Zika virus disease to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 1st February, 2016, based on circumstantial evidence that neurological disorders, including microcephaly and Guillain Barre Syndrome (GBS), are linked to Zika virus infection. Emergency Committee, constituted under International Health Regulations by WHO in its 5th meeting recommended that Zika virus and associated consequences remain a significant enduring public health challenge, but no longer represent a public health emergency. Based on the recommendation of the Emergency Committee, World Health Organization declared the end of Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 18th November, 2016.

(b) Government of India has taken adequate measures to prevent/control Zika virus disease outbreak. An action plan has been prepared to manage Zika virus disease and shared with all the States/UTs. The representative of the State Governments/UTs has been briefed on the action plan. As per the action plan, Government will put in place all such public health measures for containment of local outbreak thus preventing the virus from spreading in India. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been reviewing the preventive measures against Zika virus disease on a regular basis.

(c) and (d) Our country has the necessary infrastructure and expertise for testing and treatment of persons infected with Zika virus disease. 23 laboratories have been identified and strengthened to test Zika virus disease. The details are given in Statement (*See below*). In majority of cases, Zika virus disease is a mild febrile illness which requires only symptomatic treatment for fever, body-ache etc. Few patients will have

neurological complications that can be managed in intensive care units of Central Government and State Government hospitals and medical colleges.

Statement

List of Laboratories strengthened for diagnosis of Zika virus disease

1. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
2. NIV Field Unit, Allapuzha, Kerala
3. Manipal Centre for Virus Research, KMC, Manipal
4. BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad
5. Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneshwar
6. National Institute for Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata
7. King George Medical University, Lucknow
8. Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh
9. Regional Medical Research Centre, Jabalpur
10. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Education and Research, Puducherry
11. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, (VRDL)
12. Desert Medical Research Centre, Jodhpur (ICMR)
13. Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi, Kerala
14. Sri Venkatswara Institute of Medical Science, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (VRDL)
15. Gandhi medical College, Secunderabad, Telangana (VRDL)
16. Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Agamkuan, Patna (VRDL)
17. All India Institute Of Medical Sciences, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (VRDL)
18. The Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. R Medical university, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
19. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
20. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
21. Kasturba Medical Hospital, Mumbai
22. National Institute of Virology, Pune
23. National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi

Measures to check preterm births

*218. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of preterm delivery of babies which resulted in the birth of stillborns in India during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that India has the highest number of preterm births in the world and it accounts for 35 per cent of the world's total, if so, the measures taken by Government to reduce this number; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to check the presence of Group B Streptococcus bacteria in female body which causes preterm birth and stillbirths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per available estimates, 33.4 lakh preterm births took place in India in 2015 and this contributes to 22% of the world's preterm births. According to Registrar General of India report 2014, preterm births and low birth weight contributes to 29.3% of total under five child mortality. Many preterm births result in still births. The important reasons for preterm births are early and repeated pregnancies, multiple pregnancies, diabetes, high blood pressure and infections including group B streptococcus infection in mother.

In order to address the problem of preterm births, Government has taken several steps in the form of delaying age of child birth, promoting birth spacing, improving quality of antenatal care including screening for hypertension, diabetes and infection. Besides this, provision has been made for management of preterm births in Special Newborn Care Units established at district level under National Health Mission.

Bringing the rural areas under health care purview

*219. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private sector is actively engaged in secondary and tertiary health care sectors in urban areas;
- (b) whether there is a need to focus on primary health care and bring rural areas under the health care purview which have remained under-served;
- (c) whether shortage and lack of trained medical practitioners and support staff is an issue that needs to be addressed urgently; and

- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per findings from National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 71st Round, in urban areas, around 79% of out-patient care is provided by the private sector, while 21% is provided by public sector. Out of the 79% OPD care, 50% is provided at the level of a private doctor or clinic (primary level) and 29% is provided by a private hospital (secondary or tertiary). For inpatient care, 32% patients use public facilities, while 68% use private facilities in urban areas.

(b) The primary health care is imperative because primary care yields better health and development outcomes at much lower cost. The health outcomes of rural areas such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) etc. are relatively poor as compared to urban areas and there is thus continued need to focus on healthcare needs of rural areas.

(c) and (d) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2015, there is a shortage of medical practitioners and support staff in public health facilities in rural areas. Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services to the poor and vulnerable population including urban and rural areas, arrangements of trained medical and paramedical staff, etc. lies in the domain of respective State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided for strengthening of healthcare systems in States/UTs including support for engagement of human health resources on contractual basis, trainings, hard area and performance linked allowances, etc. based on the proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). The Government has taken the following steps to further augment the availability of doctors and nursing personnel in the country:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry.
- (ii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment of faculty in Medical Colleges.
- (iv) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

- (v) Centrally sponsored schemes for medical education to augment the availability of doctors, specialists and nurses:—
- (a) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
 - (b) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved areas of the country.
 - (c) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

Eradication of Leprosy

*220. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons affected from leprosy in the country, State-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and
- (b) the measures being taken under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme to eradicate leprosy and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Total number of Leprosy cases on record are 102178 including 3550 cases in Tamil Nadu as on 30th September, 2016. A statement showing State/UT-wise details of total number of cases on record as on 30th September, 2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) At present, the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is focused on early case detection and complete treatment of all cases in order to reduce the transmission of the disease thereby reducing the case load in the community to such an extent that transmission is very negligible.

A three pronged strategy for early detection of leprosy cases in the community has been initiated which are as below:—

- (I) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign for high endemic districts:- In order to supplement the efforts of the state and eliminate leprosy from high endemic areas, Leprosy Case Detection Campaigns (LCDC), in line with pulse polio campaign, a unique initiative of its kind under NLEP, is initiated in high endemic districts *i.e.*, districts with Prevalence Rate of more than 1/10000 population during any of last three years. Under LCDC, house to house

visits by trained search team comprising one female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and male volunteer *i.e.* Field Level Worker (FLW), conducted as per micro-plans prepared for local areas after intensive IEC activities. The house marking will be followed during the campaign & supervision of house to house search activities done through identified field supervisors. Central Monitors nominated by Central Leprosy Division, directly monitor the activities. Continuous, systematic collection and compilation of reports is done. The first LCDC was conducted in 50 high endemic districts of 7 States covering population of 75 million during March/ April 2016. Second LCDC was conducted in 163 districts of 20 States and UTs, covering a population of 360 million during September, 2016. Till date about 31000 cases have been confirmed.

- (II) Focused Leprosy Campaign for hot spots:- The village/urban area where even a single grade II disabled case is detected is considered as hot spot, as reporting of even a single grade II disabled case indicates that cases are being detected very late and there can be several hidden cases in the community. In these hot spots of low endemic districts, which are not selected for LCDC, house to house visit is conducted by ASHAs/ Multi-Purpose Workers, to examine each and every resident of the households of area.
- (III) Case Detection in hard to reach areas:- Area specific plans as per local need have been formed as per local requirements and for the same, local people have been empowered by making them aware and providing material resources.

Other initiatives undertaken are as under:-

- Launch of NLEP Newsletter a quarterly publication, to share guidelines, feedback/best practices etc.
- Development of IEC strategy document.
- Development of Directory for Leprosy Experts.
- Constitution of taskforce for mainstreaming of Leprosy Colonies Inhabitants.
- Administration of chemoprophylaxis to the contacts of leprosy cases, identified in LCDC districts, in order to cut down transmission of leprosy.
- Launch of Immunoprophylaxis using vaccine Mycobacterium Indicus Pranii (MIP).
- Use of Geographic information system mapping, to segregate the districts endemicity wise.

Statement*State /UT - wise No. of cases on record and No. of New Leprosy Cases*

Sl. No.	State	Cases on record as on 30th Sep., 2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2835
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3.	Assam	1008
4.	Bihar	11643
5.	Chhattisgarh	10003
6.	Goa	167
7.	Gujarat	3827
8.	Haryana	540
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160
10.	Jharkhand	4484
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	196
12.	Karnataka	2463
13.	Kerala	623
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6860
15.	Maharashtra	9687
16.	Manipur	21
17.	Meghalaya	28
18.	Mizoram	24
19.	Nagaland	66
20.	Odisha	8504
21.	Punjab	573
22.	Rajasthan	1263
23.	Sikkim	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	3550
25.	Telangana	2033
26.	Tripura	75

Sl. No.	State	Cases on record as on 30th Sep., 2016
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17491
28.	Uttarakhand	315
29.	West Bengal	10973
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31
31.	Chandigarh	143
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	339
33.	Daman and Diu	7
34.	Delhi	2178
35.	Lakshadweep	5
36.	Puducherry	22
TOTAL		102178

Medical equipments in tea gardens' PHCs of Assam

*221. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of medical equipments in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the tea gardens of Assam are lying non-functional thereby causing inconvenience to the patients and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any monitoring mechanism in place to ensure proper maintenance of medical equipments used in those PHCs;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for procurement of medical equipments for those PHCs in Assam during the current year; and

(d) the action taken by Government to improve the maintenance of medical equipments in these PHCs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing health care to its citizens including maintenance of medical equipment is that of the State Governments. However, Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to the State Governments/UTs to strengthen their health care system including procurement and maintenance of medical equipment including

those of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in tea garden areas of Assam, based on the requirements posed by the State in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

As per information received from the State Government, Bio-Medical equipment have been provided to all the newly constructed PHCs at different Districts including Tea Garden areas and these equipment are presently functional. The Bio-Medical equipment inventory mapping has been completed for all the health facilities of Assam, upto PHC level. The average dysfunctional rate of equipment in all the health facilities including tea garden areas is approximately 25.6%.

(b) Under NHM, 1 Bio-Medical Engineer, 2 Assistant Engineers and 27 Junior Engineer (instrumentation) have been approved for all the districts of Assam since 2013-14 to ensure proper monitoring and maintenance of Bio-Medical equipment installed in various Government health institutions, including tea garden PHCs.

National Guidelines for Bio Medical Equipment Management and Maintenance Program have been shared with all the States/UTs which provide guidance to the States/UTs regarding monitoring and maintenance mechanisms of all the Bio-Medical equipment across the State.

(c) During the FY 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 57.53 crores has been approved under NHM for procurement of equipment in different health facilities including PHCs.

An amount of ₹ 3.65 crores have been utilized for procurement of medical equipment including tea gardens PHCs as reported by the State Government of Assam.

(d) As stated at Para No. (b) above, an amount of ₹ 10.77 crores has been approved under NHM for Comprehensive Maintenance of Bio-Medical Equipment in all the Health facilities till the level of PHCs in FY 2016-17. As stated above, Guidelines including Request For Proposal for Bio-Medical Equipment have been developed and shared with the States.

As per information received from the State, Bio-Medical Equipments mapping exercise from PHC level to Medical College level has been completed.

Construction of new airports

†*222. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received by Government for the construction of new airports during last two years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the names of States which made the request and the locations identified; and

(c) the details of States and locations where Government has approved the construction of new airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Between 2014 to 2016, MoCA has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports: Ankleshwar in Gujarat and Bhiwadi in Rajasthan, Dagadathi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram), Tadepalligudem (West Godavari), Oravakallu (Kurnool) and Kuppam (Chittoor) in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput near Chennai, Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Hisar in Haryana, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar and Saifai (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Government of India has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 18 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airport is as under: Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in Gujarat and Dagadathi Mendal, Nellore Dist., Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. Further, Government of India has granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of 5 Greenfield airports in the country. Details of these airports is: Machiwara, Ludhiana Airport in Punjab, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar in Rajasthan and Kothagudem in Telangana.

Bank loan waiver for drought/flood affected farmers

*223. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any waiver on loans repayment by farmers in 2016-17 in view of drought and/or floods which affected several States of the country this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans,

relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, 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 quantum of compensation, *i.e.* input subsidy for crop damage to farmers affected by natural calamities from State Disaster Relief Fund and National Disaster Relief Fund has been increased to 1.5 times and the criteria of 50 per cent crop damage for providing compensation to affected farmers has been reduced to 33 per cent by the Government of India.

"Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" was launched on 1 April, 2016 to benefit the farmers. Under the scheme, uniform premium of 2 per cent of the sum insured is to be charged for all Kharif crops and 1.5 per cent for Rabi crops. The annual premium for horticultural crops will be 5 per cent of the sum insured.

Hurdles in operationalization of AIIMS, Patna

†*224. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various hurdles are being faced to fully operationalise the AIIMS at Patna;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people of Bihar are not getting the full benefits of AIIMS, Patna on account of nondeployment of doctors and other support staff in various important Departments;

(c) if so, the Departments wherein adequate number of doctors and staff have not been deployed; and

(d) by when the vacant posts would be filled up and the Patna based AIIMS made fully operational so that people of Bihar could avail health facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The AIIMS at Patna became operational and regular MBBS batches have started since 2012 and regular Nursing courses have started since 2013. The IPD, OPD and OT services have also become functional. As per the information available with the Ministry, there is about 1000 OPD registrations per day and about 281 surgeries are being performed every month. However, AIIMS Patna is yet to achieve

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

full functionality due to several factors. All the issues are being addressed. The recruitment process for faculties, doctors and support staff have been specially focused upon and expedited.

(c) The list of functional departments is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The list containing faculty position, Senior and Junior Residents are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Special focus has been given to fill up the vacant posts. Vacant faculty and doctor posts are being advertised regularly. However in order to maintain the best standards commensurate with Institute of National Importance, the positions sometimes could not be filled in one attempt. Unfulfilled vacancies are being readvertised. Details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of functional departments at AIIMS, Patna

-
1. General Medicine
 2. General Surgery
 3. Obstetrics & Gynecology
 4. Pediatrics
 5. Orthopedics
 6. Otorhinolaryngology (ENT)
 7. Ophthalmology
 8. Psychiatry
 9. Dentistry
 10. Anesthesia: Operation Theatre, Pain Clinic, HoU
 11. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
 12. Pulmonary Medicine
 13. Pediatric Surgery
 14. Plastic Surgery
 15. Neurosurgery
 16. Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery (CTVS)
 17. Neurology
 18. Radiotherapy
 19. Radiology
 20. Dermatology
-

Statement-II*(A) Position of Faculty in AIIMS, Patna*

Sanctioned	Post Advertised in 2015 -16 and 2016-17	Present-in-Position	Vacancy
305	195	54	251

(B) Position of Junior Resident and Senior Resident Posts

Senior Residents		Junior Residents	
Sanctioned	Positions filled	Sanctioned	Positions filled
327	122	301	96

(C) Position of Non-Faculty Posts

Post Sanctioned	Filled up on Regular basis	Filled up on contract basis	Total Filled up
3776	305	204	509

Statement-III*Status of Recruitments of Faculty in AIIMS, Patna*

Sanctioned	Post Advertised in 2015-16 and 2016-17	Present-in- Position	Vacancy	Remarks
305	195	54	251	Selection process was quashed by the Institute Body due to infirmities in the process

Negotiating team for Rafale deal

*225. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team constituted to negotiate terms and conditions for procurement of 36 Rafale Jets had recommended any draft agreement to Government;

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

(c) whether the negotiating team will also push for Make in India programme while finalising negotiating terms and conditions with France; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Government decided to procure 36 Rafale aircraft from Government of France to meet the critical operational necessity of fighter aircraft in the IAF. The Indian Negotiating Team (INT) was constituted on 12th May, 2015. The INT finalized its Report on 21st July, 2016. An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) has been signed with the French Government on 23rd September, 2016. The deliveries of the aircraft will commence in September, 2019 and will be completed in April, 2022. The procurement includes a provision for offsets of 50 per cent of the value of the Aircraft and Weapons Package (excluding the value of Performance Based Logistics and Simulator Annual Maintenance) which will be discharged by the vendors, *inter alia*, through purchase of eligible products supplied by Indian firms.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Tribal Healthcare Project

2241. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) what is Tribal Health Care Project (THCP);
- (b) what are the aims and objectives of THCP;
- (c) how many tribals are going to be covered under this project, State-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and
- (d) what are the targets set for 2016-17 under THCP and progress of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Tribal Health Care Research Programme (THCRP) was started by the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organization under Central Government, in 1982. The project involves studies of the living conditions of tribal people including health related demography; documentation of folk claims and Local Health Traditions (LHT); use of common medicinal plants in the area; propagation of knowledge about hygiene and prevention of diseases; and extending medical aid at door steps. The objective of the project are as under:—

- (i) provide health care facility to tribal population;
- (ii) promote healthy living among tribes; and
- (iii) collect and document the folk claims and local health traditions to enable research etc.

(c) and (d) The project is executed in 14 States, including Andhra Pradesh, through 15 research institutes under the Council. The project is not covering the population in the State of Telengana.

The targets and progress under the project during FY 2016-17 are as under:—

- (i) Population covered (target): 80,000
- (ii) Population covered (actual upto November, 2016): 61510
- (iii) Documentation of folklore/LHT(target): 160
- (iv) Documentation of folklore/LHT(actual upto November, 2016): 106

AYUSH institutes offering psychology or psychiatry courses

2242. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) how many educational institutes in India under AYUSH system of medicine offer psychology or psychiatry related courses;
- (b) the details of all such courses offered;
- (c) whether all these courses are approved by Rehabilitation Council of India, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) how many clinical psychologists or psychiatrists trained from AYUSH institutions are practicing in India currently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 05 Ayurveda colleges are offering Post-graduate degree in Manovigyanam evam Manasa Roga and 11 Homoeopathy colleges are offering Post-graduate degree in psychiatry. Details of colleges given in Statement (*See* below).

- (b) Courses are as follows:—

(1) Ayurveda Vachaspati - Mano vigyana evam Manasa Roga {Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda)- Psychiatry}

(2) Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy -Psychiatry {M.D. (Homoeopathy) - Psychiatry}

(c) No. These both degrees are included in the Second Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central council (IMCC) Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council (HCC) Act, 1973 respectively.

(d) 22 Post-graduate Scholars in Ayurveda and 54 Post-graduate Scholars in Homoeopathy are being admitted in these colleges every year.

Statement

*(A) Details of Ayurveda colleges offering Post-graduate degree in
Mano vigyana evam Manasa Roga (Psychiatry)*

1. Faculty of Ayurveda, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Alva's Ayurveda Medical College, Moodbidri, Karnataka.
3. Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital Udupi, Karnataka.
4. Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka.
5. Vaidyaratnam P.S. Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal, Kerala.

(B) Details of Homoeopathy colleges offering Post-graduate degree in Psychiatry

1. G. D. Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Patna, Bihar.
2. Father Muller Homeopathic Medical College, Mangaluru, Karnataka.
3. Sonajirao Kshirsagar Homoeopathic Medical College, Beed, Maharashtra.
4. Dakshin Kesari Muni Mishri Lai ji Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
5. DR. M. L. Dhawale Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Palghar, Maharashtra.
6. Vinayaka Mission's Homoeopathic Medical College, Salem.
7. J.S.P.S Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

8. Bakson Homoeopathic Medical College, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Sri Sainath Postgraduate Institute of Homeopathy, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
10. National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, West Bengal.
11. Government Homeopathic Medical College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

Promotion of AYUSH scheme in J&K

2243. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AYUSH scheme has been introduced in the country; and

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for J and K under AYUSH alongwith the steps being taken to promote AYUSH in J and K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government has introduced the following Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes in the country:—

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).
- (ii) Central Sector Scheme for promotion of information, education, and communication (IEC) in AYUSH.
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme of Centres of Excellence (COE).
- (iv) Central Sector Scheme for Envelopment of AYUSH Clusters.
- (v) Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of AYUSH interventions in Public Health Initiatives (PHI).
- (vi) Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME).
- (vii) Central Sector Scheme of Extra Mural Research (EMR).

(b) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), resource pool of ₹815.667 lakhs (₹ 734.10 lakhs as Central Share and ₹ 81.567 lakhs as State Share) has been allocated to Jammu and Kashmir during current year. However, there is no State/UT-wise allocation under Central Sector Schemes.

Further, the following steps have been taken by the Government to promote AYUSH in the country including Jammu and Kashmir:—

1. Under Central Sector Scheme of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) provides for propagation of AYUSH systems of medicine in the country by creating awareness amongst the citizens about the efficacy of the AYUSH systems of medicine through various media and other publicity activities including organizing Arogya Fairs, participation in AYUSH related Fairs, organizing Workshops, Seminars on AYUSH systems of medicine.
2. Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the following provisions have been made for promotion of AYUSH in the country including Jammu and Kashmir:—
 - (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs).
 - (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
 - (iii) Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
 - (iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational Institutions.
 - (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government Sector.
 - (vi) Strengthening of State Government/State Government Co-operatives/ Public Sector Undertakings Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies.
 - (vii) Strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories for ASU &H Drugs.
 - (viii) Support for Medicinal Plant including processing and post-harvest management.

Strengthening AYUSH infrastructure under NAM

2244. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) pleased to state:

- (a) the details of different components of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

under the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for upgrading and strengthening of infrastructure of AYUSH in the country;

(b) whether Government has allocated adequate funds for development of AYUSH in the country, especially in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, details thereof during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government has also set up educational institutes under the NAM; and

(e) if so, details of educational institutes that have been set up and are being planned to be set up under the NAM in various States of the country including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability raw-materials for ASU & H drugs in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan.

The Mission *inter alia* makes the following provisions which include upgradation and strengthening of infrastructure of AYUSH:—

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational Institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government Sector.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Government/State Government Co-operatives/Public Sector Undertakings Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies.

(vii) Strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories for ASU &H Drugs.

(viii) Support for Medicinal Plant including processing and post-harvest management.

(b) and (c) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the status of funds allocated for development of AYUSH in the country including Himachal Pradesh during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise since the launch of NAM is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, as per the provision of NAM, the Government has approved setting up of AYUSH educational institutions in States/UTs where such educational institutions are not available in Government sector as per the proposals received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). The details of approval for setting up of new AYUSH educational institutions under NAM in various States of the country is given in Statement-II (*See below*). However, no proposal has been received from the State of Himachal Pradesh under the Mission.

Statement-I

(A) Status of funds earmarked and released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2014-15, State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2014-15	Central Share approved for the year 2014-15	Initial instalment of Grant-in-aid released during 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	859.854	859.856	309.925
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171.662	171.248	101.135
3.	Assam	1068.941	1068.357	668.979
4.	Bihar	2755.399	0	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	872.845	830.67	281.413
6.	Gujarat	956.665	909.886	332.393
7.	Haryana	640.56	612.807	213.589
8.	Himachal Pradesh	273.885	0	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	666.851	618.46	226.268

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	981.409	0	-
11.	Karnataka	1043.578	1041.592	359.116
12.	Kerala	716.184	712.548	254.670
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.764	1948.918	644.938
14.	Meghalaya	247.131	228.047	134.647
15.	Manipur	426.061	373.218	226.813
16.	Mizoram	228.263	190.125	1 16.270
17.	Maharashtra	1555.779	1480.604	534.670
18.	Nagaland	388.945	191.728	115.613
19.	Odisha	1322.567	1322.57	471.723
20.	Punjab	604.063	585.289	316.000
21.	Rajasthan	1862.295	1768.789	638.065
22.	Tripura	390.955	381.486	238.115
23.	Telangana	690.976	690.979	330.000
24.	Tamil nadu	1038.32	0	-
25.	Uttarakhand	471.683	437.457	284.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5085.82	0	-
27.	West Bengal	1438.554	1371.688	471.230
28.	Sikkim	152.33	110.12	66.428
29.	Delhi	399.306	399.305	132.707
30.	Goa	381.676	0	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	414.771	151.94	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164.857	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	209.396	0	-
34.	Lakshadweep	191.61 1	189.398	-
35.	Puducherry	119.544	72.525	60.000
36.	Chandigarh	66.5	-	-
TOTAL		30,930.000	18,719.610	7,528.707

(B) Status of funds earmarked and released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2015-16, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Final grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2014-15 during 2015-16	Central Share approved for the year 2015-16	Grant-in aid released for the year 2015-16	Total grant-in-aid released during 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (4+6)
(₹ in lakh)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.693	549.931	890.483	850.452	1,400.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	70.113	457.446	457.441	527.55
3.	Assam	1270.051	399.378	1,011.13	1,011.13	1,410.51
4.	Bihar	2663.677	-	2,066.89	313.975	313.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	549.257	786.736	309	858.26
6.	Gujarat	1130.817	577.493	867.759	215.2	792.69
7.	Haryana	713.774	399.218	541.192	180.573	579.79
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	-	425.571	421.48	421.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	392.192	460.766	399.958	792.150
10.	Jharkhand	969.402	-	672.734	624.723	624.723
11.	Karnataka	923.196	682.476	920.798	877.777	1,560.25
12.	Kerala	851.184	457.878	848.47	815.9	1,273.78
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	1,303.980	2,005.47	1,949.36	3,253.34
14.	Meghalaya	309.635	93.400	281.719	281.719	375.12
15.	Manipur	486.509	146.405	682.399	682.396	828.80

16.	Mizoram	349,968	73,855	331,838	405,69
17.	Maharashtra	1385,245	945,934	336,8	1,282,73
18.	Nagaland	483,359	76,115	896,98	873,10
19.	Odisha	1262,531	850,847	1,014,43	1,865,28
20.	Punjab	602,763	269,289	30,218	299,51
21.	Rajasthan	1778,285	1,130,724	1,688,88	2,819,61
22.	Tripura	294,512	1,43,371	328,983	472,35
23.	Telangana	748,878	360,979	730,484	1,091,46
24.	Tamil Nadu	971,501	-	87,7	87,70
25.	Uttarakhand	487,251	153,457	467,781	621,24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4843,104	-	4,539,27	4,539,27
27.	West Bengal	1216,025	900,458	1,024,39	1,924,85
28.	Sikkim	245,985	43,692	564,463	608,15
29.	Delhi	355,506	266,598	327	593,60
30.	Goa	469,849	-	339,13	118,73
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131,069	151,777	127,836	151,78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255,561	-	91,797	-
33.	Daman and Diu	328,328	-	54,654	-
34.	Lakshadweep	252,055	189,223	166,5	189,22
35.	Puducherry	135,014	12,525	131,663	144,18
36.	Chandigarh	622,469	-	451,69	-
Total		31,700,000	11,190,565	28,702,216	33,101,248

(C) Status of funds earmarked and released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the
year 2016-17, State/UT-wise (as on 31.10.2016)

(₹ in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2016-17	Final grant-in-aid released against SAAP 2015-16 during 2016-17	Central Share approved for the year 2016-17	Grant-in aid released for the year 2016-17	Total grant-in-aid released during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (4+6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,013.500	40.031	1,013.500	993.075	1,033.106
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.400	-	354.400	354.400	354.400
3.	Assam	1,380.200	-	1,451.649	1,451.649	1,451.649
4.	Bihar	3,630.200	1,752.914	-	-	1,752.914
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,143.500	347.076	-	-	347.076
6.	Gujarat	1,153.700	652.559	880.487	788.125	1,440.684
7.	Haryana	643.400	360.619	643.400	584.989	945.608
8.	Himachal Pradesh	472.500	4.091	472.500	463.879	467.970
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.100	60.808	698.376	593.403	654.211
10.	Jharkhand	1,378.200	48.011	-	-	48.011
11.	Karnataka	1,223.600	43.020	1,016.683	962.679	1,005.699
12.	Kerala	889.900	32.570	858.634	804.274	836.844
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,622.600	56.114	2,374.596	2,118.551	2,174.665
14.	Manipur	577.500	-	577.500	577.487	577.487
15.	Meghalaya	435.600	-	307.426	-	-

16.	Mizoram	349,000	-	-	307,425	307,425
17.	Maharashtra	1,961,500	529,186	-	-	529,186
18.	Nagaland	-	421,000	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	1,620,400	70,103	1,031,198	1,031,198	1,101,301
20.	Punjab	788,600	384,011	761,240	676,817	1,060,828
21.	Rajasthan	2,491,500	62,301	2,162,908	1,925,654	1,987,955
22.	Tripura	429,100	-	-	-	-
23.	Telangana	791,400	16,480	791,283	778,793	795,273
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,326,000	599,573	1,199,216	1,045,005	1,644,578
25.	Uttarakhand	551,100	17,773	551,100	489,041	506,814
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,513,000	339,167	6,513,000	5,637,621	5,976,788
27.	West Bengal	1,673,000	128,574	1,169,482	1,060,114	1,188,688
28.	Sikkim	253,200	-	223,039	223,039	223,039
29.	Delhi	397,200	-	-	-	-
30.	Goa	218,300	220,405	215,556	201,160	421,565
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356,800	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	512,600	9,297	-	-	9,297
33.	Daman and Diu	603,800	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	508,100	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	202,800	-	165,889	165,889	165,889
36.	Chandigarh	318,700	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		39,940,000	5774,683	25,433,062	23,234,267	29,008,950

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 405

Statement-II

Status of approval for setting up of AYUSH educational institution under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Institute	Grant-in aid approved and released as Central Share		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College, Vishakhapatnam	-	-	120.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Govt. Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Tezu	-	199.998	-
3.	Karnataka	Govt. Nature cure and Yoga College, Mysore	104.535	190.694	24.245
4.	Manipur	Homoeopathic Medical College at Lamphelpat	-	244.998	-
TOTAL			104.535	635.690	144.245

Vacant posts of Ayurvedic Pharmacists in CGHS dispensaries

2245. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to recruit more Ayurvedic Pharmacists in CGHS in Delhi;
- (b) the number of posts of Ayurvedic Pharmacists lying vacant in CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries/units in Delhi; and
- (c) by when Government proposes to fulfil all the vacant vacancies in CGHS in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The issues pertaining to recruitment of Ayurvedic Pharmacist in CGHS, in Delhi fall within the ambit of Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who have informed that there is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) As informed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, total of 11 posts of Ayurvedic Pharmacists are lying vacant in CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries / Units in Delhi. The process of recruitment has to follow the prescribed procedures and will be completed in due course of time.

Homoeopathy market as organised sector

2246. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Homoeopathy market is to the tune of ₹3000 crores;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that only 10 per cent of it is in the organised sector; and
- (c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to bring homoeopathy sector into an organised one and spread to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the study cum survey to assess the demand and supply of medicinal plants in India conducted by Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, the import value of Homoeopathy medicaments is ₹ 9330.3 lakhs and export value is ₹ 358.2 lakhs during the year 2014-15.

(b) and (c) As on 01.04.2015, there are 403 Homoeopathic licensed Pharmacies in the country.

The Homoeopathy drug related matters are governed under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 specify the provisions for grant of licenses for sale of Homoeopathic medicines under Part VI-A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 specify the provisions for grant of licenses for manufacture of Homoeopathic medicines under Part VII-A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

As per rule 85-E(2) of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 all manufacturing units have to comply with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) guidelines for obtaining license from the concerned State Drug licensing authority.

Upgrading of AYUSH lab at Gudiwada, Andhra Pradesh

2247. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether AYUSH Ministry has a state-of-the-art lab at Gudiwada in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the activities of the above lab;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a long pending demand/necessity to upgrade/ strengthen this lab; and
- (d) if so, what steps Ministry has taken to strengthen it and the quantum of money which has been sanctioned, released and spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is an autonomous research organization under the Ministry of AYUSH. This Council has a Regional Research Institute with a functional clinical laboratory at Eluru Road, Gudiwada in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh to undertake routine hematological and biochemical investigations, X-Ray, uroflow-metry for the patients visiting general and research OPDs and the patients admitted in the IPD.

(c) and (d) Vertical expansion of the old building of Regional Research Institute, Gudiwada has been taken up since September, 2015, which is *inter alia* meant for up-gradation of the laboratory with an approved cost of ₹ 3.20 crore. Construction of the second floor of the building is in progress through Central Public Works Department (CPWD). The funds have been fully released and the work is nearing completion.

Participation of Ministry in safety appraisal of GM Mustard

2248. SHRID. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the AYUSH representatives took part in the safety appraisal process run by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) in the Ministry of Environment,

Forest and Climate Change with regard to GM mustard, which if approved, could be India's first transgenic food crop for cultivation in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of how impact on Ayurveda was assessed; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organizations under Ministry of AYUSH and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) have been consulted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (M/o EF&CC). The CCRAS has provided details on Brassica Species used in AYUSH system and medicinal use of DMH-11 in this regard.

(b) and (c) CCRAS, an apex autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH has not conducted any study on the impact of GM Mustard.

Insurance cover for AYUSH treatment on par with Allopathy

2249. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has finalized a standardised protocol to include insurance coverage for AYUSH treatment at par with Allopathy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by which time this will be implemented and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Health Insurance Regulations, 2013 notified by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and further amended in 2016 enable General Insurers and Health Insurers for providing insurance coverage to AYUSH treatment provided the treatment has been undergone in a government hospital or in any institute recognized by Government and/or accredited by Quality Council of India or National Accreditation Board on Health. With these provisions, insurance companies may design products offering AYUSH coverage in their health insurance products and some insurance companies are reported to have been offering products for insurance coverage to AYUSH treatments. Recently, on 30th September 2016, guidelines for insurance

coverage to Ayurvedic treatment and settlement of claims on the basis of benchmark rates of various Ayurvedic therapies and interventions have been issued by the Ministry of AYUSH to insurance companies and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and also uploaded in the Ministry's website.

Ban of Samsung Galaxy Note 7 and electronic cigarettes in aeroplanes

2250. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued any direction to air passengers not to carry a particular brand of mobile phone and electronic cigarettes while travelling in aeroplanes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): DGCA has issued a Public Notice dated 17.10.2016 to prohibit carriage of Samsung Galaxy Note 7 smartphone on board including as checked-in luggage/cargo on any aircraft operating flights to, from or within India. DGCA has also issued Cabin Safety Circular 02 of 2016 dated 17.10.2016 regarding "Electronic Cigarettes/Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) on Board an Aircraft or in an Aircraft area" which *inter-alia* states that-

- Spare lithium batteries and the electronic cigarettes must be carried in passenger carry-on baggage.
- Recharging of electronic cigarettes and/or batteries on board the aircraft is not permitted.

Response of AI's sale of tickets equivalent to Rajdhani AC II fare

2251. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Air India's plan for the last minute ticket sale equivalent to the fare of IInd AC train journey of Rajdhani is getting good response; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of passengers in various sectors who availed this benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Air India introduced a short term promotional scheme 'Spot Fares' offering fares commensurate to Rajdhani Express (IIA) on following select domestic sectors in Economy Class:-

Delhi-Mumbai-Delhi
Delhi-Kolkata-Delhi
Delhi-Bengaluru-Delhi
Delhi-Chennai-Delhi
Delhi-Ranchi-Delhi
Delhi-Ahmedabad-Delhi
Delhi-Hyderabad-Delhi
Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Delhi
Delhi-Goa-Delhi
Delhi-Patna-Delhi
Delhi-Raipur-Delhi

The scheme being short term was effective from 9th July, 2016 to 30th September, 2016 (Both days inclusive). 21,678 passengers availed the above scheme during this period.

International cargo facilities at airports

2252. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the international cargo facility has been set up in all the airports in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The setting up of the international cargo facility at Indian airports depends upon volume of EXIM trade and customs notification for declaring a particular airport for international cargo clearance. The Airports Authority of India has prepared a road map for creation of cargo facilities at airports based on cargo potential feasibility report and demand for international cargo clearance facilities by the industries/trade bodies.

At present there are 25 international cargo facilities operating at various Indian airports (including Joint Venture Company (JVC) Airports), which are at Chennai, Kolkata, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Mangalore, Amritsar, Lucknow, Guwahati, Indore, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram, Varanasi, Visakhapatnam, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Goa,

Bagdogra, Bhubaneswar, Srinagar, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Nagpur and Kochi.

Search and rescue operation by AI

2253. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing mechanism for search and rescue operations/services in the aviation sector;
- (b) whether the Search and Rescue Board has been constituted and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Air India has been involved in any rescue operations in and outside the country during the last three years, if so, the details thereof indicating the number of aircraft utilised in each of these operations; and
- (d) the number of persons rescued therein during the said period, Nationality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has prepared the National Aviation Search and Rescue (NASAR) Manual to ensure proper coordination of Search and Rescue (SAR) services in aviation sector. The National Aeronautical Search and Rescue Co-ordination Committee (NASARCC) with Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation as its Chairman has been formed to provide SAR services over land areas. The detailed composition of the Committee is given in Statement-1 (*See below*). Airports Authority of India coordinates SAR services through four Rescue Coordination Centres established at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

The SAR services over the oceanic areas are provided by the National Maritime SAR Board (NMSARB) with Director General, Indian Coast Guard as its Chairman.

- (c) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
- (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

*Details of rescue operations in and outside the country by
Air India during the last three years*

The Composition of the National Aeronautical SAR Coordination Committee (NASARCC) in *ex officio* capacity is as follows:—

(a)	Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation	Chairman
(b)	Director General, Civil Aviation Department	Member
(c)	Representative of Aircraft Accident Bureau (AAIB)	Member
(d)	Representative of Secretary, Ministry of Defence	Member
(e)	Joint Secretary (DM), Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
(f)	Chairman, Airports Authority of India	Convener
(g)	Chief Secretaries of all the States/Union Territories	Member
(h)	Senior Representative of NDMA	Member

The "special invitees" as mentioned below shall be called for NASARCC meeting on need basis:-

(a)	Representative of DG, Coast Guard	Member
(b)	Representative of Chief of Air Staff, IAF	Member
(c)	Representative of Chief of Naval Staff, Indian Navy	Member
(d)	Representative of Chief of Army Staff, Indian Army	Member
(e)	Representative of DG (Shipping)	Member
(f)	Representative of Chairman of ISRO, Dept. of Space	Member
(g)	DG, Meteorology, IMD	Member
(h)	Representative of Chairman, Railway Board	Member
(i)	Representative of Secretary, Ministry of Communication and IT	Member
(j)	Representative of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Member
(k)	Representative of Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Member
(l)	Representative of Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
(m)	Representative of Secretary, Ministry of Shipping	Member
(n)	Representative of Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs	Member

Statement-II*Air India Rescue Operation Data for the last three years***2013****Air India Uttarakhand Rescue Operation: Jun.-Jul. 2013**

FLT No.	Date (UTC)	Tail	Service	Sector	ATD (UTC)	ATA (UTC)
AI-9609	25-Jun-13	VTSCO	Scheduled Aircraft Upgraded to 319	DEL-DED	25-Jun-13 06:32	25-Jun-13 07:42
AI-9610	25-Jun-13	VTSCO		DED-DEL	25-Jun-13 11:23	25-Jun-13 12:19
AI-9615	25-Jun-13	VTSCO		DED-LKO	25-Jun-13 08:22	25-Jun-13 09:22
AI-9616	25-Jun-13	VTSCO		LKO-DED	25-Jun-13 09:49	25-Jun-13 10:53
AI-9609	26-Jun-13	VTRJE	Scheduled Flight	DEL-DED	26-Jun-13 10:20	26-Jun-13 11:28
AI-9610	26-Jun-13	VTRJE		DED-DEL	26-Jun-13 11:56	26-Jun-13 12:36
AI-9609	27-Jun-13	VTRJE		DEL-DED	27-Jun-13 06:38	27-Jun-13 07:28
AI-9610	27-Jun-13	VTRJE		DED-DEL	27-Jun-13 11:01	27-Jun-13 12:05
AI-9615	27-Jun-13	VTRJE		DED-LKO	27-Jun-13 07:57	27-Jun-13 09:07
AI-9616	27-Jun-13	VTRJE		LKO-DED	27-Jun-13 09:28	27-Jun-13 10:35
AI-3401	27-Jun-13	VTEDE	Charter	DED-CCU	27-Jun-13 08:50	27-Jun-13 11:15
AI-3401	27-Jun-13	VTEDE		DEL-DED	27-Jun-13 07:36	27-Jun-13 08:19
AI-9609	28-Jun-13	VTRJE	Scheduled Flight	DEL-DED	28-Jun-13 03:23	28-Jun-13 04:37

AI-9610	28-Jun-13	VTRJE	Scheduled Flight	DED-DEL	28-Jun-13 04:57	28-Jun-13 05:50
AI-9615	29-Jun-13	VTSC	Scheduled Aircraft Upgraded to 319	DED-LKO	29-Jun-13 07:30	29-Jun-13 08:30
AI-9616	29-Jun-13	VTSC		LKO-DED	29-Jun-13 09:05	29-Jun-13 10:10
AI-9609	29-Jun-13	VTSC		DEL-DED	29-Jun-13 06:00	29-Jun-13 07:05
AI-9610	29-Jun-13	VTSC		DED-DEL	29-Jun-13 10:42	29-Jun-13 11:28
AI-9615	30-Jun-13	VTRJE	Scheduled Flight	DED-LKO	30-Jun-13 07:10	30-Jun-13 08:10
AI-9616	30-Jun-13	VTRJE		LKO-DED	30-Jun-13 08:40	30-Jun-13 09:53
AI-9609	30-Jun-13	VTRJE		DEL-DED	30-Jun-13 06:00	30-Jun-13 06:55
AI-9610	30-Jun-13	VTRJE		DED-DEL	30-Jun-13 10:20	30-Jun-13 11:10
AI-9621	1-Jul-13	VTRJE		DEL-DED	01-Jul-13 02:54	01-Jul-13 03:48
AI-9622	1-Jul-13	VTRJE		DED-DEL	01-Jul-13 04:10	01-Jul-13 05:00
AI-9615	2-Jul-13	VTRJD		DED-LKO	02-Jul-13 09:39	02-Jul-13 10:47
AI-9616	2-Jul-13	VTRJD		LKO-DED	02-Jul-13 11:10	02-Jul-13 12:08
AI-9609	2-Jul-13	VTRJD		DEL-DED	02-Jul-13 08:22	02-Jul-13 09:15
AI-9610	2-Jul-13	VTRJD		DED-DEL	02-Jul-13 12:32	02-Jul-13 13:16
AI-3634	2-Jul-13	VTEPI	Charter	DEL-DED	02-Jul-13 11:05	02-Jul-13 12:03
AI-3634	2-Jul-13	VTEPI		DED-BHO	02-Jul-13 12:50	02-Jul-13 14:25

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 415

2014

Air India Erbil Rescue Operation: July, 2014

FLT No.	Date (UTC)	Tail	Service	Sector	ATD (UTC)	ATA (UTC)
AI0161	4-Jul-14	VTALF	Charter	DEL-EBL	04-JUL-14 14:12	04-Jul-14 20:31
AI0160	4-Jul-14	VTALF		EBL-BOM	04-Jul-14 22:29	05-Jul-14 03:30
AI0160	5-Jul-14	VTALF		BOM-COK	05-Jul-14 04:26	05-Jul-14 06:28
AI0160	5-Jul-14	VTALF	Ferry	COK-HYD	05-Jul-14 07:36	05-Jul-14 09:05
AI0160	5-Jul-14	VTALF		HYD-DEL	05-Jul-14 10:46	05-JUL-14 12:51

Air India Djerba Rescue Operation: Aug., 2014

AI0161	6-Aug-14	VTALF	Charter	DEL-DJE	06-Aug-14 03:02	06-Aug-14 11:25
AI0160	6-Aug-14	VTALF		DJE-DEL	06-Aug-14 13:05	06-Aug-14 20:30
AI0161	8-Aug-14	VTIWA	Ferry	DEL-DJE	08-Aug-14 02:29	08-Aug-14 11:01
AI0160	8-Aug-14	VTIWA		DJE-DEL	08-Aug-14 12:48	08-Aug-14 20:19
AI0161	12-Aug-14	VTIWA	Charter	DEL-DJE	12-Aug-14 03:32	12-Aug-14 11:42
AI0160	12-Aug-14	VTIWA		DJE-DEL	12-Aug-14 14:00	12-Aug-14 21:40
AI0161	18-Aug-14	VTALF	Ferry	DEL-DJE	18-Aug-14 03:29	18-Aug-14 11:57
AI0160	18-Aug-14	VTALF		DJE-DEL	18-Aug-14 16:10	18-Aug-14 23:45

Air India Jammu, Srinagar and Leh Rescue Operation: Aug. - Sep., 2014						
AI-1449	12-Aug-14	VTSCV	Additional Flight	IXL-IXJ	12-Aug-14 04:52	12-Aug-14 05:55
AI-1821	13-Aug-14	VTEDF		DEL-IXJ	13-Aug-14 02:01	13-Aug-14 03:21
AI-1821	12-Sep-14	VTSCP		DEL-IXJ	12-Sep-14 06:56	12-Sep-14 08:31
AI-2821	12-Sep-14	VTESL		DEL-IXJ	12-Sep-14 01:10	12-Sep-14 02:30
AI-4821	12-Sep-14	VTESC	Charter	DEL-IXJ	12-Sep-14 01:38	12-Sep-14 03:20
AI-2822	12-Sep-14	VTESL	Additional Flight	SXR-IXJ	12-Sep-14 04:30	12-Sep-14 05:20
AI-4822	12-Sep-14	VTESC	Charter	SXR-IXJ	12-Sep-14 06:04	12-Sep-14 07:10
AI-1822	12-Sep-14	VTSCP	Additional Flight	SXR-IXJ	12-Sep-14 11:42	12-Sep-14 12:49
AI-1821	13-Sep-14	VTEDF		DEL-IXJ	13-Sep-14 07:18	13-Sep-14 08:50
AI-1822	13-Sep-14	VTEDF		SXR-IXJ	13-Sep-14 11:09	13-Sep-14 11:56
AI-1822	15-Sep-14	VTESL		SXR-IXJ	15-Sep-14 09:25	15-Sep-14 10:30
AI-2822	15-Sep-14	VTESL		SXR-IXJ	15-Sep-14 12:30	15-Sep-14 13:25
AI-4449	16-Sep-14	VTSCP		IXL-IXJ	16-Sep-14 02:52	16-Sep-14 03:50

Note: Additionally troops were also carried on some of the scheduled AI flights.

Air India Beirut Rescue Operation: Oct. - Nov., 2014

FLT No.	Date (UTC)	Tail	Service	Sector	ATD (UTC)	ATA (UTC)
AI3700	31-Oct-14	VTESO	Charter	BOM-DEL	31-Oct-14 05:03	31-Oct-14 07:17
AI3701	31-Oct-14	VTESO		DEL-BEY	31-Oct-15 21:50	01-Nov-15 04:18
AI3702	1-Nov-14	VTESO		BEY-DEL	01-Nov-15 07:56	01-Nov-15 13:54
AI3703	1-Nov-14	VTESO		DEL-BEY	02-Nov-15 21:19	03-Nov-15 04:00
AI3704	2-Nov-14	VTESO		BEY-DEL	03-Nov-15 07:45	03-Nov-15 13:29

2015**Air India Yemen Rescue Operation: Apr., 2015**

FLT No.	Date	Tail	Service	Sector	ATD (LT)	ATA (LT)
AI-161	1-Apr-15	VT-PPU	Ferry	MCT-JIB	-	345
AI-171	1-Apr-15	VT-PPV		MCT-JIB	-	400
AI-161	3-Apr-15	VT-PPU		JIB-SAH	1035	1135
AI-160	3-Apr-15	VT-PPU	Charter	SAH-JIB	1210	1305
AI-171	3-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Ferry	JIB-SAH	1020	1110
AI-171	3-Apr-15	VT-ALM		BOM-JIB	-	1330
AI-170	3-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Charter	SAH-JIB	1150	1250
AI-170	3-Apr-15	VT-ALM		JIB-COK	1700	1000

AI-161	4-Apr-15	VT-PPU	Ferry	JIB-SAH	852	0950
AI-160	4-Apr-15	VT-PPU	Charter	SAH-JIB	1150	1250
AI-171	4-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Ferry	JIB-SAH	854	955
AI-170	4-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Charter	SAH-JIB	1045	1145
AI-171	4-Apr-15	VT-ALM	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	1530
AI-170	4-Apr-15	VT-ALM	Charter	JIB-COK	1422	1922
AI-180	5-Apr-15	VT-PPF	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	600
AI-161	5-Apr-15	VT-PPU	Charter	JIB-SAH	820	Return Back
AI-171	5-Apr-15	VT-PPV		JIB-SAH	811	Return Back
AI-161A	5-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB-SAH	930	Return Back
AI-161	5-Apr-15	VT-PPU		JIB-SAH	1040	1140
AI-160	5-Apr-15	VT-PPU		SAH-JIB	1340	1440
AI-171	5-Apr-15	VT-PPV		JIB-SAH	1100	1200
AI-170	5-Apr-15	VT-PPV		SAH-JIB	1400	1505
AI-171	5-Apr-15	VT-ALM	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	1330
AI-170	5-Apr-15	VT-ALM	Charter	JIB-COK	1625	2355
AI-161A	5-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB-SAH	1330	1430
AI-160A	5-Apr-15	VT-PPF		SAH-JIB	1450	1550

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

419

FLT No.	Date	Tail	Service	Sector	ATD (LT)	ATA (LT)
AI-161	6-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Charter	JIB-SAH	820	920
AI-160	6-Apr-15	VT-PPV		SAH-JIB	1340	1440
AI-171	6-Apr-15	VT-PPU		JIB-SAH	811	910
AI-170	6-Apr-15	VT-PPU		SAH-JIB	1400	1505
AI-171	6-Apr-15	VT-ALM	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	1330
AI-170	6-Apr-15	VT-ALM	Charter	JIB-COK	1625	2355
AI-161A	6-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB-SAH	1330	1430
AI-160A	6-Apr-15	VT-PPF		SAH-JIB	1450	1550
AI-161	7-Apr-15	VT-PPV		JIB-SAH	930	1030
AI-160	7-Apr-15	VT-PPV		SAH-JIB	1340	1440
AI-171	7-Apr-15	VT-PPU	Ferry	JIB-SAH	811	910
AI-170	7-Apr-15	VT-PPU		SAH-JIB	1400	1505
AI-171	7-Apr-15	VT-ALM		BOM-JIB	-	1330
AI-170	7-Apr-15	VT-ALM		JIB-COK/BOM	1945	230
AI-161A	7-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB-SAH	0820	920
AI-160A	7-Apr-15	VT-PPF		SAH-JIB	1100	1230
AI-160	7-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB-BOM	1405	-
AI-180	7-Apr-15	VT-PPU		JIB-BOM	1455	-
AI-180	8-Apr-15	VT-PPF	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	630
AI-161	8-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Charter	JIB-SAH	0815	915

420 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

AI-160	8-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Charter	SAH-JIB	1100	1200
AI-171	8-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB-SAH	0830	930
AI-170	8-Apr-15	VT-PPF		SAH-JIB	1400	1505
AI 181	9-Apr-15	VT-PPJ	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	0600
AI-161	9-Apr-15	VT-PPV	Charter	JIB-SAH	1145	1315
AI-160	9-Apr-15	VT-PPV		SAH-JIB	1450	1550
AI-171	9-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB-SAH	1150	1330
AI-170	9-Apr-15	VT-PPF		SAH-JIB	1450	1544
AI-161A	9-Apr-15	VT-PPJ		JIB-SAH	1147	1240
AI-160A	9-Apr-15	VT-PPF		SAH-JIB	1400	1550
AI-171	9-Apr-15	VT-ALS	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	1330
AI-170	9-Apr-15	VT-ALS	Charter	JIB/COK/BOM	1950	-
AI-160	9-Apr-15	VT-PPV		JIB/BOM	2055	-
AI-160A	9-Apr-15	VT-PPJ		JIB/BOM	2045	-
AI-180	9-Apr-15	VT-PPF		JIB/BOM	2105	-
AI-161	14-Apr-15	VT-PPK	Ferry	BOM-JIB	-	1105
AI-161	14-Apr-15	VT-PPK	Charter	JIB-SAH	1315	1410
AI-160	14-Apr-15	VTPPK		SAH-JIB	1545	1655
AI-160	14-Apr-15	VT-PPK		JIB-BOM	1830	-

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

421

Air India Kathmandu Rescue Operation: Apr., 2015

FLT No.	Date (UTC)	Tail	Service	Sector	ATD (UTC)	ATA (UTC)
AI 0213	24-Apr-15	VTEDC	Scheduled Flight	DEL-KTM	24-Apr-15 01:42	24-Apr-15 03:20
A10214	24-Apr-15	VTEDC		KTM-DEL	24-Apr-15 04:23	24-Apr-15 06:37
AI 0251	24-Apr-15	VTPPV		VNS-KTM	24-Apr-15 07:35	24-Apr-15 10:23
AI 1248	24-Apr-15	VTPPV	Additional Flight	KTM-CCU	24-Apr-15 11:58	24-Apr-15 13:19
AI 0215	24-Apr-15	VTPPF	Scheduled Flight	DEL-KTM	24-Apr-15 07:46	24-Apr-15 09:57
AI 0216	24-Apr-15	VTPPF		KTM-DEL	24-Apr-15 11:01	24-Apr-15 12:47
AI 1247	25-Apr-15	VTSCC	Additional Flight	CCU-KTM	25-Apr-15 01:25	25-Apr-15 02:39
AI 1248	25-Apr-15	VTSCC		KTM-CCU	25-Apr-15 03:05	25-Apr-15 04:32
AI 0213	25-Apr-15	VTEDC	Scheduled Flight	DEL-KTM	25-Apr-15 01:41	25-Apr-15 03:15
AI 0214	25-Apr-15	VTEDC		KTM-DEL	25-Apr-15 04:16	25-Apr-15 06:06
AI 1247	26-Apr-15	VTSCH	Additional Flight	CCU-KTM	26-Apr-15 01:23	26-Apr-15 02:37
AI 1248	26-Apr-15	VTSCH		KTM-CCU	26-Apr-15 04:14	26-Apr-15 05:48
AI 0213	26-Apr-15	VTEDC	Scheduled Flight	DEL-KTM	26-Apr-15 01:48	26-Apr-15 03:17
AI 0214	26-Apr-15	VTEDC		KTM-DEL	26-Apr-15 05:10	26-Apr-15 07:18
AI 1213	27-Apr-15	VTPPF	Additional Flight	DEL-KTM	27-Apr-15 02:26	27-Apr-15 05:49
AI 1214	27-Apr-15	VTPPF		KTM-DEL	27-Apr-15 07:49	27-Apr-15 10:15
AI 0213	27-Apr-15	VTEDE	Scheduled Flight	DEL-KTM	27-Apr-15 07:24	27-Apr-15 09:41

422 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

AI 0214	27-Apr-15	VTEDE	Scheduled Flight	KTM-DEL	27-Apr-15 11:59	27-Apr-15 13:56
AI 1215	27-Apr-15	VTPPF	Additional Flight	DEL-KTM	27-Apr-15 13:39	27-Apr-15 17:25
AI 1216	27-Apr-15	VTPPF		KTM-DEL	27-Apr-15 18:29	27-Apr-15 20:13
AI 1251	27-Apr-15	VTEPF		VNS-KTM	27-Apr-15 07:00	27-Apr-15 07:55
AI 1252	27-Apr-15	VTEPF		KTM-VNS	27-Apr-15 10:30	27-Apr-15 12:00
AI 0215	27-Apr-15	VTPPQ	Scheduled Flight	DEL-KTM	27-Apr-15 09:05	27-Apr-15 12:29
AI 0216	27-Apr-15	VTPPQ		KTM-DEL	27-Apr-15 15:00	27-Apr-15 16:59
AI 0247	27-Apr-15	VTSCN		CCU-KTM	27-Apr-15 10:14	27-Apr-15 14:46
AI 0248	27-Apr-15	VTSCN		KTM-CCU	27-Apr-15 16:15	27-Apr-15 17:45
AI 1247	28-Apr-15	VTSCN	Additional Flight	CCU-KTM	28-Apr-15 01:28	28-Apr-15 02:58
AI 1248	28-Apr-15	VTSCN		KTM-CCU	28-Apr-15 04:08	28-Apr-15 05:30
AI 0213	28-Apr-15	VTEDC	Scheduled Flight	DEL-KTM	28-Apr-15 01:50	28-Apr-15 04:03
AI 0214	28-Apr-15	VTEDC		KTM-DEL	28-Apr-15 05:29	28-Apr-15 07:37
AI 0251	28-Apr-15	VTPPB		VNS-KTM	28-Apr-15 07:01	28-Apr-15 09:08
AI 0252	28-Apr-15	VTPPB		KTM-VNS	28-Apr-15 10:13	28-Apr-15 11:47
AI 0215	28-Apr-15	VTPPK		DEL-KTM	28-Apr-15 08:51	28-Apr-15 12:06
AI 0216	28-Apr-15	VTPPK		KTM-DEL	28-Apr-15 13:08	28-Apr-15 16:06
AI 0247	28-Apr-15	VTPPI		CCU-KTM	28-Apr-15 08:32	28-Apr-15 10:55
AI 0248	28-Apr-15	VTPPI		KTM-CCU	28-Apr-15 11:54	28-Apr-15 14:11

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 423

Expansion of army airport in Jhansi

†2254. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide air connectivity in smaller cities of the country and the names of cities identified in Uttar Pradesh for this purpose;
- (b) whether this includes expansion of army airport located at Jhansi; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The indicative lists of unserved/ underserved airports also contains airports of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Jhansi also figures in the list of unserved airports attached to the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN. RCS - UDAN is a demand-driven scheme. Airlines will assess the demand on various routes and develop networks through deployment of aircraft.

Gulbarga airport at Karnataka

2255. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Gulbarga airport in Karnataka;
- (b) what is the assurance given by Karnataka Government to complete the work; and
- (c) whether it is totally dependent on the State Government only or Civil Aviation Ministry is having any say?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India granted 'in-principal' approval to Government of Karnataka (GoK) for establishment of a Greenfield domestic airport at Gulbarga in June, 2008. GoK signed the Project Development Agreement (PDA) with the developer. However, the PDA has been terminated. GoK is developing the airport through its own resources. On the request of GoK, Airports Authority of India (AAI)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

had sent a team and got the balance work estimated. AAI had agreed to provide technical help and advised GoK to get the balance work completed through State PWD.

(c) As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, a Steering Committee is constituted to examine and recommend the proposal before grant of requisite approvals viz. 'site clearance' and 'in-principle approval' based on the inputs received from members of the Steering Committee. The Committee monitors the progress of proposals and in case no significant progress is made in achieving specified milestones within a stipulated time period, the Committee may take the view to revoke the approval granted to the project. However, mode of execution and development of airport is the sole responsibility of the Airport promoter.

Promotion of low cost airline

2256. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government proposes to promote low cost airline services in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): The term low cost airline is basically a business model practice adopted by certain airlines and the Government has not categorized any airline as low cost airline. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has released Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN on 21.10.2016 to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable.

Increase in cases of drunk pilots in flights

2257. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been an increase in cases of pilots found drunk while in flight;

(b) how many such cases have been reported during the last two years and what action has been taken on these cases; and

(c) whether there is any plan to sensitize and train pilots for improved air safety measures and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) During the year 2016, two pilots have been tested

Breathalyzer positive (BA+) in post-flight medical test. The privileges of both the pilots involved have been suspended for a period of 04 years and an FIR has been lodged in order to prosecute them for the violation. Other than these two cases, no such case had been reported during the last two years. For improved air safety:—

- All the Airline operators educate their pilots during training regarding alcohol abuse and air safety.
- DGCA, as a part of Annual Surveillance Programme, carries out regular Surveillance/Audits of all the airline operators and the deficiencies observed are followed up with the concerned operator for appropriate corrective action.
- DGCA conducts mandatory alcohol testing pre and post all flights.

Bail out package for loss making private airlines

2258. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to announce any bail out package for the loss making private airline companies; and

(b) the total dues payable by the private airline companies to Government and other agencies with respect to fuel, taxes, airport fees and all other charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) As reported, Private Airlines have been paying their dues to Government and other agencies. Dues payable to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for airport charges is given in Statement.

Statement

Data showing dues of major airlines

(₹ in crores)		
Name of Party	Outstanding dues as on 30.09.2016	Security deposit
1	2	3
Domestic airlines		
Jet Airways	45.20	102.08
Spicejet	18.79	85.00

1	2	3
Indigo	61.19	190.00
Go Air	28.24	31.08
Air Asia Ltd.	6.08	13.32
Air Costa Ltd.	3.82	0.28
Kingfisher Airlines	294.57	—

Land allocation for Jodhpur airport in Rajasthan

†2259. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of allocation of land for Jodhpur airport in Rajasthan has been completed;

(b) if so, when this process got completed, and whether the amount has been provided to the Municipal Corporation for land allotment; and

(c) if so, when this amount was deposited to the Jodhpur Municipal Corporation, if not, the reasons therefor and by when this amount will be deposited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Predatory air ticket pricing by airlines

†2260. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airline companies are leaving no stone unturned to take advantage of the helplessness of travellers as they are extracting ten to fifteen times the amount of the original fare for major cities during festival season;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of maximum and minimum fares for the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to keep a check on the ticket prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheduled domestic airlines are required to establish airfare under the provision of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule 1937 taking account of all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

Air fare pricing forms the strategic framework of airlines through the inventory Management Process and it is dynamic in nature.

The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels (bucket or Reservation Booking Designator (RBD)) which is in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in the fare bucket is available for advance booking much earlier. As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airline policy. Similarly during the festive season, traffic picks up, demand increases and the fares increase to respond the demand/supply and market dynamics.

Airlines remain compliant to the regulatory provision of Sub Rule 02 of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule 1937 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare structure displayed on their website.

(b) Details of maximum and minimum fares of the different routes operated private and public sector undertaking airlines are not maintained by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(c) In order to prevent excessive charging and sudden surges in airfares and to promote transparency by scheduled domestic airlines, DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines are required to display on their respective website the tariff sheet route-wise across their network in various fare categories and the manner it is offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective website.

Development of airports in far flung areas

†2261. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up 200 airports during this financial year to promote air travel in far-flung areas of the country including Maharashtra;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the funds allocated by Government under this head;
- (c) the number of cities from Maharashtra proposed to be selected under this scheme; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to connect world famous tourist place, Shirdi with air services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir.

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

(d) Government of India granted 'in principle' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC), a State Government of Maharashtra entity for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Shirdi in May, 2011. MADC has completed major construction works relating to the airport project and has decided to commence commercial flight operations before Centenary year of Shri Sai Baba *i.e.* year 2018.

Online airport entry passes

2262. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to issue airport entry passes online;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the process of security clearance to ground handling and cargo handling agencies will also go online; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has sanctioned project worth ₹ 22 crore to put all the airport entry pass applications online and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project relating to e-BCAS (Bureau of Civil Aviation Security) provides for online access to users including Ground Handling Agencies/Cargo Handling Agencies.

(c) The project of Biometric Access Control System, which provides for online processing of applications for airport entry permits, covers seventy-two operational airports. The Budgetary provision of ₹65 crore has been allocated to BCAS for FY 2016-17, which includes provisions for Biometric Access Control System.

Development of low cost airports

2263. PROF M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) in developing low-cost airports in Tier II and Tier III cities with respect to recent spurt of growth in air traffic;

(b) the total investment required in building 50 new airports to handle the growing air traffic; and

(c) the number of these airports that will be built by Government and the number that will be built through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation in the newly approved National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, has made provision for promotion of regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips. Revival of such airports is "demand-driven", depending on firm demand from the airline operators and where the State Government agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy. State Governments can explore possibilities of developing these airports through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) also. Further, Government has also decided to revive 50 un-served/under-served airstrips/airports at an estimated cost of ₹ 4500 crores, over a period of four years. Besides, to promote the Regional Connectivity Scheme, MoCA has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 11 States/UTs so far.

Expansion of runway at Puducherry airport

2264. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Puducherry airport would soon start its functioning;

(b) if so, by when it is likely to function, is there any proposal for expansion of existing runway;

(c) whether sufficient lands have been acquired for the purpose; and

(d) if so, how much extent of land was acquired and from whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Puducherry Airport is an operational airport and

its existing runway dimensions of 1502m x 30m is suitable for operation of ATR-72 type of aircraft. However, flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. The airline operators provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand, commercial viability and their company policy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government of Puducherry has acquired and handed over 170 acres of land against the overall requirement of 556 acres of land.

Construction of airport at MOPA in North Goa

2265. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area acquired by Government for constructing airport at Mopa in North Goa;

(b) what are the survey numbers of the plots acquired;

(c) the number of occupants/tenants entitled for compensation with respect to the land;

(d) the number of persons to whom the compensation is paid and the rate at which this compensation is paid;

(e) the number of people who have applied for referring their cases for enhanced compensation; and

(f) the area marked for commercial utilization and what is the percentage of the land to the total land acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Total area acquired by Government of Goa for construction of airport is 78,41,730 sq. mtrs.

(b) Survey numbers of the plots acquired as furnished by Government of Goa are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 7869.

(d) The compensation have been paid to a total of 618 persons. The rate at which the compensation is paid ranges from ₹ 25 to ₹ 80 per sq.mtr.

(e) A total of 87 people have applied for enhanced compensation.

(f) Area marked for commercial utilization is 381 acres which is 18.2% of the total project area.

Statement

Survey numbers of the plots acquired for constructing airports

Village	Taluka	Survey No.
Mopa	Pernem	93-104, 107-111, 111/2-13, 112-117, 119-128, 135
Chandel	Pernem	21-25, 27, 28, 30, 32-35
Uguem	Pernem	22, 26-33, 40
Casarvernem	Pernem	261-266, 218-220, 236-238, 240, 242-251, 253, 254, 256, 257-260, 222, 237, 244, 257, 245.
Varconda	Pernem	104, 106, 39-44, 71-78, 80, 81, 83, 95-97, 105, 108, 109, 114, 117, 118.
Chandel (Addl)	Pernem	34, 32, 23, 25, 26, 27, 24, 22.
Mopa (Addl)	Pernem	136, 133, 132, 131, 134, 130, 129, 117, 114, 115, 121 (p), 118.
Casarvenem	Pernem	220, 221-225, 238-242, 244, 245, 247, 252, 254, 256-258.
Chandel	Pernem	21, 22, 24, 27-35.
Chandel	Pernem	100-104, 106, 40, 70-72, 74-84, 98, 99, 105, 107, 107/14-15, 114-118, 71.

Increase in flight operation during winter

2266. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has approved a winter schedule;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there would be more than 21 per cent flights operating during this winter and fares are set to cheer travellers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India's domestic air travel is the fastest growing in the world at 23 per cent; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the low oil prices enabled airlines to offer cheap fares and luring passengers to the sky?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir., Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has approved Winter Schedule-2016.

(b) A comparative growth of 20.8% has been observed while computing the number of departures in Winter Schedule 2016 *vis-a-vis* the number of departures in Winter Schedule-2015.

(c) As per monthly traffic data analysis for the month of January-October 2016, the growth is 23.18% as compared to corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) No such analysis has been carried out by this Ministry.

Status of greenfield airport in West Bengal

2267. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports being constructed under Government's policy for Greenfield airports as announced in April, 2008;

(b) the status of Government's Greenfield airport established in Andal, West Bengal;

(c) whether Government has engaged private companies to work on this project if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the carriers operating at the airport, including Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India (GoI) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 18 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airport is as under: Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in Gujarat and Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore Dist., Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. Further, Government of India has granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of 5 Greenfield airports in the country. Details of these airports are: Machiwar, Ludhiana Airport in Punjab, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar in Rajasthan and Kothagudem in Telangana.

(b) The airport projects at Andal, Durgapur, West Bengal have been completed.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. GoI has granted 'in principle' approval to private company, namely Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Limited (BAPL) for setting up of Greenfield Airport in Durgapur, West Bengal. The commercial operations at Durgapur in West Bengal have already commenced on 18th May, 2015. Alliance Air and Air India were in operation under different agreements with BAPL on viability gap funding. However, flight operations have stopped since June, 2016.

Spurt in debt among private companies

2268. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the recent spurt in debt among private sector companies;

(b) whether cases of false or misleading annual financial reporting by companies has come to notice; and

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any action against such companies and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, has intimated that they have no information on the subject.

(b) and (c) Action has been initiated under section 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 or section 448 of the Companies Act, 2013 as applicable in 255 cases for filing false or misleading annual financial reports, during the last three years and current year (up to 31-10-2016) as per statement given below:—

Year	No. of cases
2013-14	45
2014-15	75
2015-16	67
2016-17	68

Civilian-Military parity in ranks

2269. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would look into civilian-military parity in view of implementation of 7th Pay Commission report, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any downgradation or any change in existing equivalence of the service ranks has been made, in the matter of assigning duties and functional responsibilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the issue will be resolved amicably to the satisfaction of Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC), an expert body constituted by the Government, gave its recommendations on emolument structure of government employees, including personnel belonging to Defence Forces, after due consultation with various stakeholders and thorough examination of various aspects involved. The Commission recommended separate Pay Matrix for Defence Forces after considering: (i) principles and philosophy adopted in devising the Pay Matrix for civilian employees; and (ii) some of the aspects in the rank structure unique to Defence Forces. The Government accepted the Commission's recommendations on Minimum Pay, Fitment Factor, Index of Rationalization, Pay Matrices and general recommendations on pay with certain exceptions in Defence Pay Matrix, namely, (i) revision of Index of Rationalization of Level 13 A (Brigadier) from 2.57 to 2.67; and (ii) addition of three stages in Level 12A (Lt. Colonel), three stages in Level 13 (Colonel), and two stages in Level 13A (Brigadier).

(b) and (c) The Government has only reiterated the existing functional equivalence being followed at Service Headquarters for matters of assigning duties and responsibilities with respect to Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service (AFHQ CS) officers posted at Service Headquarters.

Defence production units in the country

†2270. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current number of defence production units in the country;
- (b) the percentage of the country's requirements fulfilled by these units;
- (c) the number of persons employed therein and the latest figures thereof;
- (d) whether the country's defence production sector also involves producers from the private sector;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the volume of production these producers yield for the country and export; and

(f) the proportion of FDI in these private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) In the Public Sector, there are 41 Ordnance factories and 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) with 45 production units for Defence Production in the country.

(b) In the year 2015-16, about 65.6% of the total requirement was met through indigenous procurement.

(c) The total number of employees deployed in 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings and 41 Ordnance factories is around 1.55 lakh.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Data relating to production by the private companies is not maintained in the Ministry.

(f) So far, 36 FDI proposals have been approved in Defence Sector and FDI amounting to US \$ 5.12 Million has been received in the Defence Industry Sector from April, 2000 to September, 2016.

Incidents of fire in hospitals

†2271. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of fire in various hospitals in last two years including incident of fire in September, 2016 at AIIMS and the details of the inquiries conducted in this regard;

(b) whether any case of negligence on the part of hospitals staff has come to light in these fire incidents; and

(c) whether the concerned hospitals have followed the fire safety norms in places and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Public Health and hospitals is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of State/UT Governments to ensure adherence of healthcare facilities to safety norms including fire safety. No such information is maintained centrally.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As far as AIIMS, New Delhi and three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and Associated Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, there is no case of major fire incidents in these hospitals during last two years. AIIMS hospital and Centers are in possession of fire safety measures as per the guidelines. In case of Jai Prakash Narain Apex Trauma Centre (JPNATC), a request is made to Delhi Fire Services to inspect and issue the 'No Objection Certificate'. All the Doors/Fire Exit of the patient care area are free from any obstruction and free from locks.

Delhi Fire Service has informed that all the major hospitals (owned by Government and Private Sector) have been provided with basic fire safety system.

Cut in disability pension of soldiers

†2272. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to cut the disability pension of the soldiers, if so, on what basis Government has taken this decision;
- (b) whether it will not adversely affect the morales of the soldiers; and
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to review its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) recommended the following on disability pension:—

The Commission is of the considered view that the regime implemented post 6th CPC needs to be discontinued, and recommended a return to the slab based system. The slab rates for disability element for 100 per cent disability would be as follows:—

Ranks	Levels	Rate per month (INR)
Service Officers	10 and above	27000
Honorary Commissioned Officers		
Subedar Majors / Equivalents	6 to 9	17000
Subedar / Equivalents		
Naib Subedar / Equivalents		
Havildar / Equivalents	5 and below	12000
Naik / Equivalents		
Sepoy / Equivalents		

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The above recommendation has been accepted and Resolution dated 30.09.2016 issued accordingly.

The 6th CPC dispensation of the calculation of disability element on percentage basis, however, continues for civil side which has resulted in an anomalous situation. The issue has accordingly been referred to the Anomaly Committee. The disability element which was being paid as on 31.12.2015 will continue to be paid till decision on the recommendations of Anomaly Committee is taken by the Government.

Terrorist attack on Uri army camp

†2273. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the terrorist organisation responsible for Uri terrorist attack in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) number of soldiers of the country martyred and wounded in the terrorist attack;
- (c) whether additional financial assistance has been granted to the families of soldiers martyred in this attack; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) National Investigation Agency is conducting an investigation into the incident. The investigation is not complete.

(b) A total of 19 Army personnel were martyred and 18 injured in the incident.

(c) and (d) The financial assistance to all the martyred soldiered is granted as per rules. Details of *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation admissible to the Next of Kin (NoK) of martyred Defence personnel with effect from 01/01/2016 are as under:-

Details	Amount (₹)
Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, etc.	₹ 25 lakh
Death occurring during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc.	₹ 35 lakh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, other benefits such as liberalised family pension, death-cum-retirement-gratuity, etc. are granted as per extant rules. Further, officers and JCOs / Other Ranks are entitled to receive ₹ 60 lakh and ₹ 30 lakh respectively from Army Group Insurance Fund.

Data leak of Scorpene Submarine deal

2274. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would look at the leak of Indian Scorpene Submarine deal with France;
- (b) whether it is a fact that an ex-French naval officer was behind this leak;
- (c) whether any investigation by India or France has been instituted;
- (d) if so, the status of such investigation; and
- (e) whether there are any plans to undertake security audit of this deal and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (e) A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Defence to enquire into the reported leak of documents relating to Scorpene Submarine. The Committee has submitted its report, which is under examination. Further, the leakage of information relating to Scorpene Submarine is also under investigation by the French Government. The necessity of security audit of the deal will be decided once investigations are completed and examination of the report of the Committee is concluded.

Comprehensive plan for implementing OROP

2275. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's comprehensive plan to fully implement OROP scheme with their time-frame;
- (b) what is the present status of the implementation of the scheme;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the alarming situation of further fallout due to unsatisfactory implementation of the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the remedial action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Government issued orders for implementation of One Rank One Pension (OROP) for the Defence Forces Personnel on 7.11.2015 and detailed instructions along with tables in this regard were issued on 3rd February, 2016.

The status of payment to the Defence Forces Pensioners / Family Pensioners on account of implementation of OROP benefits, as on 25.11.2016 are as under:—

No. of cases paid (1st instalment and lump sum payments)	Amount disbursed (₹ in crores)	No. of cases paid 2nd instalment	Amount disbursed (₹ in crores)
1957925	3984.76	1541316	2267.71

(c) and (d) A Judicial Committee headed by Justice L. Narasimha Reddy, retired Chief Justice of Patna High Court was appointed to look into the anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP. The Committee has submitted its report on 26.10.2016.

Pension Grievances Cell in the Department is receiving grievances of the Pensioners/ family pensioners regarding non-payment of OROP benefits and taking up the matter with the concerned offices *e.g.* Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA), Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) for redressal of their grievances in a time-bound manner. Service Headquarters and CGDA also have dedicated grievances Directorates / Cells for redressal of the grievances of Ex-Servicemen. Disposal of the grievances is monitored at the highest level in the Government.

Procedure for acquiring defence materials

2276. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the procedure to acquire defence materials by Government;
- (b) whether these are procured through Defence Procurement Procedure or Defence Procurement Manual;
- (c) whether tenders are invited to procure defence materials, if not, what process is adopted to get these materials; and
- (d) the details of defence materials procured by Government and through which companies, during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Capital acquisitions are undertaken under the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), while procurements involving expenditure from the revenue budget are undertaken under the Defence Procurement Manual (DPM). Procurements are undertaken on the basis of both, open tendering and limited tendering and as provided for under the DPP or DPM.

During the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16, 108 capital procurement contracts worth ₹ 1,12,736.81 crore have been signed with Indian as well as foreign vendors.

Setting up of new medical colleges

†2277. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical colleges being run in public and private sector in the country presently and the State-wise list thereof, including the number of seats therein;

(b) the number of seats, percentage-wise, reserved for management in Government and private medical colleges;

(c) whether permission has been granted to open new medical colleges in the wake of scarcity of doctors in the country; and

(d) if so, the number of medical colleges permitted to be set up in the private and public sector and the list along with the names of those colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) There are no management seats in Government Medical Colleges. The quota of seats for management in private Medical Colleges is decided by the concerned State Governments/UT administration.

(c) and (d) Any State Government/University /Trust/Society/Company can apply to the Central Government under Section 10 A of IMC Act, 1956 and Regulations framed thereunder for establishment of new Medical College.

Based on such applications the Central Government sanctioned 12 Government and 39 private new Medical Colleges for the academic session 2016-17. Details are given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise details of medical colleges for AY 2016-17

Sl. No.	States	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	2050	19	2750	32	4800
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3.	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
4.	Bihar	9	950	4	400	13	1350
5.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	650	3	450	9	1100
7.	Delhi	6	900	2	200	8	1100
8.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
9.	Gujarat	11	1930	14	1600	25	3530
10.	Haryana	4	500	6	750	10	1250
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	300	1	150	4	450
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
13.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
14.	Karnataka	18	2300	38	5945	56	8245

15.	Kerala	9	1250	24	2800	33	4050	<i>Written Answers to</i>
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6	800	12	1800	18	2600	
17.	Maharashtra	22	3050	28	4070	50	7120	
18.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200	
19.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50	
20.	Odisha	3	650	5	600	8	1250	
21.	Puducherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200	
22.	Punjab	3	500	7	875	10	1375	<i>[7 December, 2016]</i>
23.	Rajasthan	8	1450	8	1200	16	2650	
24.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100	
25.	Tamil Nadu	23	3015	26	3600	49	6615	
26.	Telangana	6	1000	18	2650	24	3650	
27.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16	2049	29	4000	45	6049	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
29.	Uttarakhand	3	350	3	450	6	800	
30.	West Bengal	14	2150	4	550	18	2700	
31.	AIIMS*	7	673	0	0	7	673	
32.	JIPMER*	1	150	0	0	1	150	
TOTAL		212	29093	260	36090	472	65183	

Statement-II

Details of Government and Private Medical colleges sanctioned by the Central Government during academic session 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Govt./Pvt.	Name of the Medical College/Place	Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Maheshwara Medical College, Patancheru, Medak	150
		Pvt.	Nimra Institute of Medical Sciences, Andhra Pradesh	150
		Pvt.	RVS Institute of Medical Sciences, Chittoor	150
		Pvt.	Gayatri Vidya Parishad Institute of Health Care and Medical Technology, Visakhapatnam	150
		Pvt.	Apollo Hospital Educational and Research Foundation Chittoor, A.P.	150
2.	Chhattisgarh	Govt.	Govt. Medical College, Ambikapur	100
		Pvt.	Shri Shankracharya Institute of Medical Sciences, Junwani, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh	150
		Pvt.	Raipur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	150
3.	Delhi	Govt.	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Medical College, Delhi	100
4.	Gujarat	Pvt.	Parul Institute of Medical Sciences, Vadodara	150
5.	Haryana	Pvt.	World College of Medical Sciences & Research, Village-Gurawar, Jhajjar, Haryana	150
		Pvt.	N C Medical College & Hospital, Israna, Panipat, Haryana	150
6.	H.P.	Govt.	Govt. Medical College, Nahan, Sirmour	100
7.	Karnataka	Govt.	Kodagu Institute of Medical Sciences	150

		Govt.	Karwar Institute of Medical Sciences	150
		Govt.	Chamrajnagar Institute of Medical Sciences	150
		Pvt.	Akash Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Devanhalli, Bangalore	150
		Pvt.	Sambhram Institute of Medical Sciences & Research	150
		Pvt.	Kanachur Medical Sciences, Derlakatte, Mangalore	150
8.	Kerala	Pvt.	Beleivers Church Medical Hospital, Thiruvalla	100
		Pvt.	S R Medical College & Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	100
		Pvt.	Kerala Medical College, Palakkad, Kerala	150
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Pvt.	Sakshi Medical College & Research Centre, Guna	150
		Pvt.	Sukh Sagar Medical College & Hospital, Mouja, Chargawan, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	150
		Pvt.	Amaltas Institute of Medical Sciences, Dewas, Ujjain	150
		Pvt.	Advanced Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Bhopal	150
		Pvt.	Modern Institute of Medical Sciences & Sevakunj Hospital & Research Centre, Kanadia, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	150
10.	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Prakash Institute of Medical Sciences & Research	150
		Govt.	Govt. Medical College, Gondia	100
11.	Rajashtan	Non-Govt.	Jaipur National University Institute For Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Jaipur	150

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 445

Sl. No.	State	Govt./Pvt.	Name of the Medical College/Place	Seats
12.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Ananta Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Rajasthan	150
		Pvt.	American International Institute of Medical Sciences, Udaipur, Rajasthan	150
		Govt.	Govt. Medical College & ESI Hospital, Coimbatore	100
		Pvt.	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Medical Sciences, Kancheepuram,	150
13.	Telangana	Pvt.	Annai Medical College Hospital & Research Institute, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	150
		Govt.	Govt. Medical College, Mahbubnagar	100
		Govt.	ESIC Medical College, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad	100
		Pvt.	Mahavir Institute of Medical Sciences, Telangana	150
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	RVM Medical College of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Mulugu Mandal, Medak Distt. Telangana	150
		Govt.	Allopathic Medical College, Banda	100
		Pvt.	TS Misra Medical College & Hospital, Amausi, Lucknow	150
		Pvt.	Glocal Medical College, Super Specialty Hospital & Research Centre, Mirzapur, Saharanpur, U.P	150
		Pvt.	Varunarjun Medical College, Shahjahanpur, U.P	150

		Pvt.	Saraswati Medical College, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh	150
		Pvt.	G.C.R.G Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	150
		Pvt.	Krishna Mohan Medical College & Hospital, Uttar Pradesh	150
		Pvt.	Prasad Institute of Medical Sciences, Banthara, Kanpur Road, Lucknow, U.P.	150
		Pvt.	Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Gajruala, J.P. Nagar, U.P.	150
15.	Uttarakhand	Govt.	Doon Medical College	150
		Pvt.	Sridev Suman Subharti Medical College	150
16.	West Bengal	Pvt.	Gouri Devi Institute of Medical Sciences, Durgapur, Burdwan, West Bengal	150
TOTAL SEATS				7200

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 447

Transfer of defence land for building flyover

2278. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clearance has been sought by the State Government of Karnataka for transfer of portion of defence land that belongs to the Air Force Training Command in Bengaluru to facilitate the proposed steel flyover between Basaveshwara Circle and Hebbal, along the route leading to the international airport in Bengaluru, a project that is being opposed by large sections of Bangaloreans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorized possession of DCB staff quarters

2279. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of staff quarters, type-wise, in Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) for allotment to its employees;

(b) the present status of sub-letting of staff quarters cases, case-wise, lying pending in the DCB;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of staff quarters are in unauthorized possession of retired employees of the DCB, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to vacate these staff quarters from the retired employees; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the concerned who have not taken quick action for vacating these staff quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Sir, the required information is as under:—

Type	Number of Quarters
I	156
II	18
III	09
IV	09

(b) Allotment of two staff quarters involved in sub-letting was cancelled on 25.11.2016 and the concerned employees directed to hand over vacant possession of the staff quarters within 30 days from the date of cancellation order. A notice has also been given to the concerned allottees to show cause as to why disciplinary action should not be initiated against them for subletting of the said quarters.

(c) to (e) Presently 19 number of Staff Quarters are in occupation of retired employees of the Board. Proceedings have been initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants), 1971 in respect of 17 staff quarters in occupation of retired employees out of which five cases are sub-judice. Action will be initiated shortly in the other two cases.

Deaths of army jawans in militants' ambush in Jammu and Kashmir

2280. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Army Jawans were killed recently by militants in an ambush in Jammu and Kashmir, if so, the details thereof till October, 2016;

(b) the compensation and other relief provided by Government to the families of late Jawans; and

(c) action taken against the militants who have been captured till October, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Total 40 (forty) Indian Army soldiers were martyred due to terrorist action along the Line of Control and in the hinterland in Jammu and Kashmir in 2016.

(b) Details of *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation being paid to the Next of Kin (NoK) of martyred Defence personnel with effect from 01.01.2016 are as under:-

Details	Amount (₹)
Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, etc.	₹ 25 lakh
Death occurring during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc.	₹ 35 lakh

Amount admissible from Army Group Insurance Fund to the martyred defence personnel is as follows:-

Rank	Upto 30.09.2016	w.e.f. 01.10.2016
Officers	₹ 60 lakh	₹ 75 lakh
JCOs / Other Ranks	₹ 30 lakh	₹ 37.5 lakh

In addition, other benefits such as liberalised family pension, death-cum-retirement-gratuity, etc. are granted as per extant rules.

(c) Action is taken against the arrested militants in accordance with the existing legal provisions.

Rapid modernisation of the defence forces

2281. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all three wings of the Indian Defence Forces need modernisation at a rapid pace to match with the forces of other countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is stressing on self-reliance on this issue, particularly in acquiring aircraft and other equipment produced indigenously and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to complete the modernisation projects under the fixed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Government is taking measures to ensure the modernisation of Indian Defence Forces, to keep the Forces in a state of readiness to meet various operational and security challenges. This is achieved by inducting new equipment, technologically upgrading existing equipment and systems, training etc. In the last three years 150 contracts valued at ₹ 1,36,664.02 crore have been signed for acquisition and upgradation of capital equipment.

A number of measures have been adopted to achieve self-sufficiency in meeting defence requirements by harnessing the capabilities of both, the public and private sectors. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors under the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2016, liberalization of

the licensing regime and providing access to modern and state-of-the-art technology to Indian industry by raising the cap on FDI in the defence sector. During the last three years and the current year, 106 contracts valued at ₹89,308.07 crore have been signed with Indian vendors for capital procurement of Defence equipment such as Helicopters, Aircrafts, Frigates, Tanks, Missiles and Simulators.

Government is regularly monitoring ongoing procurement projects so as to ensure that these are concluded expeditiously. Provisions to this end have also been incorporated in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2016.

AYUSH medical institutes in States

†2282. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATH (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of effective steps taken to ensure availability of all the disciplines falling under AYUSH to common man and to ensure availability of their genuine medicines for the treatment of common diseases; and

(b) the measures put in place for setting up one AYUSH Medical Institute in each State on the lines of AIIMS in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the Central Government is providing financial assistance to State/UT Governments for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals and upgradation of AYUSH hospitals/dispensaries. In addition, Central Government is also providing assistance for supply of AYUSH medicines for the treatment of common diseases.

(b) The All India Institute of Ayurveda established at New Delhi is to be operational during the current year 2016-17. The Institute has been conceived as an Apex Institute of Ayurveda with 200 bedded referral hospital for imparting education in the field of Ayurveda at M.D. and Ph.D. level.

The construction work of the following two new Institutes is complete and these Institutes are to be operational during the current year 2016-17:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong: A state of the art Institute, consisting of Ayurveda College and Homoeopathy College, alongwith attached hospital, of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy of 100 beds and 50 beds respectively. The objective of the institute is to provide better medical/clinical facilities to the people of North East region and Sikkim.
- (ii) North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh: It is a Centre of Excellence and Apex Research Centre for all aspects of Folk Medicine knowledge. The objective of the Institute is to provide better medical/clinical facilities in the region.

The Government, has also planned to establish an All India Institute of Homoeopathy at Narela, Delhi and All India Institute of Unani Medicine at Ghaziabad.

Regularisation of services of Army's porters

†2283. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards an order issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for regularization of over 12 thousand porters working with the Indian Army;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to regularize the services of over 12 thousand porters working with the Indian Army; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) No such order has been passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. However, while disposing the Contempt Petition No. 2-3/2014 in Civil Appeal No. 6248-6249/2010, Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 23rd September, 2015 has observed that if the authorities feel appropriate, a better scheme can be framed so that the seasonal porters feel secured.

Utilization of budgetary allocation for armed forces modernisation

2284. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has utilized the allocated budget for modernization of armed forces during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism established for auditing of funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) the details of defence acquisition agreements entered into in the last three years; and

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the combat capacity and mobility of the infantry and what steps it is taking to upgrade the technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMARAO BHAMRE): (a) The budget for capital procurement of Defence equipment for the Armed Forces has been utilized as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds Allocated	Actual Expenditure
2013-14	66,406.41 (RE)	66,850.30
2014-15	66,151.73 (RE)	65,862.38
2015-16	65,400.00 (RE)	62,235.54

(including Joint Staff)

(b) The audit of accounts is conducted by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG).

(c) During the last three financial years, 150 contracts with a total value of ₹ 1,36,664.02 crore have been signed with Indian and foreign vendors for capital procurement of Defence equipment such as Aircraft, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Missiles, Helicopters, Tanks, Gun upgrades, Navy Frigate, Rockets, Ammunition and Simulators.

(d) Modernization and capability enhancement of the infantry is undertaken based on operational requirement and technological changes. This is achieved through induction of new equipment and through technological upgradation in accordance with Plans prepared after detailed deliberations.

Shortage of arms and ammunitions

†2285. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of arms and ammunitions in armed forces has not yet been met, if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if not, by when this shortage would be met; and
- (c) the details of defence procurement during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Procurement of defence weapons / equipments and ammunition is a continuous process. Mismatch between requirement and availability of the same can sometimes occur which are addressed by expediting the procurement.

(c) There has been procurement of ₹77986.32 crore and ₹76169.57 crore of Defence equipments, through Capital and Revenue routes, during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Equal opportunity for women in the armed forces

2286. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to depute women on warships and to form women battalion in army after flying of fighter planes of air force by women; and
- (b) whether Government is also in favour of opening the doors of National Defence Academy and Military Schools for women and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Presently there is no proposal with the Government to form women battalion in the Army or for deployment of women onboard warships.

- (b) Presently there is no such proposal.

Report of expert committee on Ex-servicemen

2287. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has ever constituted a Committee of Expert to study the various matters pertaining to Ex-servicemen and others;
- (b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government; and
- (c) if so, what is the present legal status of its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) No such Committee has been constituted to study various matters pertaining to Ex-servicemen.

However, Government constituted an Expert Committee in July, 2015 to examine the cases relating to Service matters including Pension that are pending in various Courts and Tribunals and suggest broad institutional redressal mechanism. This Committee submitted its report in November, 2015.

Black money disclosed under IDS, 2016

†2288. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had announced Income Declaration scheme, 2016, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the amount of cash and other properties received by Government under this Scheme and the total amount declared; and
- (c) the other steps being taken by Government to curb black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government had announced Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 (the Scheme). It commenced on 01.06.2016 and was open for declarations till 30.09.2016. The Scheme provided an opportunity to persons who have not paid full taxes in the past to come forward and declare the undisclosed income and pay tax, surcharge and penalty totaling in all to 45% of such undisclosed income declared. A total of *64,275 declarants have made declaration of undisclosed income of ₹*65,250 crore under the scheme. The dates specified for payment of tax, penalty and surcharge under the scheme are 30.11.2016, 31.03.2017 and 30.09.2017. In view of the same, the total amount of tax collected under the scheme shall be firmed up only after the date of last instalment, *i.e.* 30.09.2017, only. (* Provisional)

- (c) Government has taken several measures, by way of policy initiatives and enforcement action, to unearth black money. Such measures include –
 - (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court.
 - (ii) Enactment of 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' which came into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad. The Act *inter alia* provides stringent provisions for concealment penalties (equal to three times the amount of tax payable) and contains stringent provision for prosecution.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks.
- (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions.
- (v) Joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).
- (vi) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency.
- (vii) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.
- (viii) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution. The provisions of the amended Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 have come into effect from 01.11.2016.
- (ix) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.
- (x) Withdrawal of ₹500 and ₹1000 denominations of Bank Notes of the existing series issued by Reserve Bank of India *vide* Notification No.2652 [S.O.3407(E)] dated 08.11.2016.

- (xi) Amendment of Rule 114B of the Income-tax Rules to make quoting of PAN, for transactions of sale or purchase of goods or services of any nature above ₹2 lakh, mandatory.

Availability and circulation of smaller denomination currencies due to demonetisation

2289. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

DR. V. MAITREYAN:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the arrangements and steps taken to increase the circulation of currencies of ₹10, 20, 50 and 100 denominations before demonetisation on 8th November, 2016, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (b) the numbers and value of lower denomination currencies in circulation as on date and reasons for not printing currency before demonetisation;
- (c) the numbers and value of new currencies of ₹2000, ₹500 denominations printed and distributed as on date, bank-wise;
- (d) whether Government plans to re-introduce ₹1000 currency note again; and
- (e) the reasons that compelled Government to print ₹2000 currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Government has taken various initiative to increase circulation of lower denominations currency, which *inter-alia* includes:—

- (i) An Incentive scheme for banks was introduced in 2013 for installing ATMs for dispensing lower denomination notes.
- (ii) Removal of intaglio from ₹20 and 50 denomination was done to increase the capacity for printing of these notes.
- (iii) The banks have also been instructed to recalibrate 10% of their ATMs exclusively for dispensing ₹100 denomination.
- (b) The number and lower denomination currencies in circulation are as under:—

(Pieces in million and value in ₹ crore)*

Denomination	Pieces in million
₹2	4270.41
₹5	7326.99
₹10	38066.18
₹20	8993.50
₹100	24390.15

*as on 1.12.2016

RBI periodically estimates and reviews the demand for currency and accordingly in consultation with Government of India indents for supply is placed with the Presses. The same is a continuous process.

(c) Government has till 29.11.2016 has supplied 156 million pieces and 1608 million pieces of ₹500 and ₹2000 respectively.

(d) New design banknotes in Mahatma Gandhi (New) series have been introduced in the denominations of ₹500 and ₹2000 and new series notes in other denominations will be introduced in due course.

(e) Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) of ₹1000 has been eroded progressively due to persistent moderate high inflation. Simultaneously, disposable income levels and GDP also continued to grow. This factor along with rising requirement for banknotes was the reason for introduction of banknote of ₹2000 denomination which was done following provisions of RBI Act, 1934.

Merger of plan and non-plan expenditures

2290. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to merge Plan and Non-Plan expenditure;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind the merger of these two classifications in Budget and Accounts; and
- (c) what were the recommendation of Rangarajan Committee on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The existing distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure in the

Budgetary system resulted in excessive focus on 'plan expenditure' with equivalent neglect of items such as expenditure on 'maintenance', 'running expenditure such as salaries and other essential expenditure associated with implementation of scheme' etc. which are classified as non-plan. However, it is the total expenditure, irrespective of plan or non-plan, that generates value for the public. Due to insufficient provision for maintenance, the assets created out of Plan expenditure suffered. School and Hospitals are developed under Plan expenditure and in the absence of sufficient teachers and doctors, whose salary is non-plan expenditure after a certain period, they fail to deliver on expectations. Larger plan outlays for economic and social services have adversely affected allocations for the maintenance of assets, as well as allocations towards basic functions of the Government in the general services category. With the merger of Plan and Non-Plan classification, the focus of resource allocations has shifted from the duality of plan and non-plan to a more holistic focus on objectives of development, welfare programmes and fiscal discipline.

(c) The Rangarajan Committee recommended that Plan and Non-Plan distinction in the budget should be removed in order to facilitate linking expenditure to outcomes and better public expenditure management.

Listing of ELCs on Nation-wide Stock Exchanges

2291. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has asked Exclusively Listed Companies (ELCs) to get listed on the Nation-wide Stock Exchanges within 18 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to safeguard investors of firms listed on non-operational bourses, SEBI has allowed such companies to raise capital through preferential allotment route to meet listing requirements; and

(c) whether it is also a fact the ELCs which fail to list on the Nation-wide Stock Exchanges under the mechanism would provide exit opportunity to its investors and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes Sir. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that in the interest of investors of the exclusively listed companies of de-recognized/non-operational stock exchanges, SEBI, *vide* its circular dated 17th April, 2015, decided to allow such exclusively listed companies a timeline of 18 months to

obtain listing on any nationwide stock exchanges upon compliance with the listing requirements.

(b) Yes Sir. In order to fulfill the listing requirements of the nationwide stock exchanges, SEBI, *vide* its circular dated 10th October, 2016, permitted the exclusively listed companies of de-recognized/non-operational stock exchanges to raise capital through preferential allotment route in terms of provisions under the Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements Regulations, 2009 (ICDR Regulations).

(c) Yes Sir. SEBI, *vide* its circular dated 10th October, 2016, has mandated that those exclusively listed companies which are unable to list on the nationwide stock exchanges under the mechanism provided therein shall provide an exit opportunity to their investors in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the said circular. For this purpose, the promoter of the exclusively listed company shall, in consultation with the designated stock exchange, appoint an independent valuer from the panel of expert valuers of the designated stock exchange. If the fair value so determined is positive, the promoter shall make payment consideration to the public shareholders. Further, the promoter is required to acquire the shares of the shareholders who have not offered their shares under the exit offer up to a period of one year from the completion of the offer at the same price determined by the valuer. The circular also states that the designated stock exchange shall remove the company from the Dissemination Board after the promoters certify to the satisfaction of the designated stock exchange that appropriate procedure has been followed for providing exit to the shareholders.

Taxation on income from donations on religious places

†2292. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no tax on income from donations to religious place, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, whether there is any kind of Government control over income generated by various religious places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Under section 12 of Income-tax Act, 1961 ('Act') any voluntary contributions received by a trusts or institution created or established wholly for charitable or religious purposes qualifies for exemption under section 11 of the Act

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provided the conditions prescribed therein are fulfilled. Further, section 115 BBC (2) of the Act prescribes that the taxability of anonymous donations shall not apply to any trusts/ institutions created or established wholly for religious purposes. These provisions of law are in accordance with the extent policy of the Government in this regard.

(b) Not applicable in view of above. However, it may be pointed out that all trusts and institutions are required to file their return of income and audit report in form 10B under the Act if their total income exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.

Interest subvention scheme for Rajasthan

2293. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced a 3 per cent interest subvention for farmers who repay their crop loans on time for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) whether Government is aware that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had requested for providing this interest subvention at the very beginning of the year or provide at least 75 per cent of the amount to cooperative banks in the form of revolving fund; and

(c) if so, whether Government intends to consider this request favorably and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the Interest Subvention Scheme for 2013-14 and 2014-15, an interest subvention of 2% was to be provided to banks so that they lend the short term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh to farmers @ 7% p.a. Besides, additional subvention of 3% was to be given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

(b) and (c) Chief Minister of Rajasthan, *vide* her letter dated 29th January 2015, had requested Finance Minister for early settlement of pending interest subvention claims of Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank. She also suggested that interest subvention be released in the beginning of the year or a revolving fund of a matching amount be created to enable Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) avail timely interest subvention.

A reply in the matter was sent to Chief Minister, Rajasthan, by Finance Minister, vide letter dated 5th June, 2016, stating that due to budgetary constraints over the years, there was a backlog in settlement of interest subvention claims submitted by all lending institutions across the country.

During 2015-16, an increased amount of ₹13,000 crore was allocated for Interest Subvention Scheme, which was fully released to RBI and NABARD during the year, to settle the interest subvention claims of banks across the country including Cooperative Banks.

CERT warning on breach of financial data of banks

2294. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) instructed Banks on the 7th October, 2016 to be on heightened alert, about the breach of financial data even as a malware infection was spreading through their networks;

(b) whether it is also a fact the said agency had also sent similar warning in July and August, 2016 also and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action was taken by the banks to ensure that the customer do not lose their hard earned money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) CERT-In tracks in information on cyber security threats, vulnerabilities and events of cyber attacks. Based on this information and patterns, alerts and advisories are issued on emerging cyber threats and possible cyber attacks. In October, 2016, CERT-In has issued alert to key organizations including banks regarding possible attempts of attacks by hacker groups with advice to monitor network activities, strengthen security of systems/website and reporting of anomalies to CERT-In. Similar alerts were also sent in July and August 2016 suggesting measures to prevent cyber attacks on websites and mitigation of malware infections.

(c) Banks take all necessary actions to thwart attacks targeted at compromising their security infrastructure for networks.

Arrangements for people not having Bank Accounts post demonetisation

†2295. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people do not have their accounts in banks, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that those citizens who do not have their accounts are mostly women; and

(c) the arrangements made for such people after demonetization on 8th November and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), 25.68 crore accounts have been opened across the country till 23.11.2016 and out of which 13.33 crore accounts (51.91%) are of women.

Banks were advised to organize special camps to open new accounts for the workers not having a bank account. Banks have organized 90441 camps from 26.11.2016 to 29.11.2016 and opened 937963 new bank accounts.

Circulation of new currencies

2296. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of money in respect of currencies of denomination ₹500 and ₹1000 in circulation;

(b) whether Government plans to print an equivalent amount of currency in the new ₹2000 and ₹500 notes or will the total amount of currency in circulation be reduced; and

(c) what is the anticipated effect of the demonetisation of the ₹ 500 and ₹1000 notes on India's savings to GDP ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As on November 08, 2016, there were 17165 million pieces of ₹500 denomination notes and 6858 million pieces of ₹1000 denomination notes in circulation. Reserve Bank of India periodically estimates and reviews the demand for currency and accordingly places indents for supply with the Presses.

(c) The cash to GDP ratio in India is more than 11% compared to an average of 4-5% in the developed countries. One of the main objectives of the scheme is to bring back the cash which may either be unaccounted or just lying idle into the banking system. This will bring more resources to the financial institutions which in turn will lead to better credit flow apart from lowering interest rates.

Declaration under Income Declaration Scheme-2016

2297. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of declarants who made declaration under the "The Income Declaration Scheme-2016", State-wise;
- (b) details of amount disclosed under this Scheme from date of its commencement to closing, State-wise; and
- (c) details of tax collected by Government through this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) One of the hallmarks of the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 ('the Scheme') was maintenance of absolute confidentiality about the declarants and the amount declared. In view of the confidentiality clause incorporated in the statute itself, specific details about the declarants cannot be disclosed.

(b) The total amount disclosed under the Scheme from its commencement to closing was ₹ 65,250 crore* (*Provisional).

(c) The dates specified for payment of tax, penalty and surcharge under the Scheme are 30.11.2016, 31.03.2017 and 30.09.2017. In view of the same, the total amount of tax collected under the Scheme shall be firmed up only after the date of last instalment, *i.e.* 30.09.2017, only.

Costlier cyber insurance due to breach of card data

†2298. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an apprehension that cyber insurance is likely to become costlier in the wake of breach of debit card data;
- (b) the number of companies working in cyber insurance and whether Government companies are not offering cyber insurance;
- (c) if so, the reasons due to which Government companies have still not forayed into cyber insurance; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory of India (IRDAI), the claims experience is a major factor for pricing of a product. In Cyber Security/Liability coverage too, incidents which result in claims would contribute to a revision in the cost of the insurance product. Various insurers offer different products relating to cyber security/liability insurance. The details of the products offered by both private insurers and public sector insurers filed with IRDAI are given in Statement (*See below*). Apart from specific products, cyber risks may also be covered under general professional indemnity insurance covers offered by the insurers.

Statement

The details of the products offered by both private insurers and public sector insurers filed with IRDAI

Sl. No.	Name of the Insurer	Name of Product
1.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Bajaj Allianz Cyber Protect Digital Business and Data Protection Insurance
2.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Cyber Security Insurance
3.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Cyber Liability Insurance
4.	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Cyber Risk Protector
5.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Internet Security Insurance Policy
6.	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Misuse Of Credit Cards
7.	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	Misuse Of Credit Cards
8.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity Insurance Policy
9.	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited	Professional Indemnity Policy
10.	IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Errors and Omissions (Professional Indemnity) (Technology) Policy
11.	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Ltd.	Professional Indemnity Insurance

Sl. No.	Name of the Insurer	Name of Product
12.	Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.	Professional Indemnity
13.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Financial Institutions Professional Indemnity Policy
14.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Computer Services And Software Developers Professional Liability Insurance Policy
15.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Electronic And Computer Crime Insurance Policy
16.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Information and Network Technology Errors or Omissions Liability Insurance
17.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Electronic and Computer Crime Policy
18.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Financial Services/ Institutions Professional Indemnity Insurance
19.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity (Technology) Insurance
20.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity (other)
21.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	Errors and omission policy for Software Development/ Technology-Based Services
22.	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Computer Services and Software Developers Professional Liability
23.	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Electronic and Computer Crime Policy
24.	The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity Other Than Doctors
25.	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity (Others)
26.	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	IT Errors, Omissions Liability

Sl. No.	Name of the Insurer	Name of Product
27.	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	Computer Crimes
28.	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity
29.	Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity
30.	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.	Professional Indemnity

Non compliance of RBI rate cut by banks

†2299. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following policy rate cuts in review of monetary policy by Reserve Bank of India, and banks not reducing the rate of interest, RBI has publicly asked banks on several occasions to give loans on lower rates of interest;

(b) if so, whether banks act arbitrarily in the matter of loans; and

(c) whether Ministry proposes to take steps to give RBI right to make level of interest rates uniform or make it low/high based on its policy rate thereby putting an end to arbitrariness of banks and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Banks are passing on the benefits of the cut in the repo rate to the borrowers. During January, 2015 to November 24, 2016, the Reserve Bank of India reduced its policy repo rate cumulatively by 175 basis points (bps). In response, the Weighted Average Lending Rate (WALR) on fresh rupee loans and outstanding rupee loans declined by 108 bps and 76 bps, respectively (up to October, 2016).

(c) With the introduction of base rate system from 1st July, 2010 and thereafter Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR) system with effect from 1st April, 2016, all rupee lending rates have been deregulated and these rates are determined by the banks themselves as approved by their respective Boards, based on their cost of funds and commercial judgment.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SIT data on Indian exports

2300. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the RBI data compiled by Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money gave details of exports made;
- (b) whether exports proceeds during 1998-2015 were not remitted back to India; and
- (c) if so, the quantum of black money stashed abroad, and pro-active steps being taken by Government to retrieve it and award exemplary punishment to exporters who have violated the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) RBI had provided data to SIT regarding export remittance outstanding for period upto March 2015. The same has been shared with Enforcement Directorate and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence for further examination and necessary action.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to effectively tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives in this regard include -

- (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court,
- (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive law - 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad,
- (iii) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks,

- (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions,
- (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases,
- (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money,
- (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA),
- (viii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency,
- (ix) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015,
- (x) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution,
- (xi) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.

Action against tax evasion /black money, including in respect of black money stashed away abroad, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of penalties and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, wherever applicable.

Different rates for GST

2301. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is mulling to have multiple rates in GST, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (b) has Government examined the pros and cons of having different rates for different items which may lead to litigation over which item falls in which category; and
- (c) whether Government should have only a single GST rate with a view to ensure that the motive of simplification of GST is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Sir, as per Article 279A of the Constitution [as amended by the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016] the Goods and Services Tax Council shall make recommendations to the Union and the States, *inter alia*, on the rates including floor rates with bands of goods and services tax. Accordingly, the GST Council in its 4th Meeting deliberated on a four-slab GST tax rate structure.

(b) and (c) A Committee of officers from the Centre and State Governments has been constituted to discuss the fitment of the various goods and services and make recommendations in this regard.

Performance of DBT schemes

2302. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme has performed so far with details of schemes covered by DBT; and
- (b) whether there is a proposal to double the number of schemes covered by DBT by March, 2017 and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Government has initiated Direct Benefit Transfer w.e.f. 01.01.2013 and as on 30.09.2016, 79 schemes of 17 Ministries/Departments have been reported on DBT. List of 79 DBT on-boarded schemes/scheme components is given in the Statement (*See below*). As on 31.10.2016, ₹ 1.47 lakh crore has been disbursed to approx. 33.37 Crore beneficiaries through DBT since inception. The scope of DBT has been expanded in March 2016 to include 'in kind' transfers as well as transfers to various 'enablers' of Government schemes, in addition to 'cash transfers' in social welfare schemes. DBT Cells in Central Ministries/Department have examined 1128 schemes/scheme components

for DBT applicability. Out of 1128 schemes / scheme components examined by Ministries/ Departments, 489 schemes / scheme components have been identified to be DBT applicable. The list of all such schemes is also uploaded at the DBT Mission website at the portal <https://dbtbharat.gov.in>

Statement

Details of Schemes/Scheme Components on DBT as on 31.10.2016

Name of Ministry / Department	Name of Scheme/Scheme Component
1	2
M/o Rural Development	1. MGNREGS
	2. NSAP (IGNOAPS, IGNWPS & IGNDPS)
M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas	3. PAHAL (DBTL)
M/o Women and Child Development	4. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
D/o School Education & Literacy	5. National Scheme For Incentive For The Girl Child For Secondary Education
	6. National Means Cum Merit Scholarship
D/o Higher Education	7. Fellowship Schemes of AICTE*
	8. Fellowship Schemes of UGC*
	9. P.G. Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child*
	10. P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC or ST candidates*
	11. P.G. Scholarship for University Rank Holders*
	12. Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC or ST Candidates*
	13. Kothari PDF in Sciences
	14. NETJRF

1	2
	15. EMERITUS
	16. Post Doctoral - Fellowship for Women
	17. BSR Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences
	18. DSRPDFHS
	19. SVSGC
	20. NER
	21. NFOBC
	22. Scholarship To Universities/ College Students
M/o Minority Affairs	23. Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme For Minorities
	24. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme For Minorities
	25. Merit Cum Means Scholarship For Minorities
	26. Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
M/o Labour and Employment	27. Stipend to children in the special schools under the NCLP
	28. Scholarship to The Children of Beedi Workers
	29. Housing Subsidy To Beedi Workers
	30. Stipend To Trainees Under The Scheme Of Welfare Of SC/ST Job Seekers
	31. Stipend to Differently Abled Candidates under Scheme of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped (VRCs)
	32. Scholarship To The Children of Cine Workers

1	2
	33. Scholarship To The Children of Iron/Manganese/Chrome Ore Workers
	34. Scholarship To The Children of Lime Stone and Dolomite (LSDM) Workers
	35. Housing Subsidy To Iron/Manganese/Chrome Ore Workers
	36. Housing Subsidy To Lime Stone and Dolomite (LSDM) Workers
	37. Rehabilitation Assistance
M/o Tribal Affairs	38. Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children -Pre-Matric Scholarship (class IX and X) for ST Students #
	39. Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children -Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) for ST Students #
	40. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students - Scholarship (Formerly Top Class Education for Scheduled Tribe Students)
	41. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students - Fellowship (Formerly Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students)
M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	42. Post Matric Scholarship for SC Student
	43. Upgradation of Merit of SC Students.

1	2
	44. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Those Engaged Unclean Occupations
	45. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC
	46. Top Class Education Scheme For SC
	47. Post Matric Scholarship for OBC
	48. RGNF-SC
D/o Empowerment of persons with Disability	49. Pre-matric scholarship for Persons with disabilities
	50. Post-matric Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities
	51. Scholarship for Top Class Education
	52. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for students with disabilities
M/o Health & Family Welfare	53. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
D/O Financial Services- LIC	54. AABY -CLAIMS
	55. PMJDY
	56. AABY -SCHOLARSHIPS
M/o Culture	57. Tagore Cultural complexes
	58. Salary Grant
	59. Production Grant
	60. Scheme for Building Grant and Studio Theatre
	61. Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund
	62. Financial Assistance to Cultural Organization with National presence
	63. Financial Assistance for the Cultural Function Grant Scheme (CFGs)

1	2
	64. Scheme for the Award of Fellowship to outstanding persons in the field of Culture
	65. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in different cultural fields
	66. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research
	67. Financial Assistance for the development of Buddhist / Tibetan Organizations
	68. Financial assistance for the preservation and development of Himalayan Cultural Heritage for Himalayas
	69. International Cultural Relation
M/o Defence - Kendriya Sainik	70. Prime Minister Scholarship Board (KSB) Scheme
	71. RMDF Scheme (funded from AFFD fund)
	72. Assistance for treatment of listed serious diseases
	73. Assistance for treatment of cancer and dialysis
	74. Assistance for procurement of modified scooter
	75. Assistance for purchase of Tool Kits
	76. Interest subsidy on Home Loan upto max ₹ 1.0 lakhs taken from Nationalised or PSU Banks etc.
D/o Science & Technology	77. Scholarship - INSPIRE
D/o Food & Public Distribution	78. Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy
M/o AYUSH	79. Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth

* Prior to September 2016, P.G. Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child, P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC or ST candidates, P.G. Scholarship for University Rank Holders, Post- Doctoral Fellowship for SC or ST Candidates were reported under Fellowship Schemes of UGC.

Continuing of interest free advances

2303. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to continue interest free advances for medical treatment, travelling allowance for family of deceased, TA on tour or transfer and Leave Travel Concession overriding the recommendation of the Seventh Pay Commission for the Central Government employees, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has agreed to enhance the computer advance and that this allowance could be drawn a maximum of five times during the entire service span of an employee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes sir, the Government has decided to continue interest free advances for medical treatment, travelling allowance for family of deceased, TA on tour or transfer and Leave Travel Concession to the Central Government employees.

(b) Based on the recommendations of Seventh Central Pay Commission, the Government has revised the amount of Computer Advance to ₹ 50,000 or the actual price of Personal Computer. All Government employees are eligible for the Computer Advance which will be allowed maximum five times in the entire service.

Educational loan defaulters

2304. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of educational loan defaulters is increasing;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and its position during last three years;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation; and

(d) the number of applications which were received and sanctioned during 2012-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Inability of student borrowers to get employment or earnings being insufficient to meet repayment commitments are some of the main reasons for default in education loans. In some of the cases, banks face difficulty in tracking the students after the course is completed. There are cases of willful default also.

The position of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of Public Sector Banks on account of education loans during the last three years is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

As on	Education Loan Outstanding	NPA Position	%age of NPA
31.03.14	58551.10	3389.52	5.79
31.03.15	61259.29	3670.99	5.99
31.03.16	68613.31	4763.70	6.94

Source: RBI

(c) IBA Model Scheme has been revised in 2015 where in Repayment Holiday / Moratorium has been kept as Course period + 1 year. Banks may also provide additional periods of moratorium taking into account spells of under-employment/unemployment, say two or three times (maximum of 6 months at a time) during the life cycle of the loan.

Repayment period has been extended to 15 years in all cases to reduce Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI) payable.

Further, Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFEL) for loans upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. The fund provides guarantee to the extent of 75% of the defaulted amount.

(d) Number of Education Loans sanctioned by Public Sector Banks for the three years are given as under:

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
380492	353613	295637

Source: IBA

Opening of zero balance accounts in rural areas

2305. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opening of zero balance accounts should have been made possible in rural India, for opening Bank accounts for the non-account holders who form a greater percentage of population, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether before demonetisation, Government should have made all individuals to remit money in their respective accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), any person can open a bank account with zero balance. 25.68 crore accounts have been opened under the Yojana across the country till 23.11.2016 and out of which 15.74 crore accounts (61.29%) are rural accounts.

Funds released under Thirteenth and Fourteenth Finance Commission

2306. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), local body-wise;

(b) whether all the funds have been released to ULBs under the Thirteenth FC;

(c) the details of funds recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission to various Urban Local Bodies, local body-wise; and

(d) the details of funds so far released under Fourteenth Finance Commission in the first two years of its award period, local body-wise, with particular reference to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has *inter alia* recommended General Basic Grant equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the previous year's divisible pool of taxes to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which worked out to ₹ 15311.42 crore for all States during its five year award period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. Besides, FC-/ XIII also recommended General Performance Grant for ULBs for a period of four years starting from 2011-12 at the rate of 0.50 per cent and 1 per cent thereafter, up to 2014-15, of the corresponding previous year's divisible pool of taxes which worked out to ₹ 8075.7341 crore for all States. FC-XIII did not allocate local body wise funds but States were mandated to distribute these grants to Local bodies by using the formula given by the respective State Finance Commissions. Urban Local body grant of ₹ 18980.31 crore including ₹ 13971.03 crore as Basic Grant and ₹ 5009.28 crore as Performance Grant were released to States during FC-XIII award period. Thus, out of the allocated Urban Local body grant of ₹ 23387.15 crore, ₹ 18980.31 crore was released to States before the expiry of the Thirteenth FC award period.

(c) and (d) The Fourteenth Finance Commission(FC-XIV) has *inter-alia*, recommended a Grant- in Aid of ₹ 87,143.80 crore for duly constituted ULBs for its Award period 2015-16 to 2019-20, out of which, ₹ 69,715.03 crore has been allocated as Basic Grant for five year award period and ₹ 17,428.76 crore as Performance Grant for four years i. e. 2016-17 to 2016-20. FC-XIV has not allocated Local body-wise funds but States have been mandated to distribute these grants to Local bodies by using the formula given by the respective State Finance Commissions or in its absence population Census, 2011 figures with 90% weightage and Area with 10% weightage. Urban Local bodies Basic grant of ₹ 11512.99 crore to States including ₹ 291.96 crore to Telangana and ₹ 548.88 crore to Andhra Pradesh has been released in the first two years of the award period of FC-XIV upto 30-11-2016.

Crop Insurance on loans given against KCC

†2307. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made the crop insurance mandatory on the loans given against Kisan Credit Card (KCC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the mode and manner of payment of insurance premium;

(c) the total amount of loans provided to farmers after making crop insurance mandatory on KCC and the amount of loan against which crop was not insured the details thereof State-wise; and

(d) the action Government would take against the banks for not providing crop insurance so that the interests of the farmers can be secured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Farmers obtaining loans for seasonal agricultural operations through Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) from rural financial institutions for crops and areas notified by the State Government are covered compulsorily under existing Crop Insurance Schemes of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and previous schemes of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS). The scheme is voluntary for other farmers. Since the loans taken for non-notified crops and in non-notified areas cannot be covered compulsorily under crop insurance schemes, some crop loans may remain uncovered. State/UT Governments are being advised from time to time to notify all admissible areas and crops under Crop Insurance Schemes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under PMFBY and WBCIS, the premium payable by farmers has been substantially reduced and simplified and there is one premium rate on pan-India basis for farmers which would be maximum 1.5%, 2% and 5% for all Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural/commercial crops, respectively. For loanee farmers, the scheme is compulsory in notified area/crop and premium is deducted by the concerned bank. Other farmers can pay their premium in cash, by cheque, demand draft or through cash or transfer from their bank account etc.

The State-wise details of KCCs issued by Commercial Banks and the loan outstanding there against as on 30.06.2016, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise details of KCCs issued by Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks and the loan outstanding there against as on 31.08.2016, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Separate data regarding the total amount of loans provided to farmers after making crop insurance mandatory on KCC and the amount of loan against which crop was not insured is not maintained by RBI and NABARD.

Statement-I

Details of KCC issued by Commercial Banks and loan outstanding there against as on 30.6.2016

Sl. No.	State	No. of Operative KCCs (number in actual)	Loan amount Outstanding under operative KCCs (₹ lakh in)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andamans	573	236.21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1599492	1832175.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10061	5859.15
4.	Assam	565214	268715.05
5.	Bihar	1398140	927793.73
6.	Chandigarh	1226	17754.49
7.	Chhattisgarh	206345	321079.57
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	548	685.21
9.	Daman and Diu	319	397.12

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	12030	20528.43
11.	Goa	3433	3561.06
12.	Gujarat	1054663	2069448.71
13.	Haryana	615810	2197956.88
14.	Himachal Pradesh	205080	307322.27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	262389	338834.08
16.	Jharkhand	616285	218506.32
17.	Karnataka	894117	1759955.79
18.	Kerala	294755	700312.96
19.	Lakshadweep	581	268.79
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1534681	2822204.13
21.	Maharashtra	2229030	2806731.01
22.	Manipur	18460	10826.78
23.	Meghalaya	54690	26696.26
24.	Mizoram	13469	8409.85
25.	Nagaland	33107	15190.36
26.	Odisha	642766	309507.24
27.	Puducherry	4492	9160.29
28.	Punjab	810351	4181983.45
29.	Rajasthan	1871382	3978431.54
30.	Sikkim	5145	2940.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	512459	875156.18
32.	Telangana	1283140	1622055.59
33.	Tripura	79457	29087.41
34.	Uttarakhand	229989	415721.99
35.	Uttar Pradesh	3877438	5000817.29
36.	West Bengal	1009807	495054.20
TOTAL		21950924	33601365.77

Source: RBI

Statement-II

Status of Operative KCC as on 31/08/2016 and Loan outstanding there against in respect of Cooperative Banks and RRBs

State	Operative cards (in number)	Loan outstanding (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	22,94,445.00	11,799.33
Assam	3,82,832.00	1,639.16
Arunachal Pradesh	3,744.00	18.00
Bihar	18,54,159.00	7,111.34
Gujarat	17,37,113.00	13,926.44
Goa	1,344.00	17.40
Haryana	15,36,600.00	12,085.13
Himachal Pradesh	1,25,196.00	1,434.16
Jammu and Kashmir	50,033.00	360.69
Karnataka	32,57,732.00	15,202.23
Kerala	9,60,087.00	3,815.31
Madhya Pradesh	58,06,383.00	19,045.22
Maharashtra	50,60,173.00	21,682.03
Meghalaya	36,415.00	121.96
Mizoram	15,522.00	69.91
Manipur	7,358.00	21.09
Nagaland	2,972.00	10.27
Odisha	42,33,998.00	10,992.41
Punjab	11,15,074.00	9,889.46
Rajasthan	41,76,061.00	20,364.55
Sikkim	8,310.00	14.82
Tamil Nadu	20,73,736.00	7,325.85
Tripura	1,78,951.00	198.94
Telangana	21,60,501.00	8,907.48

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	75,31,907.00	29,341.18
West Bengal	23,55,431.00	5,336.65
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,615.00	11.39
Chandigarh	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
New Delhi	480.00	7.85
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Puducherry	7,267.00	25.55
Jharkhand	2,49,670.00	759.50
Chhattisgarh	25,15,866.00	4,778.29
Uttarakhand	4,25,811.00	1,154.92
TOTAL	5,01,71,786.00	2,07,468.51

Source: NABARD

Capital requirement of PSBs

2308. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the total capital requirement of Public Sector Banks by March, 2019 deadline;
- the Government's share of this required capital;
- whether Government has a phased programme to inject capital into PSU banks regularly to meet this target; and
- the clear target for capital injection on a year-by-year basis over the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Under Indradhanush Plan, the Government has estimated the capital requirement of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) up to F.Y. 2019 is likely to be about ₹ 1,80,000 crore. The Government of India proposes to make available ₹ 70,000 crore out of budgetary allocations for four years as per the figures given below:—

(i)	Financial Year 2015 -16	₹ 25,000 crore
(ii)	Financial Year 2016-17	₹ 25,000 crore
(iii)	Financial Year 2017-18	₹ 10,000 crore
(iv)	Financial Year 2018-19	₹ 10,000 crore
TOTAL		₹ 70,000 crore

The Government infused a sum of ₹ 25000 crore in 19 PSBs during financial year 2015-16 and a budgetary provision of ₹ 25000 crore has been made for the year 2016-17 out of which ₹ 22915 crore has been allocated to 13 PSBs on 19.07.2016.

Vacancies in RBI Board

2309. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 10 out of the 16 Board positions in the RBI are lying vacant;
- (b) whether it impacts functioning of the RBI;
- (c) since how long they are lying vacant and the steps taken by Government to fill the same; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in filling up senior positions in Reserve Bank of India with a maximum number of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) At present, 10 positions of Non-official Directors on Central Board of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are vacant. The Vacancies are arisen on different dates on the completion of tenure of a director. The current strength of the Central Board is adequate to meet the quorum and all the Board meetings are held as scheduled. The Search Committee constituted for recommending persons to be appointed as Non-official Directors on the Central/Local Board of RBI has already recommended suitable candidates against existing vacancies.

(d) RBI has informed that there has been no delay in filling up senior positions (Deputy General Manager to Executive Director). As regards selecting maximum number of women to fill-up these positions, promotions are on the basis of merit/policy laid down by RBI, which does not mandate any prescriptions regarding selection of maximum/minimum number or a fixed percentage of women to these positions.

Irrecoverable loans by PSBs

†2310. SHRI SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as loans by various Public Sector Banks during the last three years and the current year which the banks consider as irrecoverable;

(b) the extent of loss that the said irrecoverable amount is likely to cause to the country's economy;

(c) the amount which the banks have written off upon considering them as bad loans during the same period; and

(d) the amount of loans provided to the farmers across the country during the said period and the loan amount which was waived; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of Gross Advances, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) amount and Gross NPA ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for last three years and Current Year (upto June 30, 2016) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

	Public Sector Banks (PSBs)		
	Gross Advances	Gross NPA	GNPA Ratio
F.Y. 2014	45,90,458	2,16,739	4.72%
F.Y. 2015	49,17,228	2,67,065	5.43%
F.Y. 2016	51,04,914	5,02,068	9.83%
June-2016	49,70,519	5,50,346	11.07%

There is some risk inherent in the business of lending, however, the banks have a board approved loan/Loan recovery policy to address the issue of losses arising out of NPAs.

(c) The details of the amount written off by PSBs during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Public Sector Bank data on Write-offs

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Write offs			
	2014	2015	2016	Jun. 16
Public Sector Banks	34,409	49,018	56,012	15,163

Source: RBI

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The details of the amount of loans provided to the farmers and the loan amount which was waived during F.Y 2014, 2015, 2016 and Current Year (upto Sep.-2016) are given in Statement.

Statement

Data for amount of loans provided to farmers and write-off amount for last three years and current year (upto Sep.- 2016)

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Bank		F.Y. 2013-14		F.Y. 2014-15		
Public Sector Banks	Number of Accounts	Amount Sanctioned	Write-off Amount	Number of Accounts	Amount Sanctioned	Write-off Amount
TOTAL	2,32,40,424	3,92,909	844	2,55,08,423	4,37,105	3,064
Name of Bank		F.Y. 2015-16		F.Y. 2016 -17 (upto Sep.- 2016)		
Public Sector Banks	Number of Accounts	Amount Sanctioned	Write-off Amount	Number of Accounts	Amount Sanctioned	Write-off Amount
TOTAL	2,73,05,851	5,21,357	4,463	1,76,81,850	3,27,466	2,094

Source: PSBs

Financial burden on implementation of Seventh CPC

‡2311. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that employees have been overpaid *vis-a-vis* the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission (CPC);

(b) the steps taken by Government to overcome financial burden on account of implementation of recommendation made by Seventh CPC; and

(c) whether there has been an increase in loss of revenue on account of the implementation of recommendations of Seventh CPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Government has taken additional resource mobilization measures which *inter-alia* include tax measures, augmentation of non-tax revenues and increase in non-debt capital receipts through disinvestments, to meet the additional funding requirements on account of implementation of the Seventh Pay Commission Report.

(c) No Sir.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Impact of demonetisation on economy

†2312. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the worth of old notes which have been exchanged with new currency notes in the Country as on date, and technical details of their colours-shape and sizes;
- (b) the likely short-term and long-term impact of this move on the country's economy; and
- (c) the effective measures taken to ban parallel currencies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Till November 27, 2016, old banknotes returned to the banking system amounted to ₹ 8,44,982 crore for which exchange amounted to ₹ 33,948 crore and deposits amounted to ₹ 8,11,033 crore.

The new series of banknotes shall be called as Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series. The ₹ 2000 denomination has motif of the Mangalayan on the reverse, depicting the country's first venture in interplanetary space. The base colour of the note is magenta. The note has other designs, geometric patterns aligning with the overall colour scheme, both on the obverse and the reverse. The size of the note is 66mm X 166mm. The new ₹ 500 denomination has the theme of Red Fort - a heritage site with Indian flag. The colour of the note is stone grey. The size of the note is 66mm X 150mm. More Details regarding design and security features are available at rbi.org.in.

(b) and (c) With a view to curbing terror financing through the proceeds of Fake Indian Currency Notes and use of such funds for other subversive activities and for eliminating Black Money which casts a long shadow of parallel economy on our real economy, Government has decided the cancellation of legal tender character of old series of ₹ 500/- and 1000/-.

Cases involving Government agencies as litigant

2313. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that official agencies like Income Tax, Excise and Customs departments are the biggest litigants before the Courts;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government will direct its agencies to desist from appealing against the verdicts of Tribunals and High Courts as a matter of routine; and

(c) if so, whether the appeals from such verdicts be limited to rarest of rare cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Sir, no such information is available in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Department of Revenue has already directed its field units to file appeals on merits and not in a routine manner merely on the basis of high revenue effect. Circular No. 21/2015 dated 10.12.2015 issued in this regard has also prescribed very high monetary thresholds for filing appeals before ITAT, High Courts and Supreme Court. Moreover, the revised thresholds have been applied retrospectively resulting in withdrawal of appeals already filed. Till November, 2016, more than 15,800 appeals have been withdrawn by the Income Tax Department from Tribunals and High Courts. Moreover, more than 400 appeals have been withdrawn from High Courts on issues which have been settled in favour of the taxpayers. Further filing of appeal has also been restricted only to cases which have the required merits and which have tax effect exceeding the revised monetary thresholds.

In terms of National Litigation Policy, necessary directions have been issued to the filed formations to desist from filing appeals in routine manner.

**Implementation of recommendations of Expenditure Management
Commission on autonomous bodies**

2314. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expenditure Management Commission recommended the number of autonomous bodies under various Ministries should be reduced, if so, the details of the recommendation;

(b) whether Government has accepted the recommendation, whether it is working to implement it; and

(c) if so, how much expenditure is likely to be slashed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Proportion of counterfeit notes in circulation

‡2315. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to replace the notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 has been taken mainly due to heavy circulation of counterfeit notes, if not, the manner in which the old notes had become a threat to the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the proportion of counterfeit notes and its value out of nearly 16.5 lakh crore rupees of 500/1000 rupees notes which was in circulation; and

(c) whether Government has made any estimation regarding the amount of black money that can be eliminated by replacing currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) With a view to curbing financing of terrorism through the proceeds of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and use of such funds for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms drugs and other contraband into India, and for eliminating Black Money which casts a long shadow of parallel economy on our real economy, it was decided to cancel the legal tender character of the High Denomination bank notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 denominations.

(b) A recent study by the Indian Statistical Institute in 2016, commissioned by Government has estimated that there is a steady infusion of FICN into the economy. There are reports of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) being estimated to be about ₹400 crores, which is being used towards terrorist financing has a hugely disproportionate impact on the economy.

(c) The World Bank in July, 2010 estimated the size of the shadow economy for India at 20.7% of the GDP in 1999 and rising to 23.2% in 2007. There are similar estimates made by other Indian and international agencies.

Overseas public debt management body

2316. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is planning to set up an interim Body to oversee Public Debt Management, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the functions of the new body in advising the Ministry regarding debt management status and, the details thereof?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has set up an interim body to oversee Public Debt Management, *vide* Budget Division notification F.No. 1/1/2010 MO (Vol.11) dated October 4, 2016. This interim body, named Public Debt Management Cell (PDMC), is an interim arrangement before setting up PDMA. The details and salient features are as given under:—

- (i) The Public Debt Management Cell (PDMC) has been set up in Budget Division, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance (MoF), as an interim arrangement before setting up an independent and statutory debt management agency, namely Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA) of India, in due course.
- (ii) This interim arrangement will allow separation of debt management functions from RBI to PDMA in a gradual and seamless manner, without causing market disruptions.
- (iii) The PDMC will have only advisory functions to avoid any conflict with the statutory functions of RBI. It will have following functionalities:
 - (a) Plan borrowings of Gol, including market borrowings, other domestic borrowing activities of Gol through specific products, including Sovereign Gold Bond issuance.
 - (b) Manage Central Government liabilities, including Internal Debt, Guarantee proposals and Contingent Liabilities, and National Small Saving Fund.
 - (c) Monitor cash balances of the Government, improve cash forecasting and promote efficient cash management practices.
 - (d) Foster a liquid and efficient market for Government securities.
 - (e) Analyse and advise concerned Divisions of DEA on the proposals of External borrowing as regards cost, tenure, currency, hedging requirements, etc. and monitor development in foreign exchange markets. External borrowing proposals would, however, continue to be negotiated by MI and BC Divisions and AAA Division will continue to provide requisite back office support.
 - (f) Develop an Integrated Debt Database Management system (IDMS) as a Centralised data base for all liabilities of Gol, on a near real time basis.

- (g) Advise on matters related to Investment, Capital Market operations, Guarantee proposals, administration of interest rates on Small savings, and various loans and advances given by GoI.
- (h) Undertake requisite market interface with various stakeholders, including Government departments, Central Bank, investors, primary dealers, financial market regulators, market participants, etc. to carry out assigned functions efficiently.
- (i) Undertake such research work, including those relating to new products development, market development, risk management, debt sustainability assessment, and other debt management functions, as and when required by Ministry of Finance.
- (j) Undertake requisite preparatory work for PDMA. The Joint Secretary (Budget), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance would be the overall in-charge of the PDMC.

Bringing agricultural income under tax net

2317. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) after the recently concluded Income Disclosure Scheme, netting more than ₹65,000 crores, what other measures are being planned by Government to widen its tax base;
- (b) whether Government is working on bringing agricultural income under the tax net, above a certain threshold; and
- (c) whether Government is currently compiling data on agricultural income through spot verification done under Computer Aided Scrutiny Selection scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Income Disclosure Scheme, 2016 was primarily a scheme to bring unaccounted income to tax and not for widening of tax base or adding new taxpayers. However, the Government has taken several measures for widening of tax base, including the following:-

- (i) The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) which analyses and assimilates all in-house information as

well as transactional data received from third-parties, including Annual Information Return (AIR), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) statements, Central Information Bureau (CIB) data etc. to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed return. About 1.37 crore non-filers with potential tax liability have been identified under NMS and more than 95 lakh returns have been filed by the target segment and self-assessment tax of about 16,500 crore has been paid.

(ii) The mechanisms for collection and verification of financial information have been broadened and strengthened. These include collection of data in respect of various types of high-value transactions from banks and financial institutions and high-value expenditure from commercial establishments in form of Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT). Besides, various legislative measures have been taken to increase the tax base. These include expansion of scope of TDS and TCS by bringing more and more taxable transactions within their ambit. Moreover, quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for all transactions above ₹2 lakh and for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel, demat account, etc.

(b) No Sir. No such proposal to bring agricultural income under the tax net is being considered by the Government.

(c) The Income Tax Department is verifying the genuineness of agricultural income in cases where taxpayers have reported agricultural income of more than ₹ One crore in their income tax returns for Assessment Years 2007-08 to 2015-16 to check whether the tax-payer has made a genuine declaration or there are data entry errors. In cases where scrutiny assessment has been completed, the assessing officer has been directed to provide feedback about the genuineness of the claim of agricultural income based on the findings of the assessment process. In cases where assessment proceedings are pending, the assessing officers have been directed to thoroughly verify the claims of agricultural income made by the taxpayers.

Premium collected by General Insurance Public Sector companies

2318. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the premium collected by the General Insurance Public Sector companies for accident claims and the amount disbursed for accident claims from 2014 to 2016;

(b) whether any anomaly has been detected in the amount collected and amount disbursed, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has utilized the ₹500 crore allocated for Road Safety in 2015-16 and 2016-17, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the details of premium amount and claims incurred by the public sector general Insurance companies for F.Y. 2014-15 and F.Y. 2015-16 are as under:—

Personal Accident Business by Public Sector General Insurers

Financial Year	Net Earned Premium (in ₹ Cr.)	Net Incurred claims (in ₹ Cr.)
2014-15	630.02	416.39
2015-16	731.60	620.95

Premiums collected by the General Insurance companies are used for settlement of claims in respect of Personal Accident Covers in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy contract, apart from meeting the expenses of management of insurers.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has informed that ₹ 500 crore was earmarked in 2015-2016 which was meant for sanctioning black spot rectification works on National Highways. No sanctionable proposals were received in 2015-16 and as such no proposal was sanctioned.

For 2016-17, a sanction ceiling of ₹ 600 crore is earmarked for sanctioning different Road safety engineering works including works for rectification of identified black spots on Notified Highways. Sanctioning and implementation of road safety engineering works on National Highways is a continuous activity and proposals amounting to ₹ 84.43 crore have so far been sanctioned.

Development of economic corridor

2319. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to develop 27,000 kilometers of Economic Corridor in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of various stakeholders and how the economic corridor will be funded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has planned to develop Five Industrial Corridors namely (i) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) (ii) Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) (iii) Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) (iv) Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC); and (v) Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC).

As per the approved Institutional and Financial Structure for the DMIC Project, the State Governments are to make available the land as their equity in Project to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the purpose and a matching grant subject to the maximum of ₹ 3000 Crore per node, is to be contributed by the Government of India through DMIC Project Implementation Trust Fund for the non-PPPable trunk infrastructure. PPP infrastructure Projects would be eligible for Viability Gap Funding as per Extant Guidelines.

Since CBIC, BMEC and AKIC are at early stages of planning, institutional and financial structure is not yet approved. For the development of VCIC, a loan of USD 625 million has been approved by the Asian Development Bank.

Overall, State Governments, Line Ministries of Central Governments and various agencies involved in these corridor projects are the stakeholders.

Status of PACSs in the country

2320. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACSs) and District Central Cooperative Banks across the country;

(b) the number of functional PACSs actively engaged in disbursal of agriculture loan;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to low number of active PACSs, a vacuum has been created where there are not enough agencies providing loans to the farmers; and

(d) the steps being taken to simplify the process of availing crop loans from commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are

Cooperative Societies and the same is a State Subject under Entry 32 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. PACS do not come under the regulatory purview of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), there are 370 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in the country as on 31st March, 2016.

NABARD has informed that in addition to Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Commercial Banks also give agricultural loan to farmers.

(d) Some of the major steps taken to simplify the process of availing crop loans from banks, including commercial banks, are as under:

- Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme aimed at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs, which enables them to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. The KCC Scheme has been simplified further w.e.f. 2012, which has provisions of ATM enabled debit card; loan for post-harvest/consumption/household requirements and maintenance of farm assets; increase in validity of KCC to five years; built-in cost escalation in the limit; any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin and security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹1,00,000/-.
- RBI has advised banks to dispense with obtaining of "No Dues Certificate" from individual borrowers (including Self Help Groups and Joint Liability Groups) in rural and semi urban areas for all types of loans including loans under Governments sponsored schemes, irrespective of the amount involved unless the Government sponsored scheme itself provides for obtention of 'No Dues Certificate'.

**Companies attaching impermissible and illegible documents
during annual filing**

2321. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has found any cases where companies put blank pages or any other impermissible and illegible documents instead of Financial Statements and other required documents in annual filing;

(b) if so, the details of such cases in past three fiscal years, details year-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken against these companies in past three fiscal years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Annual Filings by the companies comprise of Annual Financial Statements and Annual Returns. In respect of large companies the MCA-21 System prescribes filing of Annual Financial Statements in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) Mode after due validation and system enabled pre-scrutiny and as such there is no attachment of Financial Statements required to be filed by these companies. In case of rest of the companies, the filing of Annual Reports and returns are required to be certified by a Director and/or a certified professional. There has been no instance reported where companies have filed blank pages or illegible documents instead of filing of Annual Financial Statements and Annual Returns during the last three fiscal years.

SC/ST and women entrepreneurs benefited under Mudra Yojana

†2322. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and female entrepreneurs benefited under Mudra Yojana so far, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of loan provided to each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes female entrepreneurs along with their numbers out of total female entrepreneurs under Mudra Yojana, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) State-wise details of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) loans with respect to number of borrowers and disbursement made to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women borrowers for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in Statement (*See* below).

The amount of loan provided to each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes female entrepreneurs are not disclosed as prescribed under Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of SC/ST and Women Entrepreneurs under PMMY-F.Y. 2015-2016

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	SC		ST		Women Entrepreneurs	
		No. of accounts	Disbursed amount	No. of accounts	Disbursed amount	No. of accounts	Disbursed amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2805	25	606	7.57	4729	65.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	62782	414.92	15811	151.92	245181	1899.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	474	2.81	2430	47.71	883	13.01
4.	Assam	25888	101.67	19996	88.89	302775	658.95
5.	Bihar	365827	945.78	88078	225.16	2047823	3763.43
6.	Chandigarh	1458	6.17	45	0.45	7275	36.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	77035	211.94	70655	186.07	488968	928.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	0.8	153	0.73	340	3.37
9.	Daman and Diu	59	0.27	17	0.09	269	1.46
10.	Delhi	51358	147.53	10927	32.63	217247	810.95
11.	Goa	420	3.76	9732	22.99	16327	86.79
12.	Gujarat	77612	286.75	68179	194.3	749287	2153.58

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 497

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	234981	572.39	16487	55.96	526852	1452.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14425	117.15	3759	68.1	23322	177.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2720	42.24	1209	36.03	13861	162.93
16.	Jharkhand	63853	184.04	51791	194.26	653345	1194.51
17.	Karnataka	478054	1305.2	234098	625.91	3819070	9039.34
18.	Kerala	154712	316.93	21010	47.25	643571	1869.32
19.	Lakshadweep	4	0.06	463	3.39	199	0.99
20.	Madhya Pradesh	441349	979.99	229970	565.11	2192664	4371.8
21.	Maharashtra	585853	1274.16	267564	538.02	2940363	6895.82
22.	Manipur	584	5 8	6686	33.16	15845	43.36
23.	Meghalaya	1080	11.94	11037	95.47	13341	66
24.	Mizoram	388	4.72	6374	63.02	2933	27.21
25.	Nagaland	275	4.42	3562	51.42	1749	22.08
26.	Odisha	393585	676.45	172827	307.69	2104820	3247.37
27.	Puducherry	17705	31.57	423	1.03	64932	156.88
28.	Punjab	293335	736.89	11684	34.44	436183	1217.95
29.	Rajasthan	217923	466.71	102801	221.55	825729	1857.37

498 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30.	Sikkim	492	5.08	749	7.24	3446	27.04
31.	Tamil Nadu	1010204	2040.24	47955	141.64	4148794	9215.52
32.	Telangana	26782	216.66	14739	144.77	100652	1020.57
33.	Tripura	13143	51.11	9178	42.27	45546	125.18
34.	Uttar Pradesh	935266	2163.94	94323	222.61	2618405	5557.72
35.	Uttarakhand	92858	251.63	29244	84.43	274697	684.93
36.	West Bengal	469406	1085.07	53784	198.75	2076842	4336.3
TOTAL		6114737	14691.79	1678346	4742.03	27628265	63190.43
<i>State-wise details of SC/ST and Women Entrepreneurs under PMMY-F.Y. 2016-2017 (as on Nov.25, 2016)</i>							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	0.16	17	0.03	407	2.93
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31798	153.21	6741	33.94	102153	628.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	139	0.67	645	12.78	701	6.13
4.	Assam	20561	55.57	14043	37.92	203609	435.06
5.	Bihar	218260	366.38	48990	86.46	1516870	2889.26
6.	Chandigarh	909	2.69	36	0.12	1061	10.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	54940	123.43	45417	103.37	316475	728.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	0.31	64	0.34	226	1.39
9.	Daman and Diu	31	0.22	5	0.02	138	1.26

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 499

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Delhi	25022	68.73	4037	11.8	67984	338.72
11.	Goa	363	2	222	1.87	7466	42.1
12.	Gujarat	64158	205.59	37786	117.21	408726	1337.35
13.	Haryana	181342	412.86	10170	24.79	295852	767.18
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7171	24.3	585	5.24	14377	86.15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	616	9.28	612	19.41	4963	60.72
16.	Jharkhand	44637	95.98	24994	57.2	410025	847.34
17.	Karnataka	331241	919.81	154862	424.78	1890285	4707.78
18.	Kerala	79685	175.96	14774	34.63	323512	908.73
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0.02	138	1.43	46	0.31
20.	Madhya Pradesh	259973	570.49	136030	299.93	1156996	2632.86
21.	Maharashtra	338826	811.88	129302	279.41	1669527	3985.29
22.	Manipur	247	1.09	2115	7.62	6854	17.97
23.	Meghalaya	619	1.64	4441	23.41	4081	16.93
24.	Mizoram	5	0.03	3289	33.01	2064	15.57
25.	Nagaland	16	0.29	874	13.47	651	8 26
26.	Odisha	244589	457.34	106094	197.22	1358811	2608.24

500 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Puducherry	12992	29.98	403	1.26	61896	172.04
28.	Punjab	193379	449.55	8725	19.95	237003	680
29.	Rajasthan	121762	295.88	62333	142.75	423014	1077.59
30.	Sikkim	178	0.93	305	3.88	2899	11.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	662663	1322.89	21870	53.48	2435864	5700.43
32.	Telangana	9392	61.7	5737	49.65	33465	306.22
33.	Tripura	12184	33.42	6183	19.57	19736	53.21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	558557	1089.93	59917	115.39	1428262	2907.17
35.	Uttarakhand	51173	126.17	5124	13.6	125044	335.91
36.	West Bengal	346070	665.03	58118	110.73	1467957	2724.61
TOTAL		3873529	8535.41	974998	2357.67	15999000	37052.59

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 501

Steps taken to check inflation

†2323. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that inflation is unabatedly on a rise in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is going to take any action for putting a check on it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Inflation based on Consumer Price Index- Combined (CPI-C) has declined to 4.2 per cent in October, 2016 as compared to 4.4 per cent in September, 2016 and 5.0 per cent in October, 2015.

(b) and (c) The Government monitors the price situation on a regular basis as controlling inflation is a key priority. The Government has already taken a number of measures to control inflation. The steps taken, *inter alia*, include, (i) increased allocation of ₹ 900 crore for Price Stabilization Fund in the Budget 2016-17 to check volatility of prices of essential commodities, in particular of pulses, (ii) decision taken to create buffer stock of pulses through domestic procurement and imports; (iii) announced higher Minimum Support Prices so as to incentivize production; (iv) issued advisory to States/UTs to take strict action against hoarding and black marketing under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Investment received by various Ministries/sectors

†2324. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of investments received by different Ministries/Sectors during the tenure of current Government, the details thereof, Ministry/sector-wise;
- (b) the amount of investment expected by Government, the details thereof; and
- (c) the proposals for attracting investors that are under consideration of Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The total FDI equity inflows in 61 Sectors amounting to 87,247.07

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

million US\$ have been received from June, 2014 to September, 2016. The details of the sector-wise break-up, as received from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, have been given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government does not fix targets for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. Government of India has put in place a liberal and investor friendly FDI policy. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

(c) Review of FDI policy is an ongoing process and significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination.

Statement

*Sector-wise FDI Equity Inflows
From June, 2014 to September, 2016*

(Amount in US\$ million)			
Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows	%age of Total Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non-Fin./Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	16,046.50	18.39
2.	Computer Software & Hardware	9,120.76	10.45
3.	Trading	7,824.11	8.97
4.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	6,274.49	7.19
5.	Automobile Industry	5,908.03	6.77
6.	Telecommunications	5,494.48	6.30
7.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	2,671.18	3.06
8.	Hotel & Tourism	2,401.88	2.75
9.	Electrical Equipments	2,379.08	2.73
10.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	2,213.08	2.54
11.	Power	1,987.69	2.28

1	2	3	4
12.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	1,902.42	2.18
13.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	1,696.80	1.94
14.	Miscellaneous Industries	1,628.91	1.87
15.	Non-Conventional Energy	1,586.56	1.82
16.	Food Processing Industries	1,423.00	1.63
17.	Industrial Machinery	1,330.15	1.52
18.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,206.91	1.38
19.	Mining	1,199.81	1.38
20.	Metallurgical Industries	1,147.88	1.32
21.	Sea Transport	1,044.00	1.20
22.	Consultancy Services	902.54	1.03
23.	Retail Trading	750.60	0.86
24.	Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	722.70	0.83
25.	Rubber Goods	701.34	0.80
26.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	685.47	0.79
27.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	618.15	0.71
28.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	613.27	0.70
29.	Fermentation Industries	512.58	0.59
30.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	479.39	0.55
31.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	420.36	0.48
32.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	411.53	0.47
33.	Education	364.45	0.42
34.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	360.24	0.41
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	350.09	0.40
36.	Electronics	320.84	0.37
37.	Fertilizers	246.52	0.28

1	2	3	4
38.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	214.84	0.25
39.	Sprinting of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	214.42	0.25
40.	Cement and Gypsum Products	208.75	0.24
41.	Machine Tools	167.88	0.19
42.	Railway related Components	165.14	0.19
43.	Earth-Moving Machinery	154.05	0.18
44.	Agriculture Services	149.64	0.17
45.	Sugar	133.55	0.15
46.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	130.75	0.15
47.	Scientific Instruments	112.45	0.13
48.	Glue and Gelatin	108.18	0.12
49.	Glass	105.57	0.12
50.	Ceramics	89.92	0.10
51.	Agricultural Machinery	78.40	0.09
52.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	69.04	0.08
53.	Dye-Stuffs	66.93	0.08
54.	Timber Products	63.35	0.07
55.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	50.00	0.06
56.	Industrial Instruments	8.57	0.01
57.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	3.65	0.00
58.	Ports	1.90	0.00
59.	Coir	1.36	0.00
60.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.75	0.00
61.	Defence Industries	0.17	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		87,247.07	

Impact of liberalisation of FDI policy for different sectors

2325. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently liberalised the FDI policy for different sectors of the country including Defence sector;

(b) if so, details of FDI amendments made for foreign investments for over 51 per cent of shares therein; and

(c) the proposal received by Government on various projects including airports and shipping terminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The Government reviews Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy from time to time, and changes are made in the FDI policy in different sectors to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. Recently, the Government has amended entry routes and FDI caps in all sectors including Defence, through the Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series) dated June 24, 2016, which is available on the website www.dipp.gov.in. Press Notes/Circulars. E-Filing of FDI proposals is a continuous process. All proposals after examination and inter-ministerial consultations are considered by the Government as per extant FDI policy and regulations.

Achievement of target of PSL lending to farmers in Maharashtra

2326. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Public Sector Banks in Maharashtra have achieved the targets of 18 per cent agricultural loans under Priority Sector Lending to Farmers during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and Bank-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government proposes to take to ensure that targets of agricultural loans under Priority Sector are achieved by each bank in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as per extant directions on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE)

has been prescribed to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) for Agriculture. However, the target is to be achieved by banks at the national level. No separate targets for State level under PSL are assigned to banks.

Besides the PSL target stipulated by RBI, the Government also fixes annual target for flow of credit to agriculture, which has been surpassed by the banking sector over the years. Based on the annual agriculture credit target fixed by the Government, State Annual Credit Plans (ACPs) are drawn by the respective State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs). SLBC, Maharashtra has informed that disbursement targets for agriculture sector in the State of Maharashtra under annual credit plans are increasing every year and the achievement of the disbursement target under the annual credit plan for the State of Maharashtra was 107% during 2015-16.

Further, if any scheduled commercial bank defaults in achieving the PSL targets for the bank as a whole, RBI allocates such shortfall to Funds like Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), etc.

Rise in NPAs of banks

2327. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public and Private Sector Banks (PSBs) are on the rise and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) what is the number of defaulters who owe banks more than ₹100 crores along with the amount outstanding against each;

(c) the details of the NPAs recovered and written off by PSBs during the said period; and

(d) the other remedial measures taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India to control NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Banks for the last three years and the current year is as per details given below:—

Gross NPAs of public and private sector banks during the last three years and current year (upto June-2016)

(₹ in crore)

Banks	Gross NPAs			
	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16	Jun-16
Public Sector Banks	2,16,739	2,67,065	5,02,068	5,50,346
Private Sector Banks	22,738	31,576	48,380	50,905

Source: RBI

(b) There were 661 Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) accounts above ₹100 crore amounting to ₹3,78,357 crore from Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on March 31, 2016.

(c) The details of the NPAs recovered and written off by PSBs is as per details given below:

Public Sector Banks data on recoveries and write-offs for last three years and current year (upto June-2016)

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Recoveries	Write offs
Public Sector Banks	1,29,226	1,54,602

Source: RBI.

(d) The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery. RBI has provided a number of tools in this regard-Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries (5/25 Scheme), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR) and Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

Bringing back black money stashed abroad

†2328. DR. SANJAY SINH:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of black money brought back during the current year since implementation of Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Bill, 2015;

(b) the measures taken by Government to bring back black money stashed abroad and the results thereof;

(c) whether Government has failed to bring back the black money stashed away in other countries; and

(d) whether Government proposes to give one more chance to defaulters in view of poor response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Appropriate action against tax evasion including in respect of unaccounted income stashed in foreign countries, is an on-going process. Such action under direct tax laws includes searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable. Under the one-time three months' compliance window closed on 30th September, 2015 provided under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, 648 declarations involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹4164 crore were made. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases is about ₹2476 crore.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken several measures to effectively tackle the issue of black money, particularly black money stashed away abroad. Such measures include policy-level initiatives, more effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration of information and its mining through increasing use of information technology. Recent major initiatives in this regard include - (i) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, (ii) Enactment of a comprehensive law - 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad, (iii) Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in Panama paper leaks, (iv) Proactively engaging with foreign governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions, (v) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases, (vi) While focusing upon non-intrusive measures, due emphasis on enforcement measures in high impact cases with a view to prosecute the offenders at the earliest for credible deterrence against tax evasion/black money, (vii) Proactively furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), (viii) Renegotiation of DTAAs with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding India's treaty network by signing new DTAAs and TIEAs with many jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency, (ix) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015, (x) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of Benami property and provide for prosecution, (xi) Initiation of the information technology based 'Project Insight' by the Income Tax Department for strengthening the non-intrusive information driven approach for improving tax compliance and effective utilization of available information.

These measures have equipped the Government better in curbing the menace of black money stashed away abroad. Further, sustained and prompt action taken by the Income Tax Department in various cases involving black money has resulted into assessment of substantial amounts of undisclosed income, levy of concealment penalty and filing of criminal prosecution complaints for various offences in appropriate cases.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Use of taxi services for Government departments/PSUs

2329. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to use App based taxi services in various Government Departments and PSUs to save its huge Government expenditure on taxi bills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the decision taken so far by Government, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) No such proposal of hiring of app based taxi services is under consideration.

However, Government has launched Government e-Marketplace (GeM) in August, 2016 for procurement of common use goods and services by Government organisations with a view to bring more transparency and efficiency to public procurement. Hiring of taxi services is provided on GeM.

Investigation in Bahama Paper leaks

2330. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has looked into the Indian offshore bank accounts in the Bahama Paper and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is facing resistance from any entities in the fair investigation of the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to curb the rise of illegal offshore accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Recently, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization has reportedly made revelations in public domain as part of Bahamas Papers leaks on its website (www.icij.org) pertaining to certain offshore entities held by various persons. The information available on the website, however, does not contain any information relating to Indian persons. However, based upon intelligence available from other sources necessary action under the Income-tax Act, 1961 in certain cases apparently linked to Bahamas Papers leaks has been

taken. Further, the disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

- (b) No Sir.
- (c) Recent major initiatives in this regard include:
 - (i) Proactive engagement with foreign governments to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions and furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA),
 - (ii) Enactment of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015[†] which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad,
 - (iii) Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015,
 - (iv) According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases.

Uniform taxation for petroleum products on GST implementation

†2331. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether uniform tax would be applicable in every State on petroleum products after the enforcement of Goods and Services Tax Bill;
- (b) if so, since when this uniform tax will be made applicable; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per Article 279A (5) of the Constitution of India,

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. So far, the GST Council has not considered the issue. In the interim period, the present taxes levied by the States and the Centre on petroleum and petroleum products, *viz.* sales tax/VAT and CST by the States, and excise duty by the Centre shall continue.

Guidelines on Bank Loan waiver for small and marginal farmers

2332. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest guidelines formulated by Government for the waiver of loans for small and marginal farmers during the last two years;
- (b) the number of small and marginal farmers who got the benefit from the loan waiver scheme, category-wise, bank-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government is having any proposal for relaxing the guidelines so that more farmers may get the benefit of loan waiver schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Central Government has not announced any debt waiver scheme during the last two years. In order to reduce the debt burden of farmers and increase availability of institutional credit to farmers, following major initiatives have been taken:—

- The Priority Sector Lending (PSL) directions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture including loans to farmers.
- Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target.
- With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention of 3% is given to those farmers who

repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers.

- 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 draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-, *vide* RBI's circular dated 18 th June, 2010.
- 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, 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, 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.

Village infrastructure development by NABARD

2333. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing to provide 60 per cent finance by NABARD, instead of the present 40 per cent of the ground level disbursement, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the NABARD is working on a pilot project for intra-village infrastructure development which may fill all missing links for a fully integrated rural infrastructure development; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the quantum of refinance for Cooperative Banks depends on the Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund, which is made available to NABARD from out of the shortfall in priority sector lending targets by commercial banks. Other factors taken into consideration for determining the quantum of refinance by NABARD are Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR), Net Non-Performing Assets (NPA) level, realistic lending programme and backwardness of the State/regions. As per the policy circular of NABARD, the normal quantum of refinance for 2016-17 for State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) has been set as under:—

- 40 per cent of their Realistic Lending Programme (RLP) for general areas including Gujarat.
- 45 per cent of the RLP for the Eastern region including Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and 28 districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- 60 per cent of RLP for the North Eastern Region (NER), Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) NABARD has informed that it is not working on a pilot project for intra-village infrastructure development. NABARD has further informed that the infrastructure projects duly prioritized by State Governments and posed to NABARD by them are being financed under Rural Infrastructure Fund (RIDF) as per the norms of lending; and at present 36 activities are eligible for financing under RIDF under three broad sectors, viz. Irrigation and Agri related, Rural Connectivity and Social Sector.

Interest rate of MTC loans for affected farmers

2334. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government is considering to provide interest rate and interest subvention as in the case of crop loans so that Multi-State Tax Commission (MTC) loans to the affected farmers can be provided at par with crop loans; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Under the said scheme, additional subvention

of 3% is given to those farmers who repay their short term crop loan in time, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers. Further, as per the Interest Subvention Scheme, 2016-17, in order to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention of two per cent will continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

As regards Multi-State Tax Commission loans, no such proposal has been received by the Government.

Poor response to capital formation and corporate investment in economy

2335. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that data on mobilization by way of initial public offers suggests that the trend did not signal a revival in capital formation and corporate investment in the broader economy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of the ₹ 16,980 crore raised through public issues in the six months period ended September 30, 2016, only 23 per cent accounted for fresh capital raised by companies for future expansion; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the largest issues during this period did not see any fresh capital raised, if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The fresh issuance for the first six months ended September 30, 2016 was higher at ₹ 4,190 crore as against ₹ 2,954 crore raised during the six months ended September, 2015 depicting an increase in mobilization of fresh resources by the issuer companies. The same is tabulated below:—

Period Ended	Number of IPOs	Total amount raised [including Small and Medium Enterprises- Initial Public Offer (SME IPO)] (₹ crore)	Fresh Issuances (₹ crore)
April 2015-Sep. 2015	39	4,904	2,954
April 2016-Sep. 2016	57	17,317	4,190

(b) The data of IPOs opened during the six months period ended September, 2016 indicates that an amount of ₹ 17,317 crore (including SME IPOs) was raised through 57 IPOs (including 42 SME IPOs). Further, while 76% of IPO capital (₹ 13,127

crore) was raised through Offer for Sale (OFS), 24% (₹ 4,190 crore) was raised through fresh issuance.

Period	Number of IPOs	Total amount raised [including SME IPO] (₹ crore)	Fresh Issuances (₹ crore)	Offer for sale issuances (₹ crore)
April 2016-Sep., 2016	57	17,317 (100%)	4,190 (24%)	13,127 (76%)

(c) Out of the 15 major IPOs (excluding SME IPOs) opened during the six months period ended September 30, 2016, 5 issues were of a size of exceeding ₹ 1000 crores. Of these 5 issues, 3 were pure OFS while two were mix of fresh issue and OFS. The list of 5 major IPOs of a size of ₹ 1000 crores opened during the said period is given in the Statement.

Statement

5 Major IPOs of a size exceeding ₹ 1000 crores opened during the six months period ended September 30, 2016.

Sl. No.	Name of the issue	Total Amount raised (₹ crore)	OFS component (₹ crore)	Fresh Issue (₹ crore)
1.	Equitas Holdings Private Limited	2,176.68	1,456.68	720
2.	Mahanagar Gas Limited	1,038.88	1,038.88	0
3.	Larsen & Toubro Infotech Limited	1,236.38	1,236.38	0
4.	RBL Bank Limited	1,212.97	380.47	832.50
5.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	6,056.79	6,056.79	0
TOTAL		11,721.70	10,169.20	1,552.50

Separate company for maintaining GST infrastructure and work

2336. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formed an independent company to establish and maintain the GST infrastructure and work and if so, the objective of the company;
- (b) whether Government PSU is a majority stakeholder in the company; and

(c) if so, details of the shareholders in the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes. The Government has set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) - Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN-SPV) for providing shared IT infrastructure and services to Central and State Governments, tax payers and other stakeholders for implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST). GSTN SPV has been incorporated as a non-Government, not for profit (Section 25), private limited company registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The Central Government and State Governments collectively hold 49 per cent equity in GSTN and 51 per cent is held by non-Government institutions. The shareholding pattern ensures that Centre individually and States collectively are the largest stakeholders at 24.5% each. In combination, the Government shareholding at 49% far exceeds that of any single private institution.

(c) The current shareholding pattern of GSTN is as follows:

Central Government	24.5%
State Governments and 2 UTs and EC collectively	24.5%
HDFC Ltd.	10%
HDFC Bank Ltd.	10%
ICICI Bank Ltd.	10%
NSE Strategic Investment Co. Ltd.	10%
LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	11%

Startups by women entrepreneurs

2337. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the startups established by women entrepreneurs through the 'Stand-up India' scheme have been successful, if so, the number and the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether any efforts have been undertaken to ascertain the reasons for failures and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government launched the Stand Up India scheme

on 5th April, 2016. As on 01.12.2016, 11810 women entrepreneurs have availed loans to the tune of ₹ 1214.36 crores. Timely repayment of the loan is monitored by the lending bank concerned. Government has not received any report on failure of enterprises established through the Stand Up India scheme.

Central funds released to Sikkim

2338. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Sikkim is a victim of wrong analysis and interpretation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total Central Funds released to Sikkim during 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was an expert constitutional body which had finalized its recommendations after wide consultations with stakeholders including States. FFC has recommended devolution of 42% of divisible pool of Central taxes to the States besides the grant-in-aids including grants for local bodies and for augmentation of State Disaster Response Fund based on their study of State Finances and assessment of expenditure requirements of each State. FFC has also taken care of the expenditure incurred on State Plans and States' contribution to Centrally Sponsored Schemes, unique features of North Eastern and Himalayan States which have bearing on their fiscal resources and expenditure needs, such as low level of economic activities, remoteness and international borders. Further, FFC has also considered 'Forest Cover' as new criteria for the first time in the horizontal distribution formula besides Population and Demographic Change, Area and Income Distance, which benefits North Eastern States including Sikkim.

As gleaned from the Budget document of State of Sikkim for 2016-17, the State received ₹ 3236 crore during 2014-15 (*i.e.* the last year of award period of FC-XIII) on account of tax devolution and grant-in-aid and received ₹ 3897 crore during 2015-16 (as per revised estimates), which is first year of the award period of FFC.

Stand-up India Programme under MSME sector

2339. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of Stand-up India Programme under MSME Sector; and

(b) the total number of entrepreneurs belonging to women, Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes benefited under Stand-up India under MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government has launched the Stand Up India scheme on 5th April, 2016. The Scheme is intended to facilitate bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprises. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. The scheme which is being implemented through all Scheduled Commercial Banks is expected to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers.

(b) The total number of entrepreneurs belonging to Women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category benefited under the scheme are 11810, 2519 and 696 respectively as on 01.12.2016.

Disbursement of outstanding amount to State Governments

2340. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Central Government has failed to disburse thousands of crores of rupees to different State Governments;

(b) if so, details thereof for last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the plan proposals of Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Government has not failed to disburse the funds to the State Governments.

(b) and (e) Do not arise.

Strategic timing for demonetization

2341. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the demonetization process like preparing new currency notes to replace the withdrawn ₹500 and ₹1000 rupee notes started;

(b) how was 8th November decided as strategic timing for demonetization; and

(c) whether Government plans to supplement the demonetization with back up

measures to attain a more effective economic reform in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has cancelled the legal tender character of high denominations bank notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 denominations with effect from the expiry of the 8th November, 2016 and introduced the new series bank notes of ₹500 and ₹2000 demonetization with effect from 10th November, 2016. These new series bank notes are distinctly different from the old ones in terms of look, design, size and colour. Reserve Bank of India monitors the requirement of bank notes on a regular basis and places the indent accordingly.

(c) The Government is committed to economic reforms, which is a continuous process. Various policy measures are taken by the Government, from time to time in this regard.

Operational guidelines for managing stroke patients

2342. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government formulated Operational Guidelines for care and management of stroke patients, under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diseases (NPCDCS), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether World Stroke Organisation in its global conference at Hyderabad recently updated these guidelines for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of stroke services, if so, whether Government would update those guidelines; and

(c) details of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) clinics which specialized in stroke care and management in the country, State/UT-wise, in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Government of India has formulated Operational Guidelines for implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).

NPCDCS has been implemented in all States/UTs for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with

high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non- communicable Diseases including Stroke. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for major NCDs including Stroke are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of Cardiac Care Units (CCUs) in District Hospitals and NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The Operational Guideline for NPCDCS has been revised in 2013 which includes management of diseases covered under the programme including Stroke.

The details showing State/UT-wise list of NCD clinics and Cardiac Care Units (CCUs) established under NPCDCS are given in the Statement.

Statement

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,
Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

Infrastructure Details (As on 30th September, 2016)

Sl. No.	State	State NCD Cell	District NCD Cell	District NCD Clinic	CCU	CHC NCD Clinic	Day Care Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	9	9	7	62	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	17	17	0	20	0
3.	Assam	1	14	14	5	43	5
4.	Bihar	1	6	6	3	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	9	9	1	53	2
6.	Goa	1	1	1	1	2	0
7.	Gujarat	1	19	19	5	68	2
8.	Haryana	1	9	9	4	2	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12	12	2	140	0
10.	Jammu Kashmir	1	2 10	2 10	2 4	5 19	2 4
11.	Jharkhand	1	12	12	1	56	0
12.	Karnataka	1	15	15	5	48	5
13.	Kerala	1	5	5	4	85	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	15	15	5	46	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	1	17	17	10	127	5
16.	Manipur	1	9	8	0	5	1
17.	Meghalaya	1	3	3	1	6	2
18.	Mizoram	1	6	6	2	10	2
19.	Nagaland	1	11	11	1	0	2
20.	Odisha	1	19	17	5	62	1
21.	Punjab	1	22	22	2	192	3
22.	Rajasthan	1	24	24	7	75	8
23.	Sikkim	1	2	2	2	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	32	32	15	621	0
25.	Telangana	1	2	2	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	1	2	2	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	38	38	0	77	0
28.	Uttarakhand	1	2	2	0	8	0
29.	West Bengal	1	10	10	8	38	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	2	3	1	1	0
GRAND TOTAL		36	356	356	103	1871	71

Amending of Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act

2343. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to amend Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act to recognize the right to safe and legal abortion to all women, irrespective of married or not, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether homoeopaths, and midwives would also be allowed to carry out non-invasive abortion procedures, under the amending Bill;

(c) if so, who will handle the complications in case of emergency; and

(d) whether mandatory clause of seeking second opinion for abortion is done away with, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (d) The draft MTP (Amendment) Bill, 2016 seeks to improve access to safe, affordable, and acceptable abortion services for all women who seek to terminate an unwanted, unintended pregnancy and the matter is under process.

It has a provision for including homoeopaths and midwives in the public sector to administer medicines for abortion (non-surgical).

Once approved, the revised MTP Rules will be suitably framed to address the issue of training of new cadre of providers.

It further proposes to reduce the requirement of opinion from two providers to one provider for terminating second trimester pregnancies to facilitate easy access to safe abortion services.

Diabetic adult population in Delhi

†2344. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly more than 25 per cent adult population of Delhi is suffering from diabetes and nearly more than 47 per cent of adult population has been found to be pre-diabetic in a study;

(b) whether excessive consumption of junk food is being cited as one of the reasons for it by the experts; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent increasing cases of diabetes and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Health being a State subject, data on diabetic patients is not maintained centrally.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, as informed by Government of Delhi, there is no convincing evidence available on record to confirm the data. In a slum screening campaign for random blood sugar more than 140 through glucometer executed in 2011-12 in the slums of Delhi revealed prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance up to 8.77% based on screening done through Glucometer, the criteria for impaired glucose tolerance taken as Random Blood Sugar more than 140.

ICMR has informed that as per publication by Cardio-metabolic risk reduction in South Asia (CARRS) study; prevalence of pre-diabetes is reported to be 47% and diabetes is 25% in adult population.

(b) As informed by Directorate General of Health Services, Unhealthy dietary habits can lead to Obesity, which is a known risk factor for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) like Diabetes. Cardio-vascular Diseases (CVDs) and certain Cancers. A study conducted by National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad, on assessment of ill-effects of consumption of Carbonated Water beverages on health of adolescents and young adults, showed higher increments of body fat in young consumers.

(c) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments to create awareness and provide health care facilities. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission.

NPCDCS has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for major NCDs including Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of NCD Clinics and CCUs in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

National Medical Commission

2345. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish National Medical Commission (NMC) in place of Medical Council of India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Governments have requested the Centre to increase their representation in the new NMC, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) A four member committee headed by Vice Chairman NITI Aayog was constituted to examine all options for reforms in MCI and suggest way forward. The Committee has framed a draft "National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill" which provides for constitution of NMC in place of MCI.

(b) and (c) The draft NMC Bill was placed on the official website of NITI Aayog on 09.08.2016 seeking comments of Public/Experts. Various comments including that of State Governments were received in this regard. After extensive deliberations, some suggestions have been incorporated by the Committee while submitting the final NMC Bill.

Emergence of chemical pneumonia

2346. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some parts of the country a new disease, namely Chemical Pneumonia has surfaced, if so, how many such cases of Chemical Pneumonia have been registered till date; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to contain the disease and sensitize the masses about the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Chemical Pneumonia refers to aspiration of substances that are toxic to the lower airways, independent of bacterial infection. The disease is well documented in scientific literature and is not a new entity in India.

However, No State/Union Territory administration has reported surge in cases of Chemical Pneumonia to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Central Government hospitals in Delhi has also not reported surge in cases of Chemical Pneumonia.

Ban on Gelatin capsules

2347. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the non-vegetable capsules available in India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has banned Gelatin capsules, if so, what is the reason; and
- (c) what are the other bans Government has imposed on the pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Various types of non-vegetable capsules such as hard gelatin capsules and soft gelatin capsules are available for pharmaceutical use in the country.

- (b) No.
- (c) The Government regulates the medical products *i.e.* drugs, medical devices and cosmetics in accordance with the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder. These prohibit a number of products and lay down, the process for their manufacture, import, sale or distribution. The Government has also issued orders for prohibiting about 439 drugs till now.

Deaths of under five children

2348. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a recent report suggests that deaths of children under five years have gone down by half worldwide while India has had the highest number of such deaths at 1.3 million in 2015, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) what corrective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2014 report of Registrar General of India, the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 45 per 1000 live births which translate into approximately 11.4 lakhs under 5 deaths.

In the period of 1990-2014, the under-five mortality of India is reduced by 64% as compared to 52% worldwide.

(b) The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) across the country to improve child survival in the country:—

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection programme in August, 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour. Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus. Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April, 2015 to reach unreached children. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided in select States.

- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care practices and early referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (viii) Various trainings are being conducted to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
- (ix) To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

New AIIMS like institutions

2349. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of AIIMS-like institutions functional or under construction across the country, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (b) whether Government has received proposals from various States/UTs to set up AIIMS-like institutions in their respective States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the cities where AIIMS-like institutions are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) New AIIMS taken up in the first

phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) at the following places, are functional:—

Sl. No.	State	Site of new AIIMS
1.	Bihar	Patna
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
4.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
5.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
6.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh

AIIMS at Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh, under Phase-II of PMSSY, is under construction.

(b) Yes, Proposals have been received from several States, for setting up of new AIIMS like institutions.

(c) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of proposals for establishment of new AIIMS under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

Sl. No.	State	Details of location of proposed new AIIMS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh identified single location at Mangalgiri Mandal in Guntur District for setting up of AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh. Site selected and approved.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Suggested only single location without proper details. 204 acres Located around 30 km. (approx.) from Itanagar via NH 52 A (Hollongi-Itanagar road) under Tubung Village of Balijan Circle, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh.
3.	Assam	Suggested following locations:- a. Dimoria Mouza in Kamrup (Metro) district. (769 Bighas)

Sl. No.	State	Details of location of proposed new AIIMS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Kamalpur revenue circle in Kamrup district. (650 Bighas) c. Shahari Mouza of Raha in Nagaon district. (600 Bighas) d. North Guwahati (Near IIT/Guwahati) e. 879B of land at village Jalah, Mouza Sila Sinduri Ghopa. Kamrup district, located 6-7 km. away from the already allotted site near IITG. f. 624B in Kachamari Mouza, Pukripar village under Nagaon Sadar Revenue Circle. <p>One site has been selected and approved at Kamrup district, Assam.</p>
4.	Goa	State Government has identified only single location which is situated in Dhargar village of Pernem Taluka.
5.	Gujarat	<p>State Government has identified four suitable sites in two district of the State namely Rajkot and Vadodara:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Village-Chokari and Village Pavda, Taluka Padra, District, Vadodara b. Village- Khirasara (Ranmalji), Tehsil-Lodhika. District- Rajkot c. Village-Khandheri, Tehsil- Padadhari, District Rajkotd. Village-Para Pipaliya, Tehsil-Rajkot, District Rajkot.
6.	Haryana	State Govt. has identified location for new AIIMS at Manethi, District Rewari in Haryana.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The State Government has identified located at Kothipura in Bilaspur Distt. The report of the Central Team is under consideration.

Sl. No.	State	Details of location of proposed new AIIMS
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir has identified locations at Vijaypur in Jammu region for AIIMS in Jammu and at Awantipora in Kashmir region for AIIMS in Kaslimir. Sites selected.
9.	Jharkhand	State Govt. has identified location for new AIIMS at Devipur in Deoghar.
10.	Karnataka	State Government has identified three locations in the State:- <ol style="list-style-type: none">Harohalli in Ramanagar District near BangaloreItagatti in Dharwad DistrictDistrict Hospital Campus, Bijapur (Canter Distt. Head Quarters).
11.	Kerala	State Government has identified following four locations:- <ol style="list-style-type: none">Thiruvananthapuram District- Kattakada Taluk, Kallikadu Village, Block 31, Resurvey 66Kottayam District-Arpookkara, Athirampuzha and Peraicakadu villagesErnakulam District- Block No.5, 717/5, Block No.6. 321/1Kozhikode District- Kinalur and Kanthalad villages in Panangad Grama Panchayath, Thamarassery Taluk.
12.	Maharashtra	Govt. of Maharashtra identified location at Nagpur in Nagpur District for setting of up AIIMS in Maharashtra. Site selected and approved.

Sl. No. State	Details of location of proposed new AIIMS
13. Punjab	State Govt. has identified location for new AIIMS at Bathinda in Punjab. Site selected and approved. Foundation stone laid.
14. Tamil Nadu	State Govt. has identified locations at:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District Pudukkottai town in Pudukkottai District Sengipatti in Thanjavur District Perundurai in Erode District Thoppur in Madurai District <p>The finalization of site is under consideration.</p>
15. Telangana	State Govt. has identified location for new AIIMS at Bibinagar in Telangana.
16. Uttar Pradesh	The Government of Uttar Pradesh identified four locations in Tehsil Gola and Tehsil Sadar in corakhpur District for setting up AIIMS in Poorvanchal, Uttar Pradesh. One site has been selected and approved at Mahadev, Jharkhandi, Gorakhpur. Foundation stone laid.
17. West Bengal	Govt. of West Bengal identified location at Kalyani in Nadia District for setting of up AIIMS in West Bengal. Site selected and approved.

Conditions of infrastructural facilities in hospitals

2350. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructural facilities in Government hospitals are shockingly dissatisfactory;

(b) whether important diagnostic equipment remain out of order and patients are asked to get tests done from private diagnostic centres; and

(c) what measures are being considered by Government to bring the standard of treatment of Government hospitals at par with private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Providing health care facilities to its people is the prime responsibility of the respective State Government as health is a State subject and, as such, no information is maintained centrally.

However, in so far as three Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals are concerned, these hospitals as tertiary care hospitals, cater to health care need of population of not only Delhi but also for the entire National Capital Region of Delhi and even far flung areas. Therefore, the ever increasing patient load has put tremendous pressure on the existing infrastructure of these hospitals resulting waiting period in respect of some departments, due to which some patients opt for outside diagnostic facilities on their own. However, all important diagnostic equipments are in working condition in these hospitals and listed tests are done in hospitals itself. Government have done/undertaken redevelopment/upgradation of some of the hospitals, which includes construction of New Emergency Blocks, Super Speciality Block, other facilities, etc.

Regulating marketing of fortified food items

2351. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no fortification standards in place for packaged food items in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that fortified food items are openly being sold and marketed in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to regulate the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has recently operationalised comprehensive regulations on Food Fortification. The Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2016 provide standards for- fortification of food items namely Rice, Wheat Flour, Maida, Milk, Salt and Oil. Salt fortified with Iodine, fortified Atta, fortified maida, Iron fortified common salt, double fortified salt, Natural Mineral Water fortified with CO₂, are on sale

in the country. With the operationalisation of these regulations, all such foods when fortified, will need to conform to the specified standards.

Opening of AIIMS hospital in Tamil Nadu

2352. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) when and where AIIMS Hospital is likely to be opened in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) how much is the Central investment and the amount sanctioned so far; and
- (c) what are the steps taken so far in the infrastructural and developmental advancement and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) State Government had suggested the following 5 (Five) location suitable for setting up AIIMS in Tamil Nadu:

- (i) Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District
- (ii) Pudukkottai town in Pudukkottai District
- (iii) Sengipatti in Thanjavur District
- (iv) Perundurai in Erode District, and
- (v) Thoppur in Madurai District.

The Central team visited the above sites offered by Government of Tamil Nadu and have submitted its report. The location has not been finalized. Amount has not been sanctioned.

Increase in cases of TB incidents

2353. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of people affected by Tuberculosis (TE) has increased in recent years in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, during last three years;
- (c) the number of deaths of TB patients in the country during the said period; and

(d) the roadmap of Government to eradicate TB completely and the time-limit set for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) The WHO's Global TB report of 2016 has revised the estimates on the number of people affected by Tuberculosis (TB). The number of people affected has not increased in recent years.

The details of TB cases and deaths reported by the States/UT during the last three years is given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(d) Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), prevention and control of Tuberculosis/Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis is addressed in a comprehensive manner. The programme is mandated to achieve the End TB targets by 2025.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise TB cases registered in the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	738	756	584
2.	Andhra Pradesh	103707	88638	61758
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2500	2691	2748
4.	Assam	35624	38317	38014
5.	Bihar	67020	67991	64928
6.	Chandigarh	2890	2869	3143
7.	Chhattisgarh	25889	28864	29950
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	411	450	487
9.	Daman and Diu	742	279	284
10.	Delhi	50727	54037	55260
11.	Goa	1778	1660	1599
12.	Gujarat	74086	77395	82585
13.	Haryana	38104	39498	40913
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13691	14441	14333
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11038	10243	9873

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013	2014	2015
16.	Jharkhand	34941	35907	34792
17.	Karnataka	61446	61328	59932
18.	Kerala	24204	23439	22785
19.	Lakshadweep	23	27	40
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92420	100034	103108
21.	Maharashtra	137237	135465	130874
22.	Manipur	2329	2198	1881
23.	Meghalaya	5002	4944	4674
24.	Mizoram	2005	1993	2088
25.	Nagaland	3339	3298	3316
26.	Odisha	45269	45777	45814
27.	Puducherry	1458	1409	1288
28.	Punjab	37258	38152	38625
29.	Rajasthan	94698	94908	90296
30.	Sikkim	1637	1630	1400
31.	Tamil Nadu	80407	84570	80543
32.	Telangana	-	18655	39498
33.	Tripura	2540	2507	7394
34.	Uttar Pradesh	256733	255364	246589
35.	Uttarakhand	13700	14429	14317
36.	West Bengal	90423	89819	87468
TOTAL		1416014	1443942	1423181

Statement-II*State/UT-wise TB deaths reported in the last three years*

State	2012	2013	2014
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	18	38
Andhra Pradesh	5439	5169	3089
Arunachal Pradesh	65	67	68
Assam	1648	1678	1759
Bihar	2125	2139	1914

State	2012	2013	2014
Chandigarh	82	65	48
Chhattisgarh	1085	782	1350
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	15	18
Daman and Diu	7	8	9
Delhi	1241	1316	1281
Goa	75	76	52
Gujarat	3808	4094	4312
Haryana	1649	1628	1709
Himachal Pradesh	521	518	537
Jammu and Kashmir	337	303	292
Jharkhand	1341	1332	1465
Karnataka	4542	4356	4348
Kerala	1205	1158	1084
Lakshadweep	1	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	2966	3174	3574
Maharashtra	7687	7716	7629
Manipur	72	73	75
Meghalaya	213	202	190
Mizoram	79	77	87
Nagaland	91	201	77
Odisha	2405	2332	2451
Puducherry	78	66	64
Punjab	1925	1678	1989
Rajasthan	3592	3599	3428
Sikkim	82	47	222
Tamil Nadu	3865	4005	4095
Telangana	-	-	2050
Tripura	150	106	141
Uttar Pradesh	7866	7946	8736
Uttarakhand	552	500	537
West Bengal	5047	5184	4506
TOTAL	61887	51629	63226

Prohibitions on FDCs

2354. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation has issued a notification prohibiting the manufacture, sale and distribution of Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) of Drugs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken cognisance of FDCs entering the Indian market illegally, if so, the details thereof and the action taken, if any, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework on pharmaceutical regulations, if so, details thereof, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Government *vide* Gazette Notifications dated 10.03.2016 prohibited manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use 344 FDCs in public interest as these FDCs were likely to involve risk to human beings and safer alternatives were available. The notifications were issued after a detailed scientific assessment and examination of all pertinent issues. However many manufacturers filed a number of cases in different high courts. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has quashed these notifications *vide* its Judgment dated 01.12.2016.

(b) As per information available with the Government, no new FDCs are now being allowed to be manufactured by the State Licencing Authorities except with the prior approval of CDSCO. However, most of the FDCs approved earlier by State Licencing Authorities (SLAs) are being marketed by the manufacturers.

(c) Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) containing drugs combined together for the first time are treated as 'New Drugs'. These, therefore, require permission from the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] before these could be licensed by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) for manufacture for sale in the country. In order to address this issue, the Department of Health and Family Welfare had issued statutory directions to the State/Union Territory Governments to instruct their respective drugs licensing authorities to refrain from granting such licenses. The State Licencing Authorities are sensitized from time to time in the matter to ensure that they accord approval in accordance with the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

Approval for psychotherapy and other courses

2355. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many UGC approved universities in India offer courses in psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, counselling and counselling psychology;
- (b) whether these courses are different from psychiatry and clinical psychology, if so, how;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Rehabilitation Council of India only approves courses in clinical psychology and psychiatry and not psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, counselling and counselling psychology courses, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether in the Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016 only clinical psychologists and psychiatrists have been recognized and not other mental health professionals, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The University Grants Commission has informed that 41 universities in India offered courses in psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, counselling and counselling psychology in 2014-15. The list of such universities is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The subjects like Psychosocial Foundations of Behavior, Biological Foundations of Behavior, Psychopathology, Psychiatry, Psychological Assessments, Psychotherapy and Counselling. Behavioral Medicine, Statistics and Research Methodology and Psychological Therapies are included in the course curriculum of Clinical Psychology. Similarly, Psychotherapies like cognitive therapy, behaviour therapy, interpersonal therapy, dialectical behaviour therapy, family therapy, couples therapy, group therapy and other psychotherapeutic techniques form part of the MD Psychiatry and Diploma in Psychological Medicine course curriculum.

(c) As per the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) Act, 1992, RCI recognizes qualifications for rehabilitation professionals granted by any university or other institutions in India including, *inter-alia*, qualification for Clinical Psychology. The Post Graduate qualifications in Psychiatry namely MD Psychiatry and Diploma in Psychological Medicine are recognized by the Medical Council of India.

(d) The Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016 recognizes the following persons as a "mental health professional":

- "psychiatrist" meaning a medical practitioner possessing a post-graduate degree or diploma in psychiatry awarded by an university recognised by the University Grants Commission established under the University Grants

Commission Act, 1956, or awarded or recognised by the National Board of Examinations and included in the First Schedule of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, or recognised by the Medical Council of India, constituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and includes, in relation to any State, any medical officer who having regard to his knowledge and experience in psychiatry, has been declared by the Government of that State to be a psychiatrist for the purposes of the proposed legislation

- "clinical psychologist" meaning a person-
 - (i) having a recognised qualification in Clinical Psychology from an institution approved and recognised, by the Rehabilitation Council of India, constituted under section 3 of the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992; or
 - (ii) having a post-graduate degree in Psychology or Clinical Psychology or Applied Psychology and a Master of Philosophy in Clinical Psychology or Medical and Social Psychology obtained after completion of a full time course of two years which includes supervised clinical training from any University recognised by the University Grants Commission established under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and approved and recognised by the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 or such recognised qualifications as may be prescribed.;
- "psychiatric social worker" meaning a person having a post-graduate degree in Social Work and a Master of Philosophy in Psychiatric Social Work obtained after completion of a full time course of two years which includes supervised clinical training from any university recognised by the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 or such recognised qualifications, as may be prescribed.
- "mental health nurse" meaning a person with a diploma or degree in general nursing or diploma or degree in psychiatric nursing recognised by the Nursing Council of India established under the Nursing Council of India Act, 1947 and registered as such with the relevant nursing council in the State.
- a professional having a post-graduate degree (Ayurveda) in Manojigyan Avum Manas Roga or a post-graduate degree (Homoeopathy) in Psychiatry or a post graduate degree (Unani) in Moalijat (Nafasiyatt) or a post-graduate degree (Siddha) in Sirappu Maruthuvam.

Statement

List of Universities offering courses in Psychotherapy, Psychoanalysis, Counselling and Counselling Psychology for the year 2014-15

State/University	Department	Courses Offered
FACULTY: ARTS		
	Department: Psychology	
State: Andhra Pradesh		
Andhra University	Psychology & Para Psychology	M.A., M.Phil. Ph.D.
Adikavi Nannaya University	Psychology	M.A.
State: Assam		
Gauhati University	Psychology	M.A./M.Sc., Ph.D. Cert., in Psychological Counselling (6 Months)
Assam Don Bosco University	Psychology & Counselling	M.Sc., Ph.D.
State: Bihar		
B.N. Mandal University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
B.B.R. Ambedkar Bihar University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
Jai Prakash University	Psychology	M.A.
L.N. Mithila University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
Magadh University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
Nalanda Open University	Psychology	BA (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D.

Patna University	Psychology	M.A.
T.M. Bhagalpur University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
Veer Kunwar Singh University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
	Psychology	M.A.
	* (At PG Centre)	
State: Chhattisgarh		
Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University	Psychology	M.A. (Psychology), M.A. (Clinical Psychology), M.Phil, Ph.D., PG Diploma in Guidance & Counselling, Cert. in Psychology
State: Delhi		
Delhi University	Psychology	M.A. (Psychology & M.A. (App. Psychology), Ph.D.
Indira Gandhi National Open University	Psychology	B.A., M.A. (Psychology), Ph.D. (Psychology)
Jamia Millia Islamia	Psychology	B.A. (Hons), M.A., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Counselling Psychology
Bharat Ratna Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Unirersity	Psychology	B.A. M.A., M.Phil (Psychotherapy & Clinical Thinking), Ph.D. (Psychology)
State: Gujarat		
M.K. Bhavnagar University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.

State/University	Department	Courses Offered	
Gujarat University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Counselling Psychology	544 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
M. S. University of Baroda	Psychology	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., PG Diploma (Mental Health, Clinical Community etc.)	
Sardar Patel University	Psychology	B.Ed., Spl. Ed., M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.	
Saurashtra University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.	
Krantiguru SKV Kachchh University	Psychology (Not a Deptt.)	Ph.D.	
Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya	Psychology	Ph.D.	
Pt. Deendayal Petroleum University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.), Ph.D.	
Raksha Shakti Univeristy	Psychology	M.A. (Applied Psychology), Ph.D. (Investigation Psychology)	
Rai University	Psychology	Ph.D.	
State: Haryana			
Kurukshetra University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.	Unstarred Questions
Maharshi Dayanand University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Guidance & Counselling	
Manav Rachna Internal. University	Psychology	M.A. (Appl Psychology)	
Central University of Haryana	Psychology	M.A.	
Amity University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons-App Psychology), M.A.	

		(Counselling Psychology)	
State: Himachal Pradesh			
Himachal Pradesh University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D., Diploma in Clinical Psychology	
I.E.C University	Psychology	M.A.	
State: Jammu and Kashmir			
Jammu University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.	
Kashmir University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.	
State: Jharkhand			
Ranchi University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.	
Siddhu Kanhu Murmu University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.	
Vinoba Bhave University	Psychology	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	
Kolhan University	Psychology	B.A., M.A. Ph.D.	
Nilamber Pitamber University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.	
State: Karnataka			
Gulbarga University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.	
Karnatak University	Psychology	M.A. M.Phil, Ph.D.	
Karnatak State Open University	Psychology	B.A. M.A.	
Christ University	Psychology	B.A., B.A., (Hons.), M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D., Cert.	

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 545

State/University	Department	Courses Offered
Central University of Karnataka	Psychology	M.Phil
Jain University	Psychology	B.A., M.Sc. M.Phil Ph.D.
CMR University	Psychology (Under School of Social Sc. & Humanities)	B.A., M.Sc.
State: Kerala		
Kerala University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Mahatma Gandhi University	Psychology (School of Behavioural Scs.)	M.Sc., (Disability Studies & Rehabilitation Sc.) M. Sc. (Psychology), M.Phil, Ph.D.
Kannur University	Psychology (Under Deptt. of Behavioural Sc.)	M.Sc./M.A. (Clinical & Counselling Psychology), Ph.D. (Psychology)
Sree Sankaracharya Sanskrit University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
State: Madhya Pradesh		
Awadesh Pratap Singh University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	Psychology	M.A. (Psychology), M.A. (Clinical Psychology), M.Phil Ph.D., PG Diploma in HRD & PGD (Counselling & Guidance)
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	Psychology	M.Phil, Ph.D., Diploma in Consumer Psychology & Advt. PG Dip. in Guidance & Counselling

Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University	Psychology	B.A./B.Sc., M.A./M.sc., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Psychology Counselling (Distance Edu.)
Indira Gandhi National Tibal University	Psychology	B.A.
Amity University	Psychology	B.A. (Appl. Psychology)
Jagran Lakechity University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.), M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Sri Satya Sai Univ. of Tech. & Med. Scs.	Psychology	BA, M.A.
State: Maharashtra		
Mumbai University	Applied Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
Dr. B.S.Ambedkar Marathwada University	Psychology	M.A., PG Diploma
The RTM Nagpur University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
Savitribai Phule Pune University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
S.N.D.T.Women's University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
	*(PG Centre at Pune)	
Tata Institute of Social Sciences	Applied Psychology (Centre of Human Ecology)	M.A. (Clinical/Counselling Psychology)
State: Meghalaya		
University of Science & Technology	Psychology	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 547

State/University	Department	Courses Offered
State: Mizoram		
Mizoram University	Psychology	B.A., M.A., M.Phil Ph.D.
State: Nagaland		
Nagaland University	Psychology	M.A.
The Global Open University	Psychology	M.A. (Psychology), M.Sc., (Applied Psychology), M.A. (Counselling), M.A. (Psychotherapy), M.A. (Development Psychology), M.A. (Forensic Psychology)
State: Odisha		
Utkal University	Psychology	M.A. M.Phil, Ph.D.
Ravenshaw University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.), M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Indian Instt. of Tech. (Bhubaneswar)	Psychology	Ph.D.
State: Punjab		
Guru Nanak Dev University	Psychology	M.A. (Hons.), M.Phil, Ph.D., PG Diploma in Mental Health Counselling
Lovely Professional University	Psychology	M.A., M.A.(Applied Psychology), Ph.D. (Full/Part Time)
State: Rajasthan		
Jai Narain Vyas University	Psychology	B.A., B.A.(Hons), M.A., Ph.D.

Vardhman Mahavir Open University	Psychology (Under the Deptt. of Education)	PG Dip. in Memory Enhancement & Stress Mngt, PGD in Indian +ive Psychology, PG Diploma in Guidance & Counselling, Cert., in Memory Enhancement Science
Mohanlal Sukhadia University	Psychology	B.A. M.A., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Counselling & Psychotherapy, PG Dip. in Psychological Testing
Banasthali Vidyapeeth	Psychology	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Mody Instt. of Tech. & Science	Psychology (Under Arts, Sc. & Comm. Faculty)	B.A. (Hons.)
Mewar Univeristy	Psychology	B.A., M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D., PG Diploma in Psychology
Suresh Gyan Vihar University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.)
Amity University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.) (Psychology), M.A. (Counseling Psychology), M.Phil (Clinical Psychology), PG Diploma in Counselling Psychology
IIS University	Psychology	B.A. (Pass/Hons.)/B.Sc.(Pass & Hons). M.A./M.Sc, M.Phil, Ph.D., Diploma & Adv. Dip. in Counselling & Guidance, Cert., in Counselling & Guidance
Shri J.P. Jhabarmal Tibrewala Univ.	Psychology	B.A. M.A., Ph.D.

State/University	Department	Courses Offered
Maulana Azad University	Psychology	B.A.
State: Sikkim		
Sikkim University	Psychology	M.Phil (Integrated), Ph.D.
State: Tamil Nadu		
Periyar University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Vellore Instt.of Technology	Psychology	M.Phil, Ph.D.
State: Telangana		
Osmania University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Child Psycho Reliabilities
	Psychology	B.A.
	# (Nizam College, Hyderabad)	
	Psychology	B.A., M.A.
	# (University Coll. for Women, Koti, Hyderabad)	
State: Tripura		
Tripura University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D.
State: Uttar Pradesh		
Aligarh Muslim University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D.
Allahabad University	Psychology	B.A. M.A./MSc., Ph.D.

550 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Banaras Hindu University	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.), M.A., M.A.(PMIR), Ph.D. PG Diploma in Counselling & Psychotherapy, PG Dip in Counselling & Guidances. Psychotherapy	Written Answers to
Chaudhary Charan Singh University	Psychology	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D	
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur Univ. Lucknow University	Psychology	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth	Psychology	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Human Resource, PG Diploma in Counselling	[7 December, 2016]
M.J.P. Rohilkhand University	Applied & Clinical Psychology	B.A., M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D., PG Diploma in Psychoth Council & scine.	
J.Ram Bhadracharya Handicaped Univ.	Psychology	M.A.	
Dayalbagh Educational Institute	Psychology	B.A. M.A., Ph.D.	Unstarred Questions
Amity University	Psychology (Amity Sch. of Psychology & Allied Sci.)	B.A. B.A., (Hons.), M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.	
	Applied Psychology (Amity Sch. of Psychology & Allied Sc)	BA (Hons.), M.A. (Counselling Psychology), M.Phil (Counselling Psychology), Ph.D., PG Diploma in Counselling Psychology	
Indian Institute of Tech. (Kanpur)	Psychology	B.A. (Hons.) (Applied Psychology), M.A. (Applied Psychology), M.Phil, Ph.D. Ph.D.	551

State/University	Department	Courses Offered	552 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Nehru Gram Bharati University	Psychology	B.A. M.A.	
Gautam Buddha University	Applied Psychology	M.A. M.Phil (Clinical/Rehabilitation & Psychology) Ph.D.	
Noida International University	Psychology	B.A., M.A.	
Galgotias University	Applied Psychology	B.A., (Hons.), M.A. Ph.D., PG Diploma in Counselling	
Monad University	Psychology	B.A., M.A. M.Phil Ph.D.	
State: Uttarakhand			
Kumaun University	Psychology	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	
Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya	Psychology	B.A. /BSc, M.A. /MSc, Ph.D.	
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	Psychology	B.A. (Vedalkar), BA(Vidyalankar), M.A. /M.Sc.(Psychology),, Ph.D. (Psychology)	
	Psychology # (Kanya Gurukul Campus, Haridwar)	M.A. (Psychology) Ph.D. (Psychology)	Unstarred Questions
University of Patnawali	Psychology	B.A., M.A.	
Uttarakhand Open University	Psychology	B.A.	
State: West Bengal			
Calcutta University	Foreign Policy Studies	M.Phil	

	*(Institute of Foreign Policy Studies)		Written Answers to
State: Chandigarh (UT)			
Panjab University	Psychology	M.A., Ph.D., Post M.A. Dip. in Psychological Testing. Post M.A. Dip. in Professional Counselling & Psychotherapy	
FACULTY: SCIENCE			
State: Andhra Pradesh			
Sri Venkateswara University	Psychology	M.Sc. (Psychology), M.Sc (Counselling Psychology) M.Phil Ph.D. PG Diploma in Guidance & Counselling	[7 December, 2016]
Yogi Vemana University	Psychology	M.Sc., Ph.D.	
State: Haryana			
Guru Jambheshwar Sc. & Tech. University	Applied Psychology	M.Sc.	Unstarred Questions
Amity University	Psychology	B.Sc (Clinical Psy.), M.Sc. (Clinical Psy.)	
State: Karnataka			
Bangalore University	Psychology	M.Sc. (Psychology), M.Sc (Psychology Counselling), Ph.D. PG Diploma(Psychology Counselling)	
Kuvempu University	Clinical Psychology	M.Sc.	
	# (University & Constituent Colleges)		553

State/University	Department	Courses Offered
Mysore University	Psychology	M.Sc., PG Diploma in Counselling and Health Psychology
Karnataka State Open University	Psychology	M.Sc.
State: Kerala		
Calicut University	Psychology	M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D.
State: Meghalaya		
Martin Luther Christian University	Psychology	B.Sc, M.Sc. (Counselling Psychology) M.Phil (Community & Mental Health), PG Diploma in Counselling Psychology
State: Punjab		
Punjabi University	Psychology	M.Sc., Ph.D., PG Diploma in Counselling in Psychology
Desh Bhagat University	Psychology	M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D.
State: Rajasthan		
Rajasthan University	Psychology	M.A. /M.Sc, M.Phil, Ph.D.
State: Tamil Nadu		
Annamalai University	Psychology	M.Sc.(App. Psychology), M.Sc.

554 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		(Clinical Psychology) & 5 Yrs Intg, M.Phil, Ph.D.
Bharathiar University	Psychology	M.Sc. (App Psychology), M.Phil, Ph.D.
Madras University	Psychology	M.A. (HRD Psychology), M.Phil, Ph.D., PG Diploma in Counselling Psychology, PG Dip. in Organizational Devel. & Mngt. of Change
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	Psychology	M.Sc.
Tamil Nadu Open University	Psychology	BSc, M.Sc. (Psy.).MSc (Counselling & Psychotherapy), M.Phil, Ph.D., PG Diploma in Psychological Counselling
Av. Instt. for H.Sc. & H. Edu. for Women	Psychology	B.Sc, M.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.D.
State: Telangana		
Hyderabad University	Psychology (Centre for Health Psychology)	M.Sc. (Health Psychology), Ph.D. (Psychology)
Kakatiya University	Psychology	M.Sc.
State: Uttar Pradesh		
B.B.R. Ambedkar University (Lucknow)	Psychology (Brain & Cognition Scs.)	M.Sc. (Brain & Cognition Scs.), M.A. (Psychology)
Amity University	Psychology (Amity Sch. of Behavioural & Allied Sc)	B.Sc (Hons.), M.A., B.A.+M.A.(Clinical Psychology-Intg), M.Phil, Ph.D.

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 555

State/University	Department	Courses Offered
State: West Bengal		
Calcutta University	Applied Psychology	M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. PG Diploma in Psychological Counselling, School Counselling & Rehabilitation Psychology
	Psychology	M.A., M.Sc, M.Phil (Clinical Psychology), Ph.D. Diploma in Behavioural Psychology,
West Bangal State University	Psychology	B.Sc., M.Sc.
State: Puducherry (UT)		
Pondicherry University	Applied Psychology	M.Sc. (App Psychology), Ph.D. (Applied Psychology)

* Stands for P.G. Centre.

Stands for University/ Constituent Colleges.

556 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Increase in the number of heart transplants

2356. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of heart transplants have increased in the country recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three year; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to make artificial heart to save the life of people in future, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the data available with National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), 25, 54, 110 and 129 heart transplants were done in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.10.2016), respectively. This information is based on the inputs received from the transplant/retrieval hospitals and other related organisations.

- (c) The Government of India is not involved directly in such activities.

Ill effects of sugar-mixed soft drinks on dental health

†2357. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a report of AIIMS Dental Research Centre citing therein that owing to growing use of sugar-mixed soft drinks and junk food, dental problems are rising in India with 80 to 90 per cent population of the country suffering from Gingivitis, a gum related disease and 60 per cent of this population are victims of medium level Gingivitis;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 10 thousand deaths are caused by sugar-mixed drinks in the country; and
- (c) if so, steps being taken by Government to prevent it, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Recently an "International Symposium-Is Sugar the New Tobacco?" was organized by Centre for Dental Education and Research, (CDER) AIIMS, New Delhi on 11th November, 2016. It has been reported by CDER, AIIMS, New Delhi that according to available evidences, rising sugar mixed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

soft drinks (sugar sweetened beverages) and junk food is a major risk factor for increasing dental caries. Further, according to various studies, it is estimated that 80-90% adult population is suffering from mild gingivitis.

(b) There is no specific study supported by this Ministry which brought out that 10 thousand deaths are caused by sugar-mixed drinks in the country.

(c) The Government of India has launched National Oral Health Programme (NOHP) to strengthen the oral health care delivery in the existing public, health facilities of the country. The Government of India has adopted a three pronged approach for promotive, preventive and curative approach to tackle the rising burden of oral diseases. The Government of India is also implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) aiming at health promotion [of healthy living including avoidance of sugar, excessive salt, alcohol, increasing physical activity etc.], early screening and proper and timely management.

As per the provision of Regulation 2.10.6 [1(1)] of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 relating to Beverages Non-Alcoholic-Carbonated, the quantity of added sugar shall be declared on the container/bottle and if no sugar is added that also shall be declared on the container/bottle as laid down in labelling Regulations 2.4.5 (24,25,26,28 and 29) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

Household test for detecting adulterated milk

2358. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government has taken to act on the reports that 75 per cent of milk in market is chemical milk with a view to ensure that people get non-adulterated milk;

(b) the steps taken to avoid use of chemical milk which is harmful to the health and is still distributed by small vendors; and

(c) whether there are any simple tests, which can be done by household person to detect the adulteration, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. The Food

Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regularly takes up the issue of enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, rules and regulations thereunder with the State/UT authorities, through periodic written communications as also interaction during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee. The FSSAI in the month of April, 2016, has distributed rapid milk testing equipment [Electronic Milk Adulteration Tester (EMAT) with Milk Analyser] to three States/UTs *i.e.* Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh on pilot basis. Further, the FSSAI has initiated National Milk Quality Survey (MQS)-2016, in the States of Delhi, Haryana and part of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Booklets on adulteration and common methods for its detection in milk and milk products, oils and fats, sweetening agents, foodgrains and their products, pulses, spices, salt, tea, coffee, etc. both at home as well as laboratory, etc. Have been placed on FSSAI's website *viz.*, www.fssai.gov.in. Documentary films on detecting the adulteration in milk and milk products, pepper and pulses, etc. have also been developed and are available on YouTube. These videos are also shown during various campaigns and events.

Poor quality of medicines

2359. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several pharmaceutical companies are manufacturing and marketing many medicines which failed quality tests conducted by the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against pharmaceutical companies by Government thereto;

(c) how many medicines have been banned/stopped during the current year; and

(d) how many pharmaceutical companies have been stopped by Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the State drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the Laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the

samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. As per information available with CDSCO, 77483 samples were tested and analysed during 2015-16 out of which 3818 samples were found to be 'Not of Standard Quality'. The State Licensing Authorities direct such manufacture whose products do not meet the standards to recall the products and take action as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 is taken against them.

(c) During current year, the Government of India had, *vide* Gazette Notifications dated 10.03.2016, prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use, 344 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) (medicines) with immediate effect in public interest as these FDCs were likely to involve risk to human beings and safer alternatives were available. A large number of petitions have been filed in different High Courts in respect of most of these FDCs. The Honourable High Court of Delhi has quashed the notifications prohibiting the drugs *vide* its Judgement dated 01.12.2016.

(d) The CDSCO and State Drug Regulatory Authorities have carried out Joint Risk Based Inspections of pharmaceutical units to check compliance with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) and shared the reports both with the manufacturers as also State Licensing Authorities. However, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act., 1940 and the Rules, 1945 the regulatory control over manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs vests in the State Licensing Authorities. Accordingly, action against companies not conforming to the prescribed standards has to be taken by the States/UTs.

Advances made in cancer research

†2360. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the advances made in the field of Indian Cancer Research in view of the increasing number of cancer patients in the country day-by-day, so as to cure this disease;

(b) the type of cancer cases out of various types increasing rapidly in respect of number, the State-wise/UT-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought cooperation from any other country of the world in the field of cancer research to get rid of the disease; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has provisioned any separate annual budget for research to get permanently rid of deadly disease like cancer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) website, Bhabhatron, the indigenous telecobalt machine, is one of the successful products developed by BARC, Mumbai, for cancer treatment.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken following activities in the field of cancer research, during past five years:—

- (i) National Cancer Registry Programme has been initiated for systematic collection of cancer data.
- (ii) Breast Cancer Research has been started to focus on establishment of breast cancer cell lines from primary tumors of triple negative breast cancer patients.
- (iii) Standard Operating Procedures- The Standard operating procedures for use of flow cytometer are published by ICMR, which would help in assessing the role of various antibody panels for diagnosis and follow up of cancer patients.
- (iv) Cancer Monograph- ICMR has compiled cancer research activities undertaken in the form of centrally commissioned projects, important research out puts in *ad hoc* research schemes and major research programmes.
- (v) Development of Magnivisualizer- The ICMR's Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology has developed hand held device called Magnivisualizer that can be used for early detection of cancer cervix and oral cancer lesions.
- (vi) Smokeless Tobacco Hub- World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHOFCTC) has designated Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology as Global Knowledge Hub on Smokeless Tobacco with the objective to collect/create evidence for harmful effects of tobacco and develop a knowledgebase for different stakeholders.

(b) As per ICMR's National Cancer Registry Programme data, amongst males, cancer of the tongue, mouth, colon, rectum, liver, lung, prostate, brain, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL), Leukemias, gallbladder, pancreas, kidney and urinary bladder have shown a statistically significant increase over time in Age adjusted Incidence rates.

In females, cancers of the gallbladder, lung, breast, corpus uteri, ovary, thyroid, brain, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Myeloid Leukemias have shown a statistically significant increase over time. The estimated incidence of cancer cases of three leading types of cancer for males and females for the year 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The ICMR is undertaking several collaborative cancer research projects with other countries such as Germany, France, University of Minnesota (USA), European Union and National Cancer Institute/National Institute of Health, USA with the aim to establish general framework of collaboration for promoting and conducting high quality research to strengthen evidence base, necessary for cancer prevention.

(d) There is no separate annual budget for research in cancer. However, during 2015-16, approximately ₹ 850 lakhs was spent on cancer research.

(Source: ICMR)

Statement

Estimated incidents of cancer for the year 2015

State/UT	Female (2015)			Male (2015)		
	Breast	Cervix	Ovary	Lung	Mouth	Tongue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	1331	1042	472	869	740	500
Himachal Pradesh	581	598	257	431	367	248
Punjab	3148	2142	1003	1804	1537	1038
Chandigarh	186	65	38	73	62	42
Uttarakhand	1142	853	391	662	563	380
Haryana	2910	1992	932	1704	1451	980
Delhi	3020	1059	611	1117	951	642
Rajasthan	7102	5721	2577	4519	3849	2599
Uttar Pradesh	20095	16894	7540	13453	11457	7738
Bihar	9314	9274	4004	7129	6072	4100
Sikkim	30	23	14	17	11	5
Arunachal Pradesh	80	68	29	75	34	28
Nagaland	66	88	14	47	32	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	265	134	99	217	27	41
Mizoram	95	116	20	125	13	17
Tripura	126	156	56	219	74	68
Meghalaya	102	117	27	113	102	113
Assam	2376	1420	871	1332	989	727
West Bengal	10291	7393	3417	5828	4963	3352
Jharkhand	3484	2857	1282	2199	1872	1264
Odisha	3975	3632	1594	2648	2255	1523
Chhattisgarh	2756	2264	1015	1672	1424	962
Madhya Pradesh	7840	6124	2777	4844	4125	2786
Gujarat	7527	4753	2269	4033	3435	2320
Daman and Diu	38	16	9	29	25	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	28	14	28	24	16
Maharashtra	13969	8670	4157	7254	6178	4172
Telangana	4364	2842	1350	2219	1890	1276
Andhra Pradesh	5568	4101	1880	3070	2616	1766
Karnataka	7560	4967	2347	3912	3331	2250
Goa	220	107	55	92	78	53
Lakshadweep	13	5	3	5	4	3
Kerala	5222	2799	1398	2079	1770	1195
Tamil Nadu	9115	5461	2644	4329	3686	2490
Puducherry	213	100	52	81	69	47
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	28	13	24	21	14
TOTAL NO. OF CASES	134214	97909	45231	78252	66097	44791

Establishing Chest Pain Clinics

2361. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medical research in the field of Cardiology has brought immense improvement in dealing with heart related diseases resulting in noticeable reduction in the mortality rate and heart operation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that establishing the Chest Pain Clinics (CPCs) at various places will be able to provide initial care and save precious human lives; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider establishing Chest Pain Clinics in the pattern of the Public Health Centres in order to bring down the mortality rate due to heart problems and save human lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) There has been a sharp decline in cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality rates from the year 1970 to 2010. The recognition of causal risk factors, including tobacco use, high cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes, unhealthy diet and sedentary life style led to widespread public health initiatives, societal/environmental changes and individual behavior changes. Introduction of evidence based preventive medication targeting blood pressure, LDL reduction and glycemic control to treat individuals at risk of CVD has reduced incident of CVD events.

(b) and (c) Government of India has initiated National Program for Prevention of Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). As informed by NPCDCS, presently there is no proposal to establish Chest Pain Clinics. All Government and private hospitals are equipped to treat patients with heart problems.

Source: ICMR

Plans to meet shortage of blood and blood banks

2362. SHRI K.G. KENYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year during May-July period, there has been a peak demand of blood for the patients in the country;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to meet the demand of life saving issues/components therefor; and

(c) the details of action proposal and plans to set up blood-bank in all the primary health centres of the country, if any, therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Delay in paying dues of empanelled hospitals by CGHS

2363. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that private hospitals in the panel of CGHS are agitated over inordinate delay in getting their dues from CGHS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons behind the delayed payments;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this is adversely affecting the CGHS beneficiaries going to empanelled CGHS hospitals for treatment; and
- (d) if so, what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No agitation or threats have been received from empanelled hospitals with which CGHS has entered into Memorandum of Agreement.

(b) Receipt and settlement of hospital bills is a continuous process and payments are being made regularly, subject to availability of budget.

(c) CGHS beneficiaries are regularly getting treatment at empanelled hospitals and there are no major complaints in this regard.

(d) CGHS has been making payments through a modified system of payment to the hospitals without initial provisional payment by Bill clearing Agency (BCA), viz., UTI-ITSL to expedite the clearance of bills.

Availability of generic medicines

2364. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the generic medicines are not available in the States when compared to branded medicines, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any plans to establish generic medicine stores in all cities and towns of the country; and
- (c) whether Government has any frame-work to check the quality of the generic medicines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, has informed that there is no shortage of generic drugs in the country.

(b) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana" (PMJAY) with the objective of making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all through special outlets known as "Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra" (PMJAK). Establishment of such generic medicine outlets is a continuous process and so far 530 functional outlets have been set up in various parts of the country.

(c) A system has been laid down for drawing samples of medicines and their testing and analysis by the Drug Testing Laboratories. Accordingly, both Central Drugs Standard Control Organization and State Drug Regulatory Authorities draw samples and get them tested/analyzed in various Drug Testing Laboratories and take action as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 framed thereunder whenever any non-compliance with the provisions of the Act is noticed.

Late delivery of indented homoeopathy medicines

†2365. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that homoeopathy medicines are received from dispensaries after 15 to 20 days from the date of indent;

(b) while Government has a policy of publicizing and encouraging Indian system of medicines, the reasons why it cannot ensure availability of Homoeopathy medicines on the second day itself as happens with Allopathic medicines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all important medicines like Arnika oil etc. are to be indented because these are not available in dispensaries; and

(d) if so, the urgent steps Government would take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No. Homoeopathy medicines, which are not readily available in dispensary, are procured locally, generally within 2 days.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There is no rate contract for some medicines like Arnika Oil, Eye drops and ointments and therefore, these are procured locally.

(d) The following steps have been taken in this regard:—

- I. Process has been initiated for finalization of rate contract for bulk procurement of Homoeopathy medicines.
- II. Process has been initiated for limited tender to procure such Homoeopathy medicines, which are not in the list of rate contract medicines.

Spurious drugs and expired medicines in the market

2366. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines and norms chalked out by Government to check, monitor and curb the distribution and sale of spurious drugs and expired medicines in the country;

(b) the total quantity and value of spurious drugs and expired medicines found detected from the pharmaceutical market across the country in the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether the pharmaceutical sector is suffering due to too much counter sale of spurious and expired drugs and medicines by drug stores and medical shops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to curb and punish such culprits and to initiate pharmacies and medical shops throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the regulatory control over the drugs imported into the country is exercised by the Central Government through the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), while the manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs is regulated by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by the State Governments. Both the CDSCO and the State drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the Laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. As per information available with the CDSCO, the total number of samples tested and analysed and the number of samples found to be 'Not of Standard Quality' (NSQ)/Spurious during the last two years are as under:-

Year	No. of samples tested	No. samples declared as NSQ	No. of samples declared as spurious/ adulterated
2014-15	77804	3821	83
2015-16	77483	3818	239

(c) No.

(d) The State Licensing Authorities direct such manufacturers whose products do not meet the prescribed standard to recall their products and take action against them as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Health Insurance Scheme for BPL families

2367. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing a new Health Insurance Scheme in the country particularly for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the poor persons are likely to get the facility of free treatment in private hospitals under the said scheme on the lines of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and, if so, the details of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes, the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2016-17 on 29.02.2016, announced that "Government will launch a new health protection scheme which will provide health cover up to ₹ One lakh per family belonging to poor and economically weak families. For Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, belonging to this category, an additional top-up package up to ₹ 30,000 will be provided."

Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme has already been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016.

New health protection scheme is under consideration of Government.

Demographic changes

2368. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the demographic change in various States due to difference of fertility rates between different religions, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating two-child policy so that the existing ratio between different religions does not change to large extent; and
- (c) what steps have been taken by Government to encourage population control in certain religions and communities which show a higher population growth rate in the last couple of decades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No. Family Planning programme in India is voluntary irrespective of any caste, creed of religion.

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

Country's ranking in health indicators

2369. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India on the first global analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in terms of health indicators, has been ranked at 143rd place in a list of 188 countries, far behind Sri Lanka and China;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that countries like Sri Lanka, Iraq, Syria, Libya and others that have eliminated malaria scored 100 on that health indicator while India registered only 10 points;
- (c) whether there is any roadmap being proposed to improve the position of India in the medium term; and
- (d) if so, the details of the roadmap to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes, in a study titled "Measuring the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 188 countries: a baseline analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015" published in 'the Lancet', placed India, at 143rd position behind Sri Lanka and China. It is also reported in the same article that countries like Sri Lanka, Iraq, Syria, Libya and others that have eliminated malaria scored 100 on that health indicator while India registered only 10 points.

(c) and (d) A National Consultation on "Transitioning from MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) to SDGs" was organized by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with WHO and other development partners in New Delhi in May 2016. One of the intended objectives of the consultation was State/regional levels consultations involving key stakeholders to build a shared understanding, approach and vision. A Delhi Declaration was signed by the Secretaries of Health of the States/UTs wherein they have committed to work collaboratively towards achievement of the SDG-3, acknowledging that health and wellbeing are core pillars of happier society, economic growth and sustainable development. The Secretaries also affirmed that strengthening health systems and universal primary health care are non-negotiable strategies towards Universal Health Coverage.

A National Task force on SDG-3 has been set up by the Ministry with the Terms of Reference as under:—

- (i) Develop the monitoring framework for SDG-3 in India with a rollout plan
- (ii) Support the States with rollout of the SDG health agenda
- (iii) Set up review mechanisms.

Law for punishing food adulteration

2370. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN:

SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to stop completely the large scale adulteration like spraying pesticides in food and vegetables;
- (b) whether Government proposes to bring stringent law to punish those who adulterate the food and vegetables; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, insecticides are not permitted to be used directly on articles of food except fumigants registered and approved under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011 prescribe maximum limits of pesticides for various food products. However, enforcement of the Act is with the State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c) The FSS Act, 2006 contains provisions for penal action against those who are found violating the provisions of FSS Act, Rules and Regulations thereunder. Section 59 of the Act provides punishment for unsafe food as per details given below:—

Gravity of offence - Where such failure or contravention	Penalty	Punishment
does not result in injury	Fine which may extend to one lakh rupees	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months
results in non-grievous injury	Fine which may extend to three lakh rupees	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year
results in a grievous injury	Fine which may extend to five lakh rupees	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six years
results in death	Fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees	Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life

Implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with the standards laid down under FSS Act, 2006, and regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006.

Assessing medical colleges and medical education quality

2371. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the availability and shortage of medical colleges and the quality of medical education being imparted therein in Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed by Government to scale up the availability of medical colleges and quality of medical education therein across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No.

(c) With a view to bridging the gap in underserved areas, the Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely "Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with District/Referral Hospitals". Further, to facilitate the setting up of new medical colleges, the minimum standard requirements for 50/100/150 intake capacity were rationalized and notified by MCI in July, 2015.

Medical Council of India under IMC Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder regulates and maintains the standards of medical education in the country. Further to improve the standard of medical education in the country, a common entrance test namely National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) has been introduced from the academic year 2016-17 for admission to Undergraduate and Post-Graduate Courses.

Checking of foodgrains and vegetables quality

2372. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in our country all the food grains, vegetables, chicken, fish and other food items which are required for human survival are poisonous;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereto; and
- (c) whether Government has any monitoring mechanism in place to ensure proper check up at the time of these food items' arrival in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India has enacted the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. Its implementation and enforcement primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. The FSS Act, 2006 provides for a detailed administrative set up at State/UT level for carrying out enforcement activities. These include posts of Food Safety Commissioners, Designated Officers, Adjudicating officers, Food Safety Officers, Food Analysts, etc. All States/UTs have taken steps to put in place the requisite Administrative set up. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with the standards laid down under FSS Act, 2006, and regulations made. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006.

Guidelines on fire safety in hospitals

2373. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) following the fire at SUM Hospital, Bhubaneswar (Odisha) which has taken the lives of 21 people and injured over a hundred others, whether Government is going to issue some guidelines to all States on fire safety so that such incidents do not recur; and

(b) whether Government would also be examining as to how more stringent provisions could be made in the Clinical Establishment Act by the State Governments and a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Public Health and hospitals' is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of State/UT Governments to ensure adherence of healthcare facilities to safety norms including fire safety. Therefore, the Government of India has written to all the State/UT Governments to ensure adherence to fire safety norms in all public and private hospitals including through provisions of Clinical Establishment Act or similar Acts.

Sudden upsurge in Chikungunya cases

2374. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health experts say the sudden upsurge of Chikungunya this year could be the result of the evolution of the viral strain;

(b) whether viral strain in patients diagnosed with Chikungunya at the hospital has shown different behaviour for the two tests; and

(c) if so, what further research has been done to find out a remedy for viral fever in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) As per results of Chikungunya virus sequencing available from NIV (National Institute of Virology), Pune; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, the circulating Chikungunya virus in 2015 and 2016 belongs to the ECSA (East Central South African) lineage. This is the same as that responsible for causing massive outbreak of Chikungunya in 2006.

As of now, there is no effective drug for the disease. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Delhi has informed that Bharat Biotech International Ltd. (BBIL) has undertaken development of Chikungunya Vaccine. The disease can be prevented by effective vector control strategies.

Treatment costs of TB

2375. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the average amount of money spent by an individual on his treatment for Tuberculosis (TB) in the country, in private hospitals and that in Government hospitals and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) provides free diagnosis and treatment for all forms of Tuberculosis (TB) for patients registered under the programme, both from public and private sector.

Subsidizing expensive TB medicines

2376. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any subsidy on highly expensive medicines for TB treatment in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme provides free drugs for all forms of TB treatment in India including drug resistant TB.

UK's suspension of marketing approval of Indian drug

2377. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that UK's Medicines and Healthcare Regulatory Agency (MHRA) has suspended marketing approval for a widely used antibiotics that had won clearance based clinical trials conducted by India's Quest Life Sciences, due to concern over the integrity of trial data;

(b) if so, whether Government has ascertained the standards of the Quality Management System of Quest and other Agencies permitted to undertake clinical trials and recommends the drugs for approval; and

(c) whether MHRA decision impact the sale of Indian antibiotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) had carried out inspection of clinical facility at Quest Life Sciences on 27th and 28th July, 2015. Based on the inspection report, and after considering the response of the firm to the show cause notice issued to them, the facility for conducting Bioavailability/Bioequivalence (BA/BE) studies was suspended on 10.11.2015 from for 15 days". Further, on the request of the firm for renewal of approval for conducting BA/BE studies, the facility was again inspected on 4th and 5th October, 2016 and the inspection team has recommended against renewal of approval.

(c) The impact of the decision taken by MHRA cannot be quantified. However, it can have some impact on exports.

Shortcomings in National Medical Commission Bill

2378. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring out National Medical Commission (NMC) in place of Indian Medical Council, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has observed that there are some shortcomings in the proposed National Medical Commission Bill, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has receive any representation regarding the noticed shortcomings and remedial measures for incorporation; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to revise the NMC Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) A four member committee headed by Vice Chairman NITI Aayog was constituted to examine all options for reforms in MCI and suggest way forward. The Committee has framed a draft "National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill" which provides for constitution of NMC in place of MCI.

(b) to (d) The draft NMC Bill was placed on the official website of NITI Aayog on 09.08.2016 seeking comments of Public/ Experts. Various comments from public, experts, private medical Universities, advocacy groups, MCI and State Governments were received in this regard. After extensive deliberations, some suggestions have been incorporated by the Committee while submitting the final NMC Bill.

High MMR rate in the country

2379. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of launching of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in 2005, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is still high *i.e.* 44,000 women die during delivery each year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any effective scheme to curb this trend to achieve MMR as mentioned in Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) *i.e.*, less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per the latest Registrar General of India- Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) Report (Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2011-13); the Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR) of India has declined from 254 in 2004-06 to 167 per 100,000 live births in 2011-13. This translates into a reduction of absolute numbers of maternal deaths from approximately 67000 to 44,000 per year.

Besides medical causes, there are social determinants of health which also indirectly contributes to maternal mortality. These are Illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, poor knowledge on nutritional care during pregnancy and preference for home deliveries through family members or village dais (untrained or untrained), poor access to health facilities etc. are important social factors contributing to higher maternal mortality.

(b) To further accelerate reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) so as to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to less than 70 per 100,000 livebirths by 2030, the key steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM) are:—

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for ante-natal and post-natal complications during pregnancy and all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month. As part of the Abhiyan, a minimum package of antenatal care services would be provided to pregnant women in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters, by OBGY specialists/ Radiologist/ Physicians at Government health facilities, with support from private sector doctors to supplement the efforts of the Government.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- Capacity buildings of SNs and ANMs in Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) and DAKSHATA programme to equip them for managing normal deliveries, identify complications, do basic management and then refer at the earliest to higher facilities.

- To strengthen the quality of training, a new initiative has been taken for setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs in the states for which necessary allocation of funds is made under NHM.
- Operationalization of adequate number of Primary Health Centres for providing 24 x7 basic emergency obstetric care services.
- Operationalization of adequate number of FRUs to provide 24 X 7 comprehensive emergency obstetric care services.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality Of care provided to mothers and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women and New born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI)at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points".
- Over 21,000 ambulances are being supported under NHM to *inter-alia* transport pregnant women to institution for delivery and also for referral.
- Newer operational guidelines have been prepared and disseminated to the States for Screening for Diagnosis and management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy, Guidance note on use of Uterotonic during labor and Guidance note on prevention and management of PPH.

- Guidelines on standardization of Labor Rooms and creation of Obstetric HDU and Obstetric ICU at District Hospitals and Medical Colleges has also been prepared and disseminated to the States for improving quality of care during delivery and child birth.
- Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health + Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes through continuum of care across life cycle.
- Further to sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified. These districts would receive higher per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision, and encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

Under-reporting of TB cases in India

2380. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the WHO'S Global TB report for 2016, which says that TB cases in India were underreported;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken/considered to take any measures to identify and treat TB cases more effectively; and
- (c) schemes/programmes to control TB in India and the budgetary allocation for each during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes, Government is aware of the WHO's Global TB report for 2016.

(b) and (c) The Government implements the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme under the aegis of National Health Mission.

The measures taken to identify and treat TB cases more effectively include:—

- Notification of all TB patients and real-time tracking, for public and privately treated TB patients by enhancing the Nikshay ICT tool.
- Early scale-up of new diagnostics and effective regimen for TB and drug-resistant TB including for all TB patients seeking care in private sector.

- Campaign approach to find and treat those missing TB patients who are unable to seek or delayed in seeking health care.
- Addressing TB co-morbidities, under-nutrition and better clinical care.

The budgetary allocation for 2013-14 was ₹ 516.76 crore and for 2014-15 and 2015-16 it was ₹ 640 crore respectively.

Shortfall in funds for HIV prevention programme

2381. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial decentralisation of funding State AIDS Control Societies is the reason for delay and shortfall in the funds for HIV prevention programme; and

(b) if so, what are the measures taken by Government to revive the HIV prevention programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No. There is no financial decentralization. The Government has changed nature of scheme to Centre Sector Scheme and is 100% funded by Government of India.

(b) Not applicable in view of above.

Performance audit of CIP, Ranchi

2382. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware of reports regarding the poor functioning of the Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi;

(b) what are the performance benchmarks fixed for the institute and the actual performance with reference to these targets;

(c) whether the CAG has undertaken a Performance Audit of the institutions; and

(d) if not, whether Ministry plans to seek a Performance Audit of this institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) CIP, Ranchi is one of the oldest

Mental Health Institution in the country, established in the year 1918. The Institute is providing tertiary level care and clinical services for mental and neurological disorders, trains manpower in the field of mental health, carries out various research programmes, etc. It has the bed capacity of 643 patients with the in-patient admission of 4274 in 2015. The services provided by the Institute include Clinical Care, Special Clinics, Outreach Program, Research, Emergency Services, etc. In addition to these, redevelopment activities at the Institute including renovation and upgradation of various wards, construction of 210 bedded hostel, 15 married residents' flats, etc. have also been undertaken.

(b) No specific performance benchmark is prescribed for the Institute. However, the activities and functioning of the Institute are reviewed from time to time for its growth, development and improvement.

(c) The Indian Audit and Account Department have regularly been conducting inspection audit of the accounts of the Institute.

(d) At present, no specific proposal for performance audit of the Institution is under consideration in the Ministry.

New standards on fortification of food

2383. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released certain new standards on fortification of food, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to chalk out an effective strategy to meet the nutritional needs of large number of people across various sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Yes. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has recently operationalised comprehensive regulations on Food Fortification *viz.*, The Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2016 which provide standards for fortification of food items *viz.* Rice, Wheat Flour, Maida, Milk, Salt and Oil.

(b) In addition to the existing programme of Vitamin-A supplementation for children aged 6-59 months and Iron-folic supplementation for children, adolescents,

pregnant and lactating women and facility based management of severe acute malnutrition, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recently launched "MAA-Mother's Absolute Affection" programme, in order to support and promote breastfeeding in children.

States with no cancer hospitals

2384. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States where there is no cancer hospital at present;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up more cancer hospitals in the country in near future; and
- (c) the places identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government Health Care System. The number and details of District Hospitals having various cancer treatment facilities is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme" under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to establish/set up 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care; Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The list of institutes identified for assistance as SCI/TCCC under the said scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

Statement

List of TCCC and SCI under Tertiary Care Centre (TCC) scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ACSR Government Medical College, Nellore	Government Medical College, Kurnool
2.	Assam	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Dr. Bhubaneswar Barooah Cancer Institute (RCC), Guwahati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Hospital, Naharlagun	NIL
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	District Hospital Port Blair, A&N Islands	NIL
5.	Bihar	1. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical college, Bhagalpur 2. Dharbhanga Medical College, Dharbhanaa	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Patna
6.	Chhattisgarh	Central Hospital, SECL, Manendragarh, District Koriya	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur
7.	Delhi	Lok Mayak Hospital (Maulana Azad Medical College)	NIL
8.	Gujarat	1. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot 2. Government Medical College and SSG Hospital, Vadodara	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute (RCC), Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
9.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa.	NIL
10.	Haryana	1. Civil Hospital, Ambala 2. District Hospital Narnaul, District Mahendragarh	NIL
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (RCC) Shimla 2. Regional Hospital, Mandi	NIL
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. District Hospital, Kupwara 2. District Hospital, Kishtwar 3. District Hospital, Udhampur	1. Government Medical College (RCC) Jammu 2. Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (RCC), Srinagar
13.	Jharkhand	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Jamshedpur	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	1. Govt. Medical College, Mandya 2. Govt. Medical College, Gulbarga	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru
15.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1. G.R. Medical College, Gwalior 2. District Hospital, Vidisha	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur

17.	Maharashtra	1. RST Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur	Government Medical College,
		2. District Hospital, Karad	Aurangabad
18.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal	NIL
19.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIIMS), Shillong	NIL
20.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	NIL
21.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital Aizawl	NIL
22.	Odisha	1. Burla Medical College (Distt. Sambalpur)	
		2. M.K.C.G. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur	
		3. District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi	Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
23.	Punjab	1. District Hospital, Hoshiarpur	
		2. District Hospital, Fazilka	Government Medical College, Amritsar
24.	Rajasthan	1. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner	
		2. Govt. Medical College/District Hospital, Jhalawar	SMS Medical Sciences, Jaipur
25.	Sikkim	District Hospital, Sikkim	NIL

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC)	State Cancer Institute (SCI)
26.	Tamil Nadu	KAP Vishwanathan Govt. Medical College, Trichirapalli	Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai
27.	Telangana	NIL	M.N.J. Institute of Oncology (RCC), Hyderabad
28.	Tripura	NIL	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU, Aligarh 3. Institute of Medical Sciences (BHU), Varanasi 4. Govt. Medical College, Jhansi 5. District Hospital/Govt. Medical College, Muradabad 6. District Hospital, Amethi 7. District Hospital, Unnao	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital (RCC), Allahabad
30.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun	Government Medical College, Haldwani
31.	West Bengal	1. Govt. Medical College, Burdwan 2. Murshidabad Medical College and Hospitals, Murshidabad 3. Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	NIL
TOTAL		50	20

Spending on public health care

2385. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the spending on public health care as the percentage of GDP at present;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it is worse than some of the poorest countries in the world;
- (c) what is the budgetary allocation and expenditure under the National Rural Health Mission for the last three years;
- (d) what is the doctor-patient ratio at present and how Government is planning to bridge the gap between the number of doctors per patient; and
- (e) whether Government has made any study about the health model followed in Sri Lanka and its replicability in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) As per Economic Survey 2015-16, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (BE) was 1.3 per cent.

(b) The details showing public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in India *vis-a-vis* select developing countries for 2012 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details showing allocation of funds to States/UTs under National Health Mission by Central Government for last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The details indicating the ratio of Allopathic doctors, AYUSH doctors, Dental Surgeon and average population served by them, are given in Statement-III.

The Government has taken a number of measures in order to increase the availability of doctors and to bridge the gap between the number of doctors and patients which includes:—

- Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college, in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

- Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- Strengthening/upgradation of State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/ dean/ principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.

(e) The Twelfth Plan has studied the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) models practiced/prevalent across countries, including the Sri Lanka model, wherein, the Sri Lanka model is tax financed and Government operated. Outpatient services are provided through public providers. Secondary and Tertiary care services are provided by both public and private providers. Primary care payment is by Fee for Service. In-patient service payment is through Fee for Service for Public Hospital and Capitation for Private Hospitals.

Statement-I

Details of public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of some select developing countries.

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP - 2012
1	2	3
1.	Bangladesh	1.12
2.	China	3.02
3.	India	1.16
4.	Indonesia	1.19
5.	Kuwait	2.15
6.	Malaysia	2.21

1	2	3
7.	Oman	2.17
8.	Pakistan	1.03
9.	Peru	2.86
10.	Sri Lanka	1.21
11.	Thailand	3.58

Source: World Health Statistics 2015 published by World Health Organization

Statement-II

Details showing allocation of funds to States/UTs under National Health Mission by Central Government for last three years

Year	Allocation of fund (RE) (₹ in crore)	Release /Central Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	18,100.00	18,215.00
2014-15	17,627.00	18,037.00
2015-16	18,295.00	18,282.00

Note: During the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15, the Central expenditure is more than Revised Estimate (RE) because the savings from Health side was re-appropriated and utilized under NHM.

Statement-III

Details indicating the ratio of Allopathic doctors, AYUSH doctors. Dental Surgeon and average population served by them

Sl. No.	Doctors registered in National Councils	Population served per doctor/ dental surgeon
1.	Allopathic Doctors	1305.95
2.	AYUSH Doctors	1684.23
3.	Dental Surgeon	8018.48

Source: National Health Profile 2016, published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Empowerment of minorities

2386. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Summit on the empowerment of minorities has recently been held to review the progress and prosperity of poor, weaker sections, minorities and dalits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the funds allocated to the activities for progress of minorities are being utilised fully or remain unspent, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the funds allocated are sufficient or not, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has any plan of including weaker sections in the forward caste in the minority class; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) A National Conference of Ministers and Secretaries of Minority Affairs in various States and Union Territories was held on 5th April, 2016 in New Delhi to review the progress of schemes implemented for the welfare of minorities.

(c) and (d) The details of allocation and its utilisation during last two years for the various schemes under this Ministry are given in the Statement (*See* below). This Ministry has achieved its target and there has been no shortfall *vis-a-vis* the budget announcements.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Statement*The details of allocation and its utilisation during the last two years for various schemes*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2014-15				2015-16			
		Physical target	Physical achievement	Financial target	Financial achievement	Physical target	Physical achievement	Financial target	Financial achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Pre-matric scholarship	3000000	7496593*	1100.00	1129.27	3000000	5135626*	1040.00	898.72
2.	Post-matric scholarship	500000	905620*	598.50	501.28	500000	661481*	580.10	383.71
3.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship	60000	138770*	335.00	381.27	60000	144567*	335.00	387.00
4.	Free Coaching and Allied schemes	7000	8168	25.00	31.48	7000	16427	45.00	44.57
5.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	756	4532**	1.00***	0.12***	756	5288**	49.83	55.52
6.	Padho Pradesh	100	573	4.00	3.50	100	815	4.19	4.15
7.	Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/State PSC etc.	800	786	4.00	2.96	800	1071	4.00	3.97
8.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation - Grant-in-aid scheme	NA	48 NGOs	NA	5.39	NA	77 NGOs	NA	8.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation - Scholarship scheme	45000	45426	54.00	54.11	50000	48000	60.00	57.60
10.	Seekho aur Kamao	20000	20720	46.23	46.21	113000	123330	192.45	191.96
11.	Nai Roshni	40000	71075	14.00	13.99	40000	58725	15.00	14.99
12.	USTTAD	NA	NA	0.50	0.44	NA	NA	17.01	16.90
13.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme	NA	NA	770.94	767.86	NA	NA	1126.64	1120.34
14.	Nai Manzil	NA	NA	NA	NA	2000	****	0.02	****
15.	Jiyo Parsi	NA	NA	2.00	0.50	NA	NA	2.00	1.18

* Includes Fresh and Renewal.

** Cumulative achievement (Fresh) since 2009-10.

*** Amount accumulated with the UGC had been expended.

**** The scheme has been rolled out in 2016-17 and targets for 2015-16 have been merged in targets of 2016-17.

592 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Subsidies given to Haj pilgrims

†2387. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities and subsidies being given to Haj pilgrims by Government; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide similar facilities to Kailash Mansarovar pilgrims like the Haj pilgrims, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Government of India takes a number of measures for the welfare of the Indian Haj pilgrims both in India and in Saudi Arabia. The Indian Haj pilgrims are provided all basic facilities and services for their smooth, safe and comfortable Haj experience. Haj Committee of India (HCOI) is empowered to make arrangements for the pilgrims only in India under present norms and it includes inviting applications, making selection of pilgrims for Haj, Haj Visa, accommodation and transport in Makkah and Madinah, Group Insurance, vaccination, stainless steel Bracelets/tri-colour identity cards for identification of the pilgrims in close coordination with State/Union Territory Haj Committees. It also facilitates their passport, foreign exchange in Saudi Riyals and conduct orientation/training programmes. Ministry of Civil Aviation supervises the Air Charter operations during Haj period and deploys officials in Saudi Arabia to assist in embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims in 21 Embarkation points across India. Consulate General of India, Jeddah, has the responsibility to look after the pilgrims and to redress their grievances on reaching Jeddah/Madinah Munawwarah airport and while they are in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Government of India deposes administrative and medical staff during Haj Season in the form of Haj Assistant/ Assistant Haj Officer/Doctor/para-medical staff for providing round-the-clock facilities to Haj pilgrims in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Consulate General of India also provides various medical facilities to the Indian Haj pilgrims. Temporary Haj Medical Mission offices are opened during Haj season for the purpose.

The Government of India does not extend any direct subsidy to individual pilgrims for Haj. However, Government of India provides certain amount of subsidy to the Airlines ferrying the Haj pilgrims, which is the difference between the airfare fixed through tender and uniform fare paid by the pilgrims to the Haj Committee of India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

During the year 2015, an amount of ₹ 529.51 crore was given as subsidy on account of air travel of Haj pilgrims going through Haj Committee of India. During the year 2016, the budget provision for subsidy on this account is ₹ 450 crore.

(b) As far as Kailash Mansarovar pilgrims is concerned, the Government of India arranges, on self payment basis, facilities like transportation, accommodation, food, medical tests, guides, Chinese visa, foreign exchange, and porters and ponies for carrying goods and belongings. The Ministry of External Affairs also extends financial assistance from time to time, to the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam for improvement of facilities on the Lipulekh route, and the Indo Tibetan Border Police for facilitating medical checks and other facilities. The Government of India does not extend any direct subsidy to individual pilgrims of the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

Computerisation of Waqf records

2388. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released under computerisation of Waqf Record Scheme to each of the States;

(b) whether all the States have reported completion of computerisation of Waqf records; and

(c) if not, the names of each of the States where the work is in pendency along with the details of funds remaining unutilised on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) A total of ₹949.02 lakh have been released to State/UT Waqf Boards under the scheme of 'Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards', from 2009-10 to 2016-17. The year-wise and State-wise details of funds released are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Out of 3,31,536 Waqf estates registered with State/UT Waqf Boards, 3,06,071 estates having 5,47,305 immovable properties have been registered online on the Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) Portal. The State-wise details of progress achieved in this regard is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The details of funds remaining unutilized on this account is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of funds released, year-wise and State/UT-wise regarding 'Computerisation of Waqf records'*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT Waqf Board	Funds released year-wise under the Scheme of 'Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards'								Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	21.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10	-	27.10
3.	Assam	27.10	-	-	10.52	-	-	-	-	37.62
4.	Bihar (Shia)	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10
5.	Bihar (Sunni)	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.10	-	-	8.80	-	-	-	-	35.90
7.	Delhi	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10
8.	Gujarat	-	-	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	27.10
9.	Haryana	-	27.10	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	30.14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.10	-	-	-	6.46	-	-	-	33.56
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	21.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.96
12.	Karnataka	27.10	-	10.20	-	6.62	-	-	-	43.92
13.	Kerala	-	27.10	4.67	-	-	-	-	-	31.77
14.	Lakshadweep	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	27.10	10.20	-	9.75	-	-	-	47.05
16.	Maharashtra	27.10	-	7.13	-	-	-	-	-	34.23
17.	Manipur	-	27.10	-	-	7.20	-	-	-	34.30
18.	Meghalaya	-	21.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.29
19.	Odisha	27.10	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	-	33.35
20.	Puducherry	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10
21.	Punjab	27.10	-	-	8.80	-	-	-	-	35.90
22.	Rajasthan	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10
23.	Tamil Nadu	27.10	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	37.30
24.	Telangana	-	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	27.10
25.	Tripura	27.10	-	-	7.20	-	-	-	-	34.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh(Sunni)	27.10	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	37.30
27.	Uttarakhand	-	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10
28.	West Bengal	27.10	-	-	-	10.06	-	-	-	37.16
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.29	-	21.29
30.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.29	-	21.29
31.	Uttar Pradesh (Shia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.10	-	27.10
TOTAL										949.02

596 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

State-wise details of progress achieved regarding computerisation of Waqf records

Waqf Records Computerization Project - Data Ingestion Status - (%): Percent Complete w.r.t. declared Waqf Estates (Nos.): Nos. Plus/Minus w.r.t. last month

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT Waqf Board	Waqf Estates (Declared/ Registered by WB)	Records in WAMSI On-line System Registration Module	
			Waqf Estates(Waqf)	Immovable Properties
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	84	49 (58.33%)	83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3546	3533 (99.63%)	6319
3.	Assam	987	941 (95.34%)	987
4.	Bihar (Shia)	227	220 (96.92%)	574
5.	Bihar (Sunni)	2478	2478 (100.00%)	3931
6.	Chandigarh	33	33 (100.00%)	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	800	800 (100.00%)	2006
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	(0.00%)	
9.	Delhi	1964	1964 (100.00%)	854
10.	Gujarat	11681	10960 (93.83%)	20126
11.	Haryana	12975	12620 (97.26%)	20580
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1099	945 (85.99%)	2025
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	214	1 (0.47%)	1

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 597

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jharkhand	145	56 (38.62%)	56
15.	Karnataka	30491	30491 (100.00%)	47306
16.	Kerala	9104	9104 (100.00%)	38178
17.	Lakshadweep	338	338 (100.00%)	892
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14871	14864 (99.95%)	23118
19.	Maharashtra	8284	8284 (100.00%)	20641
20.	Manipur	953	765 (80.27%)	784
21.	Meghalaya	61	43 (70.49%)	58
22.	Odisha	3729	3502 (93.91%)	6413
23.	Puducherry	45	45 (100.00%)	671
24.	Punjab	24542	24542 (100.00%)	34187
25.	Rajasthan	18950	18737 (98.88%)	23589
26.	Tamil Nadu	7453	7453 (100.00%)	53369
27.	Telangana State	32157	30508 (94.87%)	26301
28.	Tripura	1869	1851 (99.04%)	2586
29.	Uttarakhand	2054	2051 (99.85%)	4318
30.	Uttar Pradesh (Shia)	10500	2151 (20.49%)	3012
31.	Uttar Pradesh (Sunni)	123115	109979 (89.33%)	125492
32.	West Bengal	6770	6763 (99.90%)	78814
GRAND TOTAL		331536	306071 (92.32%)	547305

598 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III*Details of funds remaining unutilized under the scheme of computerisation of Waqf records*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of State Waqf Board	Status of funds utilized and unspent balance under the Scheme of Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards		
		Fund released	Fund utilized	Unspent balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	21.29	9.58	11.71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27.10	-	27.10
3.	Assam	37.62	29.44	8.18
4.	Bihar (Shia)	27.10	17.85	9.25
5.	Bihar (Sunni)	27.10	20.76	6.34
6.	Chhattisgarh	35.90	26.12	9.78
7.	Delhi	27.10	27.10	Nil
8.	Gujarat	27.10	-	27.10
9.	Haryana	30.14	30.14	Nil
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33.56	27.10	6.46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.96	11.99	9.97
12.	Karnataka	43.92	37.30	6.62
13.	Kerala	31.77	27.10	4.67
14.	Lakshadweep	27.10	11.38	15.72

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	47.05	47.05	Nil
16.	Maharashtra	34.23	34.23	Nil
17.	Manipur	34.30	34.30	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	21.29	12.42	8.87
19.	Odisha	33.35	19.46	13.89
20.	Puducherry	27.10	22.45	4.65
21.	Punjab	35.90	35.90	Nil
22.	Rajasthan	27.10	15.30	11.80
23.	Tamil Nadu	37.30	37.30	Nil
24.	Telangana	27.10	-	27.10
25.	Tripura	34.30	34.30	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh (Sunni)	37.30	27.10	10.20
27.	Uttarakhand	27.10	16.01	11.09
28.	West Bengal	37.16	31.76	5.40
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.29	-	21.29
30.	Jharkhand	21.29	-	21.29
31.	Uttar Pradesh (Shia)	27.10	-	27.10

600 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Programme for development of minorities

†2389. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to prepare a comprehensive programme for educational and economic development of Minorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing the following schemes/programmes for educational and economic development of the six notified minority communities namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains:—

Educational Empowerment

- (a) Pre-matric scholarship,
- (b) Post-matric scholarship,
- (c) Merit-cum-Means scholarship,
- (d) Free Coaching and allied scheme,
- (e) Maulana Azad Education Foundation - Grant-in-aid
- (f) Maulana Azad National Fellowship,
- (g) Padho Pradesh,
- (h) Nai Udaan - Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC/State PSC etc.,
- (i) Nai Roshini
- (j) Corpus Fund to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)

Economic Empowerment

- (a) Seekho aur Kamao,
- (b) USTTAD
- (c) Nai Manzil

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) MANAS
- (e) Concessional credit through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)
- (f) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)
- (g) Hamari Dharohar
- (h) Waqf Management
 - Scheme for strengthening of State Waqf Boards
 - Computerization of the records of State Waqf Boards scheme
- (j) Equity to NMDFC
- (k) Grant-in-aid scheme to State Channelising Agencies of NMDFC

Apart from the above, this Ministry also monitors Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, which is being implemented by various other Ministries.

Board of adjudication to deal with complaints regarding Waqf properties

2390. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a board of adjudication to deal with complaints regarding Waqf properties;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to free the Waqf properties from the clutches of encroachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Waqf Act, 1995 as amended has provision of setting up of a board of adjudication to decide any dispute arising out of a directive issued by Central Waqf Council to the State Waqf Boards under Section 9(4) of Waqf Act. This Ministry has already initiated the process for setting up of the board of adjudication.

(c) The Government of India brought amendments in Waqf Act, 1995 through Waqf Amendment Act, 2013 which came into force w.e.f. 1/11/2013. Major provisions to deal with encroachment issues were added in the Waqf Act, 1995 through the

amendment. The Amendment *inter-alia* include addition of the definition of Encroacher; mandate to State Governments to appoint Survey Commissioners and complete the survey of Waqf Properties; provisions of rigorous imprisonment for alienation of Waqf Properties without prior approval of the State/UT Waqf Board; provision to prohibit sale, gift, exchange, mortgage or transfer of any movable or immovable Waqf Property to any other person.

In addition, this Ministry is implementing two Plan Schemes namely (i) Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards and (ii) Strengthening of State Waqf Boards. These schemes are being implemented with the objective to streamline the records of Waqf Properties, which *inter-alia* will deter encroachments.

Support for new stars in various sports

2391. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and private sector pays a high degree of attention to the star-sports persons of the nation, whereas hardly any attention is paid for developing new stars in the field of various sports;

(b) if so, the budgetary allocations of Government for the last three years, sports-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of major sponsorships by private sectors for developing the new stars in various sports, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is necessary to increase our focus on young athletes who have the potential of becoming international stars. The Government through Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up National Sports Academies in several disciplines such as athletics, hockey, badminton, swimming, cycling etc., wherein talented young athletes are selected through nation-wide selection trials and imparted with best training. Similarly, under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme also, development category sports persons are being assisted. Similarly, under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, a part of the budget is earmarked for junior athlete development. Details of budget allocation made during the last 3 years are given in Statement (*See below*). While there is no State-wise allocation, individual sports are supported in a need-based manner.

(c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about sponsorships by private sectors for developing the new stars in various sports.

Statement

Details of funds allocated during the last three years

Sl. No.	Scheme	Financial Year	Budget allocation (₹ in crore)
1.	Sports Authority of India	2013-14	312
		2014-15	335.30
		2015-16	345.78
2.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	2013-14	5.00
		2014-15	3.75
		2015-16	5.00
3.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	2013-14	170
		2014-15	185
		2015-16	350

Development of stadia in Bihar and Jharkhand

†2392. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to develop the stadia situated in Bihar and Jharkhand and in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the extent of grants released and utilised during the last three years and in the current year, the details thereof State-wise including Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(c) the details of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territories for inclusion of additional programmes and the action taken by the Central Government on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) A Scheme called "Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports" is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17. The Scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for creation of sports infrastructure, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground, Multipurpose hall. Swimming pool and construction of stadia complex. The scheme is demand-driven. Proposals, as and when received from States, if complete in all respects, would be considered, if found feasible subject to availability of funds under the Scheme, including those received from the abovementioned States.

Promotion of sports among rural youths

2393. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any policy or programme for the promotion of sports among the rural youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the outcome and achievements made so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government proposes to introduce any such programme to increase the participation of rural youth in sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) A Scheme called "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17. This Scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for holding of sports competitions in two age groups of (i) under 14 and (ii) under 17 all over India to encourage mass participation of both boys and girls in Sports in both urban and rural areas. Guidelines in this regard have been issued and funds released to the concerned States to conduct the sports competitions. The Scheme provides for identification of talent through competitions and nurturing of identified talent. This Ministry, through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing various Schemes for promotion of sports amongst the youth including rural youth. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Sports Promotional Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Department of Sports, to promote various sports through the Sports Authority of India

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) is being implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training.

2. Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) is implemented in collaboration with the Army. Children in the age group of 8-16 years are imparted scientific training to achieve excellence at national and international levels. The scheme also provides job opportunities in the Indian Army. Similar arrangements are proposed to be made in Central Para-military forces.
3. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in sports. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions/communities, which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline.
4. SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme is being implemented in order to groom the junior level sports persons in the age group of 12-18 years, SAI Training Centres (STC) are established in a State where the sports infrastructure is provided by the respective State Governments.
5. Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centres Scheme aims to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage, with a view to develop sports standards in schools and colleges having requisite basic sports infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected under Non-Residential basis for regular training.
6. Centres of Excellence (COX) Scheme is being implemented with the objective of identifying and training outstanding sportspersons who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.
7. National Sports Academies (NSA) Scheme is being implemented with a view to promote sports on single discipline basis. Sports Academies are therefore being set up by SAI, in collaboration with the National Sports Federations to attract sports talent in the respective sports discipline in the age group of 14-25 years. The Academy Scheme envisages modern training centres having state of the art sports facilities, equipment, requisite sports science infrastructure as well as qualified personnel to meet the daily requirement of the trainees. The Sports Academies will have both residential and non-residential trainees.

Education cess for sports promotion

2394. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is proposal/demand to give 10 per cent of the Education Cess to Sports Authority of India (SAI) for promotion of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would do so for promoting sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

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

(c) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports favours earmarking a part of the education cess for sports.

Sports infrastructure in Eastern States

2395. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve sports infrastructure in Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and especially in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated to these States for building sports infrastructures in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there is any new infrastructure project Government is planning to take up in these States, especially in the State of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, promotion of Sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Prior to the current financial year 2016-17, a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) was implemented by this Ministry with effect from the year 2010-11 which provided for creation of sports infrastructure facilities, namely, Synthetic Athletic Track, Synthetic Hockey Field, Synthetic Turf Football Ground and Multi-purpose hall to States/UT.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was being implemented during the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14 and another scheme, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, was implemented during the period 2014-15 and 2015-16. Under the PYKKA Scheme, *inter-alia*, funds were granted to States/UTs for development and maintenance of playgrounds at Village and Block Panchayats. Under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), sports infrastructure of indoor sports hall were sanctioned.

A Scheme called "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17. This Scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for creation of sports infrastructure facilities.

The erstwhile PYKKA Scheme, RGKA Scheme, USIS Scheme and the current "Khelo India" Scheme are demand-driven schemes. Proposals, as and when received from States, if complete in all respects and feasible, are being sanctioned. Hence, no prior allocation of funds is made to any State. Funds are released to a State as and when the proposal for development of sports infrastructure is sanctioned to that State.

Details of funds released to States of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal during the years of 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the erstwhile USIS is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of funds released during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16
under the erstwhile Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
2014-15				
1.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at University of Calcutta	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
2.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
2015-16				
1.	Odisha	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha,	6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
2.	West Bengal	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium), Kolkata, West Bengal	5.50 (01.03.2016)	2.50 (01.03.2016)
3.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	5.50 (31.03.2016)	2.50 (31.03.2016)

Task force for future Olympic games

2396. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the major recommendations of the task force set up to make an action plan for the effective participation of Indian athletes in the next three games;
- (b) if not, by when will the task force give its recommendations;
- (c) whether there is any special funds created to work on the recommendations of the task force; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Task Force to prepare a comprehensive action plan for effective participation of Indian sportspersons in the next three Olympic Games 2020, 2024 and 2028 is in the process of being set up.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of above.

Availability of playground in urban and rural areas

†2397. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's plan to provide playground in urban and rural areas in ratio of children's population there;
- (b) whether Government is making availability of playground in schools and colleges compulsory while providing recognition to such schools and colleges; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, promotion of Sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) has been set up by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports with a view to promoting, protecting and preserving playing fields across the country and the States/UTs have been urged to take steps in this regard.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Government recognizes the role of sports and physical education in the holistic development of children and youth in the country. As part of this policy, the Government has made access to play fields a mandatory requirement for all schools under the Right to Education Act. Similarly University Grants Commission (Affiliation of Colleges by Universities) Regulations, 2009 stipulate that there shall be a multipurpose complex/an auditorium and facilities for sports, canteen, health care etc.

Decentralisation of sports activities

†2398. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to prepare a time bound programme to encourage talented children to participate in sports at district level and decentralisation of sports activities;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, promotion of Sports is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments. A Scheme called "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" is being implemented by this Ministry as a Central Sector Scheme from the current financial year 2016-17. This Scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for holding of sports competitions in two age groups of (i) under 14 and (ii) under 17 all over India to encourage mass participation of both boys and girls in Sports in both urban and rural areas. The talented sportspersons will be identified through sports competitions. Such identified talented players will be given preference for induction in various sports promotional schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports /SAI, wherever feasible and if the identified player so desires. This Ministry, through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing various Schemes for promotion of sports amongst the youth including rural youth. Details are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 2393 part (a) and (b)]

(c) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds for sports competitions under Khelo India Scheme

2399. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will sanction and release ₹16.62 crores for the financial year 2016-17 to organise sports competitions under the Khelo India Scheme, as proposed by the Government of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Based on availability of funds for conduct of competitions under Khelo India, funds were proportionately distributed among States/UTs on the basis of population and number of districts. Rajasthan has been sanctioned an amount of ₹2.66 crore as per this formula.

Improvement in quality of training and equipments in the country

2400. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the deficiency in training imparted to the participants in the recent Rio Olympic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of training and equipments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Primary responsibility of imparting training to athletes for participation in Olympics is that of the National Sports Federations (NSFs). Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India supplemented the efforts of NSFs by providing assistance for training of the athletes for Olympics 2016 through the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs and Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme. Participation in Olympics is through qualification and India sent its largest contingent ever for participation in Rio Olympics in 2016. This itself was a big achievement. India returned with 2 medals; P.V. Sindhu's Silver (Badminton) and Sakshi Malik's Bronze (Wrestling). In a few events, India narrowly missed a medal.

Improvement in training imparted to athletes is an ongoing process.

(c) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has held consultations with various stake holders including eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations

(NSFs), etc. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set-up. It has been decided to issue open advertisement for hiring foreign coaches wherever possible.

Further, National Sports Federations (NSFs) have been advised by the Department to identify medal prospects and their support staff for the 2020 Olympic Games so as to ensure that the core probables get support of dedicated world class support staff on a continuing basis to be able to work as a coherent team and deliver.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. But, first let me do some formal Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Always point of order! ...*(Interruptions)*... It is rather a point of disorder. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a point of order, it is a point of disorder. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, anyway, I will allow you.

Now, Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2016-17. Shri Arun Jaitley.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2016-17.

RE. DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY —Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Tiwari, what is your point of order?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, kindly see Article 102 of the Constitution. It is about the disqualification of Members. It says that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a Member of either House of Parliament if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder. ...*(Interruptions)*... Second, no Member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any Committee. Now, I am talking about (c). ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है और मेरा इशारा इधर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: किधर? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अभी बताता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि आज हम बैंकों में जब चेक लेकर जाते हैं, इसी तरह फॉरेन कंट्रीज़ के लोग आ रहे हैं और वे चेक लेकर जाते हैं, तो ये बैंक्स, जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की अंडरटेकिंग हैं, वे हमें पैसे नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर, दोनों pauper हो चुके हैं, यह गवर्नमेंट pauper हो चुकी है। अगर ये हमारा पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो ये 102 (सी) से डिस्क्वालिफाई होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... So, neither the Prime Minister nor the Council of Ministers survives as per Article 102(c). ...*(Interruptions)*... ये 102 (सी) से हिट हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इन तीनों को रिज़ाइन करना चाहिए, काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स को रिज़ाइन करना चाहिए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को रिज़ाइन करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह क्या बोल रहे हैं, आप ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: वह गवर्नमेंट एक मिनट भी बने रहने के काबिल नहीं है, जो हमारा लीगल टेंडर पैसा न दे सके। ...(व्यवधान)... It is very important, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, who should be disqualified? ...*(Interruptions)*... Which Member should be disqualified? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: The Council of Ministers, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! I see. Have you given me powers to disqualify the Council of Ministers? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I want your ruling, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the PSU banks are not entertaining our legal tenders ...*(Interruptions)*... हमारा जो पैसा है, उसे गवर्नमेंट न दे सके, ...(व्यवधान)... तो वह पूरी तरह डिस्क्वालिफाई हो जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Tiwari, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हमारा पैसा है, हम माँग रहे हैं और ये नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो यह सरकार पूरी तरह से दिवालिया हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं आपसे रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... First you should give me power to disqualify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I will pray to God. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, इनके पास raise करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... What you are raising is only a point of disorder. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the entire country has been put in ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say, Shuklaji? ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री दोला सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, हमारा भी एक प्वाइंट ऑफ डिसऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: दीदी, एक मिनट, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आज सुबह लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री दोला सेन: सर, बंगाल में बीजेपी लीडर के पास 33 लाख रुपये कहाँ से आए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, सुबह लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने एक बात उठाई थी, उसमें एक बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट प्वाइंट था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, इसका रिप्लाय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर दे चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, रेवेन्यू सेक्रेटरी की स्टेटमेंट को लेकर लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन ने आज सुबह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बात उठाई थी कि रेवेन्यू सेक्रेटरीने कहा है कि सारा पैसा बैंकों में आ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इसका रिप्लाय हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ बैठे हैं। वे खड़े होकर कम से कम इसको कन्फर्म तो करें कि क्या सिचुएशन है, कितना पैसा बैंकों में आया है और कितना कन्वर्जन हुआ है! तो उससे कम से कम देश के सामने यह बात जाए। जो बात उन्होंने उठाई है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सरकार का रिस्पॉंस हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. What do you want to say? Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, मेरा बिल है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will come to that. Now, he wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you also.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, without starting the discussion, we are discussing the same issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Then, why not make it formalised?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. That is a good suggestion.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Daily, we are discussing the same issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, disqualification should be a matter of introspection first. Then only we should speak all this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल हमारे बंगाल में बी.जे.पी. के एक नेता के पास 33 लाख रुपए बरामद हुए और साथ ही हथियार भी बरामद हुए। उसमें दो हजार की नई करेंसी के 25 लाख रुपए भी हैं। क्या इसकी छानबीन आपका डिपार्टमेंट करेगा कि उनके पास दो हजार की नई करेंसी का 25 लाख रुपया कहां से आया, जबकि जनता को नहीं मिल रहा है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where did you get this information from?

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: आम आदमी को नहीं मिल रहा है। एक आदमी के पास इतनी नई करेंसी मिली है, जो बंगाल में अरेस्ट भी हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where did you get this information from?

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: तो क्या उनका डिपार्टमेंट छानबीन करेगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, there are some Bills listed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, we will take up the Bill. I agree, Mr. Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. There are certain Bills to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The most important one is the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014, is also very important. The Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016 is also important. Everything is important. We have to discuss everything in detail, and we cannot pass it in such a situation. Before that, we have to complete the discussion which has already been started. For that, you just ensure that the Prime Minister is here for the discussion, because so many issues are there to be discussed. The Finance Minister says that it could be replied only after the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* If the discussion has to take place, we need the Prime Minister who announced the decision of demonetisation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you say that? How can you say that? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we expect the. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We are not compelling, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say that the Prime Minister should come and participate. That I agree.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We want the discussion, Sir. And, we want the Bills to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can a discussion be conditional?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We need a congenial atmosphere.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a Vice-Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* You are a Vice-Chairman. How can we have a conditional discussion? Conditional? Show me the rule.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. The House is supreme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is what I am telling you every day.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Members of the House are expecting the Prime Minister to be here. That is it, Sir. Sir, we have already discussed this and we have to discuss it further. Some more time is. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can request the Prime Minister; I have no problem.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the House is supreme and he is answerable to the Parliament when it is in Session. So, we expect him to be here, so that the discussion can continue. Bills can also be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only asking a question.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Anand Sharmaji, I will allow you. Mr. Tiruchi Siva has raised a point. I am only asking a question. It is very simple. I am hearing it for the last one week that the Prime Minister should come here to start the discussion. Let me tell you that there is no such rule. There is no such rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. There is no such rule. You can request the Prime Minister; I have no problem.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You are right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But to make it a condition for starting the discussion, is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But, Sir, the situation is very grave outside.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My appeal to you is, please start the discussion, the Prime Minister will come. Also, the Leader of the House has said that the Prime Minister will come and participate.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please correct yourself. Don't say, 'Start the discussion'. Discussion has already started. We said, "we will continue when the Prime Minister is here."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for correcting me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Resume the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you for correcting me.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Anand Sharmaji, I will allow you, Dr. Keshava Rao. Okay. You can say. I will allow Anand Sharmaji after you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, we have been fighting for the last one week, as you are saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You help me resume the discussion.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I am raising an important issue. This is a moot point to be known. The motion before you is – please try to read it – not on demonetisation but on the fallout of demonetisation. So, nobody is challenging demonetisation. We don't want a debate on demonetisation at all. Everybody has started with a prefix that they support demonetisation. So, what is this fallout? Ten people died. Who should reply? The Home Minister should reply. Then, ATMs are not working. Who should reply? The Minister of Communications should reply. Then, there are wrong notings on the currency notes. Instead of "ह" आपने "बी" लिख दिया। एक नुक्ता डाला है, जिसकी वजह से बाजार हो गया, दो लाख बाजार हो गया। वह कौन ठीक करेगा? एच.आर.डी. देखेगी? तो ऐसी जो डिबेट हुई थी, जिसमें 14 लोगों ने बातें की थी, हमने 14 मिनिस्ट्रीज़ के ऊपर एक क्वेश्चन किया। As far as monetary issues are concerned, it is right that the Finance Minister will get up and answer. All of us are satisfied. Now, for other things, who will answer? That is why, Sir, we will go back to the Constitution. The Executive, *i.e.*, the Government is accountable. They are accountable to this House. So, the House has a right, and we are debating that. I am not trying to talk like the Leader of the House who was challenging the things. It is not a challenge. He has, unfortunately, lost his composure today for what reasons, I don't know. He seldom does that. But the question today is, the issue is, 'we want a debate'. But whom should we address? There are 14 Ministers. Should I go around and talk to them? That is why when the Constitution says that this Government becomes accountable, then the question is, one person takes the responsibility. This is not the monetary issue on which I am talking to the Finance Minister. When I am talking about 14 Ministries, the coordinator is the Prime Minister. That is why after 10 or 15...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But do you know ...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I am leaving it to you. I am referring to the Constitution, I am referring to the Rules, I am referring to the spirit. Sir, it is the spirit of the word that counts, that delivers justice, not the word itself. So, we must understand this. I want the Leader of the House to understand the spirit of the objections. The agony or the anguish or the anxiety of the Members is – Look, we are speaking, but whom should we address? That is why they want the Prime Minister to be here so that he coordinates it, so that he understands them and then reply. This is not that the mercy we are speaking. We are asking because Mr. Yechury...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Last word. Mr. Yechury had raised 18 points during his speech. That can go to the Finance Minister. I have no objection. But what about others?

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. But the Minister is on joint responsibility. Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Please. Since you have said it, please allow me. There is a difference between joint responsibility and a debate-response, the response, like a societal response, what is known as the House response. What I am trying to say is, if somebody dies, it is usually the Home Minister who is held accountable. It is not the joint responsibility. Joint responsibility comes for the policy. It is not a policy formulation. It is about the debate which I am trying to talk. In the debate, when I am trying to talk about the law, I want to know whether the legal tender can be unilaterally withdrawn. There are three parties to this thing. One is the RBI from whom we have got it, another is the Government and the third is a party. ...(Interruptions)... Whom should I ask? ...(Interruptions)... We should ask the Law Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... आनन्द शर्मा जी बोलिए। After that, the Finance Minister has to react, I think. Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the points that have been raised this morning and just now by Mr. Tiruchi Siva and by Dr. Keshava Rao, it is true that the Chair has said that the Government has collective responsibility but the Prime Minister is first among the equals. That is also the Constitutional position, and this is also a fact, Sir, that exactly one month ago, on the 8th of November, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, addressed the nation. He made the announcement, invalidating the currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination from midnight that day. That created a situation, Sir, that 86 per cent of the currency was invalidated, and now it is one month, and the situation is that tens of millions of Indians are not working, but standing in the queues. This is the reality. Now, the Ruling Party also should ponder over it instead of objecting to our questioning, our protesting. Sir, ours is a parliamentary democracy. We don't have a presidential form of Government. Therefore it is the duty of the Opposition. As the Leader of the House himself will recognize, it is wrong to give an impression that the Opposition is opposing Prime Minister's crusade against black money. Good luck to Mr. Prime Minister. If all the money in circulation, 86 per cent of India's currency, was black money, I regret to say that that is not the position. But that is what the Prime Minister said, not you. The Finance Minister has the wisdom not to say such things. I know that. But this is the impression which the Prime Minister is giving to the whole world. Today, Sir, there is also a situation that the foreigners who come to India — because we are Members of this House; we have a responsibility towards the image of the country — are also being put a black-mark; their foreign currency withdrawals have been rationed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why don't we discuss?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't we resume the discussion?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am just coming to the point, Sir. One minute, Sir. Also the Foreign Missions – they represent the sovereign countries – individually, collectively, have been, for the last three weeks, to the External Affairs Ministry and to the Finance Ministry. They have been pleading that it is impossible for them to work when the money available to them has been rationed. That has globally affected India's image. Therefore, these are questions as the fall-out of implementation, irrespective of the intention....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, you please resume the discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the rationale of saying it and not allowing the discussion?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my rationale is this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say it but you don't allow the discussion! What is the rationale of that?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please be fair to me. We started it. We have spoken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to digest your argument. That is the problem.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, how can I be running away from the debate when we have started it and I have spoken? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to digest that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please ask them to sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions).... I have allowed him. After he finishes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, Sir, what I am saying is that we are right in asking – with all respect, the Prime Minister, on the first day itself when the debate started,

was very much in the precincts of Parliament – that and even now, he must answer our questions, not just come and speak. That is an intervention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said he will do that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, for what has been unleashed on this country...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister said he will do that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is financial anarchy. India's image has been sullied globally. Who is answerable for that? It is not the Finance Minister; it is the one who had addressed the nation that day like a super... *...(Interruptions)...* It is he who is responsible. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a point to make. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree with you when you say that you don't have the power or the right to summon the Prime Minister to be here. That is what you were saying. I understand that. You can also understand our feelings. *...(Interruptions)...* At the same time, Sir, we have had certain precedents in this House. There was a precedent during a discussion on the 2G scam and it is that I am referring to. We all insisted, including me, that the Prime Minister should be present to listen to us. For two full days, the then Prime Minister was present and, at the end of that debate, we constituted the Joint Parliamentary Committee. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not saying you invoke it. I am only saying, please understand the culture and respect the sentiments of the Members of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You made your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that is what we are appealing to them. We are appealing to them to understand, like it happened then, and do it now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have gone through this exercise of having a major debate which is incomplete, and a lot of bits-and-pieces of debate every day. The debate was under Rule 167 and nine hours were allotted for that. We have spent seven hours on that debate. I have no objection if we spend a few more hours. We need not stick to the nine-hour rule. We can spend more time. It is, obviously, an important issue. It is an issue on which some questions have been raised and, therefore, those questions have to be answered. But we must bear two facts in mind.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

The first is that the Government and the Council of Ministers function with a collective responsibility. And, therefore, when there is collective responsibility, there is no such principle that a specific person has to answer. With collective responsibility, even if one Minister answers, he answers for the whole Government. *...(Interruptions)...* But in this case, we have repeatedly said that the Prime Minister is going to participate in the debate. Obviously, when the Prime Minister participates in the debate, there are going to be, after hon. Members have spoken, two major interventions in the debate, one, by the Prime Minister and the other by me. That is going to be there. We are going to deal with the questions which you have raised. We also have a practice in this House that if something remains unanswered, Members seek clarifications which are answered. What is the stage we are at? Half-way through that debate, you interrupted the debate; we didn't. We kept insisting that the debate goes on and, now, you have started raising conditions which have never been raised in the history of this House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कैसे नहीं हुआ? ऐसा हुआ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री अरुण जेटली: नरेश जी, ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह कभी नहीं हुआ। आपके कहने से नहीं होता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप इधर बैठे थे। हम आपके साथ थे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): That is not true. *...(Interruptions)...* During the coal scam, there was insistence that the Prime Minister be present. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in the 2G debate or other important debates, we had insisted in the past that the Prime Minister comes and participates in the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* But there is no practice in this House, not a single practice, that a Member says, "I want the Prime Minister to be present when I speak." You may have a right to assume that importance yourself, but there is no such precedent in this House since 1952 that the Prime Minister must be here to listen to each and every Member. *...(Interruptions)...* The Prime Minister has many other responsibilities. *...(Interruptions)...* The Prime Minister will participate in the debate, and if the Opposition wants a debate, let them be honest enough to say 'Yes or No'; let them not impose unreasonable and impossible conditions for a debate. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: With due respect to the Leader of the House, let us put the facts straight. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that there should not be any condition. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no precedent in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I don't suffer from any self-importance. I spoke when the Prime Minister was not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I spoke when he was not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't suffer from that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the point is, respect the sentiments of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House was respected when we discussed the 2G scam. It was respected when we discussed the coal scam and the same thing must be respected here. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is wrong in what we are asking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can make your request, but it is for the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन: बहस करो, बहस से मत भागो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): चर्चा करो, चर्चा करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? रूलिंग पार्टी खुद यह कह रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, there is one apprehension in our mind. सर, हम लोग क्यों कह रहे हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां आएंगे? हम यह इसलिए कह रहे हैं क्योंकि वे बाहर कुद कह देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने अपनी लास्ट स्पीच में कहा कि हम तो फकीर आदमी हैं, झोला लेकर चले जाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर वे झोला लेकर चले गए ...*(व्यवधान)*... और सब को फकीर बना गए तो जवाब कौन देगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो जाने से पहले यहां आकर जवाब तो दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, the Prime Minister will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, the Prime Minister will come and participate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us resume the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister will come and participate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: वे कह रहे हैं कि मैं झोला लेकर चला जाऊंगा, तो पहले यहां आकर जवाब तो दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't we take up the Disabilities Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... निःशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकार विधेयक, 2014 पारित करना

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में निःशक्त लोगों ...**(व्यवधान)**... के हित संरक्षण के लिए, उनके सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, शारीरिक, मानसिक ...**(व्यवधान)**... बौद्धिक विकास की दृष्टि से उन्हें मुख्य धारा में लाना है। उनका सर्वांगीण विकास करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाकर इसे पारित कराने का कष्ट करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also agree with the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should consider it; but I cannot do it in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Harsh Vardhan, do you want to make a statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... Would you like to lay it on the Table? ...*(Interruptions)*... Statement by Minister on India International Science Festival (IISF-2016) being organized from 7-11 December, 2016 at CSIR-NPL Campus, New Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

***Re. India International Science Festival (IISF - 2016) being organised from 7-11 December, 2016, at CSIR-NPL Campus, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay a statement on the Indian International Science Festival (IISF-2016) on the Table of the House.

I have risen to apprise all my colleagues here about the India International Science Festival (IISF-2016) - the largest festival of science in this country with its focus on "Science for the Masses".

As hon. Members are well aware that our nation has achieved a preeminent position in the field of Science and Technology, in the field of Space, Atomic Energy, Information Technology and also newly-emerging technologies such as Nano Technology and Bio Technology. In this process, we have created one of the world's largest network of scientific institutions.

Our hon. Prime Minister has directed that the benefits of our advancements in Science and Technology must reach to the masses. Towards this, the Ministry of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences has taken the initiative of launching India International Science Festival (IISF).

*Laid on the Table.

IISF-2016 is not only a festival but a movement to connect common people with science and its contributions to our day-to-day life.

I would like to inform the Members of the House that IISF-2016 will be held at the CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (NPL) Campus, New Delhi, during 7-11 December, 2016. The event will be formally inaugurated by hon. Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh, on 8th December, 2016, at 2.00 p.m.

The India International Science Festival (IISF), as a major science event, was conceptualized last year when we organized the 1st IISF at IIT, Delhi, during 4-8 December, 2015, which was visited by about 4 lakh people. It was a great success and also won the distinction of Guinness Book of World Record for successful conduct of the Largest Practical Science Lesson by 2,000 school students.

The success of first IISF in 2015 gave the impetus to launch IISF-2016 with expanded scope, mandate and operation.

The IISF-2016 aims to encourage and develop scientific temper and attitude, promote exchange of knowledge and ideas among young minds including showcasing of recent developments and contributions of India in science and technology involving all our scientific departments.

I am happy to inform that IISF-2016 will be showcasing India's S&T prowess, technological developments, history of Indian Science and science education involving more than 10,000 young researchers, school students, academicians and top-level Indian scientists. It will witness several scientific activities such as Young Scientists Conclave (about 3,000 young scientists), DST-INSPIRE Camp (1,000 brightest minds to join with 200 teachers), International Science Film Festival (more than 80 entries from 10 countries), Industry-Academia Meet (with participation of 200 plus industry and academic representatives) and Mega Science and Technology Expo (projecting technological developments through 400 plus scientific models and exhibits).

Let me reveal one fact. Many of you have already participated in the event by nominating students from your Constituency on my request. This has led to organisation of a unique event - "Science Village" which will have a conglomeration of 3,000 plus school students from all across the country. I am really grateful for your support. These students from village-level schools will be exposed to many scientific activities like interaction with scientists, watching scientific films apart from laboratory visits and visits around Delhi.

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

IISF-2016 is expecting a large number of visitors (about 5 lakh) from all walks of life to experience the festival of science and to interact with Indian scientific community. I have written to all my colleagues with a request to join us in the movement by visiting IISF-2016, which will be a morale booster for our young scientific minds who are going to reshape the future of our country.

I would like to reiterate my invitation to all of you to visit IISF-2016 to make it a grand success.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear anything. *...(Interruptions)...* The Statement has been laid. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot hear anything. *...(Interruptions)...* The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th December, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past two of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 8th December, 2016.*